

The theses deals with scholarly polemic about giving communion in both bread and wine to priests and laity alike, which was held between the Catholics and the Hussites from 1414 till 1431. It concentrates on theological, prosopographical as well as political aspects of the controversy. The description of its ideological nature is based on studying both well known and not yet examined relevant literary pieces of work (tracts and quaestiones) and tries to understand them in their ideological and chronological context. On the Hussite side the three main arguments supporting the theology of the chalice according to Jacob of Mies are for the first time clearly described, on the Catholic side the background and effects of the Decree of the Council of Constance against the chalice from June 1415 are observed. Effort of the Czech Utraquists to reverse the Decree by a free public hearing is the topic of the second part of the theses. It observes how the theological controversy turns into a political cause, introduces its main participants and for the first time concentrates (with regard to some sources that have not yet been considered) on the origin of the idea of a Hussite hearing at the Council of Basel. The aim of the theses is also to outline basic ideological, literary and political preconditions for disputation over the chalice at the Council of Basel in 1433.