

Abstract

The ambition of this thesis is to determine the cause of the failure of the Czech fascist movement, represented by the National Fascist Community, during the First Czechoslovak Republic and to outline the position of the party in the political system. The work focuses not only on the role of the National Fascist Community in the political system, but it also addresses the territorial distribution of its electorate and membership and its participation in the parliamentary elections. The author characterizes the party program features and deals with program distinctions between the National Fascist Community and other right-wing organizations.

The fundamental research question to which the author seeks an answer is: *Why the National Fascist Community, as the main representative of the Czech fascist movement, did not gain a wider support from the Czech society? To what extent the National Fascist Community distinguished itself in its program agenda from other political parties and how this influenced its position in the political system?*

The theme of this thesis lies at the border of the history and the political science. The text is based on comparative and empirical-analytic approach, an atheoretical case study was chosen as a research method.

At the end of the text the author summarizes the reasons which caused that the National Fascist Community remained on the periphery of the political spectrum of the First Czechoslovak Republic. The author finds that the disunity of the movement and the inability to find a leader who would unite the political subject was the fundamental problem behind the failure of the Czech fascist movement. At the level of the program the biggest problem was the inability of the National Fascist Community to address broader constituency and its reluctance to change the style of party politics.

