

This Bachelor thesis examines the characteristic of Czech religiosity based on sociological surveys. It analyses the religiosity since the 19th century to the present day. The first chapter summarizes the approaches and theories about the role of religion in society. The following chapters describe the evolution of the four designated features of Czech religiosity: low trust in religious institutions, low religious self-declaration, low religious activity (assessed by the attendance of worship) and finally unimportant of religion. These features are examined in the nineteenth and twentieth century during the Habsburg monarchy, as well as in the First Republic, during the protectorate, and in the postwar years, during the Communist era and the post-revolution period to the present. The thesis is based mainly on the works of Czech sociologists of religion (Nešpor, Václavík, Hamplová), who analyzed sociological researches and described the Czech religious situation and its development. Czech religiosity and its features are explored since the beginning of the Czech national movement to the 21st century.