

## Abstract

This bachelor thesis is devoted to the analysis of reflection of the Armenian Question in crucial years 1878 – 1925. The main aim is to examine one historical issue on different levels with use of two case studies demanding different methodological approach.

The opening chapter is focusing on the image of Armenians and Turks in Czech public sphere. The second part of my thesis is dealing with changing image of violence committed on Armenian population in the late Ottoman Empire in the Czech language daily *Národní politika*. In the third chapter I am paying attention to the writings of Czech traveler and humanist Karel Hansa.

My study of the journal *Národní listy* is focusing on approach of the newspaper to mass violence and humanitarian problems and it takes a form of textual, quantitative and contents analysis. The chapter 4 about Karel Hansa is worked out in a narrative style with use of anthropological approach. My attention in both cases is focusing on phenomena of indifference or active help in the time of genocide and humanitarian crises through a prism of study with subtitle *Psychic numbing and genocide* by American psychologist Paul Slovic.

Outcome of my research of *Národní politika* journal is that Czech society was remarkably passive and world news in the newspaper were quite unoriginal, usually following information from major news agencies. In addition Czech collective memory was affected by Armenian Genocide denial by Austro-Hungarian authorities during the First World War. On the other hand the character of Karel Hansa is a striking example of very strong commitment to philanthropy addressed to Armenian orphans in Syria in collaboration with the aid workers of the American Near East Relief in which he continued after his return to Czechoslovakia.