

Abstract

The aim of the thesis is an analysis of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren (ECCB) in the democratic revolution 1989. The main questions the author asks are what did the democratic revolution mean for ECCB and how did the ECCB respond to this, how did the ECCB evolve in the first year of the liberal democratic system and how did the ECCB put up with the communist past. Method of thesis is historical analysis. This method is critical evaluation of archival sources, which are articles in the evangelical journals from this era and secondary literature. Publications used to indicate context deal with democratic revolution 1989 chart the history of the ECCB in 1948-1989 and value this period by members of the ECCB themselves. Democratic revolution gave the ECCB not only the freedom, but the opportunity to evaluate recent past, as well. The splitting-up of the church, roots of which were deep in times of nondemocratic system, grew up, due to different approach to this affair in the ECCB. Josef Hromádka, synod senior and deputy chairman in the Government of National Understanding, played a specific role in the discussion of the ECCB. Despite of uncertainty and disunity, the ECCB made a few specific steps to putting up with communist past, which were more significant than in other Churches in the Czech lands.