

## **Abstract**

This bachelor thesis is dealing with various types of collaboration between France and Germany in the course of years from 1940 to 1944. It focuses on the three most significant types of collaboration, namely state collaboration, economic collaboration and collaborationism. The thesis is divided into three chapters, which are focused on particular kinds of collaboration and every one of them analyses their chronological development within several subheads. The state and economic collaboration took place on the level of government negotiations, in which the Vichy government did not support total collaboration, whereas collaborationism was based on ideological support of Nazi Germany, where the collaborationists supported absolute collaboration. The aim of this thesis is to analyse chronological course of particular types of collaboration focused on the breakdown of transformation of the attitude of individual participants. Their approach was changing mostly on the grounds of Germany's war achievements, which decreased noticeably within the course of the war and also on increasing German demands, mainly in the economic area. The thesis also pursues the question of efficiency of individual types of collaboration in the view of the motives that led Vichy government to collaboration. Collaborationism varies from state and economic collaboration mostly in its devoted attitude towards Germany, where compared to the Vichy government, which started distancing herself from the collaboration by the end of the war, supported Germany until the very end when it was clear that Germany is about to lose.