

Abstract

Presented bachelor thesis examines different interpretations of accepting the Munich agreement and their influence on evaluation of the second president of Czechoslovakia Edvard Beneš. He was responsible for the foreign policy of the interwar Czechoslovakia and assumed decisive role in the Munich crisis. Because of these reasons the Munich agreement is mostly associated with the name of Edvard Beneš. Submitting to the Munich agreement is frequently interpreted differently and because of that there are significant differences in evaluation of the political deeds of Edvard Beneš. Reason behind these differences is a question whether should Czechoslovakia defy the Munich agreement and the nation defend itself against the German aggression. The answer to this question determines the method of interpreting the submission to the Munich agreement and also the appraisal of Edvard Beneš. That leads to a schism. From one point of view Edvard Beneš is described as a saviour of the nation but from the other one he is labelled as the one who broke the moral backbone of the same nation. We can find many questionable arguments behind interpretations of the submission to the Munich agreement as a mistake. There is a tendency to compare. But most of the comparisons are not suitable. There are also signs of prejudice against Edvard Beneš in those interpretations which makes it easier to uncover that the conclusions are based on wrong assumptions or misinterpretations. On the other side the interpretations of submission to the Munich agreement as a right decision contains much more solid arguments. Those different interpretations and the evaluation of Edvard Beneš in them are going to be analysed. The author of the bachelor thesis aims to clarify the reason behind the differences.