

Abstract

The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) became a global conflict which subsequently involved nearly every country of Europe. The reason for the war was not only the complicated religious situation caused by the fragmentation of the Roman Church in which the Protestant-Union and Catholic League stood against each other, but also political and economic issues. Political reasons can be characterized by the expansion of the House of Hapsburgs into surrounding lands through which they attempted to gain political leadership and supremacy over Europe. The goal of the diploma thesis is not to reconstruct historical event of The Thirty Years' War, but to capture its historical narrative and its changes throughout the centuries. Starting point of the thesis is the year 1648 when the last fights of the war took place during Swedish occupation of Prague. For months, Prague became almost a defence fortress which withstood the Swedish protestant army. This event has been reflected in the picture of national history in two ways: one – the heroic withstanding of Prague citizens of the enemy army, second – the definitive defeat of the hopes of restitution of relations before The Battle of the White Mountain of the ultraquistic and protestant fracture of Czech society.