

The main topic of this thesis is the inter-relationship between human society and natural systems. The cultural landscape is one of the physical manifestations of this interaction, and that is why the landscape is a suitable object for observing the relationship between man and nature. Thus, the structure of the landscape can represent a “mirror” of social processes. The theoretical part of this thesis deals with the relationship between human society and nature, the main factors of social changes are presented in terms of the concept of social metabolism and the colonization of nature. In the empirical part, the analysis of the development of the landscape of the area of interest in the time period 1839–2007 is presented, based on geographical information systems using a visual interpretation of the map of stable cadastre and historical aerial images. In the discussion, there was sought for connections between these changes with the social development in the researched area. It is an example of a typical Czech cultural landscape and is distinguished by significant representation of intense agricultural utilization of the landscape. In the area of interest, the phenomena of the industrialization process of the society are evidently reflected. During the researched period, two development trends can be observed: between 1839–1950 there are significant changes in the landscape macrostructure caused by an increase in extensification of agricultural production and the rise of the production potential of the landscape. On the other hand, for the second half of the 20th century, essential changes in the landscape microstructure are distinguishing, showing trends of decreasing size of the landscape mosaic, growing patches and a simplification of the landscape as a whole, as well as a reduction of the landscape permeability, which is an obvious result of the collectivization of the agriculture production.