

Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with the ethnographic commission in the city of Liberec on the background of the German "völkisch" ideology. The aim of the thesis is to find out how the ethnographic commission, operating as one of ten commissions in the Sudeten German Institute for Research of Land and People, managed to contribute to the realisation of the German "völkisch" ideology. The thesis first explains the terms political and Nazi ideology. It then discusses the meaning of the word "völkisch" and the plan of (re)Germanization of the Czech territory and population in the event of the Third Reich winning the Second World War. The second part deals with the Sudeten German scientific institutions, their history and the events that led to their establishment. It also looks directly at the Sudeten German Institute for Research of Land and People, its tasks and commissions. In the last part, the ethnographic commission, its members Bruno Schier, Gustav Jungbauer and Josef Hanika are introduced. In Hanika's case, the concept of "Trachtenerneuerung" is described in more detail. On the basis of the preserved archival materials, the tasks of the ethnographic commission are presented and their fulfilment. The thesis concludes on the basis of archival correspondence that the ethnographic commission had great ambitions from the beginning to assist in the fulfillment of the German "völkisch" ideology, but because of the war situation, the disunity of the commission members in their efforts to fulfil the jointly established goals, and their influence on other institutions, it couldn't carry out its plans of support as it had expected of itself.

Adina Kozová