

## Abstract

The work focuses on the construction of local identity in the border area of Teplice in the post-war period, specifically during the 1950s and 1960s. The name 'Teplice region' is used in this work because, during this period, the extent of the present-day city of Teplice changed, and the name Teplice-Šanov was more commonly used at that time. The research was conducted by collecting archival and period materials and subsequently analyzing them. Sources were sought in archives, libraries, and online. Besides the Teplice region, some sources relate to the resettlement of the border regions in general, as specific locations were not always the focus. Before World War II, Teplice had a large Jewish and German community, and after the war, when the forced expulsion of Germans occurred, the border regions suffered from a lack of population and workforce. The aim of the analyses was to determine that various methods were employed in the settlement and formation of local identity, targeting a broad range of inhabitants. The focus was not limited to a single specific group of residents. Several institutions played a significant role in shaping the new identity, specifically the theater, cinemas, museum, spa, and various cultural events. Additionally, the analysis identified efforts to target tourism, particularly to the local spas.