

Abstracts

Northern and Southern Bohemia in 1989 - A Comparison

Jiří Petráš

KEY WORDS: THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SOUTH-BOHEMIAN REGION, NORTH-BOHEMIAN REGION, ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM, ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE, ECOLOGY, TEPLICE, THE VELVET REVOLUTION

In this study we tried to illustrate how different industrial or natural conditions and premises, the state of the environment, the ethnic composition pre- and post-1945 can have an impact on the behaviour of people and their expression in two former regions of Czechoslovakia. By the beginning of 1989 the system in communist Czechoslovakia was disintegrating. Environmental activities emerged at the forefront, people started to associate outside official structures as well, civic society was coming into existence. The Communist Party was losing its monopoly in controlling the society, its power was crumbling. At the same time, the study documents that provincial regions, in this case the North-Bohemian region and the town of Teplice, respectively, can become a place where things get into motion sooner than in Prague.

Doubravská hora and the Teplice Domain in the Critical Year of 1634. A Contribution Towards the Military Aspects of the Thirty Years' War

Lukáš Sláma

KEY WORDS: DOUBRAVSKÁ HORA (TEPLICE DISTRICT), THE ORE MOUNTAINS, THIRTY YEARS' WAR, JOHAN BANÉR, SIEGE, MILITARY HISTORY

In the context of lower Ore Mountains areas and the Ore Mountains, Doubravská hora represented a unique case of a bastion fortress located on an elevated site above a town and an intersection of country trails. The contributed article deals with the relationship between the spa town of Teplice and the fortress of Doubravská hora at the time of the first coalition incursion of Saxon and Swedish troops into Bohemia in 1634.

“Outsider” on the Cement Market. Business Strategies of the Saxon-Bohemian Portland Cement Factory in Čížkovice (1898–1918)

Tomáš Gecko

KEY WORDS: CEMENT INDUSTRY, ČÍŽKOVICE CEMENT FACTORY, MARKET MONOPOLIZATION, OUTSIDER STRATEGY, BUSINESS HISTORY, THE LOGIC OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

The study focuses on business strategies of the Saxon-Bohemian Portland Cement Factory in Čížkovice (Sächsisch-böhmische Portland-Cementfabrik, Tschischkowitz), which are interpreted in the context of the monopolization of the cement market. The unique geographical location of the operation enabled the Čížkovice cement factory to balance profitably between the German and pre-Cisleithanian cement syndicates. The business successfully alternated the position of an outsider and a member of the monopoly organization, thus attaining increased profitability.

The Liberation of Duchcov and the First Post-war Elections There

Jiří Myroniuk

KEY WORDS: DUCHCOV, LIBERATION, GERMANS, DISPLACEMENT, ELECTIONS

The study deals with the North-Bohemian town of Duchcov and its post-war development. The contributed article is concerned with two critical post-war Czechoslovakian moments which took place in Duchcov. The first of these is the arrival of the Red Army into town, small skirmishes and general liberation. In addition, the gradual displacement of Germans from the town to various German zones of occupation is described herein as well. The second crucial event to hit the town were the first post-war elections into the Parliament which took place in May 1946. Just like in most towns and cities, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia won the election here.

Anti-Slavic movements in the revolution of 1848 in Saxony - and their main protagonist Prof. Heinrich Wuttke from Leipzig

Michael Bechter

KEY WORDS: HEINRICH WUTTKE, REVOLUTION 1848, SAXONY, GERMAN NATIONALISM, ANTI-SLAVIC MOVEMENTS

The topic of the essay is the anti-Slavic movements in Saxony in the revolution years 1848 and 1849. One of the leaders of this movement was Heinrich Wuttke, a professor at Leipzig University. He was a co-founder of the Leipzig society for German interests on the eastern borders. Since 1846 he wrote books against Poland and the Polish National Movement. In the year of the revolution he also fought against the Czech National Movement. Heinrich Wuttke was a member of the German parliament in Frankfurt. In this function he worked for a German national state with Austria.

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