

The dissertation thesis takes up the paper dealing with the synods of Hussite clergy in Bohemia from 1418 to 1440. This book consisted of list of sources and literature about synods held in that period, analysis of some texts and appreciation of the role of synods in the Hussite Church administration including their ideological acting. Starting from the final turning point of that paper (1440), I followed up with the research and interpretation of the topic. The Hussite synods before 1440 were divided according to the region into Prague, Tábor and common disputations (hádání), the Catholic synods are not documented.

It was necessary to keep track of the activities of both official confession groups in the country in the following period. The Tábor centre could be observed only till 1444, when its activities came to an end. Nevertheless, a new independent radical group Unitas Fratrum (Unity of Brethern, Jednota bratrská) appeared during the examined period. The phenomenon of their synods is so specific, that it could be only mentioned in this paper. The paper is limited within the Prague diocese. The development in Moravia was completely different, that is why it was not implicated in the research. Despite I continue the research of a phenomenon named with the same term, the scene as well as the characteristics of sources considerably changed during the second half of 15th century. A historian faces new tasks solving questions of critical evaluation of sources and their interpretation.

An outline of scientific literature, dealing with the history of the Church in the Czech lands in the Middle Ages, Church administration and especially particular synods, is followed with two introductory chapters. The first one brings a summary of hitherto findings about the state of Church administration in 15th century Bohemia. It is a basis for explanation of synods, which were a fixed part of the medieval Church organisation.