

# JORNADA DE ESTUDIOS SOBRE LA HISTORIA DE LA REPÚBLICA CHECA

Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Campus de El Obelisco

Jueves 28 de abril de 2022

Sala polivalente del IATEXT

10.00-11.15

*Excursion to the History of Czech Enclaves in the World*

Prof. Hana Maresova (University of Olomouc, Czech Republic)

11.15-12.30

*The First Czechoslovak Republic 1918-1938: Society, Politics and Education*

Prof. Pavel Krakora (University of Olomouc, Czech Republic)

## **Certificado de asistencia**

Las conferencias se impartirán en inglés. El público recibirá un certificado de asistencia a la jornada emitido por el Departamento de Ciencias Históricas. Por cuestiones de aforo, se ruega inscripción previa enviando un correo electrónico a [daniel.castillohidalgo@ulpgc.es](mailto:daniel.castillohidalgo@ulpgc.es)

**doc. PhDr. Hana Maresova, Ph.D., MBA**, works as an Associate professor at the *Department of Czech Language and Literature* at Faculty of Education and as a Head of the *Department of Strategy and Quality* at Rector's office, both in Palacky University in Olomouc. In 2011-2021 she worked here as a Vice-Dean for organization, development, study affairs and a Vice-Rector for strategy and quality.

Her main teaching subjects are Czech lexicology, historical grammar, new media, cyberculture and digital media in education. Her main research topics are focused on the language of Czech enclaves within the field of linguistics, and digital media in education, e-literacy and cyberculture within the field of pedagogy. She is currently head of the European Erasmus+ *Reflection of National and European Identity in the New Millennium*, Moravia coordinator of the project of European Space Agency – *European Space Education Resource Office* and research project focused on *Online educational tools and language education*.

### ***Excursion to the History of Czech Enclaves in the World***

The lecture will provide a historical overview of the Czech enclaves that were established abroad. The roots of Czech emigration go back to the 16th century. Until the 18th century, the motives of people who permanently left the Czech lands were mostly religious and political. In the 19th century, economic and social reasons began to prevail. Today, approximately several million people of Czech origin live abroad. Although many Czech enclaves have gradually assimilated, some others, for specific reasons, have retained their national identity, language and culture, and have thus become unique today. The reasons why this has happened will be explained in more detail.

**Mgr. Pavel Krákora, Ph.D.**, works as an Associate professor at the *Department of Social Sciences* at Faculty of Education, between the years 2016–2018 as a Deputy Head and in the years 2008 – 2016 as a Academic Officer of the department. Since 2014 he's a chief editor of journal *Civilia – Special Revue for Subject Didactics of Civics*, the only one journal of its kind in the Czech Republic.

His main teaching subjects are Czech and General contemporary history, history and development of civil society and political parties. In the past he was investigator of many research projects (including international projects), in the present he's head of internal university project focused on problems and questions relating with historical consciousness, teaching modern history and reflection this part of history in textbooks. He's also head of traditional Summer school of History and Civics (every August since 1994) oriented especially on teachers and students of social sciences subjects from the Czech Republic and foreign European countries (primarily from Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary).

### ***The First Czechoslovak Republic 1918–1938: Society, Politics and Education***

The lecture will cover the political and social development of Czechoslovakia in the years 1918–1938. In this regard, attention will be paid primarily to the formation of the constitutional system of the new state and aspects related to the development of Czech political parties as the main bearers of the ideas of renewed statehood. Partial space will also be devoted to German and Slovak political parties, which initially played a significant role in shaping the pluralistic system of the so-called first Czechoslovak Republic. In connection with the constitutional and political development, the most important personalities of the political and social life of Czechoslovakia in the years 1918–1938 will also not be left out. Last but not least, the interpretation focuses on the field of education, which in the conditions of Czechoslovakia after 1918, presented a dynamically developing sector.

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