

Institute of Economic and Social History, Faculty of Arts, Charles University (1993–2018)

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Institute of Economic and Social History of the Faculty of Arts of Charles University (“IESH”, “FA CUNI”), which celebrates a quarter-century of its existence in 2018, is a historical, highly specialised workplace, firmly established on the plane of teaching and research within the network of academic and scientific research institutes in the Czech Republic, and with resonance at international level.¹ A retrospective glance at its activities bears testimony to the process of institutionalising economic and social history as an independent subdiscipline within Czechoslovak and later Czech historical science in the post-1989 era. It is also a testament to the gradual scientific profiling of this institution towards modern and contemporary economic and social history of the Czech Lands and Central Europe, which on the one hand naturally emerged from the long-term academic specialisation of its staff, and, on the other hand, it has been indirectly enforced by a limited material background resulting in a sustained “chamber” character, i.e. the limited staffing of the institute. Despite an overall decline in interest in social science studies in the Czech Republic in recent years, where there has been a noticeable decline in the number of candidates for history study, the twenty-five year-old journey of IESH is an impressive record of achievement. By conceptual and systematic development of a wide range of research topics and researchers’ projects, as well as the ability to integrate an expert scientific focus on researchers from other institutes at home and abroad, the institute enters into a broader historical and international discourse and contributes to a deeper understanding of economic and social processes in modern times. On the teaching plane it has succeeded in integrating economic and social history into the teaching of history at the FA CUNI. Likewise, one of the strengths of the IESH activities is the long-term successful development of specialised doctoral studies promoting the education of a new generation of economic and social historians.

¹ This study was conducted at Charles University as part of PROGRES Q09: History — Key to understanding the globalized world.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IESH AND THE FIRST YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE (1990S)

The economic and social history discipline was established at the Prague FA CUNI in close relation to an organisational restructuring at Charles University in 1990, when the Department of Economic and Social History was created in June 1990 under the formal direction of Vladimír Kašík.

It was transformed into an Institute of Economic and Social history in September 1993, formally consisting of two separate seminars (seminar on Economic History and seminar on Social History) under joint management. In the words of Zdeněk Jindra, who was one of the key initiators in December 1989 of an independent Department (the proposal for the establishment was handed to Dean František Černý on 28.12.1989 after a prior expert meeting with Josef Petrůň and Jaroslav Pátek). In September 1992 he took over its leadership and from the summer of 1993 stood at the head of the new institute in response to the demand for a specialised workplace in a situation where economic and social history in Czechoslovakia was in the long-term “completely inadequate and crippled institutional base for teaching and research” and it was treated as an “appendage” to political history, and in the case of social history, an “oversimplified and narrowed view” in the form of unilateral preferring of the political history of the labour movement at the expense of a broader conception of social history.² The arguments put forward for the founding of a specialised workplace also pointed out the abandonment of the traditions of the discipline after the interwar period, when a number of historians worked at the FA CUNI focusing on economic and social history (Kamil Krofta — Bedřich Mendl — František Roubík — František Kutnar), and it was claimed that the field of study was lagging behind western and neighbouring countries. The idea that systematic development of the field of economic and social history was conceivable within the existing historical workplaces at the Prague FA CUNI (Department/Institute of Czech History; Department/Institute of General/World History) was dismissed by the initiators of the establishment of the department. Economic and social history was, as is apparent from Jindra’s thesis about the conception of the discipline sent to the dean in April 1991 and published a year later,³ intended as a freestanding scholarly discipline with a specific research focus, with an integrative and interdisciplinary position as against historical science and social and economic sciences, requiring an adequate independent institutional background.

However cogent may have been the arguments presented by the initiators of the establishment of a professional workplace for economic and social history, in ret-

2 Collection of documents concerning the establishment of the Department of Economic and Social History and its transformation into the IESH (mainly correspondence between Zdeněk Jindra and the Dean’s office, handwritten minutes taken by Zdeněk Jindra from meetings in the newly established institute), see the IESH archive; Cf. Zdeněk Jindra, K ustavení katedry hospodářských a sociálních dějin na Filosofické fakultě Karlovy University v roce 1990 a její počáteční úkoly, *Hospodářské dějiny* 20, 1992, pp. 299–305.

3 Zdeněk Jindra, *Téze ke koncepci oboru a katedry hospodářských a sociálních dějin na Filosofické fakultě Karlovy univerzity*, *Hospodářské dějiny* 20, 1992, pp. 261–266.

respect it has to be said that the very decision to establish or renew the economic and social history discipline after the Velvet Revolution in the early 1990s was a relatively uncertain and risky undertaking. First of all, in Marxist historiography the emphasis was placed precisely on economic and social history, in whose interest the workplaces devoted to the history of the labour movement were built in the era of Stalinism alongside ordinary historical institutes and departments. Many of these specific historical workplaces, including the Department of the History of the Labour Movement at the FA CUNI led by Zdeněk Kárník, were abolished after the year 1968, since they had become the centre of Marxist revisionism in historiography in the 1960s, emphasising the Marxist conceived economic and social history, the history of social strata and the history of the proletariat, the emphasis continued to a certain extent, at least at the rhetorical level (whereas in fact Czech historiography had significantly shifted towards political history conceived as a series of events in the 1970s and 1980s). The support for this direction along with a strong representation of texts written in the fashion of theses (the sources were primarily to support ideological assumptions, such as exploitation of the lower classes, the rise of class consciousness and the existence of class struggle) in the Czechoslovak academic community and among the interested lay public, created a significantly negative image of social and economic history as a subordinate discipline. This negative connotation could not be completely wiped out even by some outstanding studies whose methodology rested on economic and social historical approaches, which are among the best that the Czech and Slovak historiography produced during the era of normalisation.⁴

The founders of the department and later the Institute of Economic and Social History insisted, alongside the first-Republic tradition, on the international status and the importance of economic and social history at foreign universities and other research institutions (in western European countries, including Germany, and in the U.S.), the situation was in fact less favourable in this respect. In particular, social history has witnessed a major rise in key European historiographies, sometimes coupled with a temporary dominance, roughly from the mid-1960s. This role of structurally, economically and socially historically based research symbolises the establishment in Germany of the so-called Bielefeld School. In the Anglo-Saxon world a groundbreaking work by Edward P. Thompson “The Making of the English Working Class” (1963)⁵ and an essay by Eric Hobsbawm “From Social History to The History of Society” (1971)⁶ were decisive in this context. On the contrary, since the beginning of the 1980s structurally based economic and social history has met with mounting criticism, which drew its strength and persuasive force from postmodern reflection, i.e. the influence of the linguistic moment on Western historiography. This questioning of some of the underlying assumptions and hence the relevance of the macro-perspective, as proposed

4 See for example Otto Urban, *Kapitalismus a česká společnost. K otázkám formování české společnosti v 19. století*. Prague 1978, some works by Josef Petráň, parts of some works by Miroslav Hroch, and others.

5 Edward P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class*, London 1963.

6 Eric J. Hobsbawm, *From Social History to the History of Society*, *Daedalus* 100, 1971, no. 1, pp. 20–45.

by economic and social history, this may have culminated during the 1990s, but leading social historians show that the fundamental weakening of the field of study, associated with the rise and increasing persuasive force of the new cultural history, gender history and the history of everyday life had already begun after the year 1980.⁷

The establishment of the department, and of the institute, and restoration of economic and social history in the Faculty of Arts on the threshold of the 1990s falls into what was not a very auspicious period for the discipline due to several practically unrelated trends. In particular, in personnel terms, they cannot completely deny a certain link to the temporarily stigmatised history of the labour movement. They are more methodically inspired in the German-speaking environment, where, at the time of their creation, the economic and structurally conceived social history of “Bielefeld Pattern” grow rather defensive. Yet, with hindsight, the effort to establish economic and social history as key historiographic approaches developed in the faculty seems to have been clearly beneficial. This was the achievement of personalities who cultivated the discipline (and could enrich it with new methodological approaches, including some related to cultural history), as well as general developments in relation to events such as the crisis of neoliberal capitalism after the year 2008 (which in general challenge the ability of postmodern historiography to actually explain the causes of a historical change), and among other things, the renaissance of structurally anchored historiographic approaches.

The technical profile of the newly founded Department of Economic and Social History and later the Institute of Economic and Social History was built up gradually. We can see in the surviving documents relating to the first years of the existence of the Department/Institute the driving ambition and the vision of the work of an estimated 10 to 12 internal members studying economic and social history (on the plane of research and teaching) in a wide sweep from the Middle Ages to the present. However, the actual research profile of the internal members of the institute was in fact narrower. The single-minded focus on the branch of economic history lay from the outset in the capitalist era. The lifelong topics of Zdeněk Jindra, who led the Institute of Economic and Social History until 1996, and until the academic year 1999/2000 hosted a seminar on economic history, included banking in the context of the development of a capitalist modern economy, history of arms production (the Krupp Group), and economic and political relations in Central Europe including their idea concepts (Mitteleuropa).⁸

7 The year 1980 as a momentous year is mentioned by, among others, Geoff Eley, *Is all the world a text? From Social History to the History of Society Two Decades Later*, In: Gabrielle M. Spiegel (ed.), *Practicing History: New Directions in Historical Writing after the Linguistic Turn*, New York 2004, pp. 35–61 (Eley wrote this text as a working study in 1990), or Jürgen Kocka, *Losses, Gains and Opportunities: Social History Today*, *Journal of Social History* 37, 2003, no. 1, pp. 21–28.

8 Zdeněk Jindra, *Der Rüstungskonzern Fried. Krug AG 1914–1918: die Kriegsmateriallieferungen für deutsche Heer und die deutsche Marine*, Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et Historica, Monographia 98, Prague 1986; Zdeněk Jindra, *Když Krupp byl „dělovým králem“: fa Fried. Krupp/Essen od založení ocelárny po rozšíření ve zbrojovku a koncern (1811 — počátek 90. let 19. století)*, Prague 2009.

Jaroslav Pátek, studying in the long-term the history of science and technology and the history of agriculture, turned his attention in the 1990s to the issue of Czechoslovak banking in a broader context shaping the international credit market and newly, to the history of entrepreneurship.⁹ The middle generation of historians, who found their feet within the economic branch of the newly constructed workplace, also clearly focused on the 19th and 20th century. While Drahomír Jančík was developing his scholarly profile from the economic issues of central and south-eastern Europe in the 1930s, and more particularly from the mutual relations between the states of the Little Entente and Germany,¹⁰ in the case of Eduard Kubů the stepping-bridge was the Czechoslovak foreign policy between the wars, especially in relation to Germany, which traditionally belonged to its most important economic partners.¹¹ The youngest member of the economic history seminar, Ivan Jakubec, entered the area of economic history through a transfer of techniques and technologies and his personal platform in the following years was to be the tertiary sphere (transport, infrastructure, logistics).¹² The only person to study briefly older economic history, namely the early modern era, in the newly established workplace was Věra Michovská (nee Šádová).

The staffing situation in the seminar on social history appeared to be somewhat tense in the first few years. Its core consisted of three rehabilitated members from the department of the labour movement, who had been persecuted at the end of the 1960s by the normalisation regime (Vladimír Kašík, Zdeněk Kárník and Jan

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- 9 In addition to a series of teaching texts for secondary schools and grammar schools from the 1970s and 1980s, Pátek mainly addressed in the pre-November period the issue of agriculture, e.g. Jaroslav Pátek, *Vývoj mechanizace zemědělské výroby v českých zemích v první polovině 20. století*. Prague 1970; Jaroslav Pátek, *Racionalizace zemědělské výroby mechanizací v českých zemích v první polovině 20. století*, 2 vols. Prague 1972. As for Jaroslav Pátek cf. Ivan Jakubec, *K úmrtí Jaroslava Pátka, Hospodářské dějiny — Economic History* 23, 2004, pp. 289–291. Ivan Jakubec — Zdeněk Jindra, *In memory of Jaroslav Pátek*, *Prager WISOHIM* 7, 2004–2005, pp. 274–275. *Lexikon českých historiků 2010*, Ostrava 2013, p. 400.
- 10 Drahomír Jančík, *Německo a Malá dohoda: hospodářské pronikání Německa do Jugoslávie a Rumunska v první polovině 30. let*, *Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et Historica. Monographia* 134, 1990 (as a book published in Prague 1990); Drahomír Jančík, *Třetí říše a rozklad Malé dohody: hospodářství a diplomacie v Podunají v letech 1936–1939*, Prague 1999.
- 11 Eduard Kubů, *Německo — zahraničněpolitické dilema Edvarda Beneše (hospodářské vztahy s Německem v československé zahraniční politice let 1918–1924)*, *Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica and Historica. Monographia*, 144, 1992 (as a book publication published in Prague 1994); Antonín Klimek — Eduard Kubů, *Československá zahraniční politika 1918–1938: kapitoly z dějin mezinárodních vztahů*, Prague 1995.
- 12 Ivan Jakubec, *Vývoj československých a německých drah 1929–1937*, *Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica and Historica. Monographia* 139, 1991 (as a book published in Prague 1991), Ivan Jakubec, *Železnice a Labská plavba ve střední Evropě 1918–1938: dopravněpolitické vztahy Československa, Německa a Rakouska v meziválečném období*, *Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica and Historica. Monographia*, 151, 1995.

Měchýř),¹³ then Vladimír Dubský¹⁴ and Renáta Wolgemuthová, whose research roots were also planted in the sphere of workers' institutions, in particular trade unions and worker's councils. A cardinal problem was the approaching retirement age of the majority of the appointees and the question of guaranteeing the continuity of teaching and research in the field of social history. A highly sceptical typescript from the year 1993 taking stock of the situation in social history (author of the document is probably Z. Kárník) dryly noted that the department — seminar on social history is a “currently able to provide teaching of the core subjects [...] but unless the management of the faculty realises the importance of this discipline and does not allow the recruitment of new specialists in the social history, by 1995 (the retirement year for the last members), this discipline will no longer be taught in the faculty.”¹⁵ The personnel base in social history gradually thinned due to the departure of Vladimír Kašík, death of Vladimír Dubský, and the transition of Renáta Wolgemuthová and Jan Měchýř to the position of external members. The stalemate was broken by the engagement of Jiří Štaif, who went over to the FA CUNI in the process of rebuilding the Academy of Sciences in the year 1993. While the professional interest of Zdeněk Kárník who directed the seminar on social history until the year 2000, shifted from his original research on political parties at the time of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire¹⁶ towards an extensive synthesis of the history of the First Czechoslovak Republic,¹⁷ the sole focus of Jiří Štaif has been on the era of the long nineteenth century. He devoted his attention to the development of civil society in the Czech Lands in the 19th century (anticipating his later interest in multiethnicity and elites), and he studied systematically the history of the 19th and 20th century, including histo-

13 As for the Department of Labour Movement, including the involvement of these social historians, most recently Jan Calta, *Stranická historiografie na Filozofické fakultě Univerzity Karlovy v letech 1953–1970*, Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Historia Universitatis Carolinae Pragensis, Tomus LVII, Fasc. 1, 2017, pp. 81–103. See also Jakub Jareš — Matěj Spurný — Katerina Volná, *S minulostí zůčtujeme: Sebereflexe Filozofické fakulty UK v dokumentech sedmdesátých a devadesátých let 20. století*, Prague 2014.

14 Vladimír Dubský also worked in the 1960s in the original Department of the Labour Movement, however, after its abolition, he was transferred to the Department of Czechoslovak History within the framework of Charles University in Prague. Josef Petrů — Lydia Petrůňová, *Filozofové dělají revoluci: Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy během komunistického experimentu (1948–1968–1989)*, Prague 2015.

15 This is an undated document, part of the folder related to the transformation of the Department to the Institute. IESH Archive.

16 A revised version of his work from year 1968 was published by Zdeněk Kárník under the same name in 1996. Zdeněk Kárník, *Socialisté na rozcestí: Habsburk, Masaryk či Šmeral?*, Prague 1968; Zdeněk Kárník, *Socialisté na rozcestí: Habsburk, Masaryk či Šmeral*, Prague 1996.

17 Zdeněk Kárník, *České země v éře První republiky (1918–1938)*. Part one, *Vznik, budování a zlatá léta republiky (1918–1929)*, Prague 2000; Zdeněk Kárník, *České země v éře První republiky (1918–1938)*. Part two, *Československo a české země v krizi a v ohrožení (1930–1935)*, Prague 2002; Zdeněk Kárník, *České země v éře První republiky (1918–1938)*. Part three, *O přežití a o život (1936–1938)*, Prague 2003.

riography of economic and social history.¹⁸ In the second half of the 1990s an internal member was engaged for several years in the course of the social history seminar, one of the first graduates of the doctoral study of this specialisation, Jana Šetřilová (Čechurová), to focus on the issues of political and societal representations in the era of the First Republic and to garner recognition in the academic community as a result of her intense editorial activities.¹⁹

The research activities of the IESH were initially carried out separately within the individual seminars. This was partly due to some persisting animosities among some of the members of the oldest generation of the staff of the Institute, which was based on divergent views on conceptions and other professional orientations of the workplace, and in part it was also personal. The research of members of the social history seminar in the 1990s was conducted within the bounds of broadly defined projects “social policy development in the Czech Lands in the 19th and 20th century” and “social history of the Czech Lands” under the direction of Zdeněk Kárník. The output was a series of chronologically ordered research probes (mainly analyses and micro-historical studies),²⁰ followed by anthologies of study texts compiled from selected annotated documents from a wide gamut of the sources of social history (from sources of official or socio-political nature to memoirs and oral histories).²¹ By the middle of the 1990s the research subject in the social history seminar was also multiethnicity and, specifically, the issues of co-existence and cohabitation of Czechs, Germans and Jews in society in the Czech Lands in the era of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.²² Under the direction R. Wolgemuthová a research project was carried out simultaneously

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- 18 Jiří Štaif, *Revoluční léta 1848–1849 a české země*, The works of the Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Series A, Monographia 3, Prague 1990. Jiří Štaif, *Historici, dějiny a společnost: historiografie v českých zemích od Palackého a jeho předchůdců po Gollovu školu, 1790–1900*. Part I, II. Prague 1997.
- 19 Jana Čechurová currently works at the Institute of Czech History, FA CUNI. At the time of her work in the IESH Cf. Jana Čechurová, Alois Rašín: dramatický život českého politika, Prague 1997; Jana Čechurová, *Čeští svobodní zednáři ve XX. století*, Prague 2002.
- 20 The studies were published in 4 volumes under the editorial direction of Zdeněk Kárník in cooperation with Jan Měchýř and Jiří Štaif. Zdeněk Kárník (ed.), *K novověkým sociálním dějinám českých zemí*. II., *Z dob rakouských a předlitavských (1848–1918)*, Prague 1998; Jiří Štaif — Zdeněk Kárník eds.), *K novověkým sociálním dějinám českých zemí s. I., Čechy mezi tradicí a modernizací 1566–1848*, Prague 1999; Zdeněk Kárník (ed.), *K novověkým sociálním dějinám českých zemí*. III., *Od války k válce 1914–1939*, Prague 1998; Zdeněk Kárník — Jan Bladder (eds.), *K novověkým sociálním dějinám českých zemí*. IV., *Zvraty a převraty 1939–1992*, Prague 2001.
- 21 Jaroslav Čechura — Zdeněk Kárník — Jana Čechurová, *Antologie studijních textů k novověkým sociálním dějinám*, 2 volumes, Prague 2002.
- 22 Zdeněk Kárník ed., *Sborník k problematice multiethnicity: české země jako multiethnická společnost: Češi, Němci a Židé ve společenském životě českých zemí 1848–1918*, Prague 1996. As for the issue, see Karel Kazbunda (Z. Kárník edited), *Otázka česko-německá v předvečer velké války: zrušení ústavnosti země České tzv. annenskými patenty z 26. července 1913*, Prague 1995.

on the women's emancipation movement in the Czech Lands.²³ Following a boom in the socio-historical research in the 1990s which brought into it thematic diversity and opened up the possibility of applying new methods and theoretical and interpretation concepts, the IESH seminar on social history sparked by the turn of the millennium a broader methodological debate on the state of the art and perspectives for further development of the social history discipline.²⁴

Collective research on economic history was undertaken at the beginning of the 1990s with a project dedicated to the topic of economic integration and disintegration in Central and South-Eastern Europe since the mid-19th century. In this context, engagement was agreed for several foreign projects, which managed to accredit the newly established workplace in a broader international forum. The major share was acquired by the employees of IESH from the year 1993 on the Austrian project "Wirtschaftspolitische Rolle Österreichs in Mitteleuropa in der Zeit zwischen den Weltkriegen" under the leadership of the doyen of economic history, Alice Teichová (University of Cambridge) and the Viennese historian Alois Mosser (Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien),²⁵ and the subsequent international publication outputs. Following an international conference jointly organised by the IESH in 1994 in Prague, a set of studies was published analysing the changes in the Central European market (capital market, labour market and goods market) between the wars.²⁶ In the year 1996, under the editorial direction of Alice Teichová and Herbert Matis (Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften) a collective work was published, again with active participation of Czech economic historians headed by the IESH, dealing with Austro-Czechoslovakian economic relations in the inter-war period. These were captured from the perspective of continuity or discontinuity of economic development after the First World War, the role of each country in the creation of a new economic order and in the context of options and limits to their cooperation.²⁷ The foreign publications were followed by the staff of the IESH economic history seminar plus related researchers publishing in the year 1999 a monothematic

23 One of the projects was a Charles University internal grant 1998–2000 under the name "Projektování ženského osudu a společenského postavení ženy v českých zemích v 19./20. století", The literary historian Jaroslava Janáčková was also in the team alongside R. Wolgemuthová and Marcela Starcová (currently an external lecturer of IESH, who deals with issues of everyday life and alimentary culture in the course of the IESH teaching).

24 John Mullan — Jiří Štaif (eds.), *K novověkým sociálním dějinám českých zemí. VI., Sociální dějiny dnes*. Prague 2004.

25 Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary were at the heart of the research project funded by the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research. As for the participation of Czech historians, see the IESH archive.

26 Jaroslav Pátek — Alice Teichová — Alois Mosser (eds.), *Der Markt im Mitteleuropa der Zwischenkriegszeit = The Market in Interwar Central Europe: [internationale Wissenschaftskonferenz der Karls-Universität Prag 16.–19. Mai 1994]*, Prague 1997.

27 Alice Teichová — Herbert Matis (eds.), *Österreich und die Tschechoslowakei 1918–1938: die wirtschaftliche Neuordnung in Zentraleuropa in der Zwischenkriegszeit. Studien zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte und Wirtschaftspolitik; Bd. 4*. Vienna 1996.

issue of *Acta Universitatis Carolinae* under the title “Collisions, rivalries and pragmatism”, which offered additional surveys from the field of Austro-Czechoslovakia economic relations in the interwar period.²⁸

Alongside the economic development of Central Europe after the First World War, the attention of the staff of the economic history seminar shifted to the development of the financial market and a close analysis of the Central European environment, with a symptomatic link between the banking sector and industry. The project concentrated under the leadership of Zdeněk Jindra on the joint-stock commercial banks and their significance in the context of the broader economic development of the Czech Lands (Czechoslovakia) from the late 19th century to 1945.²⁹ Again, Alice Teichová, who was the link to a research intent of London School of Economics and Political Science titled “Banking and Industry 1918–39” played an initiatory role in this. The share of Teichová in the formation of the so-called Prague School of Economic History, which was a team of economic historians centred around the IESH,³⁰ as well as in the context of the overall constitution of the economic and social history in Czechoslovakia/Czech Republic in the post-1989 era, in retrospect, appears to be crucial, which is also evidenced by the collections published on the occasion of her life jubilees in 1995³¹ and 2008.³²

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- 28 Kolize, řevnivost a pragmatismus: československo-rakouské hospodářské vztahy 1918–1938. *Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et historica* 1, 1997 (published as a book in a series *Studia Historica*, No. 45, Prague 1999).
- 29 Z dějin českého bankovníctví v 19. a 20. století = From the history of the Czech banking system in the 19th and 20th centuries. *Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et Historica, Studia Historica* 5, 1997 (published as a book in the series *Studia Historica*, No. 47, Prague 2000).
- 30 The IESH economic history seminar (Ivan Jakubec, Drahomír Jančík, Zdenek Jindra, Eduard Kubů and Jaroslav Pátek) formed the core of the team of Prague economic historians. The members who were closest in their research intentions, and in this sense tied their careers to the IESH from the outset were Jiří Šouša (Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences, FA CUNI) and Jiří Novotný (Archive of the Czech National Bank), who is currently focusing on the development of Czech banking, see Jiří Novotný — Jiří Šouša, *Banka ve znamení zeleného čtyřlístku*, Prague 1996. Since the turn of the millennium, one who has begun close cooperation with the IESH is, for example, Jiří Hájek (Institute of History of the Czech Academy of Science), Marcela Efmertová (Czech Technical University). Above all, the Prague School of Economic History has engaged many of its own graduates, masters and doctoral specialists in economic and social history (see below for this).
- 31 In the year 1994 the publishing house Karolinum put out a seminal work by Alice Teichová “Mezinárodní kapitál a Československo” and a year later an anthology of studies for her 75th jubilee. Alice Teichová, *Mezinárodní kapitál a Československo v letech 1918–1938*, Prague 1994; *Československo a střední Evropa v meziválečném období = Die Tschechoslowakei und Mitteleuropa in der Zwischenkriegszeit. Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et Historica* 3, 1994 (published as a book in the series *Studia Historica*, No. 40, Prague 1996).
- 32 Gertrude Enderle-Burcel — Eduard Kubů — Jiri Šouša — Dieter Stiefel (eds), *Discourses: essays for Mikuláš Teich & Alice Teichová*, Pelhřimov 2008.

The links between the IESH and the Austrian and Anglo-Saxon milieu were complemented during the 1990s with a number of German institutions, including the Institutes of Economic and Social History in Berlin (Jürgen Kocka), Münster (Hans J. Teutenberg) and in Munich (Christoph Boyer). Academic cooperation was established in the context of the project “Coexistence or confrontation” led by Eduard Kubů, which examined Czechoslovak-German economic relations in the years 1918–1945.³³ A tool for regular communication with institutes abroad was a foreign language specialist periodical “Prager wirtschafts- und sozialhistorische Mitteilungen — Prague Economic and Social History Papers” (WISOHIM — ESH) issued since 1994 and used to present the results of the research of domestic and foreign historians on the economic and social history of Central Europe, or in relation to this area. Those on the editorial board or consulting experts were economic and social historians from universities and research institutions in the Czech Republic, Berlin, Bonn, Bratislava, Cambridge, Munich, Münster or Vienna. In most cases they were collaborators from the aforementioned foreign projects.³⁴

Although the bulk of the publication results achieved by the IESH members consisted in the first years of the existence of this institution largely in analytical papers, from the second half of the 1990s it slowly took on a synthesising character. The team of the economic history seminar initiated first in 1995 under the editorial guidance of Jaroslav Pátek and Vlastislav Lacina (Institute of History of the Czech Academy of Sciences) the publication of a teaching text on economic history in the period 1918–1945,³⁵ and in the year 1999 it made a significant contribution to a voluminous “History of Banking in the Czech Lands” under the direction of František Vencovský.³⁶ The most important event at the turn of the millennium is a collective monograph edited by Jaroslav Pátek and Eduard Kubů devoted to the economy of inter-war Czechoslovakia seen from the viewpoint of the economic modernisation process. It focused on the economic maturity of the Czechoslovak Republic, dispelling the “myths”, that is the idealised image of the First Republic perpetuated in society, bolstering its arguments in the broader context of international comparisons.³⁷ The year 2000 saw the publication of the first volume of the history of the First Republic penned by Zdeněk Kárník, who not only offered the most comprehensive treatise of this period in the Czech history of all, and in his approach accentuated additionally the economic-social point of view.³⁸

33 The final output was created in cooperation with the Joint Czech-German Commission of Historians and the joint Slovak-German Commission of Historians; The foreword was written by Alice Teichová. Boris Barth — Josef Faltus — Jan Křen — Eduard Kubů (eds). *Konkurence i partnerství: německé a československé hospodářství v letech 1918–1945*, Prague 1999.

34 Zdeněk Jindra, *Zum Geleit*, Prager WISOHIM 1, 1994, pp. 5–7.

35 Vlastislav Lacina — Jaroslav Pátek (eds.), *Dějiny hospodářství českých zemí od počátku industrializace do současnosti*. Vol. 3, *Období první Československé republiky a německé okupace 1918–1945*. Prague 1995.

36 František Vencovský et al., *Dějiny bankovníctví v českých zemích*, Prague 1999.

37 Eduard Kubů — Jaroslav Pátek et al., *Mýtus a realita hospodářské vyspělosti Československa mezi světovými válkami*, Prague 2000.

38 See note No 17.

The successful development of the research activities went hand in hand with the growing share of economic and social history in teaching history in the FA CUNI. The number of specialised lectures organised by the IESH in the 1990s in individual academic years approached the respectable number of thirty and in parallel, 10–15 selection seminars were held. A number of external experts were regularly hired for the training. The institute formed a long-term partnership, thanks to which it secured on the pedagogical plane the diversity of teaching and managed to maintain the concept of economic and social history in a wide perspective from the Middle Ages to the present, with Jaroslav Čechura, who was then studying the life of the rural population in the early modern period with an accent on the transformation of the master/serf relations (rebellions) and everyday life,³⁹ with the then director of the Prague City Archives and an expert on the Middle Ages and early modern cities, Václav Ledvinka⁴⁰ and a colleague from the Institute of Czech History FA CUNI, Eduard Maur, who taught regularly, within the framework of the IESH, historical demography.⁴¹ The teaching in the 1990s was repeatedly supported by a pair of researchers, Jana Macháčová and Jiří Matějček, studying the social dimension of industrialisation in the Czech Lands. Another long-term partner in teaching and research in the 1990s was a researcher at the Historical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences Jan Hájek, his research topic being the development of the monetary and credit system in the Czech Lands before the First World War. The external teachers who worked almost without exception even after retirement were permanent staff of the IESH, Renáta Wolgemuthová with the topic of the women's emancipation movement, and Jan Měchýř, whose interest shifted to a period of the latest Czechoslovak history (transformation);⁴² and after the turn of the millennium also Zdeněk Kárník, Jaroslav Pátek and Zdeněk Jindra.

Starting from the academic year 1994/1995, the four-semester specialisation “Economic and Social History” was defined in the course of teaching history in the FA CUNI, designed for fourth and fifth year students. While the compulsory subjects of this specialisation clearly correlated with the long-term professional profiling of the IESH members (the centre of gravity lay in the 19th century and the 20th century), medieval and early modern economic and social history, largely taught by external staff, remained in the position of optional subjects. In this form, the specialisation “Economic and Social History” remained fundamentally preserved even after the year 2003/2004, after the formal division of the study cycle in the FA CUNI to bachelor's and follow-up master's degree.

39 Jaroslav Pátek — Petr Vorel (eds.), *Lexikon současných českých historiků*, Prague 1999, pp. 53–54.

40 *Ibid.*, pp. 171–172.

41 *Ibid.*, p. 186.

42 Jan Měchýř, *Velký převrat či snad revoluce sametová? Několik informací, poznámek a komentářů o naší takřečené něžné revoluci a jejích osudech 1989–1992*, Prague 1999.

DECADE IN A WHIRL OF COOPERATION AND “UMBRELLA” RESEARCH PROJECTS (IESH FROM THE END OF THE 1990S TO THE END OF THE DECADE OF 2000S)

The first decade of 2000s brought an appreciable increase in cooperation and its intensification between the two seminars. If Zdeněk Jindra described at the beginning of the 1990s the interrelationship between the two disciplines in the field of economic and social history in the previous decades as being to some extent ambivalent, characterised (depending on time) by “mutual proximity tending to unity” and at the same time “diverging tending to emancipation”, and the relationships between the staff in the seminar were also prone to a similar ambivalence, with the approaching end of the millennium centripetal forces were achieving dominance.⁴³ In 1997, a joint methodological introduction to the economic and social history was published, the first of its kind in the Czech language, authored by Zdeněk Jindra, František Svátek and Jiří Štaif.⁴⁴ The proximity of the two disciplines was underlined in 1998 by Zdeněk Kárník, who wrote at the beginning of the second volume of the edition “On the modern social history of the Czech Lands” that the economic and social history were in a sense an “inseparable pair”, when “each part of it (this pair, NB.) comes out and originates from the other to return to it again”.⁴⁵ An opportunity to assess the development of the discipline in the post-1989 era as well as the collaborative work of the members of both seminars within the framework of the IESH, presented itself after the turn of the millennium by the jubilees of Zdeněk Jindra and Zdeněk Kárník.⁴⁶ A major collaborative platform was created subsequently by widely conceived research projects implemented by the permanent staff of the seminar on economic history and the seminar on social history, joined by a pleiad of experts from other scientific research and academic institutions from the Czech Republic and abroad, as well as an emerging generation of economic and social historians who were trained directly in the IESH. The institute, whose leadership after the departure of the men born in 1930s was in the hands of Drahomír Jančík (director of the IESH 1996–2002, head of the economic history seminar 2003/2004–present), Eduard Kubů (head of the economic history seminar 2000–2003/2004, deputy director of the IESH 2002–2010) and Jiří Štaif (head of the seminar on social history 2000 to date, deputy director of the IESH 2000–2002, director of the IESH 2002–2010), in connection with these proj-

43 Z. Jindra, *Téze*, pp. 261–266.

44 Zdeněk Jindra — Jiří Štaif — František Svátek, *Úvod do studia hospodářských a sociálních dějin. Svazek 1, O předmětu bádání, genezi a historiografii oboru*, Prague 1997.

45 Zdeněk Kárník (ed.), *K novověkým sociálním dějinám českých zemí. II., Z dob rakouských a předlitavských (1848–1918)*. Prague 1998, p. 7.

46 Drahomír Jančík (ed.), *Pocta profesoru Zdeňku Jindrovi: k sedmdesátým narozeninám*, *Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et Historica*; 3, 1998 (published as a book in the series *Studia historica* 50, Prague 2003); Jiří Štaif (ed.), *Pocta profesoru Zdeňku Kárníkovi: sborník příspěvků k jubilejním sedmdesátinám*, *Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et Historica* 1, 1999 (published as a book in the series *Studia historica* 51, Prague 2003).

ects, succeeded in creating a unifying umbrella platform for the whole discipline of modern economic and social history.

The profiling research topics tackled collectively in the IESH included problems of economic nationalism and multiethnicity in the Czech Lands on a massive scale ranged from the middle of the 19th century to the end of the Second World War II. The first in a series of outputs in the year 2004 originated in close cooperation with Forschungsstelle für Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Ostmitteleuropas (Europa-Universität Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder) and offered in a comparative perspective several probes examining the role of economic nationalism, its form and bearer, in the context of emancipation strategies in Austro-Hungary and the transformation of this phenomenon after the year 1918.⁴⁷ In 2006 the theme, resonating within the broader historical discourse at home and abroad, was reflected in the programme of the World Economic History Congress in Helsinki, where a separate section was set up under the direction of Eduard Kubů and Helga Schultz (Europa-Universität Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder).⁴⁸

A more comprehensive definition of the notion of economic nationalism, its features and functions in the Czech Lands, but also in the broader Central European space, resulted in a monothematic issue of *Acta Universitatis Carolinae* in the year 2009 titled “For Economic National Possessions”.⁴⁹ Two years later (2011) this was followed by a collective monograph under the editorial direction of Drahomír Jančík and Eduard Kubů “A Nationalism called economic. Clashes and struggles for national emancipation/superiority in the Czech Lands (1859–1945)”, which captured the transformation of this phenomenon in the Czech Lands in continuity, in its transformation from the form it had in the 19th century, through the paradigm of the building of the Czechoslovak “national” state, including the period of Nazi occupation, which meant on the plane of the phenomenon instrumentation of economic nationalism as a tool for the control, exploitation and Germanisation of the Czech Lands.⁵⁰

The seminar on the economic history of the IESH paid special attention in several related projects to the process of excluding Jews from economic life, limiting and denying their property rights and transferring their assets to “Aryan” hands, i.e. the issue of “Aryanisation”. The response of society as a whole at home and abroad was

47 Eduard Kubů — Helga Schultz (eds.), *Wirtschaftsnationalismus als Entwicklungsstrategie ostmitteleuropäischer Eliten: die böhmischen Länder und die Tschechoslowakei in vergleichender Perspektive* Prague 2004.

48 Jan Hájek — Drahomír Jančík — Eduard Kubů (eds.), *For Economic National Possessions: Reflections and Studies on Modern Czech and German Economic Nationalism in the Bohemian Lands: Contribution to XIV International Economic History Congress in Helsinki*, Prague 2006.

49 Jan Hájek — Drahomír Jančík — Eduard Kubů (eds.), *O hospodářskou národní državu: úvahy a stati o moderním českém a německém nacionalismu v českých zemích = For economic national possessions: reflections and studies in modern Czech and German nationalism in the Czech Lands. Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et Historica*, 1, 2005 (published as a book in the series *Studia historica* 59, Prague 2009).

50 Drahomír Jančík — Eduard Kubů (eds.), *Nacionalismus zvaný hospodářský: střety a zápasy o nacionální emancipaci/převahu v českých zemích (1859–1945)*, Prague 2011.

triggered by examination of the “fate” of Jewish gold, other precious metals, stones and objects from them, which was initiated at government level and formed part of a broader spectrum of activities aimed at tackling the property grievances caused to victims of the Holocaust.⁵¹ Publication outputs from the authors’ team consisting of Drahomír Jančík (IESH, FA CUNI), Eduard Kubů (IESH, FA CUNI), Jiří Novotný (Archive of the Czech National Bank) and Jiří Šouša (Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences, FA CUNI) then focused on the Aryanisation mechanism in the Czech Lands and its modalities, especially the role of German banks in it.⁵²

The theme of economic nationalism logically shifted to the forefront of professional interest the issue of economic elites, their formation, economic strategy and societal role. The elites belonged to long-term profiling research topics of Jiří Štaif, who in his extensive monograph from 2005 focused on the process of forming new, “alternative”, Czech National elites in the context of the Metternich regime and their gradual withdrawal from public life in the pre-March era.⁵³ Štaif launched in the middle of the first decade a collective IESH project devoted to theoretical and methodical issues of studying business elites in the Czech Lands, which brought many impulses to the traditional topics of the Ostrava-based economic historians (Milan Myška et al.).⁵⁴ Particular attention was eventually devoted to financial elites, which, viewed through the period files on the representations, had a major share in the nationally Czech economic elites. The research targeted financial managers and representatives of the statutory bodies of monetary institutions in their wide range from merchant trading banks through public institutions and private banking houses to popular self-help institutes, both in their isolation and in the context of the efforts to create a broader characteristic of the social type of the Czech/Czechoslovak senior financial manager.⁵⁵

Against the background of this profiling research the IESH continued in association with other institutions to put out overviews and syntheses. In the year 2004 the economic history seminar members took part in a synthesis of the economic and social history of Czechoslovakia in the period 1918–1945 under the editorial guidance of Václav Průcha (University of Economics, Prague).⁵⁶ The year 2006 saw the publica-

51 Židovské zlato, ostatní drahé kovy, drahé kameny a předměty z nich v českých zemích 1939–1945: protiprávní zásahy do majetkových práv, jejich rozsah a následné osudy tohoto majetku: zpráva expertního týmu zřízeného Smíšenou pracovní komisí na základě usnesení vlády České republiky č. 773 ze dne 25. 11. 1998, Knihovna Institutu Tereziánské iniciativy, sv. 3, Prague 2001.

52 Drahomír Jančík — Eduard Cues, Arizace“ a arizátoři. Drobný a střední židovský majetek v úvěrech Kreditanstalt der Deutschen (1939–45), Prague 2005; Drahomír Jančík — Eduard Kubů — Jiří Šouša, Unter Mitarbeit von J. Novotný, Arisierungsgewinnler. Die Rolle der Deutschen Banken bei der „Arisierung“ und Konfiskation jüdischer Vermögen im Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren (1939–1945), Wiesbaden 2011.

53 Jiří Štaif, Obezřetná elita: česká společnost mezi tradicí a revolucí 1830–1851. Prague 2005.

54 Jiří Štaif (And.), Moderní podnikatelské elity — metody a perspektivy bádání. Prague 2007.

55 Eduard Kubů — Jiří Šouša (eds.), Finanční elity v českých zemích (Československu) 19. a 20. století, Prague 2008.

56 Václav Průcha et al., Hospodářské a sociální dějiny Československa 1918–1992, Brno 2004.

tion, under the management of Zdeněk Jindra and Ivan Jakubec, a university learning text that reflects the economic, legal and social aspects and offers a comprehensive overview of the development of the Czech economy within the broader framework of the Cisleithanian economy in the period from the beginning of industrialisation to the end of the Habsburg monarchy.⁵⁷ The text was additionally extended by an interpretation of economic issues in the period of the Joseph II. and Theresa reforms, until the mid-18th century, in part revised and published in 2015 under the name “The economic advancement of the Czech Lands from the mid-18th century to the end of the monarchy”.⁵⁸ A new form was acquired by the end of the first decade by the constitutional magazine *Prager WISOHIM*, which acquired the character of a standard scholarly journal and was published with a periodicity of twice a year.

The teaching of economic and social history in the FA CUNI underwent some significant changes in the first decade of the new millennium. A watershed in the pedagogical activities of the IESH was the accreditation of one-discipline bachelor's degree in history starting from the academic year 2003/2004, in the curriculum, economic and social history were included as compulsory subjects. Part of the compulsory study base became “the economic and social of the pre-industrial period” (delivered by visiting lecturer Aleš Stejskal), and a separate “economic history” and “social history” always in a stage from the mid-18th century to the present. The new concept of history studies (as well as the resulting inclusion of economic and social history in the state bachelor's exam) overall supported a more comprehensive perception of history of aspiring historians in the first three years of study, and created auspicious conditions for the follow-up master's specialisation in “Economic and social history”. The latter remained fundamentally unchanged, though some minor modifications in the attestations were adopted from the academic year 2005/2006.

From the point of view of the teaching profile, the almost exclusive alignment of the IESH with modern economic and social history, evidencing the definitive rejection of the original ideas about the broad time concept of the discipline in this institute. Diploma and bachelor's seminars addressed issues correlated with the ongoing collective research projects, i.e. nationalisation of the Czechoslovak economy (E. Kubů), social life in the long 19th century (J. Štaif), Aryanisation (D. Jančík and E. Kubů), entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in the 19th and 20th century (E. Kubů — J. Šouša). In addition, tertiary research was supported (I. Jakubec). Beginning in the middle of the decade, seminars focusing on developments after the year 1945 were gaining in popularity, indicating a certain shift of thematic focus of the IESH. Economic problems of the latest Czechoslovak history became the subject of research pursued by Eduard Kubů and Drahomír Jančík (the issue of socialist economic reforms),⁵⁹

57 Ivan Jakubec — Zdenek Jindra, *Dějiny hospodářství českých zemí: od počátku industrializace do konce habsburské monarchie*, Prague 2006.

58 Zdeněk Jindra — Ivan Jakubec et al., *Hospodářský vzestup českých zemí od poloviny 18. století do konce monarchie*, Prague 2015.

59 Research on economic reforms was carried out as part of the project sponsored by Max Planck Institute. Drahomír Jančík — Eduard Kubů, *Der Erste Versuch einer Reform der zentralen Planwirtschaft in der Tschechoslowakei*. In: Christoph Boyer (ed.), *Sozialistische*

and Ivan Jakubec (transport relations between Czechoslovakia and Germany).⁶⁰ At the level of the seminar on social history, the period of socialism, and above all normalisation, became a long-standing central theme of Michal Pullmann (internal member of the IESH since 2001).⁶¹ In 2005, after Jana Čechurová joined the Institute of Czech History in the FA CUNI, Jakub Rákosník also joined the seminar on social history with the theme of unemployment during the inter-war period,⁶² expanding

Wirtschaftsreformen. Tschechoslowakei und DDR im Vergleich. In: Christoph Boyer (ed.), *Sozialistische Wirtschaftsreformen. Tschechoslowakei und DDR im Vergleich*, Frankfurt am Main 2006, pp. 3–62; Drahomír Jančík — Eduard Kubů, *Zwischen Planbefehl und Markt: Der Diskurs der zweiten tschechoslowakischen Wirtschaftsreform*. In: Christoph Boyer (ed.), *Socialist economic reforms. Czechoslovakia and GDR in comparison*, Frankfurt am Main 2006, pp. 65–124.

60 Ivan Jakubec, Československo-německé dopravněpolitické vztahy v období studené války se zvláštním zřetelem na železnici a labskou plavbu (1945/1949–1989). In: AUC — *Philosophica and Historica*, Monographia, Prague 2007; Ivan Jakubec, *Schlupflöcher im „Eisernen Vorhang“: Tschechoslowakisch-deutsche Verkehrspolitik im Kalten Krieg: Die Eisenbahn und Elbeschiffahrt 1945–1989*, Stuttgart 2006.

61 In this period Michal Pullmann also published several studies based on his PhD thesis, see e.g. Michal Pullmann, *Spravedlnost a demokracie v moderní době. Přelom roku 1918 mezi revolucí a reformou*, In: Marek Hrubec (ed.), *Spravedlnost a demokracie v evropské integraci*, Prague 2005, pp. 111–135, plus studies on theoretical issues of social history such as Michal Pullmann *Habitus et classes. Les pistes ouvertes par la sociologie de Pierre Bourdieu dans le domaine de l'histoire sociale*, In: *L'inspiration française dans les sciences sociales en Pays tchèques*, Cahiers du CEFRES 29, Prague 2004, pp. 257–270. In the second half of the decade, Michal Pullmann gradually established himself as an expert in the social history of state socialism in Czechoslovakia when the following studies were published: Michal Pullmann, *Sociální dějiny a totalitněhistorické vyprávění*, *Soudobé dějiny* 15, 2008, no. 3–4, pp. 703–717, Michal Pullmann, *Planning, Efficiency, and the Socialist Entrepreneurship: Economic Reform and Elite Transformation in the Late Communist Czechoslovakia*, *Prague Economic and Social History Papers*, 2010, no. 1, pp. 86–95 or Michal Pullmann, *Michal Pullmann, Vervollkommnung, Intensivierung, Beschleunigung, Perestrojka. Die Planung in den sowjetischen und tschechoslowakischen Wirtschaftsdebatten der achtziger Jahre*. In: Martin Schulze Wessel — Christiane Brenner (eds.), *Zukunftsvorstellungen und staatliche Planung im Sozialismus. Die Tschechoslowakei im ostmitteleuropäischen Kontext 1945–1989*, Munich 2010, pp. 253–282.

62 Together with Michal Pullmann, Jakub Rákosník returned to the post-socialist historiography the theme of the working class, see Jakub Rákosník — Michal Pullman, „Dělnická třída“ v moderní sociální historiografii, *Dějiny-teorie-kritika*, 2008, no. 2, pp. 271–288. The apex of his publishing activity is the issue of unemployment in the interwar period, see his monograph Jakub Rákosník, *Odvracená tvář meziválečné prosperity: nezaměstnanost v Československu v letech 1918–1938*, Prague 2008. In a long series of studies, Jakub Rákosník studied social security topics in interwar and postwar Czechoslovakia, see e.g. Jakub Rákosník, *Sociální stát jako kategorie výzkumu historické sociologie*, *Historická sociologie* 1, 2009, no. 1, pp. 65–79. The apex of his research efforts with this theme is a monograph, Jakub Rákosník, *Sovětizace sociálního státu: Lidově demokratický režim a sociální práva občanů v Československu v letech 1945–1960*, Prague 2010.

his topic to investigate the broader aspects of the development of the welfare state in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of the first decade, a thematic shift can also be noted in the offer of the IESH elective lectures. External collaborators of long standing dealing with medieval and early modern issues of economic and social history in teaching were gradually replaced by experts directly tied to the institute's research activity. It was, for example, Jiří Šouša (Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences, FA CUNI), which belonged from the beginning to the very core of the so-called Prague School of Economic History, Marcela Efmertová (Czech Technical University) focusing on the development of electrical engineering, Pavla Vošahlíková (Historical Institute of the CAS), which in the course of teaching developed the theme of everyday life and advertising in the Czech Lands in the 19th and 20th century. In the seminar on social history, the issue of contemporary social history was newly accentuated in the course of the teaching.

It was crucial for the further development of the IESH that resulted in a considerable boom in both intramural and extramural doctoral studies. If, before the end of the millennium, the study of the doctoral specialisation "modern economic and social history" was more of a chamber affair, in 2006 Jiří Štaif gave in his "IESH development concept" for the given year the number of 36 PhD students. In most cases they were the original IESH diploma holders.⁶³ The graduates subsequently settled in important historical workplaces in the Czech Republic, where they developed further the discipline of economic and social history (Historical Institute of the CAS, National Technical Museum, National Museum of Agriculture, Institute of Contemporary History of the CAS, Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes, and many others), while this rising generation of economic and social historians assured the continuity in the IESH. In the case of the economic history seminar the youngest generation of historians was engaged as visiting lecturers (participation in research projects or elective lectures, establishment of institutional cooperation), in the case of social history it was immediately integrated into it during the first decade (Michal Pullmann, Jakub Rákosník).

DECADES IN A VORTEX OF SPECIALISATION (THE IESH FROM THE END OF THE FIRST DECADE TO THE PRESENT DAY)

We can regard the turn of the first and second decade of the 21st century as the beginning of another significant transformation of the Institute, which can be characterised, however, as well as the previous two decades, in essence as evolutionary, not revolutionary. The organic interconnection of change and continuity is also

⁶³ Even in the conception of the doctoral study, the efforts of the IESH members to create an extramural academic communication platform were clearly manifested, inter alia. A special seminar was set up in which the doctoral candidates defended and subsequently discussed the starting theses of their dissertations before the broader scholarly community (sectoral council).

represented by Michal Pullmann, who, after Jiří Štaif at the end of 2010, was appointed director of the IESH and performed this function until the beginning of his work as dean in the year 2018. With regard to teaching, the IESH could fully benefit from an integral incorporation of economic and social history into the bachelor's study of history, which had occurred a few years earlier. Master's specialisation and doctoral studies were successfully developed. On the research plane, the focus of the IESH's interest remained firmly anchored in the era of modern economic and social history, i.e. in the 19th century and 20th century, although the IESH was firmly established in the research on the latest history and in this context there was a more pronounced specialisation of both seminars.

The advent of Michal Pullmann's directorship of the IESH resulted in a substantial contribution at the international cooperation level, which was strengthened in the first place with the German, but also with the American or British environment. At the turn of the second decade, the most significant proof of this trend was the project "Sozialistische Diktatur als Sinnwelt" (Socialism as a world of ideas), which participated in the Potsdam Centre for Contemporary History (Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung) alongside the IESH and the Institute for Contemporary History of the CAS. As part of the project in the IESH, lectures were given and seminars were run by prominent figures in contemporary social and cultural history, such as Martin Sabrow, Sheila Fitzpatrick, Thomas Lindenberger, Matthias Midell, Alexei Jurčák and Jörg Baberowski. In the context of the project "Socialism as a world of ideas", at the same time, we succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of several foreign scientific institutions and universities, alongside the aforementioned ZZf, for example with the University of Regensburg and the Institute for the History of Southeast Europe, with the University of Munich, and, above all, with the Collegium Carolinum and the Leipzig GWZO, and thanks to the guest researcher Celia Donert, relations were also established with the University of Liverpool. All these links persist after the end of the project for many years, in the form of academic exchanges, hosting, membership of consultative bodies and mutual synergies in general. Among the important partners to the seminar on economic history are, in addition to the Centre for Economic and Social History in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ostrava and the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy Sciences in particular, prestigious universities in Vienna, Berlin (Freie Universität Berlin), Cologne, Düsseldorf, London (London School of Economics) and Paris. A significant step towards fostering international cooperation was the creation of an assistant professorship for German historians, which, with the university support and support of the German DAAD organisation (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst) has been since February 2011 an integral part of the Institute of Economic and Social History. The economic historian Torsten Lorenz (2011–2016, formerly at the University of Viadrina in Frankfurt on the Oder) and an expert on global history and the history of modern genocides Boris Barth (since 2016, previously at the University of Konstanz).

Although at the research level the IESH has evolved in some aspects in a direct follow-up to the first decade of the millennium, overall it is possible to talk about the shift in the professional profiling of the workplace and the advancing specialisation of the two seminars. In the context of the seminar on social history, in the research

area in this period the greatest continuity with the previous period is represented by Jiří Štaif, who published on its threshold a successful monograph on František Palacký⁶⁴ (other journalistic and publication outputs were created for this topic)⁶⁵ and in collaboration with other Czech and foreign colleagues in the following years he continued to do research on the social and cultural history of the Czech Lands in the 19th and early 20th century. In his work Jiří Štaif followed several strata shaping modern society in this era. In the wake of Palacký and other public figures (Sabina, Rieger, Masaryk) they were on the one hand political and cultural elites,⁶⁶ but on the other hand, the focus of attention was equally on the masses, on the poor, and in this context on the conceptualisation of social issues and social policy.⁶⁷ As part of both of these research fields, Jiří Štaif entered into broader Central European and European debates and published some of his studies in collective monographs together (and with comparative intent) with historians from Germany, Hungary, Romania, and other countries.⁶⁸ Another line of research and publications by Jiří Štaif is particularly important in terms of theoretical background and methodological inspiration for social history at the IESH in general: It is a focus on the sources of a literary nature that allow for an interconnection between the socio-cultural and the historical approaches. The analysis of the construction and the contents of historical and literary texts or general artistic production, from annalists and chroniclers to authors of the Czech national literary canon, Jiří Štaif has brought to light in his works a number of phenomena from the life of the Czech society in the 19th century.⁶⁹ Although, in terms of time and specific topics, Jiří Štaif was somewhat isolated in this period in the part of the seminar on social history, in terms of methodological (cultural historical inspiration, emphasis on discourses and representations) he was profiled in a similar direction as his other colleagues, or beat the path for them in part.

Jakub Rákosník and particularly Michal Pullmann, mainly profiled themselves after 2010 as social historians of the period of state socialism in Czechoslovakia. J. Rákosník entered this period with an extensive monograph on the Sovietisation of the social state in Czechoslovakia in the late 1940s and in the 1950s, which became

64 Jiří Štaif, František Palacký. Život. Dílo. Mýtus, Prague 2009.

65 Jiří Štaif, František Palacký jako místo historické paměti se zvláštním zřetelem k Moravě. In: *Historica Olomucensia*, Vol. 40, Olomouc 2011, pp. 65–93, Jiří Štaif, Palacký, Rieger a Rusko 1848–1898 Identita, zkušenost a geopolitika. In: Jiří Hanuš et al., *Rusko a Západ. Eseje o (ne)porozumění*, Brno 2015, pp. 105–130.

66 Jiří Štaif, Palacký, Rieger a Rusko 1848–1898. Identita, zkušenost a geopolitika. In: Jiří Hanuš et al., *Rusko a Západ. Eseje o (ne)porozumění*, Brno 2015, pp. 105–130.

67 Jiří Souša — Jiří Štaif, Diskurzivní reprezentace sociální otázky: Čechy na přelomu 19. a 20. století. In: Milan Hlavačka — Pavel Cibulka (eds.), *Chudinství a chudoba jako sociálně historický fenomén: ambivalence dobových perspektiv, individuální a kolektivní strategie chudých a instrumentária řešení*, Prague 2013, pp. 100–134.

68 Jiří Štaif, The Social Question as a Focus of Interest of the Political and Entrepreneurial Elites: Lands of the Bohemian Crown 1880–1914. In: Judith Pál — Vlad Popovici, *Elites and Politics in Central and Eastern Europe (1848–1918)*, Frankfurt am Main 2014, pp. 81–99.

69 Jiří Štaif, Human Happiness, Identity and a Village Chronicler's World. *Václav Jan Mašek of Vodokrty*, Prague Economic and Social History Papers 14, 2011, pp. 30–43.

quite soon an authoritative and indispensable handbook for all researchers studying the welfare state in post-war Czechoslovakia.⁷⁰ J. Rákosník did not abandon his efforts to further research and conceptualising of the social and economic history of interwar Czechoslovakia (written jointly with Jiří Noha), a monograph devoted to the effects of the Great Depression on European society.⁷¹ In this essay-like study he brought together both topics when he set them in the concept (also widely used by many in the Czech and Czechoslovak milieu) of the “long thirties”.⁷² With other authors J. Rákosník cherished the tradition of social history to capture the transformations of society (in interaction with political decisions and changes in the functioning of the economy) in the “long term”; together with Igor Tomeš, he worked on social policies, and addressed on the advice of Radka Šustrová the issue of marriage and population growth in the Czech Lands in the “short 20th century”.⁷³

While Jakub Rákosník started in methodical terms from the structurally conceived social history of the Bielefeld School (H. U. Wehler, J. Kocka) and from the reference framework of the theorists of modernity (Peter Wagner) and historical sociology, Michal Pullmann has drawn more inspiration from the boundaries of social history, cultural history and historical anthropology, authors such as the German historians Alf Lüdtke and Martin Sabrow, and the American historian and anthropologist Alexei Jurčák. Jurčák’s work on the last Soviet generation was essential for the new concept of the late state socialism and its degradation in Czechoslovakia, as Pullmann introduced it in his monograph on the reconstruction and fall of socialism in Czechoslovakia. His book “The End of the Experiment”⁷⁴ has become the subject of a lively academic, but also social debate, and contributed significantly to the visibility of the IESH both in the faculty and in the non-faculty milieu.

One of the former PhD students inspired and largely shaped by these methodological approaches at the turn of the first and second decade, Matěj Spurný, who was engaged after his graduation (2010) as an internal member within the IESH social history seminar, and gradually became another profiling personality of the seminar on social history. His book on multiethnicity and the building of state socialism,⁷⁵ as well as his habilitation thesis on technocratic thinking and problems of socialist

70 See Footnote 62.

71 Jakub Rákosník — Jiří Noha, *Kapitalismus na kolenou: dopad velké hospodářské krize na evropskou společnost v letech 1929–1934*, Prague 2012.

72 Jakub Rákosník, *Dlouhá 30. léta (1929–1945): konceptuální přístupy k transformaci modernity*, *Dějiny — teorie — kritika* 7, 2010, no. 2, pp. 222–238.

73 Jakub Rákosník — Igor Tomeš, *Sociální stát v Československu: právně-institucionální vývoj v letech 1918–1992*, Prague 2012, Jakub Rákosník — Radka Šustrová, *Rodina v zájmu státu. Populační růst a instituce manželství v českých zemích 1918–1989*, Prague 2016.

74 Michal Pullmann, *Konec experimentu. Přestavba a pád komunismu v Československu*, Prague 2011. Some of the topics are further developed in a joint publication with Pavel Kolář — Michal Pullmann, *Co byla normalizace? Studie o pozdním socialismu*, Prague 2016.

75 Matěj Spurný, *Nejsou jako my. Česká společnost a menšiny v pohraničí (1945–1960)*, Prague 2011, published in German as Matěj Spurný, *Der lange Schatten der Vertreibung. Ethnizität und Aufbau des Sozialismus in tschechischen Grenzgebieten (1945–1960)*, Wiesbaden 2019.

planning in the face of a crisis of organised modernity (demonstrated with a local case of the North Bohemian city of Most)⁷⁶ spurred both academic and public debates in the Czech Republic and abroad.

Although the members of the social history seminar do not overlap in terms of focus on individual historical periods, they cover a period from the beginning of the 19th century to the end of the 20th century, and thanks to methodological compatibility there is a strong potential for collective research and book projects. Most recently this involves research on legitimisation crises in modern Czech history, whose main reading and discussion output is the collective monograph “Milestones in Modern Czech History” published in 2018.⁷⁷

While the research orientation of the IESH social history members has been dynamically evolving in completely new directions, the staff of the economic history seminar culminated on the threshold of the second decade in the great research themes established by the beginning of the new millennium, as evidenced by the already mentioned collective monograph from the year 2011 devoted to the phenomenon of economic nationalism in the long-term perspective of the 19th and 20th century⁷⁸, and by the publication produced by the team of Drahomír Jančík, Eduard Kubů, Jiří Novotný and Jiří Šouša devoted to Aryanisation.⁷⁹ In the following period, the research plane did not interrupt the continuity. The attention of Eduard Kubů turned in the context of economic elites research on the Czech rural milieu in the 19th and 20th century, specifically on the issue of agrarianism and agrarian elites within the broader framework of social, economic and cultural development of rural society.⁸⁰ Together with Jiří Šouša (an economic historian operating in the long-term in close association with the IESH), they focused on German agrarian movement in the Czech Lands, proceeding in their research in an interdisciplinary fashion, in close association with literary science. The subject of their research was fiction, namely the specific genre of the so-called rustic novel, which in the context of the efforts to shape and consolidate the state and national identities suggested a vivid image of the mentality of the rural society.⁸¹ The authors’ tandem shifted in the middle of the second decade its attention to Masaryk’s foreign action in the years 1915–16⁸² and in

76 Matěj Spurný, *Most do budoucnosti. Laboratoř socialistické modernity na severu Čech*, Prague 2016. Published in English as Matthew Spurný, *Making the Most of Tomorrow: A North Bohemian Laboratory of Socialist Modernism*, Prague 2019.

77 Jakub Rákosník — Matěj Spurný — Jiří Štaif, *Milníky moderních českých dějin. Krize konsenzu a legitimacy v letech 1848–1989*, Prague 2018.

78 See Footnote 50.

79 See Footnote 52.

80 Eduard Kubů — Torsten Lorenz — Uwe Müller — Jiří Šouša (eds.), *Agrarismus und Agrarreliten in Ostmitteleuropa*, Berlin — Prague 2013.

81 Eduard Kubů — Jiří Šouša — Aleš Zářický (eds.), *Český a německý sedlák v zrcadle krásné literatury 1848–1948: diskurz mezi historií a literární vědou na téma selského a hraničářského románu*, Prague 2014.

82 Eduard Kubů — Jiří Šouša, *T.G. Masaryk a jeho c.k. protivníci: československá zahraniční akce ženevského období v zápase s rakousko-uherskou diplomacií, zpravodajskými službami a propagandou (1915–1916)*, Prague 2015.

interdisciplinary cooperation with lawyers and economists to the phenomenon of the economic crisis,⁸³ although it did not abandon the issue of agrarian and rural development. This is evidenced by a collective monograph published in association with National Museum of Agriculture in the year 2017, which put the peasant and farmer at the centre of their interest at the time of “wars” between the 17th and the 20th century,⁸⁴ and finally, a critical-historical edition devoted to Antonín Švehla from the year 2018. Eduard Kubů and Jiří Šouša mediated through the memoirs of the diplomat Karel Mečír a brand new, novel view of Antonín Švehla not only as a politician and founding personality of the First Czechoslovak Republic, but also in his everyday stereotype thinking and behaviour as an ordinary man.⁸⁵

The continuity of research in the context of the seminar on economic history can also be noted in the case of Ivan Jakubec, who, in the context of his abiding interest in technology and infrastructures developed the theme of patent transfers, licences and customs concessions as potential factors in raising the technical standards in interwar Czechoslovakia.⁸⁶ Under his joint direction with Zdeněk Jindra a university teaching text about the economic history of the Czech Lands from the mid-18th century to the year 1918 was revised in the year 2015.⁸⁷ Most recently, Ivan Jakubec subjected together with Jan Štemberk⁸⁸ to an in-depth examination tourism in the Czech Lands and Slovakia in the years of the Nazi occupation. Their monograph from 2018 analyses the limits and development factors of tourism in a very specific period, revising to a great extent the simplistic perception of this phenomenon during the war.⁸⁹

In the case of Drahomír Jančík in the last decade, the researcher’s significant predilection for the latest economic history of Czechoslovakia can be traced. Following the research period 1945–1948, when he studied with Tomáš Kalina the Red Army’s predatory practices and the Czechoslovak two-year plan,⁹⁰ he focused in a series of

83 Eduard Kubů — Jaromír Soukup — Jiří Šouša (eds), *Fenomén hospodářské krize v českých zemích 19. až počátku 21. století. Cyklický vývoj ekonomiky v procesu graduující globalizace*, Prague/Ostrava 2015.

84 Jitka Balcarová — Eduard Kubů — Jiří Šouša (eds), *Venkov, rolník a válka v českých zemích a na Slovensku v moderní době*, Prague 2017.

85 Eduard Kubů — Jiří Šouša (eds), *Rozmluvy s Antonínem Švehlou a o Švehlovi: vzpomínky agrárního diplomata Karla Mečíře: historicko-kritická edice*, Prague 2018.

86 Ivan Jakubec, *Transfer inovací: patenty, licence a celní úlevy v meziválečném Československu*, Prague 2014.

87 See Footnote 58.

88 Jan Štemberk, *Podnikání v automobilové dopravě v českých zemích v první polovině 20. století*, Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philosophica et Historica. Monographia, 165, Prague 2010; Jan Štemberk, *Fenomén cestovního ruchu: možnosti a limity cestovního ruchu v meziválečném Československu*, Pelhřimov 2009; Jan Štemberk, *Pěšky, na lyžích, na kole, lodí či autem: k dějinám československé turistiky v letech 1945–1968*, Pelhřimov 2017.

89 Ivan Jakubec — Jan Štemberk, *Cestovní ruch pod dohledem třetí říše*, Prague 2018.

90 Drahomír Jančík — Tomáš Kalina, *Kořistní praxe Rudé armády v Československu v letech 1945–1946*, *Historický obzor. Časopis pro výuku dějepisu a popularizaci historie* 25, 2014, no. 11/12, pp. 265–277, Drahomír Jančík — Tomáš Kalina, *Náš plán je geniální improvizace*

studies his interest on the development of the Czechoslovak economy under the communist regime and during the normalisation, concentrating on the ratio between the state power and economy and the control mechanism (directive planning) in contrast to the economic realities.⁹¹ At the same time, he developed a number of topics from the period of the interwar decade.⁹² The breadth of the research subject of Drahomír Jančík is illustrated in a collective synthesis of the centenary of the Czechoslovak state prepared under the direction of Jindřich Dejmek, where he worked on lengthy passages devoted to the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia between the wars and in the post-war era.⁹³

The pivotal topics that have become the constant in the scientific work of the IESH in the last decade undoubtedly include business history. Analysis of the functioning of specific economic operators and their interactions, capturing the dynamics of entrepreneurial strategies, transformations of organisations and management, or the legal framework for business is perceived as a tool used to understand broader mechanisms characterising market developments. Reflecting this issues in the context of the economic history seminar in 2014 culminated with the publication of a collective monograph focusing on prominent First Republic business personalities and firms. It was created under the editorial guidance of Drahomír Jančík and a new member of the economic history seminar, Barbora Štolleová (whose main research focus is in the long term on the issues of agriculture and the economy of the Czech Lands during the period of Nazi

cí.“: formování konceptu československé dvouletky a její rozporné výsledky (1946–1948), *Moderní dějiny: časopis pro dějiny 19. a 20. století = Modern History. Journal for the History of the 19th and 20th century* 22, 2014, no. 2), pp. 189–219.

- 91 Drahomír Jančík, *Státní moc a ekonomika v období československého jara, posrpnové „konsolidace“ a nástupu normalizace*. In: Jiří Petráš — Libor Svoboda (eds): *Jaro '68 a nástup normalizace. Československo v letech 1968–1971*. Prague — České Budějovice 2017, pp. 306–332; Drahomír Jančík, *Od jedné ekonomické reformy v Československu na práh reformy druhé aneb Od krize ke krizi*. In: Jiří Petráš — Libor Svoboda, *Československo v letech 1954–1962*, Prague 2015, pp. 234–250; Drahomír Jančík, *Mocenské centrum, direktivní plánování a hospodářská realita před nástupem Pražského jara*. In: Jiří Petráš — Libor Svoboda, *Předjaří. Československo 1963–1967*, Prague 2016, pp. 212–215; Drahomír Jančík, *Kolaps třetí československé pětiletky (1961–1962): mechanismy nerovnováhy v centrálně-přídělovém modelu ekonomiky v porozumění Zdislava Šulce*. In: Eduard Kubů — Eduard Soukup — Jiří Šouša (eds.), *Fenomén hospodářské krize v českých zemích 19. až počátku 21. století: cyklický vývoj ekonomiky v procesu graduující globalizace*, Prague/Ostrava 2015, pp. 415–440.
- 92 E.g. Drahomír Jančík, *Agrarismus a cesta „básníků české půdy“ k ruralismu: obraz vesnice v revue Sever a východ literární generace Josefa Knapa*. In: Kubů, E. — Šouša, J. — Zářický, A. (eds.), *Český a německý sedlák v zrcadle krásné literatury 1848–1948: diskurz mezi historií a literární vědou na téma selského a hraničářského románu*, Prague 2014, pp. 590–613; Drahomír Jančík, *„Pít či nepít — to jest, oč tu běží“*. *Střety příznivců a odpůrců abstinence v meziválečném Československu*, *Historická sociologie*, 2014, no. 1, pp. 47–69.
- 93 Jindřich Dejmek et al., *Československo. Dějiny státu*, Prague 2018, Chapters 3.3; 6.3; 7.4; 8.3.1–8.3.3.

occupation),⁹⁴ and in addition to experienced researchers in the field its preparation was supported by the younger and youngest generations of economic historians bred by the IESH.⁹⁵ In 2017 the staff of the IESH with associated researchers took part in a monothematic issue of the Czech Historical Journal devoted to entrepreneurship⁹⁶ and a year later participated in a collective monograph under the direction of Ivan Hlavačka devoted to family business.⁹⁷

The outlined scholarly gamut of the IESH, the continuity represented most clearly by the economic history and, conversely, the transformation in particular in the field of social history, is mirrored in the profile of the volumes of the Institute's journal, WISOHIM. Here we will find a variety of theoretical and historiographic reflexions whose authors were both members of the seminar of social history and external authors. In the majority the contributions to the magazine come from the pen of academic staff of the IESH and doctoral students of the Institute, with a number of papers written by outside writers and authors (Jaroslav Čechura, Martina Power, Jiří Hanuš, Rudolf Kučera, Milena Lenderová, Lukáš Fasora, and others) that confirm that WISOHIM remains a platform for professional presentation and discussion within the wider professional community of social and economic historians in the Czech Republic (and to some extent beyond its borders).

The trends outlined in both seminars on social and economic history have also been reflected in the latest accreditation. In the bachelor's cycle, from the academic year 2011/2012, both basic compulsory courses of economic and social history (originally social history from the middle of the 18th century to the present and similarly, economic history within the same time span), were extended according to a chronological key from the original two semesters to three semesters, while the social (and

⁹⁴ Barbora Štolleová graduated from the doctoral study at IESH in 2011, from the year 2008 participated in the teaching and the research intentions of the IESH. In 2017, she became an internal member of the seminar on economic history. Barbora Štolleová, *Pod kuratelou Německé říše: zemědělství Protektorátu Čechy a Morava*, Prague 2014; Miloš Hořejš — Barbora Štolleová, *Hospodářský nacionalismus v čase nacionálního socialismu (1938–1945)*. In: Drahomír Jančík — Eduard Kubů (eds.), *Nacionalismus zvaný hospodářský. Střety a zápasy o nacionální emancipaci/ převahu v českých zemích 1859–1945*, Prague 2011, pp. 503–575; Barbara Štolleová, *Obraz sedláka v českém venkovském a seliském kalendáři na přelomu 19. a 20. století*. In: Eduard Kubů — Jiří Šouša — Aleš Zářický (eds.), *Český a německý sedlák v zrcadle krásné literatury 1848–1948*, Prague, pp. 284–314. As for the issue of joint-companies during the war, Barbora Štolleová, *Between Autonomy and the Reich Administration Economic Department of the Reich Protector's Office (1939–1942)*, *Prager wirtschafts- und sozialhistorische Mitteilungen = Prague Economic and Social History Papers* 24, 2016, pp. 50–69, Barbora Štolleová, *Legal Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies in the Bohemian Lands and Its Changes during the Nazi Occupation (1939–1945)*, *Prager wirtschafts- und sozialhistorische Mitteilungen = Prague Economic and Social History Papers* 27, 2018, pp. 75–93.

⁹⁵ Drahomír Jančík — Barbora Štolleová (eds.), *Pivo, zbraně i tvarůžky. Podnikatelé meziválečného Československa ve víru konjunktur a krizí*, Prague 2014.

⁹⁶ *Czech Historical Journal* 115, 2017, no. 3.

⁹⁷ Milan Hlavačka et al., *Rodinné podnikání v moderní době*, Prague 2018.

in parallel, economic) history after the year 1945 became a separate single-semester course with lectures and (usually several parallel) exercises. A considerable space was given to the latest history in both subdisciplines. In recent years, especially in the context of social history, lectures and exercises in this course touched for the first time and they are trying to historicise for the students even the period after the year 1989.

Since the academic year 2013/2014, the follow-up master's specialisation has also been amended. In addition to a common basis for all master's students of history, students of the social history seminar now have compulsory "Basic Interpretation Problems of Social History", "Historiography of Economic and Social History", "History of Social Theories", "Contemporary Problems of Social History" and "Analysis and Reading of Key Texts of Social History After the Year 1945". In addition to the specialised lectures for the seminar members (meant to conceptualise modern social history, critical theory, the family and family policy), in the wide range of optional subjects in social history some lectures are regularly repeated, for example the lectures of Pavla Vošahlíková (on everyday life and lifestyle, advertising and artistic creation) or Tomáš Vilímek from the Institute for Contemporary History (on elections in the era of state socialism or, for example, on the resistance against the communist dictatorship). In the academic year 2013/14, the latter phenomenon (resistance, but in more general contexts) was also dedicated to an interdisciplinary course, which was led, together with Michal Pullmann and Matěj Spurný, by a political scientist and Iberoamericanist, Radek Buben. This is an example of the attempts at interdisciplinarity, which was no bed of rose in the FA CUNI, but for which the IESH strives in other specialised lectures delivered in association with architects, art historians or Romani studies experts. In the IESH, since the middle of the second decade part of the offer is regularly specialised lectures directed by foreign experts, from Germany (the aforementioned DAAD associate professors or lectures given by Annina Gagyiová to the history of consumption in Central Europe after the year 1945), from Romania (Ciprian Cîrniala) or Slovenia (Ana Kladnik).

In the case of the seminar on economic history, the students of the master's cycle, starting in the academic year 2013/2014, have had alongside the compulsory subjects, the following compulsory subjects: "Basic Interpretation Problems of Economic History", "Historiography of Economic and Social History", "Ideas, Economics and Politics", "Economic History — the Phenomenon of Modern Culture" and last but not least, "Business, Production and Consumption in Modern Times". Business and the consumer issues can be described in terms of the profile of the economic history seminar in the last decade as largely determining. They were related directly or indirectly to the elective seminars under the leadership of E. Kubů (entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in the Czech Lands of the 19th and 20th centuries), D. Jančík (Producers and consumers of the 20th century), I. Jakubec (Problems of economic history with a focus on the history of technology, transport and communications in the 18th-20th century); or series of specialised lectures, for example given by I. Jakubec and J. Štemberk to development of the tertiary sphere (transport, travel), by B. Štolleová to development of business during the Nazi occupation, M. Franc (Masaryk Institute and the Archives of the CAS), by M. Starcová (Institute of Archaeology of the CAS) on the issues of everyday life and alimentary culture, by J. Slaviček on the development

of consumer cooperatives, by M. Minařík on the transformations of the beer drinking culture, and many others.

The doctoral programme has long been one of the greatest strengths of the Institute of Economic and Social History, with a growing tendency in the last decade reflected here. Both quantitative and qualitative indicators testify to this. Since 2010, at the IESH (counting only 8 to 10 permanent academics), around 8 new doctoral students are admitted each year. Most of them complete their doctoral studies, while some also successfully participate in teaching. They include, for example, Bohumír Bernášek, Lucie Dušková, Adéla Jůnová Macková, Miloš Hořejš, Jan Kolář, Jaromír Mrňka, and Jan Slavíček, who, in addition to participation in the profiling subjects also offered elective lectures on topics of their research interest (generational experience, drugs under socialism, Nazi land and settlement policies).

The bachelor's subjects, especially diploma and doctoral theses, confirm the trend of divergence of both seminars and increasing specialisation. In the case of social history, there are often topics related to modern nationalism and ethnicity, topics on the boundaries of social and cultural history, as well as efforts for innovative access to contemporary history, in particular the history of state socialism in Czechoslovakia. In the case of economic history, the subjects are accentuated in the long term, mainly from business history (case studies) and topics analysing the development of the business environment, while the emphasis is placed on capturing the continuity and discontinuity and understanding of the processes in the broader context of market development.⁹⁸ Many graduate papers have already been published,⁹⁹ and some have become the subject of lively academic and public discussions abroad, and some of them have even been published in foreign languages.¹⁰⁰ Among those that have not

⁹⁸ Since the 1990s, more than 50 certificates have been issued (from bachelor's to doctoral), focusing on entrepreneurs and history of business.

⁹⁹ E.g. Jitka Balcarová, *Jeden za všechny, všichni za jednoho!*: Bund der Deutschen a jeho předchůdci v procesu utváření „sudetoněmecké identity, Prague 2013; Kryštof Drnek, *Ne-realizovaná Praha*, Prague 2018; Jiří Fiala, *Vzestup a pád Kralobanky (1868–1923): neúspěšný projekt starosty Hradce Králové Františka Ulricha*, Hradec Kralove 2011; Adéla Jůnová Macková, *Nerovné partnerství. Československo-íránské vztahy 1918–1938*, Prague 2013; Kristýna Kaucká, *Taková tlačnice na jednom dvorečku!*, aneb, První pozemková reforma na velkostatech Křivoklát, Plasy a Radnice (1918–1938), Prague 2018; Vojtěch Pojar, *Zelené zlato: kartelizace chmelařství v českých zemích, 1890–1938*, Prague 2017; Jan Slavíček, *Ze světa podnikání do světa plánované distribuce: proměny spotřebního družstevnictví v letech 1945–1956 na příkladu severních Čech*, Prague 2017; Jiří Šoukal, *Slasti a strasti letních bytů: život na letních bytech a v letních vilách v éře první republiky*, Prague 2016; Jan Vobořil, *Vlivní muži pražských předměstí. Komunální elity v Karlíně a Libni v letech 1861–1914*, Prague 2017; or the aforementioned dissertations of Matěj Spurný and Barbora Štolleová.

¹⁰⁰ Filip Bláha, *Frauenkörper im Fokus: Wahrnehmung zwischen Straße und Turnplatz in Prag und Dresden vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg*, Frankfurt am Main 2013; Lenka Krátká, *History of the Czechoslovak Ocean Shipping Company, 1948–1989: how a small, landlocked country ran maritime business during the Cold War*, Stuttgart 2015; Matěj Spurný, *Der lange Schatten der Vertreibung. Ethnizität und Aufbau des Sozialismus in tschechischen Grenzgebieten (1945–1960)*, Wiesbaden 2019.

yet been published one can find papers whose quality can easily stand comparison with publications by experienced historians.¹⁰¹

The twenty-five years of the Institute of Economic and Social history, which has become a stimulus for assessing its results, is far from being a closed stage in its development. It is being further developed at the level of the research and teaching. Between 2017 and 2019, there was a further expansion of the two seminars in keeping with the reduction of the number of teachers of retirement age, with a temporary reduction in the teaching hours of Michal Pullmann (due to his holding of the Dean's office), and with the need to open up new thematic fields to serve the research and the students' interests and needs in the economic and social history of the 21st century. In 2018 Tomáš Gecko became an internal member of the seminar on economic history, based on the history of business and monopolisation of the market viewed from the Central European perspective, and the history of international relations, with an emphasis on economic and scientific diplomacy.¹⁰² The IESH leadership was taken over by a long-standing member of the economic history seminar, Ivan Jakubec in consequence of the advent of Michal Pullmann assuming the dean's office. New members of the seminar on social history, Lucie Dušková and Radka Šustrová, then expanded the Institute's offer in early 2019 with topics from the history of everyday life, the history of social movements and the gender history.

CONCLUSION

For many years, the IESH has profiled economic and social history as two distinctive but interrelated historiographic approaches within Czech historiography, and mediates the latest foreign methodological discussions related to the field of study. The members of both seminars and others linked to them embody the traditional and in-

101 E.g. Svatopluk Herc, Jan Otto — podnikatel a bankovní manažer (defended 2013); Miloš Hořejš, Nacistická germanizační a osídlovací politika v Protektorátu Čechy a Morava v letech 1942–1945 (defended 2018); Adam Hanus, Hrad vzdělání a národa. Vznik, proměny a význam středního školství v politickém okrese Sušice mezi reformami 1869 a 1953 (defended 2018); Jakub Machek, Pražský illustrovaný kurýr. Masový tisk jako obraz světa obyčejných lidí (defended 2012); Bohumil Melichar, Rudá Praha: O příčinách volební úspěšnosti meziválečné KSČ (defended 2017); Jaromír Mrňka, Politika a sociální praxe kolektivního násilí v českých zemích 1944–1946 (defended 2018); Klára Pinerová, Komparace československého a německého vězeňského systému po 2. světové válce (defended 2013); Anna Pípalová, Heimat in Ketten“: Vývoj ideové konstrukce německého hraničářského románu v době První republiky (defended 2017); Kateřina Rozinková, České pivovarnictví 1869–1918, podnikatelské strategie, kartelizace, odbyt (defended 2012); Jiří Šabek, Kulturismus a revoluce: K otázce sociálních dějin tělesnosti v Československu (defended 2017), and many others.

102 Tomáš Gecko was awarded a master's and doctoral degree in the IESH. His doctoral dissertation was defended in 2017 (Trh stavebních hmot v Předlitavsku a Československu v letech 1873–1938. Formování, vývojové tendence, kartelizace) and will be soon published by Karolinum.

novative practices in economic and social history in their entirety (and in proportion to the size of the institute) extensive publishing activities. At the same time, the founders and their successors did not conceal their ambitions from the outset, in addition to broadening the sectoral perspective while crossing its boundaries, first and foremost through the integration of related historiographic and other socio-scientific disciplines (history of technology, cultural historical, sociological and anthropological approaches) into their own research and educational activities. The continuous pursuance of this goal is evidenced by a number of publications and the direction of teaching, as discussed in the previous text. Most recently, however, “crossing of the boundaries” has succeeded in another equally substantial sense. The economic and social history of the Czech Republic does not remain, thanks to the personalities working in the IESH, a separate discipline with a distinctive conception of the Czech and European modern history, and has an increasing influence on the central discourses about our modern history, as part of the key syntheses that have been published in recent years. It is not only that in several synthetic papers published in connection with the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, the members of the two seminars are named as authors or co-authors.¹⁰³ Possibly even more important is the fact that social and economic structures or processes in substantial Czech historical debates and disputes, despite the temporary dominance of political history, are growing in importance and form a barrier to simplified monocausal explanations or stereotypical national narratives.

¹⁰³ In addition to the above-mentioned *Milníky moderních českých dějin* produced by Jakub Rákosník, Matěj Spurný and Jiří Štaif (see Footnote 77) and the share of Drahomír Jančík in the collective monograph led by Jindřich Dejmek: *Československo. Dějiny státu* (see Footnote 93), Jakub Rákosník, Michal Pullmann, Matěj Spurný, Jiří Štaif and Radka Šustrová also participated in making of book *Dějiny Česka*. See Jan Klápště — Ivan Šedivý (eds.), *Dějiny Česka*, Praha 2019. Eduard Kubů (together with Jiří Šouša), Drahomír Jančík, Jakub Rákosník and Barbora Štolleová made a great contribution to a project of Masaryk Institute and Archives of the CAS under editorial direction of Dagmar Hájková and Pavel Horák (eds.), *Republika československá: 1918–1939*, Prague 2018.