

SUMMARIES

THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA IN THE CENTURIES AROUND THE BIRTH OF CHRIST

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The author, whose point of departure is historical tradition and commonly held interpretations, examines the situation of agriculture in the period around the birth of Christ and the size of the *Volksversammlungen* in order to establish certain relative proportions between territorial size, arable land, total population, upper stratum, and number of warriors. The figures arrived at contradict those named by ancient authors in their effort to magnify victories and make it easier to explain defeats. These data were long considered accurate. But major errors result when the present-day concept of „*Volk*“ is projected back almost two thousand years. At that time, only those who took part in the *Volksversammlung* — that is, the upper stratum — constituted the „*Volk*“. The overwhelming majority of the people in the area, on the other hand, had no political rights. In Bohemia and Moravia the Celts subdued the agricultural late Hallstatt population. Shortly before the birth of Christ, Marcomanni and Quadi subjugated the Celts who had remained in the territory, as well as the „Celticized“ late Hallstatt population. Czech researchers were able to demonstrate this by means of painstakingly detailed work on archaeological material — but they interpret the facts incorrectly.