

UPPER NOBILITY, ESTATES, GOVERNMENTS THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN BOHEMIA AROUND 1490

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This article examines the significance of feudal society in Bohemia and Moravia between 1471 and 1526. Under the influence of the Bohemian reformation during the Jagiellon era, in the Kingdom of Bohemia there developed the power of the upper nobility, untitled nobility, and the burghers. The estates played the major role in the power mechanism of the land and the also dominated ecclestical life, in which three churches existed side by side. In 1485, the diet achieved religious peace as the law of the land. The city parliament, the so-called "Great Council," developed into the powerful political institution of the third estate. Around 1500, the Bohemian feudal society was one of the foremost examples of European feudalism.