

Regiony historické paměti Regions of Historical Memory

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Regions of historical memory are formed on the basis of the strong and clear identification of the inhabitants of the region, and subsequently also of the land or the state, with its landscape, its historical territorial units, and the elements that have a symbolic national and cultural value. The regions of this type in the Czechia include, for example: Říp Mountain and the Podřipsko area (where the first Slavs settled, led by Forefather Čech, when they arrived in their new homeland), Blaník Mountain and the Podblanicko area (originally a Celtic legend about an army of warriors who are still sleeping inside the mountain from which they will set off to help their people), the Chodsko region (Chods were independent farmers who guarded the Czech western border), and in Moravia Radhošť Mountain and its surroundings (according to the legend, the Slavic God Radegast – the God of the sun, of war, and of victory – has had his seat on Radhošť since time immemorial), and also other regions, e.g. Český ráj (Bohemian Paradise). The City of Prague is a specific region with its historic center and other major sites in its vicinity.

The charisma of these regions or of parts of them has been acknowledged by artists – writers, painters, poets, written and oral legends, places that have a genius loci, natural and cultural sights, regional journals, in specialized literature, and also in contemporary travel guides. In some cases, the region of historical memory that was defined by certain specific socio-cultural attributes may coincide with a historical region or current territorial unit. In this sense, this region is the historic Kłodzko, now known as Powiat Kłodzki, which, until 1742, was part of Czechia.

Regiony historické paměti jsou formované na základě výrazné, zřetelné identifikace obyvatel regionu a následně země či státu s krajinou, s historickými územními jednotkami a s prvky, nesoucími symbolickou národní a kulturní hodnotu. K regionům tohoto typu patří v Čechách např. hora Říp a Podřipsko (místo, kde se usadili první Slované vedení praotcem Čechem při příchodu do nové vlasti), hora Blaník a Podblanicko (původně keltská pověst o vojsku bojovníků spících v nitru hory, odkud vyjedou na pomoc svému lidu), Chodsko (Chodové, svobodní sedláci, střežili české západní hranice), na Moravě Radhošť s okolím (podle pověstí měl na Radhošti od pradávna sídlo slovanský bůh Radegast – bůh slunce, války a vítězství), ale i další regiony, Český ráj, aj. Zcela specifickým regionem je město Praha s historickým jádrem a významnými lokalitami v okolí.

Charisma těchto regionů nebo jejich částí zachycují umělci – spisovatelé, malíři, básníci, psané i ústní legendy a pověsti, místa s geniem loci, přírodní i kulturní pamětihodnosti, regionální periodika, odborná literatura či dobové průvodce. V některých případech se region historické paměti, vymezený určitými společensko kulturním atributy, může shodovat s regionem jako historickým, případně současným územně správním celkem. V tomto smyslu je jím historické Kladsko, nynější powiat kłodzki, které bylo do roku 1742 součástí českého státu.



<u>Blaník Mountain</u> (336 m a.s.l.) is located in the Central Bohemia Region near Vlašim. The legend about the Knights of Blaník, who are sleeping inside Blaník Mountain and at the most difficult moment of Czech history will ride out to our aid, has become a permanent symbol of hope for the Czech nation to regain its freedom and independence.

Left figure: Inside Blaník Mountain, the army of Czech knights rests, waiting to support the nation in time of crisis

Photo: RomanM82; https://commons.wikimedia.org/.

Middle figure: Blaník Mountain on Müller's map from 1720 Source: Institute of History CAS.





<u>Chodsko</u> is a region in southwest Bohemia around Domažlice comprising the following villages: Mrákov, Klíčov, Koloveč, Kdyně, Spáňov, Brnířov, Kout na Šumavě, Starec, Postřekov, Trhanov, Klenčí pod Čerchovem, Chodov, Chodská Lhota, Draženov, Pocinovice, Stráž, Tlumačov, Újezd and Pasečnice.

In the late 17th century, the Chods rose up against the nobility. Their leader, Jan Sladký Kozina, was executed and became a national hero. The region is characterized by its specific dialect of the Czech language and its rich folklore.

Left figure: Chodsko landscape on Müller's map from 1769
Source: Institute of History CAS.

Middle figure: The Chodský dog breed has become the main symbol of the region. Photo: Pavel Chromý.





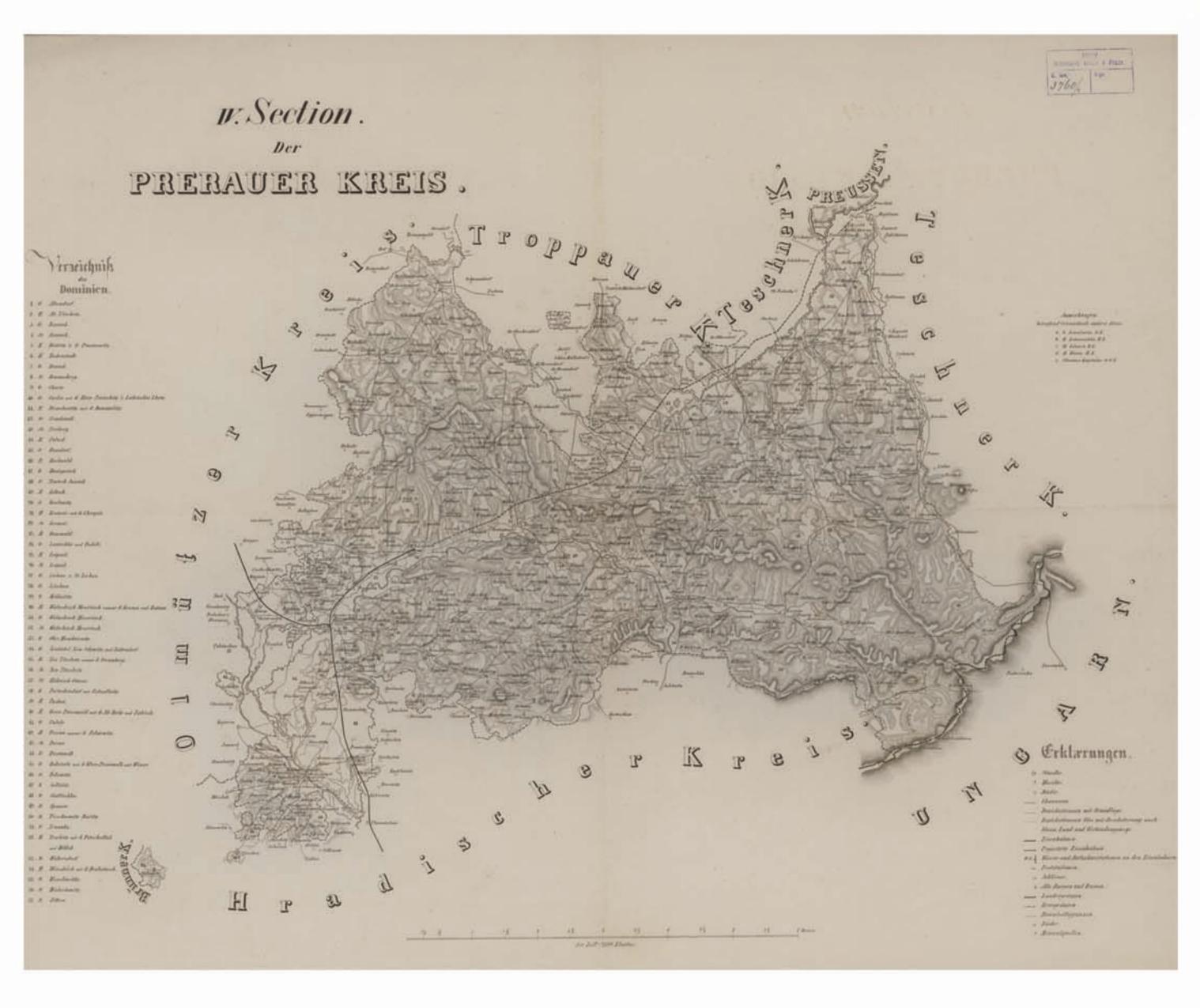


Radhošť Mountain (1129 m a.s.l.) is located in the Moravian-Silesian Beskydy mountain range northeast of Rožnov pod Radhoštěm. The inhabitants of Moravia had great respect for Radegast and brought him gifts, such as cattle, a portion of the crop, game that they had hunted. In late spring, they celebrated the summer solstice on Radhošť.

Pustevny, the tourist center near Radhošť Mountain Photo: Eva Semotanová.

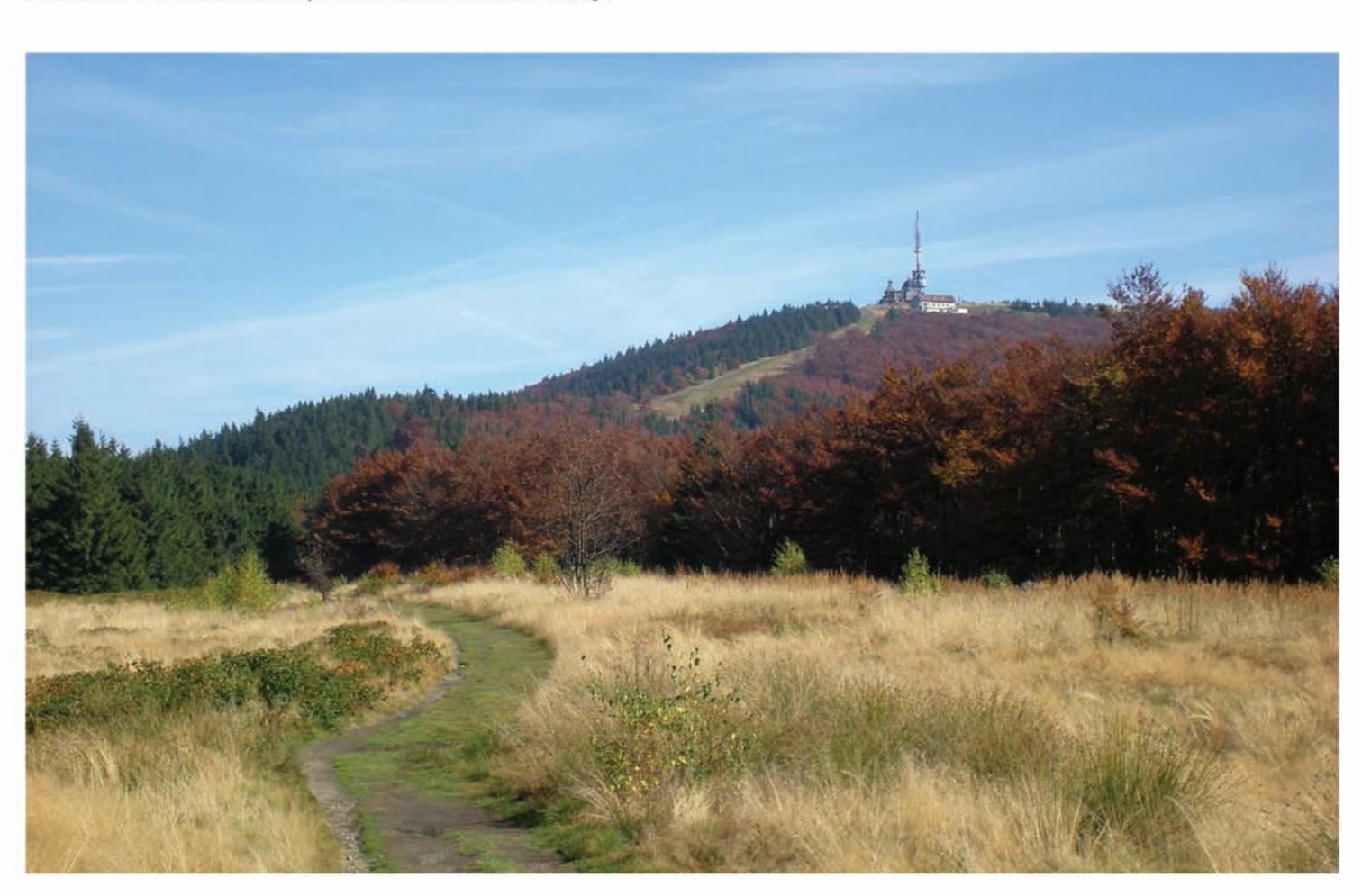


Radhošť Mountain on Schenkel's map from about 1844 Source: Institute of History CAS.



Radhošť Mountain is the mythological home of the Slavic God Radegast.

Photo: Zdeněk Svoboda; https://commons.wikimedia.org/.

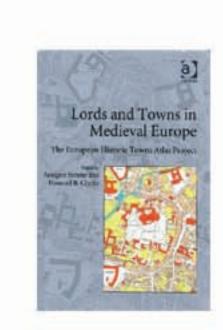


<u>Říp Mountain</u> (455 m a.s.l.), with its Romanesque Rotunda of St. George, dominates the surrounding landscape to the northeast of Prague close to the town of Roudnice nad Labem. It is one of the most memorable places of Czech mythology.

According to the legend, Forefather Čech, the founder of the Czech tribe, arrived here, looked around the surrounding landscape, and decided to settle here. Říp gradually became a popular place of pilgrimage; from the mid-19th century it was the site of social protests and national demonstrations.

Říp Mountain, shrouded by myths, is one of the cornerstones of Czech nationhood

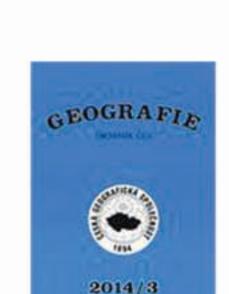
Photo: Pavel Vychodil.



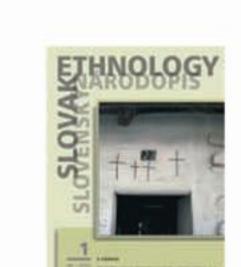
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