

POSUDEK BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

Jméno a příjmení studenta: Miroslav Sova

Název bakalářské práce: Britain's Home Fronts during the World Wars

Vedoucí bakalářské práce: Mgr. Renata Janktová, MA, PhD.

Oponentka bakalářské práce: Mgr. Kateřina Klementová

I. Cíl práce a jeho naplnění:

1. Cíl práce byl stanoven a naplněn v souladu s tématem
2. Cíl práce byl naplněn s drobnými nedostatky
3. Cíl práce byl adekvátní, ale jen částečně naplněný
4. Stanovený cíl nebyl naplněn

II. Struktura práce:

1. Logická, jasná a přehledná
2. Přiměřená
3. Uspokojivá
4. Nevhodná

III. Práce s literaturou:

1. Výborná: zvoleny a použity vhodné prameny v patřičném rozsahu
2. **Velmi dobrá práce s adekvátními prameny v patřičném rozsahu**
3. Průměrná práce s literaturou
4. Slabá, chybná nebo nedostačující

IV. Formální stránka:

1. Odpovídá všem stanoveným požadavkům
2. **Obsahuje drobné formální chyby**
3. Nesplňuje některé zásadní požadavky
4. Nesplňuje většinu stanovených požadavků

VI. Jazyková úroveň práce:

1. Výborná
2. **Velmi dobrá**
3. Dobrá
4. Podprůměrná

VII. Náročnost zpracování tématu:

1. Velmi vysoká
2. **Vysoká**
3. Střední
4. Nízká

Vyjádření vedoucí bakalářské práce:

The thesis examines the British home fronts in the First and Second World Wars. It opens with an introduction to the historical context, which describes the main stages and developments of the wars. Attention is paid to both military campaigns and the changing dynamics in the relationships among the warring countries. The next section focuses on Britain's domestic situation, which in both cases included a change in leadership and a switch to a coalition government. It would be interesting to compare these shifts of power (also on the personal level) in more detail. They were, namely, closely linked with the public opinions and moods in the country prior to and during the wars. A significant point has been

made in this respect, namely the extraordinary level of the nation's mobilisation and union especially in WWII, considering its historical aversion to "big government" and robust state regulation. The conditions and forms of the home fronts are first discussed separately for either war to be compared in the subsequent chapter. Mr Sova's research shows that the principal components of the domestic war efforts in both wars were very similar, i.e., rationing, women employment, and air raid protection organisation, and, in addition, large-scale civilian evacuation in the case of WWII. The key pattern that emerges from the separate discussions as well as the comparison is that of a lesson learnt. While in WWI, the government actions and their implementations were often plagued by chaos and improvisation, the WWII measures were mostly well-informed and well-handled. The comparative part shows Mr Sova's good understanding and critical negotiation of the information gained from the secondary sources. He synthesises the findings well and makes relevant points regarding the differences and similarities between the two cases. Apart from the more successful governmental management, he also mentions the significance of personal memory of the previous war as a motivational factor that helped unite the nation. Institutional guidance and information management played a major role in both wars. Examples of WWI and WWII information posters are presented and analysed in the closing chapter of the thesis. Mr Sova highlights the main features in relation to their target audiences, making obvious that here also, lessons have been learnt. I think he is right to claim that the WWII messages were delivered in a less direct, more subtle way, partly due to the absence of the "innocent" exulted patriotism of the early weeks of WWI.

There are facts which could have been elaborated in more detail, such as the opposition to WWI women employment stemming not only from social prejudices but also encouraged by the trade unions, or the roles of frontline politicians and the royalty (especially in case of WWII) in maintaining the wartime public morale.

As for the presentation, the thesis is written in good and readable English, nevertheless, there are numerous morphological accuracy and punctuation issues as well as capitalisation inconsistencies (eastern/Eastern). One of the main recurring language problems is the use of articles in place names (esp. names of countries). The text is somewhat repetitive in places and contains several word omissions (p.15, p.19). Occasionally, some paraphrased passages remain too close to the original text (e.g. p.20). Regarding formal requirements, the references ought to be listed in alphabetical order. These shortcomings could have been eliminated with more time allowed for final revision and editing. On the other hand, I must commend Mr. Sova's keen interest in the topic and attentive study and negotiation of the historical facts.

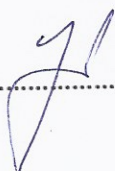
Práce splňuje všechny požadavky kladené na tento typ prací, a proto ji doporučuji k ústní obhajobě.

Navrhovaná známka: velmi dobře

Otázky k obhajobě:

1. Can you explain the meaning of the term "dilution" used in relation to women (and others') employment? Which war was it used in and what did it indicate about the approach to such "alternative" wartime workforce?
2. Can you briefly comment on the personal changes on the prime-ministerial level (Asquith to Lloyd George, and Chamberlain to Churchill) in relation to the public morale and the level of civilian involvement on the home front in the respective wars?

Podpis vedoucí bakalářské práce:.....



Datum: 15.8. 2023