

# The History We Live: A Student's Perspective on the 21st Century



Picture 1

# Czech Republic

## Chapter 1

# Country and Politics



# 1) General information about the Czech Republic

## Geography

The Czech Republic is located in Central Europe. It shares borders with Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Austria. The landscape is mostly hilly, with mountains along the borders and lowlands in the center. Czech Republic is divided in 3 parts, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.



Picture 2

Picture 3

## The state system of the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is a democratic state governed by the rule of law. This means that the power in the state originates from the citizens, who entrust it to their representatives through elections. The fundamental law of the state is the Constitution of the Czech Republic from 1993. It defines how the state functions, who governs it, and what rights and duties citizens have.

The Czech Republic is a parliamentary republic. This means that the highest authority belongs to the Parliament, which consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. At the head of the state is the President, whose role is largely representative but who also has important constitutional powers. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the state, defining how state bodies function and how power is divided. The Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, which guarantees essential human and civil rights, is also part of the constitutional order.

The **executive power** is held by the Government and the President of the Republic. The **President is the head of state**, but their powers are limited. Most decisions are carried out by the government and parliament.

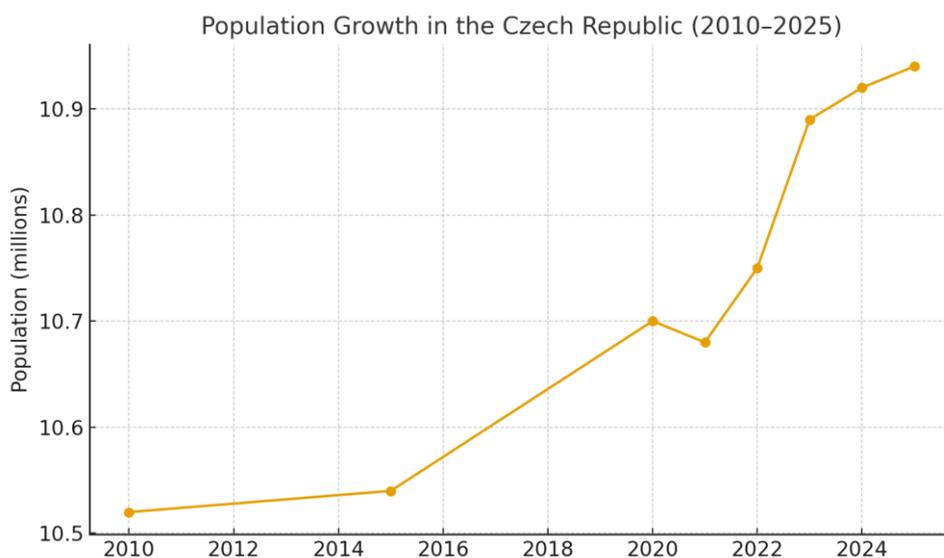
The **legislative power** is exercised by the Parliament of the Czech Republic. It has two chambers: Chamber of Deputies – 200 deputies, elected for 4 years. It approves laws, the budget, and controls the government. Senate – 81 senators, elected for 6 years. It protects stability and ensures that laws are not adopted hastily.



The **judicial power** is independent, meaning that courts make decisions according to the laws, and no one may interfere with their work. The highest body is the Constitutional Court which oversees that laws and decisions are in compliance with the Constitution. Other important courts are the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court.

## Population

Here's a graph showing population growth in the Czech Republic. The population has gradually increased from about 10.5 million to nearly 10.94 million.



Picture 4



For more information:<sup>1</sup>



## Czech Currency – The Czech Koruna (CZK)

The Czech National Bank (ČNB) issues the Czech currency and ensures the stability of the financial system. The Czech koruna was officially introduced on 8 February 1993.

Symbol: Kč and subunit: 1 Kč = 100 haléř (haléř coins are no longer issued; they are used only in accounting).

### Coins in circulation:

- 1 Kč
- 2 Kč
- 5 Kč
- 10 Kč
- 20 Kč
- 50 Kč

### Look at them!<sup>2</sup>



### Banknotes in circulation:

- 100 Kč
- 200 Kč
- 500 Kč
- 1,000 Kč
- 2,000 Kč
- 5,000 Kč





## Interesting facts about our country

- a) The Czech Republic has the highest number of castles per square kilometer in the world – with more than 2,000 castles and chateaus across the country.
- b) Czech beer, especially Pilsner, is famous worldwide. The Czech Republic holds the record for the highest beer consumption per capita. We are also home to one of the oldest breweries in the world – the Břevnov Monastery Brewery, founded in 993.
- c) Czech language is considered one of the most difficult languages to learn, mainly due to its unusual pronunciation and complex grammar. Even speakers of other Slavic languages struggle with some of our words.
- d) Our country is one of the least religious in the world. Over 74.8% of people are atheists or have no religious affiliation. Despite this, the Czech Republic is full of churches, chapels and pilgrimage sites.
- e) Easter Monday in the Czech Republic is marked by a unique tradition – playful “whipping” with braided willow rods called pomlázky, which is believed to bring health and fertility.
- f) The Czech Republic is home to the largest ancient castle complex in the world – Prague Castle – which covers more than 70,000 square meters.



Brain Battle Arena<sup>3</sup>



## 2) Presidents

**Václav Havel** (born in 1936)



Picture 5

Václav Havel was a Czech playwright, essayist, dissident, and politician. He was the last president of Czechoslovakia (1989–1992) and the first president of the Czech Republic (1993–2003).

His presidency marked the transition from communist rule to democracy. Havel was one of the leading figures of the Velvet Revolution in 1989, which brought an end to the communist regime.

During his time in office, he promoted democratic reforms, human rights, freedom of speech, and openness toward the West. He supported the Czech Republic’s entry into NATO and the European Union.



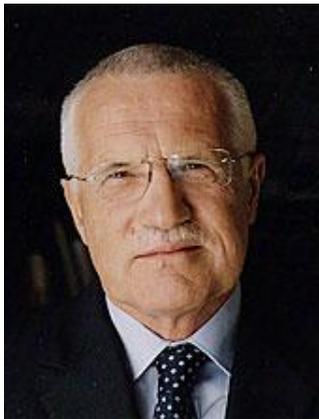
Interesting facts: Havel was originally a playwright and author of absurdist plays such as *Audience*, *The Memorandum*, and *The Garden Party*. His life motto was “Truth and love must prevail over lies and hatred.”



Picture 6

In 2008, Prague’s international airport was renamed Václav Havel Airport in his honor.

### Václav Klaus (born in 1943)



Picture 7

President of the Czech Republic from 2003 to 2013. Before his presidency, he served as Minister of Finance (1989–1992) and Prime Minister (1992–1997), and he was one of the founders of the Civic Democratic Party (ODS).

As president, Klaus was known for his strong economic views, skepticism toward the European Union, and critical stance on climate change policies. He supported free market reforms, national sovereignty, and conservative political values.

During his presidency, the Czech Republic joined the European Union in 2004. He often attracted public attention for his controversial statements and independent opinions.

### Miloš Zeman (born in 1944)



Picture 8

Miloš Zeman is a Czech politician who served as the President of the Czech Republic from 2013 to 2023. Before that, he was Prime Minister from 1998 to 2002.

After the fall of communism, he became a significant figure in Czech politics – first in the Civic Forum and later as the leader of the Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD), which won the elections in 1998. As Prime Minister, he focused on economic reforms, reducing unemployment, and preparing the country for membership of the European Union.

As president, Zeman was known for his direct and often controversial communication style. He supported closer relations with Russia and China, which sparked debates both at home and abroad.

While he supported EU membership, he was critical of some of its policies. Despite health problems later in life, he remained active in public life until the end of his term in 2023.



## Petr Pavel (born in 1961)



Picture 9

In 2023, Petr Pavel won the first round of the presidential election with 35% of the vote and later defeated former Prime Minister Andrej Babiš in the runoff with 58%. He became the President of the Czech Republic in January 2023.

He previously served as Chief of the General Staff of the Czech Army (2012–2015) and later as Chairman of the NATO Military Committee (2015–2018).

As president, Pavel aims to calm political tensions and promote a more factual, respectful public debate. He often stresses that the president should be a non-partisan and unifying figure who works to restore trust in the state, the media, and public institutions.

Interesting facts: Between 1983 and 1989, Petr Pavel served as an elite soldier in the 22nd Special Purpose Airborne Regiment in Prostějov. Known for his calm and composed manner, he popularized the phrase “calm is strength” during his presidential campaign, which later became his motto.



Read more about them <sup>4</sup>



Brain Battle Arena<sup>5</sup>



## 3) Political Affairs and Scandals

### The Case of Jiří Kajínek

Jiří Kajínek, born on January 11, 1961 in Prachovice, is a Czech citizen known for being sentenced to life imprisonment for a double murder. On May 30, 1993, in Plzeň-Bory, businessman and former police officer Štefan Janda and his bodyguard Julián Pokoš were shot dead. Pokoš's brother survived with serious injuries. According to the indictment, Kajínek committed the attack with a Škorpion vz. 61 submachine gun.

Arrest and Trial: Kajínek denied guilt from the beginning. The trial raised doubts due to conflicting witness statements and the fact that the murder weapon was never found. In 1998, the Regional Court in Plzeň convicted him of double murder and attempted murder and sentenced him to life imprisonment. All appeals were rejected.



**Escape:** On October 29, 2000, Kajínek escaped from Mírov Prison, the most secure prison in the country. His escape became a national sensation. After six weeks on the run, he was captured in Prague-Kobylisy.



**Brain Battle Arena<sup>6</sup>**

**Controversy:** The case sparked long-term debate. Some journalists, lawyers, and public figures pointed to possible mistakes in the investigation and pushed for a retrial. Others argued that the evidence—although indirect—was sufficient. The case remains one of the most controversial in Czech criminal history.



**Presidential Pardon:** On May 23, 2017, President Miloš Zeman granted Kajínek a pardon, citing doubts about the fairness of the investigation and Kajínek's good behavior in prison. The pardon did not overturn his conviction; it only ended the remainder of his sentence.

**Summary:** Jiří Kajínek was convicted of a 1993 double murder, escaped from prison in 2000, and received a presidential pardon in 2017. His case continues to divide public opinion and symbolizes the debate over justice, evidence, and trust in the legal system.

## **The Case of Vrbětice**

The Vrbětice explosions refer to two massive blasts that occurred on October 16 and December 3, 2014, in ammunition depots near the village of Vrbětice in the Zlín Region. The explosions killed two employees, destroyed large quantities of ammunition, and led to widespread evacuations. For years, the cause remained unclear and the case became one of the most complex investigations in modern Czech history.

**Initial Investigation:** Authorities considered several possible causes, including human error, technical failure, or sabotage. The investigation was complicated by the scale of destruction and ongoing detonations, and no clear explanation was confirmed for a long time.

**2021 Breakthrough:** On April 17, 2021, the Czech government announced that intelligence services had concluded the explosions were most likely caused by operatives of the Russian GRU (unit 29155). Evidence included travel data, aliases, and links to other sabotage operations. Investigators believed the aim was to sabotage ammunition destined for Ukraine or other countries hostile to Russia.

**Diplomatic Conflict:** The revelation triggered one of the most serious diplomatic crises between the Czech Republic and Russia since 1989. The Czech Republic expelled 18 Russian diplomats, Russia retaliated by expelling Czech diplomats, and relations deteriorated sharply. The EU and NATO expressed support, while Russia denied any involvement.

**Summary:** The Vrbětice case centers on two deadly explosions from 2014 whose cause was identified only in 2021, leading investigators to blame Russian GRU operatives. The findings sparked a major diplomatic dispute, expulsions of diplomats, and ongoing political debate. No suspects have been arrested, and the case remains important for Czech national security.



## The Pen Theft

On April 4, 2011, during his visit to Chile, Czech President Václav Klaus was captivated by a ceremonial pen, which he then slipped into his pocket. The incident occurred during a meeting between Czech President Václav Klaus and Chilean President Sebastián Piñera.

A recording from the press conference for the signing of a tourism agreement shows the Czech president putting the pen under the table and then discreetly slipping it into his pocket. The video quickly spread across the internet and became an instant hit.



Picture 10

The incident involving the Czech president taking a pen for himself during his visit to Latin America caught the attention of major international television networks from Britain's BBC to American channels as well as leading newspapers.



It's Video Time!<sup>7</sup>



Official explanation? A spokesman for Klaus stated that such pens are standard gifts given to presidents and their delegations during state visits and that he was entitled to keep it.

Public reaction? The incident inspired a satirical Facebook campaign in the Czech Republic, where people were encouraged to mail pens to Klaus's office with the message that he "obviously has nothing to write with".

## Čapí Hnízdo (Stork's Nest) Scandal

The Čapí Hnízdo (Stork's Nest) case is one of the most well-known political scandals in the Czech Republic. It began around 2015, when journalists discovered that the Stork's Nest farm near Olbramovice had received an EU subsidy meant for small businesses. However, the farm was linked to Andrej Babiš and his company Agrofert, which would normally not qualify for such funding. The project, built in 2007, functioned as a luxury conference and recreation center.



Picture 11

The case focused on a suspected fraud involving a €2 million EU subsidy meant only for small independent companies. To qualify, the ownership of the Stork's Nest farm was temporarily moved out of the Agrofert group to make it appear smaller and independent. After the required period, it returned to Agrofert. Investigators said this was a deliberate attempt to misuse EU funds.



The investigation lasted many years and involved Czech authorities as well as the EU's anti-fraud office (OLAF). The case was briefly closed in 2019, then reopened, and the trial began in 2022. In January 2023, a Czech court acquitted Andrej Babiš and Jana Nagyová, ruling that there was not enough evidence of intentional fraud. In 2024, an appeals court confirmed the acquittal. Although Babiš was found not guilty, part of the subsidy still had to be returned.

Conclusion: The Čapí Hnízdo case became a major political controversy. Even though Andrej Babiš was legally cleared, the affair damaged his public image and raised broader questions about ethics, transparency, and the use of EU funds in Czech politics.

## Bitcoin Case

In 2025, the Czech Ministry of Justice received a gift of about 468 bitcoins from entrepreneur Tomáš Jiříkovský, worth roughly 1 billion CZK. Jiříkovský had previously been convicted of drug trafficking, embezzlement, and illegal armament.

Minister of Justice Pavel Blažek approved the gift, and the ministry later sold the cryptocurrency. It was then revealed that the bitcoins may have come from criminal activity, likely from illegal online markets. The ministry had not properly checked the origin or legality of the gift.

When the case became public, it triggered a major political scandal. The government faced strong criticism for poor oversight, and Minister Blažek resigned on May 30, 2025. Police launched an investigation into possible money laundering and the circumstances of the transfer.

The affair opened a wider debate about how the state should handle cryptocurrencies and highlighted the weak legal framework surrounding digital assets in the Czech Republic. It became one of the biggest political scandals of 2025, showing the risks of combining state institutions with poorly regulated digital currencies.

## The Dozimetr Case

The Dozimetr case is one of the biggest corruption scandals in recent Czech history. It centers on the Prague Public Transit Company (DPP) and a network of businessmen, politicians, and officials who allegedly manipulated public contracts for profit. The case was uncovered in 2022 and exposed deep links between politics, business, and public administration in Prague.

Case Background: According to investigators, a group around businessman Michal Redl created a system that influenced tenders in DPP and other institutions. Loyal managers were placed in key positions to control public contracts, especially in IT and security. Companies that won tenders were expected to pay bribes, which were then distributed within the network.

### Main Figures

- ⇒ Michal Redl – alleged leader of the group, previously linked to criminal Radovan Krejčíř.
- ⇒ Petr Hlubuček – former Deputy Mayor of Prague (STAN), accused of involvement.
- ⇒ Pavel Kos and Luděk Šteffel – DPP officials who helped manipulate contracts.
- ⇒ Several private companies acted as contractors or intermediaries.



**Investigation and Charges:** In June 2022, police conducted large raids at Prague City Hall and DPP offices, detaining multiple suspects. The investigation revealed communication and financial links suggesting bribery, fraud, and money laundering. The main trial began in September 2025.

**Charges included:** participation in an organized criminal group; bribery; abuse of public office money laundering. Some accused, including Pavel Kos, accepted plea deals.

**Political and Public Reactions:** The scandal caused major political fallout, especially within the STAN movement, and reduced public trust in government. Audits later uncovered irregular and overpriced contracts worth hundreds of millions of CZK.

**Summary:** The Dozimetr case involves a corruption network controlling contracts in the Prague Public Transit Company. Uncovered in 2022 and brought to trial in 2025, it remains a major corruption scandal, influencing public opinion and efforts to improve transparency in Czech public administration.

## The Motol Case

The Motol Case is one of the biggest corruption scandals in the Czech healthcare system. It involves the Motol University Hospital, the largest hospital in the country, and is being investigated by the National Centre for Organized Crime (NCOZ) together with the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO).



Picture 12

Investigators are examining suspected manipulation of public contracts, bribery, subsidy fraud, and money laundering. A key contract under investigation is the construction of a new oncology center worth about 4.5 billion CZK. Main Figures, among the accused are former hospital director Miloslav Ludvík, his former deputy Pavel Budinský, and several lawyers, businessmen, and suppliers connected to hospital projects.

**Course of the Investigation:** The case began after an anonymous tip. Police conducted raids and seized documents and assets worth hundreds of millions. By 2025, 18 people had been charged, with several placed in custody. About 230 million CZK in assets has been seized so far.

**Importance and Impact:** The case is significant because it involves the country's largest hospital, includes projects financed by EU funds, and exposes weaknesses in public procurement within healthcare. The scandal sparked political reactions, with Health Minister Vlastimil Válek



describing the alleged behavior as “mafia-like.” If convicted, the accused face up to 12 years in prison. The investigation is still ongoing.

Summary: the Motol Case is a major corruption investigation involving manipulated contracts and misuse of public funds at Motol University Hospital. It highlights the need for transparency, accountability, and stronger oversight in managing state and EU finances.

## 4) Czech political parties of the 21st century

### ANO 2011

Founded: 2011 by Andrej Babiš

Ideology: centrist to populist; focuses on efficiency, anti-corruption, and pragmatism

Significance: Quickly rose to dominance; won the 2017 and 2021 parliamentary elections.

Prime Minister: Andrej Babiš (2017–2021).

Status: Leader of the governing coalition since 2025.



Picture 13

### Civic Democratic Party (ODS)

Founded: 1991 by Václav Klaus

Ideology: right-wing, liberal conservative

Significance: The main right-wing force; led governments in the 1990s, 2000s, and again since 2021.

Prime Ministers: Václav Klaus, Mirek Topolánek, Petr Nečas, Petr Fiala

Status: The largest opposition in Czech Republic since 2025



Picture 14

### Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD)

Founded: 1878 (re-established 1989)

Ideology: center-left, social democratic

Significance: Dominant left-wing party from the late 1990s to mid-2010s.

Prime Ministers: Miloš Zeman, Vladimír Špidla, Jiří Paroubek, Bohuslav Sobotka.

Status: Lost support; failed to enter Parliament in 2021.



Picture 15

### Freedom and Direct Democracy (SPD)

Founded: 2015

Ideology: Right-wing populism, nationalism, euroscepticism, anti-immigration, direct democracy

Significance: Strongly critical of the EU and migration; appeals to conservative and protest voters

Status: Part of new leading



Picture 16



## Czech Pirate Party

Founded: 2009

Ideology: liberal, pro-transparency, digital democracy, environmentalism

Significance: Represents a new generation of voters; entered Parliament in 2017.

Status: Governing party (part of coalition with STAN since 2021).



Picture 17

## Mayors and Independents (STAN)

Founded: 2004

Ideology: Centrist, pro-European, localism, decentralization, transparency, environmental sustainability

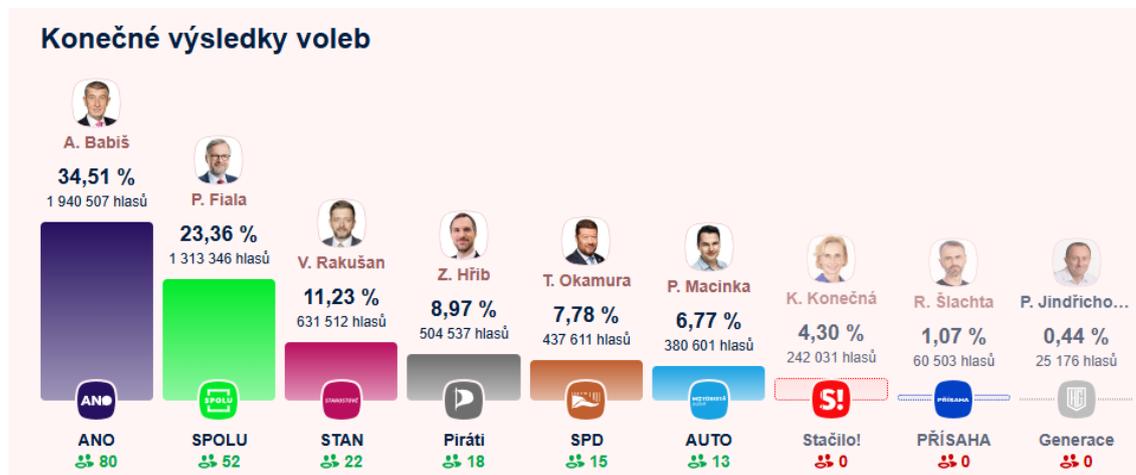
Significance: Focuses on strengthening local governments and regional development; active at both municipal and national levels

Status: Governing party (part of coalition with the Czech Pirate Party since 2021)



Picture 18

### Final election results 2025



Picture 19



Brain Battle Arena<sup>7</sup>



# Sources

## Pictures

Picture 1: "Česká vlajka oslaví jubileum: od jejího vzniku uplyne sto let." Lidovky.cz, 18 Feb. 2020, [https://www.lidovky.cz/relax/zajimavosti/ceska-vlajka-oslavi-jubileum-od-jejeho-vzniku-uplyne-stolet.A200218\\_093219\\_In-zajimavosti\\_ape](https://www.lidovky.cz/relax/zajimavosti/ceska-vlajka-oslavi-jubileum-od-jejeho-vzniku-uplyne-stolet.A200218_093219_In-zajimavosti_ape). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 2: Newwebcreations. Map of Prague and Surrounding Countries (Bohemia - Czechia). 2025, <https://maps-prague.com/maps-prague-in-world/map-of-prague-and-surrounding-countries>.

Picture 3: Státní znak České republiky – Coat of Arms of the Czech Republic. Wikipedie, Wikimedia Foundation, [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/St%C3%A1tn%C3%AD\\_znak\\_%C4%8Cesk%C3%A9\\_republiky#/media/Soubor:Coat\\_of\\_arms\\_of\\_the\\_Czech\\_Republic.svg](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/St%C3%A1tn%C3%AD_znak_%C4%8Cesk%C3%A9_republiky#/media/Soubor:Coat_of_arms_of_the_Czech_Republic.svg)

Picture 4: "Základní údaje." Český statistický úřad, <https://csu.gov.cz/zakladni-udaje?pocet=10&start=0&podskupiny=131&razi=-datumVydani>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 5: "Prezident." Knihovna Václava Havla, <https://www.vaclavhavel.cz/cs/vaclav-havel/prezident>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 6: "Prezident." Knihovna Václava Havla, <https://www.vaclavhavel.cz/cs/vaclav-havel/prezident>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 7: "Václav Klaus." Pražský hrad, <https://www.hrad.cz/cs/prezident-cr/prezidenti-v-minulosti/vaclav-klaus>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 8: "Miloš Zeman." Pražský hrad, <https://www.hrad.cz/cs/prezident-cr/prezidenti-v-minulosti/milos-zeman>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 9: "Životopis." Pražský hrad, <https://www.hrad.cz/cs/prezident-cr/soucasny-prezident-cr/zivotopis>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 10: "Václav Klaus a chilské pero na X způsobů." Aktuálně.cz, [https://zpravy.aktualne.cz/\\_domaci/vaclav-klaus-a-chilske-pero-na-x-zpusobu/r~i:gallery:19551/r~i:photo:366364/](https://zpravy.aktualne.cz/_domaci/vaclav-klaus-a-chilske-pero-na-x-zpusobu/r~i:gallery:19551/r~i:photo:366364/). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 11: "Žalobce si trvá na svém: Farma Čapí hnízdo byla účelově vyvedena z Agrofertu." Novinky.cz, ČTK, 10 May 2024, <https://www.novinky.cz/clanek/domaci-bylo-to-ucelove-vyvedeni-z-agrofertu-40471274>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 12: "Uvodní fotografie nemocnice." Fakultní nemocnice Motol, <https://www.fnmotol.cz/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/uvod-1-scaled-2048x569.jpg>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 13: "ANO 2011." Wikipedie, Wikimedia Foundation, [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANO\\_2011](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANO_2011). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 14: "Občanská demokratická strana." Wikipedie, Wikimedia Foundation, [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Občanská\\_demokratická\\_strana](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Občanská_demokratická_strana). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 15: "Sociální demokracie (Česko)." Wikipedie, Wikimedia Foundation, [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociální\\_demokracie\\_\(Česko\)](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociální_demokracie_(Česko)). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 16: "Svoboda a přímá demokracie." Wikipedie, Wikimedia Foundation, [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Svoboda\\_a\\_přímá\\_demokracie](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Svoboda_a_přímá_demokracie). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 17: "Česká pirátská strana." Wikipedie, Wikimedia Foundation, [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Česká\\_pirátská\\_strana](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Česká_pirátská_strana). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.



Picture 18: "Starostové a nezávislí." Wikipedie, Wikimedia Foundation, [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Starostové\\_a\\_nezávislí](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Starostové_a_nezávislí). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

Picture 19: "Graf 0610-8." Fin.cz, [https://i.fin.cz/zpravy/obrazky/88/831588/graf\\_0610\\_8.jpg](https://i.fin.cz/zpravy/obrazky/88/831588/graf_0610_8.jpg). Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

### **Links**

<sup>1</sup>"Czech Statistical Office." Český statistický úřad, <https://csu.gov.cz/>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

<sup>2</sup>"Bankovky." Česká národní banka, <https://www.cnb.cz/cs/bankovky-a-mince/bankovky/>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

<sup>3</sup>"CH1 – Basic Information: The Czech Republic." Kahoot!, <https://create.kahoot.it/share/ch1-basic-information-the-czech-republic/dc116ba1-0d6d-4f51-a9a6-68f3f82679a1>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

<sup>4</sup>"Prezidenti v minulosti." Pražský hrad, <https://www.hrad.cz/cs/prezident-cr/prezidenti-v-minulosti>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

<sup>5</sup>"Presidents." Wordwall, <https://wordwall.net/cs/resource/102361198/d%C4%9Bjepis/presidents>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

<sup>6</sup>"Jiri Kajinek." Kahoot!, <https://create.kahoot.it/share/jiri-kajinek/e2ab2d43-6464-44c2-bd29-e8b729bace3b>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

<sup>7</sup>"Set 691302e53cc5b74e6fe70116." Blooket, <https://dashboard.blooket.com/set/691302e53cc5b74e6fe70116>. Accessed 22 Nov. 2025.

