



Résumé en anglais

Omnibus qui causa studiorum peregrinantur. Social and geographical mobility of German, Hungarian and Slavic scholars in French universities (1330-1500)

For many years, medieval European universities have been the subject of numerous studies concerning their institutional aspects, their organisation, and their teaching. This thesis focuses on a new aspect, that of the mobility of students and teachers on the scale of the Latin West. The scholar is not observed as an immobile object but as a conscious and mobile actor of his life choice.

The thesis follows the path of nearly 2 080 German, Hungarian and Slavic scholars trained in the three most international French universities at the end of the Middle Ages, namely Montpellier, Orléans and Paris. The student's journey is divided into three parts: the choice of place of study, the conditions of study during the stay abroad and the careers followed after international mobility. To reconstruct the path of these scholars and their future, German and French university sources (matriculation registers, registers of nations) were used, as well as supplications addressed to the papacy. The use of pre-existing prosopographical databases was essential to follow the student through time and space. These methodological choices allowed to several conclusions.

One of the first conclusions was to place the international attendance of the Paris University in a long-term perspective, over several centuries, and in relation to the international attendance of other universities at the time, and in particular Italian universities. This has made it possible to affirm the continued influence of the Parisian university in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a period long observed as one of decline for the Parisian corporation.

The foreign scholar attending French universities has specific characteristics that have been detailed in the thesis. His choice of place of study in France is guided mainly by pragmatic reasons related to the possibility of staying in the place of study and not by particular philosophical orientations. The wars and crises experienced by the kingdom have a greater impact on international mobility than doctrinal condemnations. The period of the Great Schism reveals tensions in the recruitment of German university nations from French universities and a rapid reactivity of teachers to changes in the head of the Church. This foreign student came from the whole of the Latin West and attended all the disciplines offered by French universities regardless of the reputation of certain disciplines within these universities. It has been shown that no particular speciality stands out in the choice of place of study within the kingdom of France.

