

Abstract

The main topic of this thesis is the analysis of St Andrews as a religious and cultural center of Scottish Christianity during the 15th century, when important institutions were formed in the city that influenced its further direction. Namely, it was the foundation of the university in 1413 and the subsequent elevation of the bishopric, which had been operating in the city since the 9th century, to an archbishopric (1472). The first chapter will briefly introduce the history of St. Andrews until the end of the 14th century, which is followed by an analysis of the origin, functioning and transformation of the university and church institutions and their mutual relationship during the period under study. The relationship between the papacy and the aforementioned institutions is also analyzed, as well as the immediate steps that led to the elevation of the bishopric to an archbishopric. The work also introduces important personalities of the researched period, such as bishops Henry Wardlaw, James Kennedy and the first archbishop Patrick Graham. The time frame of the researched period ends only in the middle of the 16th century with the onset of the Reformation, as it marked another real turning point in the history of Scotland.