Abstract

This bachelor thesis focuses on higher education in Germany from the view of Czechoslovak students. Time scope of the thesis is limited by years 1918 and 1933. It is based on archive files of Archiv Univerzity Karlovy and contemporary literature. The historical context is taken especially from two extensive monographs, namely Germania docet from Daniela Siebe and Die Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung und das Ausländerstudium in Deutschland 1925-1945 from Holger Impekoven.

The aim of this thesis is a statistical conclusion of the number of Czechoslovak students who went to study in Germany in the given period of time. It also captures political, economical and study aspects of the studies in the Weimar Republic as well as the problems of the integration of Czechoslovak students in german surroundings.

According to the studied sources it is necessary to consistently distinguish Czech and Slovak people on one side and German people at the other side. There were fundamental differences between these nationalities not only in the number of Czech and Slovak people traveling to Germany, but also in the way of intake by the local inhabitants. Czechoslovak German people, called Auslandsdeutsche, didn’t hesitate to repeatedly elicit unrests against the Czechoslovak people in the Weimar Republic. These unrests had also a bad influence on other Slavic people in mentioned aspects.