Title: Transnational Migration Streams in Later Medieval Europe: The Role of the Low Countries

The later Middle Ages has long been considered as largely irrelevant for the study of transnational migration streams. If migration historians bothered with the pre-modern period, they focused predominantly on big waves of conquerors and settlers that caused economic disruption and political havoc, such as the Vikings in the ninth and tenth centuries and the Protestant refugees of the sixteenth century. The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were assumed to have known no such large-scale movement of people and were therefore ignored. More recent research has effectively debunked this myth. Historians have demonstrated, for example, that during the later Middle Ages, England was home to a significant minority of foreign-born residents who filled crucial gaps in the country’s labour market, had a significant impact on its cultural development and were the subject of intense political and popular debate (Ormrod, Lambert and Mackman, 2019). Similar studies have highlighted the importance of immigrants in other regions of later medieval Europe (see, for example, the work of Katalin Szende on German settlers in Central Europe).

The HOST research group would like to further establish the place of the Low Countries in these later medieval, transnational migration streams and welcomes proposals for Marie Sklodowska Curie-Individual Fellowships in this area. Post-doctoral projects could, for example, compare the experiences of diaspora communities from the Low Countries in various parts of fourteenth and fifteenth-century Europe or establish the role of the Low Countries’ cities as centres for transnational migration. Multilingual candidates with research experience in multiple European countries are particularly encouraged to apply.

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