



JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY
IN KRAKÓW





Collegium Novum – the main building of the Jagiellonian University

About the University

The Jagiellonian University is the oldest university in Poland and one of the oldest in Europe. Over the years, it has produced many distinguished graduates, whose discoveries, achievements and activities have gone down in history of both Poland and the world.

Throughout the centuries, as science has developed and the world has changed, the University has become more and more diversified, and its research increasingly specialised thanks to state-of-the-art equipment.

The Jagiellonian University blends a long tradition with modern approach to challenges faced by humanity.



Jagiellonian University Museum Collegium Maius – the oldest University building



12 May 1364

King Casimir the Great founds the Jagiellonian University, then known as Studium Generale

1400

Queen Jadwiga and King Vladislaus Jagiełło revive the University through a generous donation

15th century – the 'Golden Age'

The Jagiellonian University is well-known due to the activities of distinguished scholars Stanisław of Skarbimierz, Paweł Włodkowic, Marcin Bylica of Olkusz, Jan of Głogów and Maciej of Miechów

1491/1492

Famous Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus begins studying at the University

Jagiellonian University in numbers

over **35,000 students**, including
almost **4,000 students from abroad**

over **9,000 staff**, including
almost **5,000 academic teachers**

more than **120 first-cycle**
and **long-cycle study programmes**

more than **130 second-cycle study**
programmes

over **25 study programmes in English**

4 doctoral schools

almost **350 bilateral agreements** with
universities from all over the world

more than **60 post-diploma programmes**
of study

more than **300 student academic**
societies, associations and student
organisations



Late 16th century

The University becomes
known as the Kraków
Academy

1643–1646

Future Polish King
John III Sobieski attends the
University

1777–1780

Hugo Kołłątaj carries out his
Enlightenment reform of the
University

1817

The University receives
its modern name: the
Jagiellonian University

second half of the 19th century

The Jagiellonian University
enters a period of prosperity,
attracting numerous scholars,
such as Karol Olszewski and
Zygmunt Wróblewski

Faculties

- Faculty of Law and Administration
- Faculty of Medicine
- Faculty of Pharmacy
- Faculty of Health Sciences
- Faculty of Philosophy
- Faculty of History
- Faculty of Philology
- Faculty of Polish Studies
- Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science
- Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science
- Faculty of Chemistry
- Faculty of Biology
- Faculty of Management and Social Communication
- Faculty of International and Political Studies
- Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology
- Faculty of Geography and Geology



Collegium Paderevianum



3rd Campus of the 600th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University Revival

1897

The University becomes open to women students

1938/1939

Karol Wojtyła, the future Pope John Paul II, enrolls in the Polish Studies programme at the JU

6 December 1939

Sonderaktion Krakau – the arrest of Kraków professors by the Nazi Germans

1945

Future Nobel Prize winner Wisława Szymborska begins studying at the University

Selected research projects



DNA DAMAGE DETECTION

STYLOMETRY



CLIMATE RE-SEARCH

REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

BIOMATERIAL BIOCOMPATIBILITY RESEARCH

RESTORING SOFT TISSUES

ANS CODING

NOVEL DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS IN LUNG DISEASES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

TREATING METASTASES

NANOSTRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

CONSERVATION OF UNIQUE MANUSCRIPTS

BALANCING BEE DIETS

SAFE UV FILTERS

RECOVERING CHEMICAL ELEMENTS FROM REFUSE

NANOMACHINES

RESUSCITATION IN SPACE

SMART BEEHIVE – PROTECTION OF BEES

STYLOMETRY

NEUROSMOG

DISCOVERING NEW MEDICINES

CITY MICROBIOMES

MODERN COSMETOLOGY

CHANGES IN THE BRAIN

NEUROGASTRONOMY



COMBATING DRUG RESISTANCE

1945–1989

The People's Republic of Poland period, marked by restrictions of academic freedom and several student revolts (1956, 1968, 1980)

late 20th/early 21st century

The University regains full autonomy, the construction of the 3rd Campus begins

2018

The Jagiellonian University joins forces with other leading European universities as part of Una Europa alliance

2019

The new University Hospital complex, the largest and most modern medical centre in Poland, is officially opened

Much more than just a university



Una Europa partnership – the Jagiellonian University is a member of an alliance of eleven leading higher education institutions whose aim is to create a university of the future built upon the potential and strengths of its partners.

One of the largest employers in Małopolska, winner of the **HR Excellence in Research Award**.

Małopolska Centre of Biotechnology – a research institute in which science meets innovation, resulting in breakthrough discoveries.

Centre for Brain Research – a bridge that links research with medical practice. Here, neuroscientists study the inner workings of the human brain.

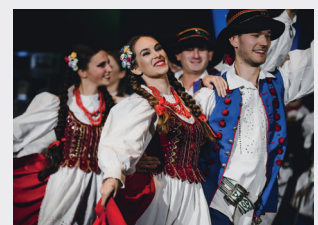
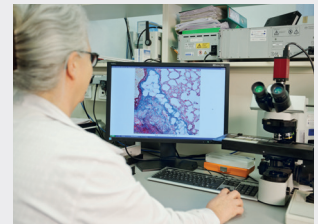
Jagiellonian Centre for Experimental Therapeutics – the first drug research and development centre in Poland, known around the world for its achievements.

Copernicus Center for Interdisciplinary Studies – a place where scientists cross boundaries, integrating multiple approaches in order to carry out innovative research projects.

National Synchrotron Radiation Centre SOLARIS – a unique research facility designed for advanced experimentation in the area of physics, chemistry, biology, and many more. One of few such places in Europe.

Centre for Technology Transfer CITTRU – responsible for ensuring comprehensive collaboration between science and business.

University Hospital – one of the largest hospitals in Poland, providing comprehensive medical care thanks to a team of experienced specialists and cutting edge equipment.



Academic Business Incubator – a place for those interested in expanding their knowledge and improving their skills in the area of entrepreneurship and innovation.

Jagiellonian Library – a library which holds more than 6.5 million physical publications as well as a considerable collection of digitised materials.

Botanical Garden – a ‘living museum’ of plants from all over the world, spanning almost ten hectares. The oldest botanical garden in Poland, it serves an important research, educational and cultural purpose.

Astronomical Observatory – established in 1792 and working without interruptions ever since, it is essential for research in astrophysics and cosmology.

Museums:

JU Museum Collegium Maius

JU MC Museum of Pharmacy

JU Botanical Garden Museum

JU Nature Education Centre

JU MC History of Medicine Museum

JU MC Anatomy Museum

JU Faculty of Medicine Anatomopathological Museum

Manor in Modlnica – located 11 kilometres from Kraków, this historical building with an old park serves as a venue for a variety of events.

University vineyard ‘On Manor Brook’ – a vineyard and winery based in Łazy near Bochnia, where the first ice wine in Poland was produced.

Auditorium Maximum – a teaching and conference centre with a large assembly hall for up to 1,200 guests, where a variety of educational and cultural events are hosted all year round.

UJOT FM student radio, UJOT TV student television and numerous artistic groups, such as the Song and Dance Ensemble ‘Śłowianki’ and Academic Choir ‘Camerata Jagellonica’.

Jagiellonian University Press – one of the largest Polish university publishing houses with an international presence.

Our famous graduates include: Leon Sternbach, Norman Davies, Stanisław Lem, Antoni Kępiński, Krzysztof Penderecki, Bronisław Malinowski, Carl Menger.





UNIWERSYTET
JAGIELLOŃSKI
W KRAKOWIE

Jagiellonian University
ul. Gołębia 24, 31-007 Kraków

en.uj.edu.pl

 /jagiellonian.university

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