The intervention of Pope Alexander IV was required in 1246 to bring to an end the long and politically charged conflict between the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the university. The pope's decision to intervene was influenced by the political and religious landscape of the time, which included the fragmentation of Europe into various feudal states and the rise of the papacy as a powerful political force.

Pope Alexander IV's decision to intervene in the conflict was notable for its impact on the university, as it helped to solidify the Dominicans' control over the academic community. The pope's support for the Dominicans was also an important factor in the university's ability to uphold its academic standards and maintain its independence from secular power.

The intervention of Pope Alexander IV also had significant implications for the future of the university, as it set a precedent for the role of the papacy in the governance of universities. This precedent would be followed by future popes, who would continue to play a role in the governance of the university and the promotion of its academic standards.

Overall, Pope Alexander IV's intervention in 1246 was a significant event in the history of the university, as it helped to shape its future direction and influence the development of its academic standards and governance.
Aquinas, Thomas

Aquinas, Thomas, an Italian Benedictine monk and theologian, is considered one of the greatest figures of the medieval Scholastic movement. His work, Summa Theologica, is a comprehensive compilation of his theological ideas and is still studied in many places of higher learning. Aquinas' approach to theology was closely integrated with philosophy, and he attempted to resolve apparent conflicts between revelation and reason. He is known for his five ways of proving the existence of God and his concept of the Trinity. His ideas continue to influence theological thought and discussions of the relationship between faith and reason.
Arago, Dominique François Jean (b. Étang-du-Val, France, 17 November 1786; d. Paris, France, 20 August 1853), was a French mathematician, physicist, and astronomer. He is known for his work in optics and the discovery of the phenomenon of Faraday rotation. Arago also made significant contributions to the study of electricity, magnetism, and the properties of light.

Arago was born into a family of mathematicians, and his father was a professor of mathematics. He received his education at the École Polytechnique and later became a professor there himself. He was appointed to the Académie des Sciences in 1816 and later became its secretary-general.

In 1816, Arago made a series of experiments on the reflection and refraction of light, which led to the discovery of the phenomenon of Faraday rotation. This phenomenon is the rotation of the plane of polarization of light as it passes through a medium, and it is now used in the study of cosmic magnetic fields.

In 1819, Arago invented the forerunner of the electric bell. He also made significant contributions to the study of electricity and magnetism, including the discovery of the law of induction.

Arago died in Paris and was buried in the Panthéon. His work in physics and astronomy has had a lasting impact on the field, and he is remembered as one of the most important French scientists of the 19th century.