

FIRST YEAR PRESENTATIONS

4-7 October 2010

The first year researchers' papers will be presented in a time slot of 1 h 15 minutes.

Each presentation should last 10 minutes.

The second part of the time will be dedicated to a general discussion

Monday, 4 October 2010

14.00-15.15 Chair: Researchers Representatives

Professors' presentation

15.30-17.00 Chair: Profs. Kiran Patel and Federico Romero

Gabriele Cappelli, *Searching for a better understanding of growth and development. Italy: 1861 to the present days.*

In my research, I investigate the role of path dependence in the economic history of Italy from the unification in 1861 up to the present day. Alternative measures to GDP and industrial production have provided useful insights into the standards of living and economic performance of the country, both in national and transnational perspectives. Yet, the results achieved do not deepen our understanding of the evolution of institutions and their causal relation with technology and education, which are nowadays considered as two fundamental factors of growth. Alternative measures of development should not only address the characteristics of the population's well-being, but should also consider other social features that the economic literature underlines as important.

Frank Gerits, *Marketing the Atlantic Alliance in Europe: Comparing NATO-propaganda with public diplomacy in Belgium, France and the United States (1950-1960s)*

Because the Cold War became a battle for hearts and minds during the 1950s and 1960s this research project examines governmental propaganda institutions in an effort to understand the Trans-Atlantic relationship that came into existence during the early Cold War. The information branches of three actors are subjected to analysis: the United States, the 'super power', Belgium, 'the weak pro-American ally' and France, the anti-American nation that possessed the power to curb American influence. By integrating these actors into an analysis of the NATO Information Policy Working Groups, this study wants to establish a genuine transnational history. It aims to understand the role that propaganda played in alliance management. It further explores the changing diplomatic culture and its possible 'Americanization' through the study of perceptions that guided propaganda manufacturing. By comparing the approaches of different public diplomacy organizations, the nature of the Atlantic connection will emerge.

Giorgio Poti, *The Impact of Wilsonianism on Western European Elites, 1918-1921. A Comparative Study of Selected French, German and Italian Cases.*

The Great War period and its immediate aftermath were characterized by the ephemeral rise of the myth of the U.S. President Woodrow Wilson and his programme for the redefinition of the international order, centered on open diplomacy, free trade and free seas, national self-determination and collective security. My research project aims to evaluate the impact of Wilsonian internationalism on Western European Elites by focusing on selected cases of German, French and Italian statesmen/intellectuals. For each country, I've picked a set of three personages representing different political orientations and schools of thought: a conservative, a liberal and a socialist. The purpose of my research is to assess how the Wilsonian design was received and understood by the selected public figures in the light, on the one hand, of the domestic background and public debate of their home countries, on the other, of the diverse political and intellectual orientations which they represent.

Trond Ove Tøllefsen, *The Inter-Allied Reparation Agency and the dismantlement policy in occupied Germany*

At the Potsdam Conference it was decided to extract German war reparations from external assets and industrial machinery. The Soviets were to dismantle and remove industry from their occupation zone for themselves and the Poles. An equal percentage of total industrial capacity was to be removed from the Western Zones and divided by the other allied powers, through the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA), an organisation which has received almost no scholarly attention. While dismantlement in the Western Zones for various reasons never got close to the level seen in the Soviet Zone, it peaked as late as 1949, and the value of removed machinery was hotly contested at the time. Examining the IARA should help give a clearer view of German war reparations, as well as explore how the continued dismantlement policy influenced plans to tie West Germany to the West up until the end of dismantlement in 1951.

Tuesday, 5 October 2010

9.00-10.15 Chair: Profs. Luca Molá and Martin Van Gelderen

Jonas Gerlings, *The Birth of the Soul in the Age of Reform*

This research project aims at examining the constitution and transformation of an early modern conception of self as reflected through the prism of Martin Luther's appropriation of medieval mysticism. I will study how this transformation of the self is constituted within three different forms of knowledge: 1) as an *object* of theory, 2) as a *subject* of social control, and 3) as a *project* of self-interpretation.

The hypothesis posed is that this appropriation reflects a dialectical understanding of mysticism, which, on the one hand, places mystical subjectivity at the center of Protestant rationality and, on the other hand, excludes it as irrational. The project will thus contribute to our understanding of the dynamics of reason and religion within the framework of modernity.

Kaarlo Johannes Havu, *The influence of classical rhetoric on Juan Luis Vives' (1492-1540) political thinking*

The aim of my research project is to show the crucial importance of classical rhetoric to the understanding of Juan Luis Vives's (1492-1540) political thought. Vives has been the subject of a number of studies on a variety of fields but most of the research focusing on the social and political dimensions of his thought have kept politics and rhetoric strictly apart. This has resulted in an interesting tension: on one hand Vives' perception of the political sphere has been perceived as a social extension of his religious Erasmian moral philosophy, on the other Vives is seen as one of the most innovative and radical writers on the essentially social practice of rhetoric. In studying the implicit and explicit influence of classical rhetoric on his political thought, I strive to construct a new interpretation of the political thinking of one of the prominent thinkers of the early 16th century.

Hélène Soldini, *Donato Giannotti and the question of republicanism in Florence in the XVI^o century*

My research project is an attempt to reconstruct the intellectual biography of an actor and a thinker of the late Florentine Republicanism: Donato Giannotti (1492-1573). If it is generally taken for granted that Florentine Republicanism vanishes with the rise of power of Cosimo I^o de' Medici, Giannotti's biography urges us to reconsider this chronology and to question the survival and diffusion of republican thought after this deadline. Without searching for historical continuity, this thesis stresses the cohesion and

adaptability of republican discourse, a reality in continuous transformation. The aim is to demonstrate how practical involvement and theoretical statements are both influenced by political context and individual circumstances. This contextualized biography will focus on Giannotti's rule and position inside the republican social network in order to question his centrality.

10.30-11.45 Chair: Profs. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt and Pavel Kolář

Thomas Østergaard Wittendorff, *Hannah Arendt's Political Concept of Forgiveness in Contexts*

Until recently, forgiveness was a key theme solely in theology. Thus, when Hannah Arendt in the 1950s argued that forgiveness should constitute a central part of political theory, she was alone. But approximately 20 years ago there emerged a cross-disciplinary interest in forgiveness. In this expanding research area, Arendt's concept of forgiveness is an important point of reference. As regards the research on Arendt's political thinking taken as a whole, however, the situation is quite different. Here her concept of forgiveness has largely been neglected. Thus, there is an imbalance in the sense that those who concern themselves with Arendt, do not show much concern for her concept of forgiveness, whereas those who employ her concept of forgiveness do not engage with her thinking in general or take into account the historical context which gave origin to her concept of forgiveness. My research project aims to rectify this imbalance.

James White, *Dostoevskii, anti-utopia and the morality of revolution in Russian political and literary debate between 1895 and 1914.*

Only five years after the onset of the twentieth century, the Russian empire was shook to its very core by a bloody and destructive attempt to overthrow the *ancien régime*. Many important intellectuals were shocked by the frenzied savagery into retracting their support for violent revolution and their subsequent careers were dominated by attempts to justify their new position. Debates surrounding the morality of revolution consumed page after page of journalism, fiction and academic discourse. The figure whom many took as their starting point in these debates was Dostoevskii, whose scathing criticisms of the revolutionary intelligentsia were legendary. The question this study will attempt to answer is how Dostoevskii functioned as a prism for a variety of intellectuals when they discussed the desirability of revolution: in other words, how did Dostoevskii influence these key figures? Here it will be necessary to examine theories of influence, intertextuality and readership in order to grasp how different texts can impact on one another. Gary Saul Moreson's theory of prosaics will be the framework used to understand Dostoevskii's writings. Finally, it should be remembered that Dostoevskii's influence did not operate in a cultural vacuum: other writers were having an impact on those considering the morality of revolution. Particular attention will be paid to German philosophers, most notably Nietzsche, Marx and Max Stirner.

Karena Kalmbach, *Constructing and deconstructing an historical event : the case of 'Chernobyl'*

This study will investigate the French, Italian and British discourses on Chernobyl, from the time of the accident in 1986 until today. The comparison of these cases – especially in the areas of risk perception, criticism of elites, and environmentalism – should lead to a better understanding of how historical events are constructed to underpin political arguments. At the same time, such an inquiry will answer how the different 'images' of Chernobyl constructed by the various societies, have impacted their respective approaches to energy and environmental policies in the last 20 years.

12.00-13.00 Chair: Profs. Luca Molà and Antonella Romano

Ana Belem Fernández Castro, *Ius mercatorum: The Comparative Reconstruction of a Sixteenth-Century Transnational Legal Order*

This is an interdisciplinary study through the analysis of the jurisprudential activity of the judges pertaining to the Casa de la Contratación de las Indias in Seville who developed a special right called *ius mercatorum*. The House of Trade was not only one of the most important commercial links between American colonies and the metropolis, but also a tribunal specialized in the resolution of commercial business in and with the Indies. This faculty led to the formation of social and cultural networks on both coasts of the Atlantic and the foundation of a special legal model. A study of the lawsuits ventilated in this court would allow the analysis of the jurisdictional authority of its judges, defining judicial behavior patterns and verifying the real impact of the contextual elements of their *iurisdictio*.

Katharina Kuffner, *State, Law and Economics. Reactionary Modernisation in Sixteenth-Century Spain*

The complex of economics, law and political theory constitutes that aspect of human sciences which is most relevant to the development of modern techniques of government – and thus to the process of modernisation in general.

It can be argued that this crucial feature of modernisation (i.e. a quantifying and economizing approach to the welfare of society; a tendency to subject legal and political theory to the requirements of efficient administration) was already developed in the thinking of sixteenth-century Spanish scholars. Thus in the 'reactionary' context of Counter-Reformation Spain.

Therefore an attempt to assess the modernising aspects of Spanish sixteenth-century thought needs to consider carefully a historiographic tradition that routinely connects developments of modernisation with 'progressive' Enlightenment history of the 17th/18th century.

Starting from a critique of traditional patterns of European Enlightenment historiography on this issue this dissertation tries to determine whether a shared and supposedly modern paradigm can be ascribed to sixteenth-century Spanish intelligentsia, if the spheres of economic, legal and political thought are closely related to each other.

14.30-15.45 Chair: Profs. Giulia Calvi and Jorge Flores

Semih Çelik, *Poverty and the Poor of Istanbul in the Eighteenth Century*

This research project aims at “voicing” a so far “voiceless” social group of eighteenth century Istanbul, namely the poor. It tries to position their socio-economic, socio-political and socio-spatial agency within the Ottoman and more general Mediterranean contexts; in an era in which socio-economic structures were due to large scale transformation. It intends to shed light on the role of the poor in the organization of urban – and to some extent – rural social space, their relationship vis-à-vis the authorities and the society, the mechanisms/tactics of survival and resistance of the poor and it aims at discovering the networks established by the poor and their relationship with the long and middle-term socio-economic structures – which they shaped and have been shaped by.

Oliver Dunn, *Smuggling, fraud and wartime trade from early modern London*

Utilizing evidence previously collected of fraudulent or 'corrupt' commercial practices within the entrepôt of Tudor/Stuart London, my dissertation aims to situate such activity within wider institutional, political and legal frameworks of London and beyond. Further research of what is often referred to as smuggling

and corruption [both of foreign and denizen communities in London, and their business associates abroad] will be carried out in order to establish the controversial historical and economic significance of the theme quantitatively, whilst also establishing possible example subjects. Qualitatively, the ideological frameworks of historical actors will be an important component of this dissertation; thus consideration will be made of contemporary language relevant to such activity within published and unpublished texts. This research will be set against a wider exploration of power between the state and merchant elites: questioning, for example, when and why the state chose to exercise its power or behave leniently toward such 'corrupt' actors.

Tomasz Grusiecki, *Art Markets in the Early Modern Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 'Central European' context: In Search of the Historical Integrity of the Region*

In my research project, I intend to investigate the hitherto unexplored question of the establishment and development of second-hand art markets in the early modern Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. My primary objective is to carry out a quantitative and statistical enquiry into the Sound Toll registers, household inventories and other contemporary documents, in order to position my findings within the broader spectrum of the studies concerning the art markets and artistic exchange in the 'Central European' region. It is the intention of this comparative approach to gauge whether art markets in various 'Central European' states possessed common characteristics, as could be logically inferred, based on the repeatedly assumed notion of the similar economic development of the region in the early modern period. This method, I find, is useful in probing the historiographical notion of 'Central Europe' as an empirical subject, which has gained momentum but is still contested by some scholars as an artificial intellectual construct. My research is certain to ask questions concerning whether the traditional 'second-serfdom' dividing line of Europe, conventionally marked by the river Elbe, had an impact on artistic life. Moreover, it will question whether this had any effect on the art market (or the lack of one), and whether the art markets east of the Elbe were generated in a fundamentally different way to those west of the Elbe, and if so how this occurred (or if it did not occur then, why it did not). This research will re-orientate the discourse on the European art markets in the early modern period by de-constructing the subaltern position of Poland-Lithuania within the already established kaleidoscope of art markets of early modern Europe.

16.00-17.00 Chair: Profs. Kiran Patel and Youssef Cassis

Marie Curie Fellows and Jean Monnet Fellows' presentations

Natalia Maillard Álvarez (MCF), *Books and readers between Italy and Spain*

The prime objective of my project is to study a group of readers in Seville in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries: those that devoted themselves to the humanities (poetry, literature, history, etc), in order to gain a clear idea not only of who were the recipients of these works, but also how those readers assimilated and responded to these texts. The national framework in which literature has been studied from the XIXth century was not so clear in the early modern period, so is necessary to re-think the local in a global context. For this purpose, I will study the role played by the cultural exchange between Spain and Italy with relation to the appearance and development of this type of reading matter. Secondly, I intend to research the mechanisms (professional or not) through which books and texts circulated.

Niklas Jensen (MCF), *Making Science in the Colony: Science, scientific networks and the Danish-Halle Mission in South India, 1730-1820*

My research concerns the construction of new scientific and medical knowledge about India, which took place in European colonies on the subcontinent, far away from European centres of science, during the long eighteenth century. Specifically, my current project investigates the scientific activities carried out in and via the Danish-Norwegian colony of Tranquebar by Protestant German missionaries. The mission made Tranquebar a hub for the transformation and transmission of knowledge about India, because it negotiated the encounter between multiple European and Indian interests in culture, religion and economy. In this hub, which connected international and regional networks of science with local knowledge while suspended between the opposing forces of Enlightenment Science vs. Religion, Trade vs. Mission and European vs. Indian, new kinds of hybrid knowledge were created.

Magali Della Sudda (MCF), *Gender, religion and politics. Transnational and comparative perspectives on Catholic women's organisations in France and Italy during the pontificate of Pius XIth (1922-1939)*

My thesis has focused on the gendered dimension of politicization processes in France and Italy. Through the comparison of two mass movements of Catholic women, I could highlight the emergence of a social citizenship within the ranks of conservative associations such as the Catholic Action. In my postdoctoral research I wanted to highlight how these Catholic women's movements are facing the challenges of the pontificate of Pius XI (1922-1939) when they have to deal with mass parties (communist, fascism) and also to endorse the conversion of the Catholic Church to women's suffrage. More precisely, by adopting the overlooking view of the Vatican archives, it is possible to highlight the transnational dimension of these women's mobilizations and to possibly identify the specific forms of commitment of Catholic women when confronted with fascism in Italy and pluralism in France.

Jacob Weisdorf (JMF), *The Quantity-Quality Trade-Off of Children in Historical Europe*

Using historical parish registers (church books), this project aims to examine whether, and to what extent, parents in pre-industrial Europe were willing to substitute child quantity (number of births) for child quality (education of children). The findings will provide insight into the origins of human capital accumulation in the centuries leading up to the industrial revolution.

Philip Bajon (JMF), *Votes and Veto. The Legacy of the Luxembourg Compromise 1966-1986*

This project's central goal is to examine the process of de-legitimizing of the Luxembourg Compromise, an informal agreement of the EC member-states about how to handle voting in the Council of Ministers, during the period between 1966 and 1986. The project aims to reconstruct the transformation over time of core dimensions of the consensus culture that particularly dominated the Council's decision-making during these two decades: which actors claimed a veto? Which arguments were employed and how did they change? Which conceptions of European Union did these arguments reflect? What influence did structural changes have on the fading of the Luxembourg arrangement and increased use of voting? Utilising relevant political science theories as 'heuristic tools', the project will employ a qualitative source-based research methodology with in-depth research on five case studies and multi-archival research in several EU countries including sources from different state and non-state actors. With this design, the project focuses on key supra- and transnational dimensions of European integration history with great potential for strong impact on contemporary historical and political science research in particular.

Emmanuel Berger (MCF), *La suppression du juge d'instruction en France. Regards et perspectives historiques*

Created by Napoleon in 1808, the juge d'instruction was considered for 200 years as the most powerful man of France. He was also considered as the symbol of French criminal justice in

comparison with the English accusatory model. However, after the advent of president Nicolas Sarkozy's and the Outreau case scandal in 2006, the French government hopes to suppress the juge d'instruction post. Through my presentation, I would like to enlighten the historical origins and reasons justifying this removal plan.

Wednesday, 6 October 2010

9.00-10.15 Chair: Profs. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt and Martin Van Gelderen

Romain Bonnet, *Agrarian question, contentions and transformations in Southern Europe in revolutionary situations: The Italian biennio rosso (1919-1921), the Spanish Second Republic (1931-1936) and the Portuguese Carnation Revolution (1974-1976)*.

Riots, murders, the outbreak of strikes, the occupying of property, and a climate of absolute social unrest: the Italian *biennio rosso* (1919-1921), the Spanish Second Republic (1931-1936) and the Portuguese Carnation Revolution can be considered as «revolutionary situations». All three cases broke away from the continuum of State sovereignty and radically modified the «repertoires» of activists' actions. Why did political violence mobilize both peasants and the elite in rural Italy and Spain between the two World Wars and in rural Portugal in the mid-seventies? The study of these episodes could shed light on a number of important questions such as how the prehistory of reactionary movements (for instance, Italian fascism and Spanish militarism) contributed to creating the climate of social unrest and how the global context influenced the issues.

Floris Daniel Knegt, *A New Order for France and Europe? European thought and international contacts of the French extreme right 1933-1939*

Heated discussions about the existence and the nature of French fascism during the interwar period have occupied scholars in and outside France for a very long time. Now that the importance of the fascist current in France during the first half of the twentieth century has more or less been established, it is time to internationalize the subject. With this research proposal, I will investigate the Europeanist ideas and the actual international contacts of four intellectuals belonging to the French extreme right. Facing what they perceived as a fundamental crisis of liberal democracy, a number of French intellectuals looked to Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany for political inspiration. They often campaigned for international peace and for a 'United States of Europe', while at the same time engaging themselves in international activities (trips, meetings, writers' congresses) sponsored by the fascist regimes. Combining elements of intellectual and political history, I aim to analyze how fascism functioned as an international ideology manifesting itself within different national contexts.

Jan-Hendrik Schulz, *The cooperation between the Western European urban guerilla groups Action Directe (AD) and Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF) fighting in the concept of an "antiimperialistic front", 1977-1987. A study on the phenomenon of terrorism as a communication strategy"*

This research project focuses on the historical contexts of the terrorist and social revolutionary Western European urban guerilla groups, mainly concentrating on the French "Action Directe" and the second and third generations of the West German "Rote Armee Fraktion", in the period running from the late 1970s to the late 1980s. On a micro scale, the project will attempt to describe the sociocultural conditions of the phenomena of terrorism and left-wing political violence. It will do this by focusing on the

sympathizing subculture(s) which were also oriented towards an “armed struggle”, within the context of a new protest cycle which started with the rise of the anti-nuclear, the peace and the ecology movements in the late 1970s. On a macro scale, the project will take into account several national, Western European and US counter terrorism policies regarding the political violence of the Western European extreme left as a part of a global discourse on terrorism at the end of the Cold War.

10.30-11.45 Chair: Profs. Giula Calvi and Luca Molá

Carolina Obradors, *Citizenship and foreignness in Mediterranean Europe at the end of the Middle Ages. Integration, exclusion and protectionism in Barcelona in the fifteenth century.*

This research deals with the concept of the citizen in Barcelona in the 15th century, starting with the study of his everyday practices. To this end, relationships established between foreigners and citizens will be analysed, as well as the development of integration and exclusion processes. Indeed, citizenship has recently been defined as the collection of feelings of belonging which develop in a given socio-political community. Hence, its study should not only entail a legal and political examination of the concept but also a cultural approach which will focus on the very diverse individuals that coexisted, in this case, in late medieval Barcelona. In this way, and through the application of a comparative methodology, it may be possible to shed some light on a concept as complex as medieval citizenship which emerges as fundamental for the understanding of identities and hierarchies in urban Europe at the end of the Middle Ages.

Fatma Ozden Mercan, *A Unity in Cultural Diversity?: Ottoman-Genoese Relations in Pera, Caffa and Chios (15th- 16th c.)*

From the emergence of the Ottoman state till the loss of Chios in 1566, the Genoese merchants kept close trade connections with the eastern Mediterranean. This research project aims to analyze the social, economic and cultural relations between the Ottomans and the Genoese from fifteenth to the early sixteenth century in three specific places: Pera, Caffa and Chios, which were governed by the Genoese until they were alternately taken over (Pera-1453, Caffa-1475 and Chios-1566) by the Ottomans. These places were characterized by the coexistence of social groups with distinct political, cultural and religious identities. The core significance of the research lies in the fact that it will explore the historical intermingling of different cultures, mentalities and ways of life in these three regions in the light of the primary sources from both sides.

Tilmann Kulke, *Akbars (1556-1606) view towards the West. A Contribution to a Euro-Asian connected history of early modern times*

Muhammad Hāns (died 1639/1640) Iqbāl-nāma-yi Jahāngīrī and their narrative strategies. An attempt to write Global History from an early modern Islamic perspective.

My work mainly deals with the history and culture of early modern Islamic empires. The topic of my master's thesis was the cultural exchange between the Indian emperor Ǧalāl ad-Dīn Muhammad Akbar (died 1606) and the Jesuits at the end of the 16th century. I focused on methodological issues concerning which sources and modes of analysis are most fruitful for carrying out a Euro-Asian, Christian-Islamic history of the early modern period.

In my PhD project I want to investigate the biographies of Akbar's son Jahāngīr (died 1624) by using a narrative approach: these biographies include those by Muhammad Hāns (died 1639/1640) Tūzuk-Nāma and the Iqbāl-nāma-yi Jahāngīrī as well as Kamgār Husaynīs (died 1640) Maṭāfir-i Jahāngīrī.

Early modern Islamic biographical forms have not yet been investigated in terms of their narrative structure. It is my aim to describe the narrative strategies and the meaning potential of these early-modern, Islamic biographical forms and to analyze them as an integral part of a specific cultural narrative network.

13.30-15.00 Chair: Profs. Youssef Cassis and Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla

Eoghan Moran, *Radicalism and Restraint in the Development of Syndicalist Ideology, 1900-1939: A Comparative Study of France and Spain*

This thesis examines the development of Syndicalist trade-unionism in France and Spain (1900-1939) By comparatively examining the evolution of French CGT and Spanish CNT in two very different polities, it is argued that each followed a comparable dynamic, despite the individuated political cultures and systems in which they emerged. By assessing the range of Syndicalist discourse and standpoints, it is argued that both movements followed a comparable logic of self re-definition, around concepts such as anti-patriotism and solidarity, insularity and integration, violence and legalism. By focussing on the internal developments of both movements, the evolution between 'anti-everything' and *Union Sacrée* or Popular-Frontism may be explained in terms of the adaptation to objective circumstances by a finite number of rival currents, common to both. Thus may fallacious teleology be avoided, and the development of Syndicalist ideology re-contextualized in a manner which takes account of doctrinal and nation-specific nuances, and cross-border parallelism.

Matti Oula Juhana La Mela, *Understanding land, labour, money and knowledge: the concept of property in Finland and France in 1880-1910*

The aim of the research project is to study the concept of property in the changing socio-political context of turn of the century Finland and France, amidst the processes of liberalization and regulation. The project will examine how the concepts of 'omaisuus' and 'propriété' were perceived by contemporaries, that is, what dimensions were included in the ideas of possessing property and being property. This property relation is approached through an examination of the reform debates over land, labour, money and knowledge. The study is linked methodologically to the tradition of the history of concepts. It will focus mainly on Finland but a comparative perspective is adopted to contrast the two conceptual frameworks. It is argued that understanding the logic of the modern, liberal concept of property is fruitful for contemporary discussion on property.

Alan David Granadino González, *Iberian roads to democracy. The influence of the European Community in Spanish and Portuguese transitions to democracy (1974-1986) from a comparative perspective*

The aim of this project is to compare and contrast the political influence of the European Community - exerted through the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers - in the Spanish and Portuguese processes of transition to and consolidation of democracy during the years 1974-1986. A comparative analysis of the EC's influence on the Iberian transitions can be useful for finding new approaches and new points of view that enrich the knowledge on both processes and on the international role played by the EC as a promoter of democracy. Also, this research can shed light on how Portugal and Spain's integration to the EC influenced the Community itself, that is, how the integration changed this supranational entity, provoking a two-way influence.

Petter Sandgren, *The Enclosed Elite - The transnational use of private boarding schools as an elite reproduction-converting strategy during the twentieth century*

The main purpose of this study is to analyse and examine the symbiotic links between the private boarding schools and the elite groups in European society. By studying the transnational spread of the Anglo-Saxon boarding school- ideology, and the values, ideas and social hierarchy these institutions reproduce to other European countries during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, this research project will penetrate and bring new knowledge to the homological relationship between the education field and the field of power in Europe. This project will also increase our knowledge of the transnational mechanisms behind the phenomenon when an elite group's values, way of life and education strategies are spread between countries to form a transnational "imagined community" among the economical upper classes.

15.15-17.00 Chair: Profs. Giovanni Federico and Steve Smith

Pol Dalmau Palet, *Clientelism and construction of opinion in 19th-20th century Mediterranean Europe: the case of the family Godó and the founding of La Vanguardia*

This thesis aims to study clientelism and patronage as two of the fundamental axes around which parliamentary systems operated in the Mediterranean area during the period between 1870 and 1914. Especially in Italy and Spain, the fear of the leading groups at the opening of the democratic spectrum led to a strong restriction of suffrage and to the establishment of different mechanisms intended to control and alter the democratic process. Within this historical framework, our main objective is to consider the role played by local oligarchies as a link between Liberal parties and the territory. More specifically, we will focus on the foundation of newspapers as a new device used by politicians to gain influence and direct public opinion. To do so, we will study the case of the Godó family, the Liberal Party representatives in Barcelona during the Spanish Restoration and founders of "La Vanguardia" in 1881, one of today's leading Spanish newspapers.

Robrecht Declercq, *Saxon fur traders and craftsmen, an occupational community on the move. A transnational perspective on immigrant entrepreneurship (1880-1950)*

The project is concerned with the study of Saxon fur traders and craftsmen spreading out in the transatlantic region in the period 1880-1950. Fur traders emigrated from Leipzig in order to set up businesses in European and American cities. In this sense, their spread formed the basis for a unique occupational group with international dynamics. Therefore, the national framework will be transcended and the focus will be on different urban settings. In this we emphasize this transnational group in relation with entrepreneurship, labour and opportunities in the host society. The main question at hand is whether cultural network based skills or structural surroundings lead to an entrepreneurial environment. On the other hand, consequences of this entrepreneurship and labour traditions for the immigrant group and the urban economy are questioned. This involves the comparison of the different cities they migrated to and the analysis of the varying market conditions and the immigrants cultural baggage, including their networks and skills.

Laura Pozzi, *Satire in the Late Imperial and Republican China (1890s-1950): an Historical Analysis of Social and Political Development in China through its Satirical Production*

The subject of my study is the development of satire in the early 20th century China analyzed through a historical perspective. I would like to investigate the contents, the styles, the recipients and the authors of

Chinese satirical production in the early 20th century, tracing through it a portrait of the evolution of contemporary Chinese society.

Chinese satirical production contains information about the political and social situation that cannot be found through other sources and its networks of social reception has not been researched yet. In undertaking my research, I would like to analyze the development of traditional Chinese sources and the influence of new media on the satirical production, considering their interaction of styles, methods, tastes and modes of reception.

Marii Väljataga, *Monuments to the Estonian War of Independence (1918-1920) in contemporary Estonian identity-building*

For the nations of Central and Eastern Europe, the post Cold War rearrangement of mnemonic landscapes became part of a wider process of nationalising and reconstructing history and identity. A new chronology was established that construed the present as heir to the temporalities of a pre-socialist past, immediatizing the remote and distancing the more recent.

This research project explores the role, meaning and rhetoric of the Estonian monuments to the War of Independence – the material reminders of the short-lived statehood that came to constitute the basis for the revised identity narrative. It studies the processes that allow them to function in the society today, analyses the mechanisms of how a nation's sense of history is forged in reference to tangible objects, and addresses the roles that the resulting identities play in the construction of conflicting or coexisting communities.

Thursday, 7 October 2010

9.00-10.15 Chair: Profs. Jorge Flores and Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla

Jesús Bohorquez Barrera, *Des marchés Atlantiques sous des gouvernements impériaux : l'économie politique et les changements institutionnels dans les empires espagnol et portugais (1780-1816)*

The research aims to analyze the implementation process of new economic practices that took place in the Portuguese and Spanish empires at the end of the eighteenth century. The work will focus on three specific features of: knowledge, agents and institutions. It will account for the way by which a new kind of knowledge – known as the political economy or the science of commerce- concerning this international oversea trade came into being, consolidated and circulated into/between the two sides of the empires. The research is especially interesting with regard to the transformations that the new policies of overseas trade generated through the creation of new institutions and in the reactions of merchants –mainly related to legal concerns.

Brian Kjær Olesen, *Liberty, Monarchy, and the Common Good: Political Languages and the Concept of Liberty in Eighteenth-Century Scandinavia*

My thesis is about the concept of liberty and its use in political argumentation. Inspired by intellectual and conceptual history as well as by comparative and transnational approaches, my aim is to reconstruct the political and ideological implications surrounding the concept of liberty in 18th-century Scandinavia. I do this from two interconnected perspectives. First, I compare a broad variety of different notions of 'liberty' in Denmark-Norway on the one hand and Sweden on the other. Secondly, I analyse how the meanings of these conceptions were embedded in several contemporary European political languages. In general terms, my aim is not only to gain significant insight into the prevalent political ideas in both Scandinavia

and Europe, but also (and more importantly) to understand more about the historicity and contingency of past political thought.

Moritz Von Brescius, *From Ancient Egypt to the New World – Science and Colonialism in Alexander von Humboldt's American Expedition and the French Egyptian Campaign*

This study will look at the French Egyptian Campaign (1798–1801) and Humboldt's expedition to the Americas (1799–1804), two scientific explorations that profoundly shaped the history of science, European mental maps and material culture. Both expeditions can be compared within a colonial framework in order to reveal the different forms of academic appropriation of non-European cultures. The study will contribute to the recent historiographical attempt to analyse the complex interactions between European states and the colonies within one analytic field. Such a framework allows us to identify the colonial repercussions on European academic and popular culture. The thesis will take an interdisciplinary approach that combines insights from colonial history, postcolonial theory and the history of science to reveal how colonial expansion and the appropriation of exotic plants, goods and people had significant repercussions on European intellectual life and the formation of imperial ideologies.

10.30-12.30 Chair: Profs. Steve Smith and Pavel Kolář

Max Weber Fellows presentations

Cécile d'Albis, *Comparative studies of civico-religious experiences in early modern Europe*

I have studied for my PhD the making and evolution of the civico-religious celebrations of Granada, in Spain, over the 16th and 17th centuries.

Celebrations are not only the reflection of political and social events, but participate fully in their construction. They therefore allow another reading of the functioning of a political system in action and to observe the change of the perception of events over a long period and finally the making of collective memory around several themes and identity references.

I am now pursuing this thematic through a comparative investigation based on the celebrations of the second seat of Vienna (1683) across the confessional borders in Europe. The episode I chose is the second seat of Vienna in September 1683. My aim is to observe how the significance of this event was locally interpreted and shaped. The study will deal with political relations between cities and the state and with the way news and chronicles circulate, are adapted, published and interpreted.

Elise Dermineur, *Rural communities, gender and women's history, religion*

My dissertation is entitled "Women in Rural Society: Patriarchy, Peasants and Local Economy in Northeast France, 1650-1789". It investigates female peasants from different perspectives—economic (part one), and socio-legal (part two). I demonstrate that the gender relationships and women's place within the society between 1650 and 1789 in Northeast France were different from that of traditional historiography, showing how women challenged and redefined the traditional patriarchal model. During my stay at the EUI, I would like to revise my dissertation for publication. In a subsequent project that I would like to start while being a MW fellow, I plan to research religion and popular culture at the turn of the Reformation in rural areas—possibly for an article and perhaps in the context of a broader project in collaboration with other fellows.



Mehmet Dosemeci, *A Dialogic of Turkish-European Relations*

My work explores the history of the European project from the perspective of its enlargement, examining how Europe has been defined through the protracted process of including more countries and cultures into it. This definition has been dialectical. Throughout each accession process, the European project was signified by the stances that member states and applicants took towards one another. A relational history of enlargement examines both how 'Europe' has been stipulated to applicants and the internal debates of applicants on the meaning of being European.

Within this story, Turkey occupies a unique position. Her still incomplete membership bid, begun in 1959, spans the subsequent waves of enlargement and the history of the European Communities themselves, making Turkish-EEC relations a privileged optic onto the question of Europe.

Sarah Cordelia Easterby-Smith, *Exchanging Nature: Natural History as Connected History c. 1680 – c. 1815*

My research interests concern the cultural history of science and particularly the types of scholarly and cultural connections that existed between Britain and France during the Enlightenment. I will first discuss my findings from my PhD dissertation, in which I placed eighteenth-century botany within the contexts of contemporary commercial culture and wider frameworks of knowledge formation. I will then introduce my plans for my post-doctoral project, which will enlarge on this, investigating natural history as 'connected history' throughout the long eighteenth century. In this, I plan to study how people, specimens, scholarly knowledge and cultural artefacts moved, circulated and influenced each other. I aim to use an approach derived from 'connected' or 'entangled' history to situate the cultural history of science in global context.

Catherine Fletcher, *Political, social and cultural history of early modern Europe, in particular questions of diplomacy and 'the nation'. The presentation of history in the popular media and at cultural heritage sites in the twenty-first century*

My current research project, 'Our men in Rome: Ambassadors and agents at the papal court, c. 1450-1530', analyses changing diplomatic practices at Rome in the period between the return of the popes and the 1527 Sack of the city, during the formation of a system of permanent resident diplomacy in Europe. It builds on my doctoral research, which used a microhistorical study of Gregorio Casali, an Italian nobleman in the diplomatic service of Henry VIII of England, to explore aspects of diplomacy in the 1520s and 30s. I am now working on a book entitled Our Man in Rome, a study of Casali's career aimed at a broad audience. The experience of writing this book has sparked my interest in public histories of the Renaissance, and I am preparing a research proposal on this topic with the working title 'Beauty, Genius, Tyranny, Freedom. The Italian Renaissance and England: a study in contemporary public history.'

Claudia Anna Gazzini, *History and Politics of the Middle East and North Africa, EU policy in the MENA region, Islamic Law, Imperialism, social and legal history.*

In this brief presentation I shall discuss my academic career to-date and my past and present work on the history and politics of North Africa. I will provide a quick overview of my research on the legal history of Ottoman and colonial Libya as well as my most recent work-in-progress on anthropometrics. This will provide the opportunity to address some methodological considerations on doing interdisciplinary research combining law and history, as well as both qualitative and quantitative work, within the field of Middle Eastern Studies.

Ana Carolina Hosne, *Society of Jesus- Modern History- Colonial Latin American History- late Ming China- Matteo Ricci-José de Acosta*

My field of research is the Society of Jesus, with particular reference to the Jesuit missions in Peru and China in the late sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth century. The title of my doctoral thesis is "Between Faith and Reason. The Third Lima Council Catechism (1584) by José de Acosta SJ as main author of the Spanish text and the True Doctrine of the Lord of Heaven (Tianzhu shiyi) (1603) by Matteo Ricci SJ in China". In order not to isolate Jesuit missions from a broader framework, my thesis also aimed to shed light on Modern European History topics reflected on and involved in both of them.

My postdoctoral research aims to continue delving into a topic that not only enables but compels me to look into these linkages and circulation among the missions and Europe, again through the works of Jesuits José de Acosta and Matteo Ricci, from an aspect with which they were both concerned: the art of memory.

Christian Kühner, *Confession, Conscience, and the State in 17th-century Germany*

In my research project, I aim to investigate the practice of confessing oneself in 17th-century Bavaria and Austria, concentrating on the border region between the two, particularly the diocese of Passau. I plan to confront the literature of spiritual edification, as for example Jesuit treatises, and the documents of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, like the protocols of Episcopal visitations of parishes, thus taking a look at both discourse and social practice. I thus hope to shed new light on the phenomenon of Catholic confessionalization. I want to explore how political and ecclesiastical hierarchy worked together and how the bishops coped with the rivalry between Habsburgs and Wittelsbachs. I also want to explore how confession was enforced and controlled, how successful these attempts were, and how the concept of conscience is constructed in the texts instructing the believers about confession.

Nathan Marcus, *Modern European History, Financial History*

My research tries to cover the gap between financial and cultural history, showing that an understanding of one is necessary for the comprehension of the other. In my dissertation, I looked at the financial history of Austria from 1918 to 1931 to argue that failed expectations after the First World War led to a decline in business ethics by the end of the decade, which best explain the collapse of the Austrian economy and its banks in 1931. Austria failed to live up to the expectations not only of Austrians themselves, but also of experts at the League of Nations and the Bank of England, who had invested more than just their reputation in Austrian reconstruction. By the mid 1920s, it was increasingly clear that none of their expectations (financial stability, central-bank co-operation, economic domination of the Danubian basin) would be fulfilled and foreign institutions slowly pulled out of Austria. When the Vienna Creditanstalt collapsed in 1931 due to mismanagement and corruption, nobody was left to salvage it.

Uditi Sen, *History, Trans-national Migration, Refugee Studies, Memory, Oral History*

My work is on twentieth century migration where I look at migration as a tool used by communities to negotiate socio-political change. My thesis was on *Refugees and the Politics of Nation-Building in India, 1947-71*. It dealt with the rehabilitation of Hindu refugees from East Pakistan as a window into state-society interaction in newly independent India. Using both administrative documents and oral history, it explored how given the historical conjuncture of the arrival of the nation-state and millions of refugees claiming the right to 'belong', rehabilitation in India became a process of producing normative citizens.

For my post-doctoral research, I am exploring the relationship between the ‘national’ regime of rehabilitation that emerged in Independent India and the contemporary post-war refugee crisis in Europe. Through a study of how European refugees who found shelter in India during World War II were eventually dispersed on grounds of being ‘foreigners’ this study will explore the connected histories of European and South Asian migration patterns during the twentieth century.

Anne-Isabelle Richard-Picchi, *Colonialism and the European movement in France and the Netherlands, 1925-1936*

My research interests are European and world history from the late nineteenth century onward - and particularly the interaction between these two approaches. In my dissertation I examined how the imperial projects of France, the Netherlands and Britain influenced the thinking about Europe and European cooperation in the European movement in the interwar period. My next project will be a study of discourses of Eurafrica across Europe from the late nineteenth century to the 1970s.

Dean Vuletic, *Yugoslav Communism and the Power of Popular Music*

During my fellowship in the Max Weber Postdoctoral Programme, I will be transforming my dissertation Yugoslav Communism and the Power of Popular Music into a book. In examining the reception, surveillance and appropriation of Western popular music in Yugoslavia between 1945 and 1961, my dissertation argues that the mass consumption of it compelled the ruling Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) to alter its strategies in cultural politics and international relations in order to appease popular desires at home and fashion a liberal and modern image of Yugoslavia abroad. Popular music became a prime medium for the construction of pan-Yugoslav cultural bonds and notions of Yugoslav citizenship as the CPY realised that it had a peculiar power based on its international character, modern technologies and widespread popularity, especially among youth. My project is based upon archival documents from Yugoslavia’s cultural and political institutions—including the CPY’s central committee, ministries of culture and foreign affairs, musicians’ associations, record companies, radio stations and youth organisations—as well as ones from the Eurovision Song Contest and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia.