

*Eighth European Congress
on World and Global History*

ENIUGH

EUROPEAN NETWORK IN UNIVERSAL AND GLOBAL HISTORY

Critical Global Histories: Methodological Reflections and Thematic Expansions

▷ Linnaeus University, Växjö, Sweden

10–12 September 2025



P R O G R A M M E

*Eighth European Congress
on World and Global History 2025*

**Critical Global Histories:
Methodological Reflections and
Thematic Expansions**

10–12 September 2025

Linnaeus University
Växjö, Sweden

▷ **Conference Site:**
Linnaeus University,
Campus Växjö
HUS M and HUS N
Universitetsplatsen 1
352 52 Växjö

▷ **Opening Hours Registration:**
Wednesday, 10.09.: 08:30–17:30
Thursday, 11.09.: 08:00–17:30
Friday, 12.09.: 08:30–15:00

▷ **Editorial deadline: 4 August 2025.**
All information available at the time of
publication is included.

PROGRAMME

CONTENT

Words of Welcome • **3**

The Conference at a Glance • **7**

International Summer School • **9**

Special Conference Events • **10**

Academic Programme

> Overview: Timetable • **17**

> Detailed Programme • **22**



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WELCOME

WORDS OF WELCOME

On behalf of the congress organising committee, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the Växjö campus of Linnaeus University and to the Eighth European Congress on World and Global History. Linnaeus University is the first university in Sweden to host such a large gathering of global historians. Despite the relative remoteness of Växjö, it is no coincidence that the steering committee of ENIUGH decided to give the honour of organising the congress to Linnaeus University. Following its previous motto “An International University in Småland,” the university has since its establishment in 2010 emerged as the leading research environment for modern global and colonial history in Scandinavia. Global environmental history, economic history, slavery, Nordic colonialism, Indigenous history and the history of international law are among the top areas of research in the history discipline at Linnaeus University. Geographically, the focus is on the Nordic region, the Americas and South and Southeast Asia.

A particular feature of the research in global history at Linnaeus University is its close connection to postcolonial studies. As a field of research, global history is an integrated

part of the Linnaeus University Centre for Concurrences in Colonial and Postcolonial Studies, one of seven centres of excellence in research at Linnaeus University. In general, the relationship between global history and postcolonial studies has not always been smooth, even though the two fields emerged around the same time and there is considerable thematic overlap between them. The relationship between global historians and postcolonial scholars is still characterised by distance or mutual apprehension and sometimes by outright suspicion and even hostility. However, such tension can also serve as a source of creativity and constructive dialogue, forcing researchers in both fields to question their established assumptions, theories and points of departure. There is no doubt that the thriving research environment in global history at Linnaeus University owes a great deal to the fertile soil provided by the Centre for Concurrences and the conversations that global historians have had with scholars of other disciplinary, thematic, national and cultural backgrounds since the Centre was founded fifteen years ago.

A long-standing high priority for both global historians and postcolonial scholars at Linnaeus University is to pro-

mote global diversity and equity in research. We are thus happy that, with support from the Linnaeus University Centre for Concurrences in Colonial and Postcolonial Studies, we have been able to provide financial support for five scholars from the Global South to participate in the congress. Moreover, several PhD students from the Global South participate in the International Summer School *Towards Inclusive Global Histories*, which is held in Växjö in connection with the congress, and many of them will also participate in the congress.

The theme for the congress, “Critical Global Histories: Methodological Reflections and Thematic Expansions,” reflects our belief that global historians need to engage in constructive conversations with critical voices, both within the historical discipline and in other fields of research. Not least is it crucial to have a dialogue with scholarship that challenges the field by criticising its points of departure, hidden assumptions and biases. We thus hope that the title “Critical Global Histories” will encourage you to reflect on how global history as a field of research has developed since its emergence around thirty years ago. In doing so, we wish to

provide fuel to the often lively discussions within the field in recent years about the strengths, weaknesses, problems and prospects of global history as a field of study. Some of the main topics in these debates have been global history's alleged macro-historical emphasis, connectivity bias, lingering Eurocentrism, Anglophone dominance, global asymmetries of knowledge, teleological, globalizing, and neoliberal leanings, and the lack of attention to gender and Indigenous perspectives and methodologies. In addition, the decolonial imperative in Academia and beyond in recent years has raised further challenges for global history. At the same time, a nationalist backlash in many countries around the world in recent years has led to calls for a return to national history, thereby providing yet another challenge and in some countries even a serious threat to the field.

All of these matters obviously need to be discussed in depth by global historians and we hope that the congress will provide a fruitful opportunity to do so. This in itself is an important aim of the congress – in addition, of course, to providing a forum for presenting and discussing empirical research and establishing or strengthening international research networks. The aim is not to achieve a consensus about what global history is or should be. On the contrary: By choosing the theme of “Critical Global Histories” in plural, we want to emphasise the richness and diversity of the

field while rejecting any attempts to insist on a single grand narrative or monolithic definition of global history.

The congress could not have been held without the commitment and hard work of many colleagues and students at Linnaeus University. Above all, I wish to thank my colleagues in the historical disciplines, many of whom have volunteered countless hours of work in order to prepare for the congress and to make it a success. I also wish to thank our student assistants, who will ensure that the practical matters during the congress, ranging from registration to information and technical support, will run smoothly. Within the university, Linnémöten has provided administrative support and the Faculty of Arts and Humanities and the Linnaeus University Centre for Concurrences in Colonial and Postcolonial Studies have both provided financial support for the congress. Generous financial contributions have also been given by Helge Ax:son Johnsons stiftelse, Magnus Bergvalls stiftelse, Växjö kommun and Vetenskapsakademien.

Stefan Amirell

Professor of global history
Linnaeus University

WELCOME

WORDS OF WELCOME

On behalf of ENIUGH and the organising team, I would like to warmly welcome you to the Eighth European Congress on World and Global History, taking place at Linnaeus University's Växjö campus. We hope you are as excited as we are to discuss the current research and new avenues in global history over the next three days.

We are meeting again in challenging times. Since the last ENIUGH congress in The Hague in 2023, profound political shifts have continued to unfold, including nationalist backlashes, new wars, and challenges to international law. Against this backdrop, it is all the more important to examine connections and entanglements in the past: how they emerge and end, and how they are reconstructed after disruption; and, of course, how they impact our time and change before our eyes. In view of the attacks on policies that recognise and protect diversity, it is crucial to recall historical situations in which inclusivity was fought for, and to trace their trajectories. This includes the analysis of what was omitted and overlooked when diversity was invoked. We have invited you to contribute to the main theme of our

congress, 'Critical Global Histories', and to consider what it means to critically investigate diversities in global history today, and we also hope that we will reflect together on what we might overlook in our daily academic routine.

The Eighth European Congress on World and Global History aims to encourage such critical self-examination by facilitating dialogue and inviting everyone to share their views during the panel discussions and plenary meetings, as well as informally during breaks and in the evenings. We also recommend following the invitation of Stefan Eklöf Amirell, Birgit Tremml-Werner and their team to learn about global history research at Linnaeus University, which has strong links to postcolonial studies.

In addition, I would like to draw your attention to some of our special events. The first of these are the two keynote lectures by Laura de Mello e Souza and Fe/derico Navarrete. Fe/derico Navarrete will speak about 'Cosmohistories, the multiplicity of worlds and their histories', emphasising the need to study historical communities as entities that co-exist and collide, and which do not fit into homogenising narratives. In her lecture, 'Provisional Forms of Existence in

Portuguese America, 16th–18th Centuries', Laura de Mello e Souza will demonstrate how the blending of knowledge among indigenous, African, and Portuguese individuals has shaped present-day Brazil. Both keynotes highlight multivocality, diversity and the interdependency of communities in the past. The plenary session 'Nordic Colonialism', convened by Janne Lahti, also seeks to overcome exceptionalist and isolationist narratives by demonstrating the involvement of the Nordic countries in, and their shaping of, global colonial history. The closing roundtable, 'Publishing Global History', organised by Birgit Tremml-Werner and Daniel Laqua, will bring together these various academic interests to investigate how the global history publishing industry can become more inclusive in terms of both content and practices.

I am particularly looking forward to our International Summer School, 'Towards Inclusive Global Histories', organised jointly by ENIUGH, the Global Diplomacy Network (GDN), the Linnaeus University Centre for Concurrences in Colonial and Postcolonial Studies (LNUC), and the Asian Centre at the University of the Philippines. In the days leading up to the congress, 24 PhD students from around

the world debated how diverse voices and lesser-known archives can be successfully integrated into their research. I would like to express my gratitude to Eleonora Poggio and her team for organising such an inspiring event for emerging scholars in our field. Thank you!

Last but not least, the general meeting of ENIUGH will provide an opportunity to review activities since 2023 and look to the future. In the years to come, our focus will be on the ninth ENIUGH congress, due to take place in 2028. We will also continue to publish our paper-based journal, *Comparativ*, and our e-journal, *Connections*, as well as our book series with Bloomsbury Global History – European Perspectives. At the general meeting, we will present the Markov Prize, which recognises an exceptional MA or PhD thesis that advances the research fields of Walter Markov (1909–1993). Markov was a distinguished world historian whose work centred on the comparative study of revolutions, social movements, and decolonisation processes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. He also sought to connect historiographies that aim to overcome methodological nationalism and Eurocentrism. I would like to thank the Selecting Committee for their hard work in reading and evaluating the many proposals we received.

Our colleagues here in Växjö have provided us with reliable, effective and ongoing support. I am tremendously grateful to Stefan Eklöf Amirell, Birgit Tremml-Werner,

Hans Hägerdahl, Janne Lahti, Eleonora Poggio, Eleonora Marcussen, Niladri Chatterjee, Maarten Manse, and the dedicated student assistants for their tireless work in planning, preparing for, and hosting our congress. The event would also not have been possible without the continuous efforts of my colleagues at the ENIUGH headquarters in Leipzig. My warmest thanks go to Katrin Köster, Steph Kite, Christoph Gümmer and Florian Förster.

Welcome to the Eighth European Congress on World and Global History. On behalf of the Steering and Organising Committee, I wish you all an inspiring and enjoyable congress.

Katja Castryck-Naumann

President of ENIUGH/Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe (GWZO)

AT A GLANCE

The conference AT A GLANCE

Wednesday, 10 September

- 08:30 ▶ **Opening Registration**
-
- 11:00–13:00 ▶ **Conference Opening**
Words of Welcome:
 Peter Aronsson: Vice Chancellor and Professor of History,
 Stefan Amirell: Professor of Global History,
 Katja Castryck-Naumann: President of ENIUGH
Presentation: Summer School
- ▶ **Key Note I**
 Fe/derico Navarrete:
 Cosmohistories, the Multiplicity of Worlds and their Histories
-
- 13:00–14:30 *Lunch Break*
-
- 14:30–16:30 ▶ **Parallel Panels Slot I**
-
- 16:30–17:00 *Coffee Break*
-
- 17:00–18:15 ▶ **Plenary Session: Nordic Colonialism**
-
- 18:15–18:45 *Break*
-
- 19:00–21:00 ▶ **Reception and Guided Visits to the Exhibition at the House of Emigrants**

Thursday, 11 September

- 08:30–10:30 ▶ **Parallel Panels Slot II**
-
- 10:30–11:00 *Coffee Break*
-
- 11:00–13:00 ▶ **Parallel Panels Slot III**
-
- 13:00–14:30 *Lunch Break*
-
- 13:00–14:30 ▶ **Plenary Session: ENIUGH General Assembly**
-
- 14:30–16:30 ▶ **Parallel Panels Slot IV**
-
- 16:30–17:00 *Coffee Break*
-
- 17:00–18:15 ▶ **Key Note II**
 Laura de Mello e Souza:
 Provisional Forms of Existence in Portuguese America –
 16th–18th Centuries
-
- 18:15–19:00 ▶ **NordGlob. Network Meeting for Global History in the Nordic Countries**
-
- 18:15–19:30 *Break*
-
- 19:30–21:30 ▶ **Conference Dinner**

Friday, 12 September

08:30–10:30 ▶ **Parallel Panels** Slot V

10:30–11:00 *Coffee Break*

11:00–13:00 ▶ **Parallel Panels** Slot VI

13:00–14:30 *Lunch Break*

14:30–16:30 ▶ **Parallel Panels** Slot VII

16:30–17:00 *Coffee Break*

16:45–19:45 ▶ **Trip to Huseby**

17:00–18:15 ▶ **Plenary Session**
Closing Roundtable on “Publishing Global History”



Wi-Fi

To use the open WiFi network, select the wireless LNU-Guest. You will be asked to enter an email address and then you can connect to the internet for 12 hours.

▶ Opening Hours Registration:

Wednesday, 10.09.: 08:30–17:30

Thursday, 11.09.: 08:00–17:30

Friday, 12.09.: 08:30–15:00

- The registration and the “fika” (coffee breaks) take place in **HUS M**.
- All plenary sessions take place in “IKEA” in **HUS N**.
- The “NordGlob. Network Meeting for Global History in the Nordic Countries” will take place in “**Mentre**” (next to the registration desk).

Floor plan
HUS N

click to enlarge

Floor plan
HUS M

click to enlarge

SUMMER SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

International Summer School “Towards Inclusive Global Histories”

8–9 September 2025

On 8–9 September 2025, Linnaeus University’s Center for Concurrences for Colonial (LNUC) and Postcolonial Studies is hosting the summer school “Towards Inclusive Global Histories” organized in collaboration with the European Network in Universal and Global History (ENIUGH), the Global Diplomacy Network (GDN), and the University of the Philippines’ Asian Center. The Summer School brings together early career academics and a team of experts at the crossroads of Global History, Global Diplomatic History, Indigenous Methodologies, History of Empires, and Nordic Colonialism. Participants discuss and present content, historiography, concepts, and methodology in these innovative fields. At the center of the Summer School is a stimulating program consisting of lectures, interactive workshops, and thorough discussions of the participants’ work.

The Summer School aims to further discussion, self-reflection, and the exploration of new avenues in global history. We aim to explore alternative ways of practicing global history and to meet the challenges of connectivity bias, Eurocentrism, Anglophone dominance, and lack of attention to gender perspectives and Indigenous methodologies. In recent years, decoloniality as a research practice and method has raised further questions regarding the situatedness of knowledge and the role of local sources in global history.



Linnaeus University’s Center for Concurrences for Colonial and Postcolonial Studies (LNUC)



European Network in Universal and Global History (ENIUGH)



Global Diplomacy Network (GDN)



Asian Center, University of the Philippines

SPECIAL CONFERENCE EVENTS

Conference Opening
and Keynote Lecture I

10 September 2025, 11:00–13:00

Venue: IKEA

**Fe/derico Navarrete (Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas):
Cosmohistories, the Multiplicity of Worlds and their Histories**

This lecture will present the concept of cosmohistory as an alternative tool for understanding the interaction between different historical worlds in the arena of what we usually call global history. It rejects the conception of world history as a singular process, a common history of the human species, a conception which frequently reflects the ethnocentric conceptions of Western societies and falls into teleological and tautological traps. According to this cosmohistorical perspective different human communities with their respective life worlds can coexist, collide, interact, even dominate each other without being fully absorbed into a single process or into a singular causal chain. The principles of relativity can be used to understand the interactions between different temporalities and cosmopolitical perspectives. The example of the interaction between Indigenous, Afrodiasporic and Western histories in the Americas will show how cosmohistory can lead to better understandings of processes such as colonialism, genocide and the so-called anthropocene, than traditional evolutionary unilinear frameworks.

Vita

Fe/derico Navarrete is a historian, writer, and professor at the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). A non-binary scholar, Fe has spent over three decades researching the European colonization of the Americas and the responses of Indigenous and Afroamerican communities. Navarrete is the author of numerous books, including *¿Quién conquistó México?* (2019) and *Malintzin, o la conquista como traducción* (2021), which offer new perspectives on the so-called conquest of Mexico. A specialist in Indigenous visual histories (codices), Fe analyzes how Amerindian authors interpreted colonization and integrated Western elements into their historical narratives. In 2021, Navarrete participated in the first German edition of the Codex Mendoza. Their research also explores the history of racism in Mexico and Latin America. The widely read essays *México racista* (2016) and *Alfabeto del racismo mexicano* (2017) have influenced national debates. Fe's non-binary identity has deepened their focus on the intersection of racism and gender, and on deconstructing male-centered colonial narratives. Navarrete is a member of *Poder Prieto*, an intersectional anti-racist collective of Mexican artists and actors. Fe is active in public history, leading projects such as *Noticonquista*, *Pintar el Lienzo de Tlaxcala*, and *El racismo en el cuerpo y en el mundo*. Navarrete has taught in Costa Rica, Brazil, Germany, and the United States, and is currently affiliated with the International Graduate College Temporalities of Future. In 2022–2023, Fe was awarded the prestigious Simón Bolívar Chair at the University of Cambridge. During that time, Navarrete explored how colonial and national regimes in the Americas have relied on racialized and gendered violence, focusing on figures such as Simón Bolívar. Fe's latest monograph, *Historia pública: El diálogo entre memorias sociales* (UNAM, 2024), reflects a commitment to bridging academic research and public memory.

Plenary Session “Nordic Colonialism”

10 September 2025

17:00–18:15

Venue: IKEA

Convenor: Janne Lahti (Linnaeus University)**Chairs:** Gunlög Fur (Linnaeus University), Janne Lathi (Linnaeus University)**Commentator:** Janne Lahti (Linnaeus University)

Traditionally Nordic – Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish – understanding of the past shies away from colonial self-understandings and rejects colonial undertones as unfitting to a Nordic history, while clinging to notions of “exceptionalism.” This accepted wisdom proposes that colonialism was something that happened far away and proved inconsequential for Nordic histories. It also detaches Nordic peoples from colonial networks of settler projects, knowledge production, and material exchanges, or at least suggests that their participation shows cases of a more peaceful, benevolent colonial association. This in turn supports the Nordic countries’ self-image as harbingers of humanitarian causes. Recently, a growing number of scholars have criticized these kind of notions as self-congratulatory, misleading, and alarming. They have also started to expose the rich and complex histories of Nordic colonial involvement around the world. Scholars have examined Nordic participation in the global slave trade, settler colonialism in Sámi lands, or various forms of involvement by Nordic individuals and groups with other European empires. Some have investigated the Nordic experience and legacies in North America via the colonial lens. This panel discusses how Nordic colonialism as a set of academic inquirers

and as a framework for Nordic history has gained ground, stirred debates, created opposition. It deals with the past, present, and possible futures of Nordic colonialism, on how it is forming new meanings for Nordic histories more broadly, across national boundaries in order to understand differences and similarities in the national histories of colonialism in the Nordic countries or between Nordic countries and the world.

Papers:**Saara Alakorva** (University of Lapland):

Entangled histories of the Sámi and the Nordic nations; Colonial legacies of the Sámi political institutions

Kristín Loftsdóttir (University of Iceland):

Iceland an Ambiguous Contact Point

Magdalena Naum (Lund University):

Realities and Fantasies of Friendship in Settler Colonial Settings of North America

Anders Bo Rasmussen (University of Southern Denmark):

New Denmark, New Nordics, and the New World. A Transnational Exploration of Settler Colonialism and Empire in Northeastern Wisconsin

Cocktail Reception

10 September 2025

19:00–21:00

Venue: Utvandarnas Hus (House of Emigrants)

Wilhelm Mobergs gata 4, 35234 Växjö



<https://maps.app.goo.gl/LQCcpB1cThbhZM538>

We will celebrate the first evening of the congress with a cocktail reception at Utvandarnas Hus (The House of Emigrants) sponsored by Växjö municipality. Utvandarnas Hus will also offer guided tours for interested guests.

Please register in advance for the cocktail reception via our website.

<https://eniugh.org/congress>

ENIUGH General Assembly and Award of the Walter-Markov-Prize

11 September 2025

13:30–14:30

Venue: IKEA

The general meeting of ENIUGH will be a moment to take stock of the activities since 2023 and to look ahead. Additionally, we will award the Walter Markov Prize, which honors an outstanding MA or PhD thesis that contributes to the research fields of Markov (1909–1993). Markov was an eminent world historian whose work was dedicated to the comparative exploration of revolutions, social movements, and decolonization processes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America; he also connected the multiple historiographies that seek to transcend methodological nationalism and Eurocentric perspectives.

Keynote Lecture II

11 September 2025,**17:00–18:15**

Venue: IKEA

Laura de Mello e Souza (Sorbonne, EHESS, USP):*Provisional Forms of Existence in Portuguese America – 16th–18th Centuries*

The occupation of a territory that today spans 8,500,000 km² was a slow and arduous process, made possible in large part by the knowledge of Indigenous peoples and enslaved Africans, both of whom were accustomed to life in predominantly tropical and subtropical regions.

An examination of daily life in the interior of this territory between the 16th and 18th centuries reveals how what I define as ‘provisional forms of existence’ were improvised and developed, blending knowledge from diverse cultural traditions: those of the Indigenous populations, Africans and their Afro-descendant heirs—whether enslaved or freedmen—and Portuguese colonizers. This study thus explores the forms and meanings of their everyday acts of incorporation and re-creation, which conferred specificity upon the society that emerged from the violent and dramatic encounter of these distinct cultures and ultimately contributed to shaping present-day Brazil.

Vita

Laura de Mello e Souza was born in São Paulo, where she spent most of her life. She earned her degree in History from the University of São Paulo (USP) in 1975. She completed her Master (1977–1980) and PhD (1982–1986) at the same university, under the supervision of Fernando A. Novais. She joined the Department of History at USP as a professor of Modern History in 1983 and retired in 2014, when she assumed the Chair of Brazilian History at the University of Paris-Sorbonne, concluding her teaching career in 2022. She currently continues to supervise several doctoral students in France (Sorbonne and the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales/EHESS) and in Brazil (USP) and remains active in research and writing after 42 years of university teaching. She has three daughters and three granddaughters.

NordGlob.

Network Meeting for Global History in the Nordic Countries

11 September 2025**18:15–19:00**

Venue: Mentre

Conference Dinner

11 September 2025,
19:30 – 21:00

Venue: PM & Vänner

Västergatan 10, 35231 Växjö



<https://maps.app.goo.gl/3AzmUufCGxLChmxv8>

To continue discussion and exchange in a more relaxed atmosphere, we warmly invite you to join us for the Conference Dinner. Please note, however, that you have to register in advance and that the conference dinner is not included in the congress fee.

The conference dinner costs 70,00 € per Person.

Please register in advance for the Conference Dinner via our website.

<https://eniugh.org/congress>

Trip to Huseby

12 September 2025
16:45–19:15

As a brief respite from rigorous academic work, we have organized a bus trip to the historical park and manor house of Huseby.

Please note that seats on the bus are limited to 30–50 people and the trip therefore requires pre-registration. If you are interested in participating, please register via our website by 15.08.2025.

Please also note that the fee for the trip is not included in the congress fee; the participation fee is 50,00 € per Person.

For more information on Huseby see here:

<https://www.husebybruk.se/slottet/?lang=en>

Please register by 15.08.2025 via our website.

<https://eniugh.org/congress>

Schedule:

- 16:45** Departure by chartered bus from LNU
- 17:15** Arrival at Huseby Bruk
- 17:30–18:30** Guided tour of environments and exhibition (iron furnace and manor house), incl. beverage (one wine/beer/non-alcoholic)
- 18:45** Departure from Huseby Bruk
- 19:15** Arrival LNU

Closing Roundtable “Publishing Global History”

12 September 2025

17:00–18:15

Venue: IKEA

Convenors: Birgit Tremml-Werner (Stockholm University),
Daniel Laqua (Northumbria University)

Participants: Katja Castryck-Naumann (Comparativ/Leibniz Institute for the
History and Culture of Eastern Europe [GWZO])
Daniel Laqua (History: The Journal of the Historical Association/
Northumbria University)
Erez Manela (‘Global and International History’ series at CUP /
Harvard University)
Maddie Smith (Bloomsbury Academic)
Guido van Meersbergen (Journal of Global History/Warwick
University)

publishing house (Bloomsbury Academic) and a book series (‘Global and International History’ at Cambridge University Press). The discussion will probe the way in which inclusive, multi-vocal histories can be reflected in academic journals and books, and highlight future strategies that publishers, editors and authors can deploy to this end.

The conclusion of the congress allows us to take stock of our field. The roundtable will do so by considering how research in global history is shaping history publishing more broadly, tracing the impact of new directions within (and on) our discipline. The roundtable brings together editors who will approach the subject from different perspectives, reflecting the nature of their publications: journals that are specifically dedicated to global history (Comparativ, Journal of Global History), a journal that covers a wider range of fields and sub-fields (History: The Journal of the Historical Association), an academic

Publishers' Exhibition

10–12 September 2025

This year's ENIUGH congress will bring together a host of well-informed academics, readers and authors from across disciplines and specialties. The conference offers a perfect forum for meeting with and hearing from publishers at our Publisher's Exhibition. Renowned publishing houses and individuals from across Europe will exhibit their books at our conference at individual exhibitor stands. The attendees will find themes and books representing approaches from varying historical perspectives: cultural, economic, global, social, political and world history. With our Publishers' Exhibition, participants will gain an insight into the latest publishing trends within the humanities and social sciences, with a particular insight into the publications in the field of global history.



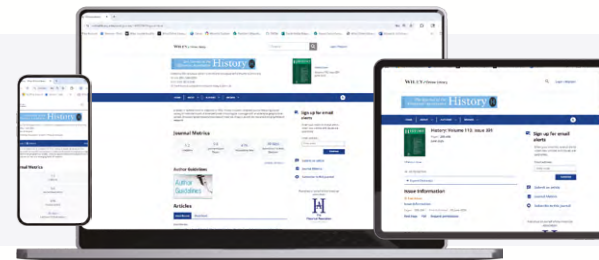
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Founded in 1912, *History: The Journal of the Historical Association* covers a broad spectrum of themes, methods and regions, with a chronological range from the early medieval period to the present. We are open to different fields of historical enquiry, and warmly encourage submissions in global and transnational history.

Daniel Laqua (Editor-in-Chief) and Floris van Swet (Review Editor) will be present at ENIUGH. Feel free to approach them to discuss any potential contributions to the journal.



Daniel Laqua
Editor-in-Chief



Floris van Swet
Review Editor



Simply scan this QR
code to consult the
journal content

ACADEMIC PROGRAM

Time Table

► Slot I Wednesday, 10.09.2025, 14:30–16:30

Panel	Title	Room
P7	The New Nordic. Broadening Global History through Critical Nordic Perspectives	K1073
P12a	Indicators of Economic Centrality in American Spaces during Early Globalization	N2040
P13	Between Indigenous Agency and Imperial Expansion. Treaties and Treaty-making in Africa, Asia, Oceania and the Americas	M1088
P15	Decolonising Knowledge Production. Collaborative Global North-South Reappraisals of Finnish-Namibian Relations	M1053
P16	Illegal, “Coloured” or Only Neutral? Global Trade and Agency from the Periphery, c. 1750–1815	N2050
P50	Teaching the Global Historians of Tomorrow	M1051

Panel	Title	Room
P52	The Silenced Past. Methodological Innovations in Studying the ‘Other’	M1050
P53	Globalizing the Nordic Model	M1052
P60	Cross Area (Project Presentation)	K1040
P61	Travelling Scholars and Colonial Knowledge Production	M1083
P66	Dissent, Conflict and Revolution in Global History	K1076
P68	Female Perspectives on (Teaching) Global History	M1049
P72	Global Italy	Weber
P74	Environmental History of Borderlands	M1076
P80	Transnational Religion	N1017
P81	Russian and Soviet History in Transnational Contexts	K1051
P85	China and Russia Negotiating their Place in a Globalized World	K1046

▷ **Slot II** Thursday, 11.09.2025, 08:30–10:30

Panel	Title	Room
P1	Nordics in Motion. Transimperial Connections of Nordic Colonialism	K1073
P2	Gendering Premodern Asian Relations. A Discussion with Global History	M1052
P11	Slave Raiding, Allocation, and Economic Regimes. Global Connections and Comparisons	M1051
P12b	Indicators of Economic Centrality in American Spaces during Early Globalization	N2040
P21a	Foreigners in the Bay of Bengal during the Long Eighteenth Century. A Periphery or Centre of the Global Economy?	M1053
P22	From the Global to the Planetary? Challenges of Writing Planetary Histories	K1076
P23	Ancient Remains and Modern Politics. The Entangled Histories of Archaeology in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1850–1950	M1050
P25	What Time is World Order? Globally and Locally Contested Temporalities in the mid-1900s	K1046
P32	From Area Studies to World Knowledge?	M1076
P34	Liminal Actors, Global Entanglements and the Development of Capitalism in the Global South	M1083
P37a	Control, Chaos and Revolution in the Global 19th cent. (1770s–1920s). An “Ex-centric” Perspective on the Unplanned Effects of Imperialism	K1040
P45a	Global Connections of Socialist Maritime History	M1088
P54a	Writing Global Histories through the Prism of Internationalism	M1049

Panel	Title	Room
P56	Commodity Studies and Global History. New Perspectives on Coloniality	Weber
P76	Overcoming the Colonial Past	N2050
P79	Diverse Modes of Nation-Building	N1017

▷ **Slot III** Thursday, 11.09.2025, 11:00–13:00

Panel	Title	Room
P3a	Beyond the Atlantic. Critical Approaches to the Economic, Political and Cultural Entanglements between Europe, America and Asia in the First Colonial Expansion	M1050
P14	Critical Global Histories. Beyond Eurocentrism and Connection	K1073
P17a	Commodity Frontiers and Transimperial Science (19th–21st centuries)	N2040
P21b	Foreigners in the Bay of Bengal during the Long Eighteenth Century. A Periphery or Centre of the global Economy?	M1053
P29	Global History in a Time of Crisis	M1083
P31	From the Eyes of Transmigrants and Neighbours. The 'Others' Navigating Early Modern Empires in Asia	M1051
P33	Global Perspectives on Confinement, c. 1500–1800	M1076
P37b	Control, Chaos and Revolution in the Global 19th cent. (1770s–1920s). An “Ex-centric” Perspective on the Unplanned Effects of Imperialism	K1040

Panel	Title	Room
P45b	Global Connections of Socialist Maritime History	M1088
P54b	Writing Global Histories through the Prism of Internationalism	M1049
P58	Critical Global Histories in the Study of Gender and Feminism in the Middle East and North Africa. An New Handbook Project (Roundtable)	N1017
P65	Investigating Material and Food Culture in Global History	Weber

► **Slot IV Thursday, 11.09.2025, 14:30–16:30**

Panel	Title	Room
P3b	Beyond the Atlantic. Critical Approaches to the Economic, Political and Cultural Entanglements between Europe, America and Asia in the First Colonial Expansion	M1050
P6	Global and Transregional Histories. Digitally Connected?	Weber
P10	Historical Peace Research and Global History	K1040
P17b	Commodity Frontiers and Transimperial Science (19th–21st centuries)	N2040
P18	(Post)colonial Norway. Interdisciplinary Studies on Norway's Entanglement with Colonialism and its Aftermath	M1083
P26	Nordic Networks in Global History. Navigating Slavery, Diplomacy, and Power in Early Modern Africa and the Mediterranean	N2050

Panel	Title	Room
P36	Boarding School Survivance. The Land, Indigenous Students, and Settler Colonialism in North America and Sápmi	M1053
P40	The Gender of Expertise in Postcolonial Africa and South Asia	K1073
P42a	The 'Sick Man' of the Global Turn. The Ottoman Empire in the Nineteenth Century Mediterranean	N1017
P46	An Entitlement to Improve. Linnaean Natural History and Colonial Travel c. 1730–1800	M1051
P47	Swedish Atlantic. New Directions in Swedish Migration Histories	K1051
P51	Decolonising Anti-Fascism. Intertwining the Histories of Colonialism, Racism, and Fascism	M1076
P59	Redefining the Limits of Global History: GLOBALISE, the Dutch East India Company Archives and the Early Modern World (Roundtable)	M1088
P64	(Forced) Migration and the Agency of Individuals	M1052
P67	Knowledge Production as a Colonial Strategy	M 1049
P82	Decolonising the Global Archive	K1046

▷ **Slot V** Friday, 12.09.2025, 08:30–10:30

Panel	Title	Room
P5	Decolonizing Global History. View from Eastern Europe (Roundtable)	N2050
P9	East-Central European Emigrants in Interwar Latin America	K1073
P20a	Beyond the "Savage Slot". Examining Colonial Blind Spots in Global Prehistories	M1076
P24	Welfare, Fundraising, Child Slavery, and Decolonisation. New Approaches to Mission and Transimperial Histories	Weber
P27a	Continuities in Forced Migration in Europe and Asia, 1900–1955	M1049
P30a	Nordic Colonialism in the Lesser Antilles. New Research Frontiers	M1088
P41	Indigenous Peoples, Anti-Colonialism and International Allies	M1053
P42b	The 'Sick Man' of the Global Turn. The Ottoman Empire in the Nineteenth Century Mediterranean	M1050
P44a	Critical Asian Avenues in Global Diplomatic History, c. 1600–1900	K1046
P48a	The Small State-Civil Society Nexus in the Cold War Africa and the Middle East. Between Action and Inaction	K1051
P55a	Global Perspectives on the War of Russia against Ukraine	K1040
P63	Labour and Industry in a Globalized World	N2040
P70	The Transnational Reach of Indigenous Knowledge	M1083
P73	New Perspectives on Teaching World History	M1051
P75	Scales and Scopes in Global History	N1017

▷ **Slot VI** Friday, 12.09.2025, 11:00–13:00

Panel	Title	Room
P4	Peripheral Voices. Women, Migration, War and State Building in the Twentieth Century Asia Pacific	Weber
P20b	Beyond the "Savage Slot". Examining Colonial Blind Spots in Global Prehistories	M1076
P27b	Continuities in Forced Migration in Europe and Asia, 1900–1955	M1049
P28	Transnational Religious Anti-Colonialism in Asia (and Beyond)	M1083
P30b	Nordic Colonialism in the Lesser Antilles: New Research Frontiers	M1088
P43	Towards and Environmental History of International Organizations, 1945–2000	M1051
P44b	Critical Asian Avenues in Global Diplomatic History, c. 1600–1900	K1046
P48b	The Small State-Civil Society Nexus in the Cold War Africa and the Middle East: Between Action and Inaction	K1051
P55b	Global Perspectives on the War of Russia against Ukraine	K1040
P77	Marginal Voices in Global History	N1017
P84	Contact Zones and Borderlands	M1050

▷ **Slot VII** Friday, 12.09.2025, 14:30–16:30

Panel	Title	Room
P19	Borderlands and Empires. Rethinking Peripheral Spaces through Historical Borderlands Perspectives	M1076
P35	Forced Migrants and Vulnerable Groups. Global Connected Histories of Displacement	N1017
P38	Globalising Southeast Asian Cultures and Identities Beyond the West	M1083
P39	Life on board. Microhistories of Maritime Mobility	M1088
P49	Dis:connecting Infrastructures. Railways and Business in the Age of German Imperial Globalization	N2040
P57	Historicizing the Community in Global Health History	M1049
P62	Decolonizing Global History	M1052
P71	Glocal Niche Cultures	Weber
P78	Trade and Transnational Finance Systems	M1050
P83	Colonialism, Nation-Building and Revolution in the Middle East	K1051

Please note that panel convenors were responsible for organizing panels, writing panel abstracts and for providing the correct information about speakers and papers.

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Book covers displayed:

- CONVERTING RULERS** by Alan Strathern
- Rethinking Global History** Edited by Stefanie Gänger and Jürgen Osterhammel
- WORLD CITIES IN HISTORY** by Joshua K. Leon
- GLOBALIZING EUROPE** Edited by David Motadel
- TEN MOMENTS THAT SHAPED RIO DE JANEIRO** by Bryan McCann
- FAIR TRADE** by Peter van Dam

ACADEMIC PROGRAM

ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

Detailed Programme

Parallel Panels Slot I Wednesday, 10.09.2025, 14:30–16:30

▷ P7 The New Nordic. Broadening Global History through Critical Nordic Perspectives

Venue: K1073

Convenors: **Charlotta Forss** (Södertörn University),
Lisa Hellman (Lund University)
Chair: **Lisa Hellman** (Lund University)

This panel reflects on how Nordic case studies and perspectives can expand new and classic debates within global history. It focuses on recent developments in climate and environmental history, the history of the body, slavery studies and the analysis of intercultural exchange, using these themes to consider the possibilities and challenges of Nordic perspectives. The case studies explore how main-stream global history narratives can be challenged through the consideration of a group of small states, semi-peripheries and limited colonial powers. First, the discussion will contribute to further integrating and nuancing the thematic subfields in the larger debates of global history. Second, and as a connected point, it will in practice serve to break up notions of a European unity, a crucial aspect in the aim to provincialize Europe. With case studies from the Baltic States, the Scandinavian peninsula,

and from Nordic groups far abroad, we show how both power relations and spatiality can be understood anew, if seen from the north.

Papers:

Annika Raapke Öberg (Uppsala University):

Fight for your Right to Party. Conflicting Notions of Whiteness and the Problem of Dancing in Swedish Saint-Barthelemy

Aleksi Huhta (University of Helsinki):

Working for Livelihood, Socialism, and U.S. Power in the Caribbean: The Complex Lives of William Keskinen and Peter Neska

Måns Ahlstedt Åberg (University of Hong Kong):

The individual agency of native Chinese go-betweens in early modern Europe:
The case of Afock and his Swedish sojourn (1786) as a corrective

Charlotta Forss (Södertörn University):

Northern bodies. Early modern conceptions of climate and identity from a Nordic Perspective

▷ P12a **Indicators of Economic Centrality in American Spaces during Early Modern Globalization (Double Panel) Part 1**

Venue: N2040

The second part of the panel takes place in Slot II in N2040.

Convenors: **Catia Brillì** (University of Insubria),
Mariano Bonialian (Centro de Estudios Avanzados,
 Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, CONICET),
Eleonora Poggio (LNUC, Linnaeus University)
 Commentator: **Birgit Tremml-Werner** (Stockholm University)

Despite the undeniably central role played by the Americas in establishing global connections between the Atlantic and the Pacific since 1492, their contribution to global economic history has been minimized or ignored. This omission, although multi-causal, can largely be attributed to Eurocentric interpretations of the emergence of capitalism, which position the main poles of development in the Modern Age in Asia and Europe, relegating the Americas to a semi-peripheral role, predominantly as suppliers of silver and raw materials. While the processes described by these perspectives are undeniable and their conclusions valid for explaining long-term phenomena, they have also contributed to distorting and omitting the initiatives, agents, and dynamics of economic development that emerged on the continent. This panel aims to re-examine the protagonist of America in global economic processes, emphasizing local initiatives that may provide indications of local centrality identifiable through, for example, changes in imperial mercantile policies, migratory attraction, redirection of trade, or transformations in consumption. Research that considers “peripheral” geographies such as Central America within global exchange

circuits will be privileged, as well as less-studied forms of entrepreneurship or subaltern actors traditionally marginalized by historiography.

Papers:

Álvaro Alcántara López (INAH/Veracruz):

Cotton Production, Colonial Revenue, and Trade Networks: observing the Spanish Empire from the Veracruz Coast, 1580–1788

Laura Oliva Machuca Gallegos (CIESAS, Unidad Peninsular):

Trade circuits in an indigenous region: Tehuantepec (New Spain) in the 18th century

Nahui Ollin Vázquez Mendoza (SCHTI/CIESAS, Pacífico Sur):

Between Luxury and Subsistence: The Consumption of Cacao in the City of Oaxaca. Local Production and Inter-Viceroyalty Trade, 18th Century

Eleonora Poggio (LNUC, Linnaeus University), **Huëmac Escalona Lüttig** (IIH-UNAM/Unidad Oaxaca):

Crisis and Restructuring. The Territorial Diversification of Cochineal Production in the Late 16th and Early 17th Centuries

▷ P13 **Between Indigenous Agency and Imperial Expansion.
Treaties and Treaty-making in Africa, Asia, Oceania and
the Americas**

Venue: M1088

Convenors: **Stefan Amirell** (Linnaeus University),
Ariel Lopez (University of the Philippines)
Chairs: **Stefan Amirell** (Linnaeus University),
Ariel Lopez (University of the Philippines)
Commentator: **Ariel Lopez** (University of the Philippines)

The publication of the volume *Empire by Treaty*, edited by Saliha Belmessous, in 2015, stimulated a renewed interest in the role of international treaties and treaty-making in the context of modern imperialism. Whereas the orthodox view, which emerged in the context of mid-twentieth century decolonisation, regarded treaties primarily as unequal instruments of Western imperialism, obtained largely by means of gunboat diplomacy, recent research in the fields of global history, new diplomatic history, and the history of international law has yielded a more nuanced and multi-faceted picture of the crucial role of treaties and treaty-making in colonial and imperial contexts. Researchers have for example highlighted how cross-cultural diplomatic encounters and personal relations influenced treaty-making processes, how Europeans tried to fit purportedly traditional practices of diplomacy and inter-polity relations into the international treaty-system, how non-European actors actively used treaties as a means of promoting their interests, how non-state actors frequently initiated treaty-making processes, and how individual treaties often were part of larger, long-term treaty-making projects promoted by leading international treaty parties. Other topics that have been explored include the sometimes flawed anthropological under-

standing of how treaties were understood by non-Europeans, the substantial differences in the existing versions in different languages of the treaties and their subsequent paper-trails, e.g. with regard to biases and misrepresentations in the published and digitized versions of the treaties that to this day provide the main sources for research in the field.

Ten years after the publication of *Empire by Treaty*, this panel takes stock of the current research in the field of treaties and treaty-making in imperial settings. It highlights some of the major research efforts currently underway on treaty-making in different parts of the world that were affected by European colonialism and imperialism.

Papers:

Edward Keene (University of Oxford):

How Empires Make Treaties, and How Treaties Make Empires

Inge Van Hulle (KU Leuven):

Prestige and Ambition in Colonial Treaty-Making

Stefan Amirell (Linnaeus University):

Cross-cultural Treaty-making and Negotiations: Kedah and the British Acquisition of Penang

Saliha Belmessous (University of Oxford):

Treaties beyond European Boundaries



▷ **P15 Decolonising Knowledge Production. Collaborative Global North-South Reappraisals of Finnish-Namibian Relations**

Venue: M1053

Convenor: **Leila Koivunen** (University of Turku)

Chair: **Raita Merivirta** (University of Turku)

This panel argues that although Finland had no formal colonies, the Finns were complicit in colonialism, most centrally in producing and disseminating colonial knowledge on non-European areas and peoples, and aims at decolonising the history of Finnish-Namibian knowledge production.

In the Grand Duchy of Finland (1809–1917), an autonomous part of the Russian Empire, one manifestation of the desire to contribute to the building of a transnational Christian empire and become a civilizing European nation in its own right, was to set up a Finnish mission in Owambo, the present-day northern Namibia.

The work in Owambo set in motion complex epistemological processes as Finns sought to transform the Aawambos' ways of being in the world. Finns introduced Western modes of education, medicine, material culture and social practices, particularly Evangelical Lutheran faith and literary languages. Simultaneously, the Finnish Missionary Society distributed information about Owambo to the supporters of the cause in Finland through various materials, including mission journals, educational materials, photographs, and African objects displayed in mission exhibitions. Finnish missionary work produced hierarchies and power imbalance between the two nations that were to last for decades. Due to this imbalance throughout much of the common history of the two nations, Namibian voices and agency in the production of knowledge about each other have often been subsumed by Finnish voices and narratives in a colonial manner. Hence, collaboration between Finnish and Namibian

scholars is crucial in approaching the epistemological dynamics in Finnish-Namibian relations and in furthering the aim of decolonising knowledge.

This panel consists of papers by both Namibian and Finnish scholars.

Papers:

Nepandulwe Shiweda (University of Namibia):

Reclaiming Narratives: Ovawambo material culture and knowledge production

Leila Koivunen (University of Turku):

Two Perspectives on Eva Maria Nanguloshi's (ca.1863–1929) Life between Two Worlds

Jerkko Holmi/Olli Löytty (University of Turku):

Finnish missionaries recalling Namibia's struggle for independence 1966–1990

Loyisa Tegelela Nampala (Museums Association Namibia):

The critical analysis of Aawambo care and health system in the late-nineteenth century

▷ **P16** **Illegal, “Coloured” or Only Neutral? Global Trade and Agency from the Periphery, c. 1750–1815**

Venue: N2050

Convenor: **Leos Müller** (Stockholm University)

Chair: **Leos Müller** (Stockholm University)

The period between 1750 and 1815 is marked by two contrasting global trends. On one side, it was a time of expanding global trade and increasing competition. The plantation economies in the West Indies and the transatlantic slave trade reached their peak, coinciding with the consumer revolution that transformed purchasing patterns in the Atlantic World and altered commodity flows among Asia, Europe, and the Americas. On the other side, the era was characterized by great power wars, revolutions, political fragmentation, and movements to abolish Atlantic slavery. The French and American revolutions, along with the collapse of New World colonial empires, opened new market niches that were seized by states and agents from the periphery of the Atlantic World.

This panel will present case studies that illustrate how agents from Denmark, Sweden, British North America, and the Early American Republic navigated this unstable, risky, yet highly profitable trade environment. The papers will show how these agents engaged in global trade, despite facing monopolies, mercantilist regulations, prohibitions, and the dangers of wartime conditions. Much of this trade was labeled by imperial powers as smuggling, illegal or “coloured” trade, or as legal but contested trade under neutral flags. The agents in these case studies claimed their rights to free trade and persevered despite significant risks. Furthermore, these studies will highlight that this illegal, “coloured,” and neutral trade from the periphery was an important component of late eighteenth-century globalization.

Papers:

Jeremy Land (University of Helsinki):

“Illicit and Neutral: The Transition from Colonial Smuggling to Free Trade in the American Colonies and Early U.S. Republic

Anna Knutsson (Uppsala University):

Examples from a Faroese contraband hub, 1767-1787

Leos Müller (Stockholm University):

Contested Neutrality: Swedish prizes in the High Court of Admiralty, 1778–1801

Gustav Ångeby (Stockholm University):

The Commodification of Seafarers. ‘Flag Captains’, Crews, and the Careers of Scandinavian Neutrality in the Caribbean Sea and Indian Ocean, c. 1792–1807

▷ P50 **Teaching the Global Historians of Tomorrow (Roundtable)**

Venue: M1051

Convenor: **Juliane Schiel** (Universität Wien)

Chair: **Juliane Schiel** (Universität Wien)

Global history has established itself in the past decades. The challenge posed to history as a discipline by the questioning of narratives of modernisation and progress and a new sensitivity to Eurocentric biases and methodological nationalisms has been followed by the establishment of professorships in global history and the creation of study programmes on Master and PhD level. While global history as a field and perspective has entered a reflective moment, now is also the time to critically evaluate the ways we teach global history. For it is not only the subject of history that has changed as a result of the conceptual and methodological critique of the global turn, but the students who demand these new study and training programmes in global history have also changed:

- (a) They are more international and mobile, coming from very different educational systems and cultural backgrounds and often sharing English as their (only) common language, regardless of where they are studying.
- (b) They are “digital natives,” researching their knowledge on the world wide web rather than in libraries, write their academic papers with the support of AI, educate themselves and their political opinions via podcasts and social media and establish and maintain many of their social contacts via virtual platforms and channels.
- (c) Often, they study the new Master and doctoral programmes in global history because they identify with the critique of globalization more narrowly defined, because they want to link their research interest to a life topic of their own, and because they have the aim to make a difference in the world.

Juliane Schiel (University of Vienna, Austria) discusses the challenges of global history teaching and the new generation of students with Manuela Boatcă (University of Freiburg, Germany), Bernhard C. Schär (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), Fabio Heupel Santos (University of Copenhagen, Denmark) and the former Erasmus Mundus Global Studies master student Moiz Rehan (University of Vienna, Austria) in a Roundtable.

The discussion will be organised around three major themes:

- (1) Trainers and trainees of global history: How does intercultural and intergenerational academic understanding work between a relatively homogeneous generation of global historians, who have been trained in Western educational institutions and an extremely heterogeneous generation of students of global history who come together from all over the world and find each other through political issues and concerns?
- (2) Academic curiosity and positionality: What is the relationship between the object of research and one’s own identity? How do open-ended research and political activism go together? Are (scientific) arguments and (political) opinions a contradiction?
- (3) Curricula and labour markets: For which jobs, and above all for which world, are we training the current generation of students? Do our curricula match the demands that this generation will face in the academic and non-academic labour markets?

Participants:

Manuela Boatcă (Universität Freiburg)

Moiz Rehan (Universität Wien)

Bernhard Schär (University of Lausanne)

Fabio Heupel Santos (University of Copenhagen)



▷ **P52** **The Silenced Past. Methodological Innovations in Studying the ‘Other’**

Venue: M1050

Convenor: **Anisha Kar** (Purdue University)

Chair: **Tithi Bhattacharya** (Purdue University)

The definition of what constitutes ‘history’ has been questioned both within Western constructions of the past and within decoloniality. Sumit Sarkar, in his book ‘Writing Social History’, argued that the process of history-making takes shape at different levels. If we remain confined within the academic notions of history, we risk alienating and isolating ourselves as solely academic historians. Sarkar’s concerns carry immense validity, and with the isolation of the academic historian comes the dominance of European concepts of ‘history’. In *Postcoloniality and the Artifice of History*, Dipesh Chakrabarty highlights that European conceptualizations reign supreme within the discourse of ‘history’. But if we are to move away from the traditional conceptions of history beyond its institutionalized frameworks, it is imminent that we question what lies beyond the historical past. This panel studies the history of what has long been construed as the “Other,” exploring how memory, oral histories, ordinariness, and temporality contribute to constructions of the past. There is persistent dialecticism as every account of how the history of the “Other” is cast against formalized notions of epistemic history, which emerged as a professional and scientific perusal in the 19th century. The papers in this panel are situated within the South Asian subcontinent, with one of the papers exploring the spatial and temporal connections between the metropole and the colony. Each of the papers posits an approach to understanding the past that is rooted in indigeneity and “ordinariness,” as the majority populace finds different ways to memorialize a past that is either suppressed or ignored by epistemic

history. The papers demonstrate that the temporal locations of the memorialized past also matter: following a chronological arrangement, the manifestations of subaltern memories take different forms depending on their temporal locations.

Papers:

Anisha Kar (Purdue University):

Anatomy of a Nationalist Myth – Shivaji and the Memories of Bargi Incursions in Bengal

Srishti Dutta Chowdhury (Purdue University):

The Life of India House: Resistance Beyond the Incarceral Logic of the British Empire

Vipanchika Bhagyanagar (Purdue University):

Disappearing Prisoners: Life and Resistance of Ordinary Prisoners in Colonial India

Shriya Dasgupta (Purdue University):

Lost Dreams and Lost Homeland: Documenting Tales of Refugee Revolutionaries in Post-Independence India



▷ **P53** **Globalizing the Nordic Model. From Exceptionalism to Entanglement (Roundtable/Book Discussion)**

Venue: M1052

Convenor: **Carl Marklund** (Södertörn University
& University of Jyväskylä)

The five Nordic countries are often viewed globally through the lens of the ‘Nordic model,’ a term that signifies the region’s political, social, and economic exceptionalism. While celebrated for its adaptability to globalization – especially after the 2008–2009 financial crisis – the Nordic model has also faced criticism, revealing instances of inter-ethnic tension and exclusion within these small societies.

Research into these shifting images and their global circulation is well-established, yet our understanding of the Nordic model’s international impact largely remains centred on Western Europe and North America. By contrast, this volume published by Manchester University Press seeks to deepen our comprehension of the Nordic model and its notions of exceptionalism against the backdrop of the past fifty years of global idea exchange.

By analysing the Nordic model’s role in global connections from 1970 to 2020, we delve into how Nordic countries have been positioned as models on the world stage. This era was marked by significant global challenges – environmental degradation, poverty, inequality, racism, and populism – that have shifted power dynamics both globally and in the Nordic region.

In this roundtable, we will critically assess the Nordic model’s relevance in global history, addressing the many ways in which the Nordic model has emerged and continues to exist within the context of significant global asymmetries, highlighting the complexities of power and resource distribution.

Participants:

Carl Marklund (Södertörn University & University of Jyväskylä)

Jerkko Holmi (University of Turku)

Emma Lundin (Malmö University)

Andreas Mørkved Hellenes (Chalmers University of Technology
& Cambridge University)

Norbert Götz (Södertörn University)

▷ **P60** **CrossArea Knowledge Portal & Network**
(Roundtable/Project Presentation)

Venue: K1040

Chairs: **Forrest Kilimnik** (Leipzig University),
Roman Krawielicki (Leipzig University)

The CrossArea Knowledge Portal & Network is an innovative multimedia platform dedicated to crossing topics, disciplines, and approaches to foster interdisciplinary insights and collaboration. By bringing together diverse expertise and perspectives, CrossArea reveals connections and deepens understanding across a wide range of academic fields, from society and technology to culture and politics. Committed to advancing an inclusive approach to organizing and synthesizing knowledge, CrossArea helps users engage with complex ideas, curate information effectively, and connect multimedia resources from scholars and experts, institutions and projects, and series and events. Whether you are exploring the intersections of topics or seeking to network, CrossArea provides the tools and community to navigate knowledge creation and creators, promoting a cohesive and comprehensive knowledge order to better understand our world.

Participants:

Forrest Kilimnik (Leipzig University)
Florian Förster (Leipzig University)
Roman Krawielicki (Leipzig University)

▷ **P61** **Travelling Scholars and Colonial Knowledge Production**

Venue: M1083

Chair: **Markéta Krížová** (Charles University)

The panel combines the increasing scholarly interest in socio-cultural border-crossing phenomena, various types of circulations, networks and exchanges that can be subsumed under the heading of transcultural (rather than transnational) history, and the equally dynamic field of the history of science, or rather more broadly history of knowledge production. Covering a relatively wide time-period (from the late 18th to the 20th century), it offers the possibility to explore various cases of transborder knowledge production, and different historical actors that served as brokers of knowledge. Also the scope of the non-European otherness is broad, reaching from the “Orient proper” (India) to the “exotic West” (America). In this diversity of topics, similarities can still be discerned, be it in the connection of knowledge production to the exertion of power (official as well as unofficial) or the persistence of the stereotypes formed in the previous period of contact.

Papers:

Sebastian Prange (University of British Columbia):

Picturing India: Balthasar Springer and the Origins of German Orientalism

Carlos Perez-Crespo (Pontifical Catholic University of Chile):

Carl Schmitt and Latin America

Sandra Rebok (University of San Diego):

Lapérouse’s visit to Monterrey in 1786: Imperial rivalry at a Spanish outpost in California

Philipp Sperner (University of Konstanz):

Poetics of Knowledge Production and the Rhetorics of (Colonial) Extraction

▷ P66 **Dissent, Conflict and Revolution in Global History, 1840s–1960s**

Venue: K1076

Chair: **Daniel Laqua** (Northumbria University)

This panel brings together four papers that, collectively, illustrate how transnational and global approaches allow us to reconsider and recast familiar historical episodes. The papers feature events that figure prominently in national and international historical accounts: the 1848 revolutions, the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, decolonisation in West Africa, and the Franco dictatorship in Spain. At the same time, however, they approach these subjects from fresh angles that highlight the importance of transnational connections forged by particular actors. As such, the panel highlights the perspectives of a diverse group of protagonists, including Scandinavian radicals; journalists in the Grand Duchy of Finland; anti-colonialists and members of the World Trade Union Conference; and student activists in both Spain and France. The panel is organised chronologically: it starts by situating mid-nineteenth-century Scandinavia within both imperial and revolutionary contexts (Björn Johnsen), then partially retains a Nordic focus with a paper that considers Finish views on the war between the Russian and Ottoman Empires (Aytac Yurukcu), before moving into the twentieth century to explore stories of activism, first with regard to West African anticolonialism (Josephine Nevill) and then with a focus on student opposition in Spain (Daniel Canales Ciudad).

Papers:

Björn Johnsen (European University Institute):

Northern Winds –Radicalism, Slavery and Empire in the Scandinavian 1848

Aytac Yurukcu (University of Eastern Finland):

Critical Times of the Grand Duchy of Finland in 1870s: ‘Age of Nationalism, Global Conflict, War, Identity Politics and Nationhood’

Josephine Nevill (University of Manchester):

Colonial Radicals, Space, and Time: Dissent Beyond Decolonisation

Daniel Canales Ciudad (Universitat de Girona):

Breaking the Silence. Transnational Communication Strategies of the Anti-Francoist Student opposition (1956–1968)

▷ **P68** **Female Perspectives on (Teaching) Global History**

Venue: M1049

Chair: **Nadia El-Bagdadi** (Central European University)

Focusing on specific global settings this panel explores female perspectives on the realm of pedagogy, formation, and education, on the one hand, and on excluding and hierarchical modes of dissemination on the other. These histories are explored through distinct forms of connected geographies as local to local, as trans-national connections and historiographic narratives between China and the US, between European and non-European countries, and Brazil. Employing their respective disciplinary backgrounds, the papers uncover the history of marginalized voices of women and divergent modes of presentation and representation of gender, race and ethnic attributions. These different histories led, as the papers show, implicitly or explicitly to the creation of canon and canon-formation and of categorizations prompting exclusion and marginalization. The contributions are based on the critical reading of newspaper publications, materials from institutional and private archives, and on scholarly writings.

Papers:

Shu Wan (University at Buffalo):

Women Interwove a Trans-local History of Hwa nan College in the Early Twentieth Century

Mara Susak (Ludwigs-Maximilians-University):

An idea of more: Women and the global reinterpretation of pedagogical history

Ana Beatriz Ribeiro (Leipzig University):

Global Feminism and Marginalised Voices: Ethnic Minority Women in Brazil's
"Momento Feminino" (1947–1956) and the Politics of Representation

▷ **P72** **Global Italy**

Venue: Weber

Chair: **Ubaldo Iaccarino** (University of Naples L'Orientale)

This panel explores Italy's multifaceted engagement with global historical processes, examining themes of trade, globalization, and colonial legacies from the early modern period to contemporary times. Salvatore Ciriaco focuses on the Venetian Republic's strategic management of trade before and after Age of Discovery, with a particular emphasis on Asian markets and the internal dynamics of 'La Serenissima.' This analysis challenges traditional historiography, unveiling recent perspectives on Venice's role in the early modern global trade network.

Lucile Boucher critically interrogates the 'Centre/Periphery' model in the context of the late 18th-century Italian States and early modern globalization. By challenging teleological narratives of supposedly 'successful' historical paths, Boucher examines the historiographical and methodological implications of reconsidering spaces and societies long relegated to the "periphery," thereby opening new avenues for inclusive historical storytelling.

Nikolaos Mavropoulos addresses the denial and underrepresentation of Italy's colonial past in Africa, exploring the intellectual and cultural factors that have contributed to a persistent nationalistic reluctance to confront and critically assess this history.

Collectively, the panel delves into the interplay of trade, globalization, and colonialism, while offering fresh perspectives on Italy's evolving historical narratives and their broader implications for historiography and global history.

Papers:

Salvatore Ciriaco (University of Padua):

Venetian Politics before and after Atlantic expansion (XIV–XVIII centuries)

Lucile Boucher (European University Institute):

Rethinking the Legacy of the ‘Centre/Periphery’ Model: Italy and the Early Modern Globalization Process in the Late 18th Century

Nikolaos Mavropoulos (HKBU):

Denial of a Colonial Past: The Italian Case in Africa

▷ P74

Environmental History of Borderlands

Venue: M1076

Chair: **Gunnel Cederlöf** (Linnaeus University)

Environmental histories of borderlands tend to produce different narratives depending on whether they are analysed from outside or from within. The diverse conditions and complex social organisation of life in semi-autonomous societies or small polities disappear when seen from afar through the perspective of state policy and strategy. Likewise, societies including ecologies that sustain them and human–animal relations that rest on long-term cohabitation, quite literally disappear under the weight of advancing state policy or aggressive implementation of infrastructure. Perspectives from within peripheral regions and societies under duress offer the possibility to understand varied responses as strategies for negotiating ways to adjust and maintain life.

This panel discusses aggressive bureaucratic, armed, and extractive infrastructures in their consequences for humans, animals, and landscapes. The three papers investigate, first, how, across a long period, an aggressively advancing state bureaucracy incorporated and transformed a borderland mountain-tract in south-western Qing China. This resulted in obliterating small polities and their tolerant coexistence with tigers. The panel thereafter discusses moments of extreme violence in borders areas, which cut deep scars in the landscape, with consequences for multilingual and cross-cultural complex societies. Finally, it focuses on how an advancing colonial state bureaucracy, in building railway infrastructure, transformed a resource-rich region in western India and turned it into an economic periphery. This had severe consequences for livelihoods, water systems, and social organisation.

Papers:

Sue Zhou (University of Washington):

The Human-Tiger Borderlands in Southwest China. Environmental Knowledge and Modern State-Building from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Century

Luba Jurgenson (Sorbonne University):

For a cross-border history of landscape

Eleonor Marcussen (Linnaeus University):

Empire, Environment, and Infrastructure in Berar and Khandesh (India) c. 1860–1870



Wednesday Thursday Friday

IN DETAIL

▷ P80

Transnational Religion

Venue: N1017

Chair: **Christoph Gümmer** (Leipzig University)

Across Asia, and beyond, religions have historically transcended territorial boundaries, reshaped identities, knowledge systems, as well as cultural landscapes. The papers of this panel examine a diverse set of religious movements and exchanges through the lenses of migration, maritime networks, imperial politics, and material culture.

Dickson Mangsatabam investigates the formation of Pangal Muslim identity in pre-colonial Manipur, revealing how religious minorities integrated into regional power structures. Omer Awass examines the evolving dynamics of Islamic epistemic communities across the Indian Ocean, highlighting shifting relationships between individuals, institutions, and sacred knowledge. Juliette Lecorney critiques the India-centric lens of Cambodian religious historiography, advocating a trans-regional approach that includes Chinese and maritime influences in the transmission of Buddhism and Tantric traditions. Finally, Susan Thomas and Meenu Rabecca Rabecca trace the water-mediated religious history of Malabar's Syrian Christians, using a "water turn" methodology to foreground religion's embeddedness in material and emotional landscapes. Chia Ning compares the meaning of the number 9 in the Chinese, Maya and Mongolian civilizations.

Together, these papers emphasize the mobility and adaptability of religious traditions and challenge monolithic narratives by foregrounding local agency, cross-cultural networks, and multi-scalar interactions in the making of transnational religious worlds.

Papers:

Dickson Mangsatabam (Jawaharlal Nehru University):

On India's Northeastern Frontier: Forging Pungal Muslim identity in Pre-Colonial Manipur, 1597–1798

Omer Awass (American Islamic College):

Knowledge in Flow: Traversing the Indian Ocean and the Changing Dynamics of the Pursuit of Islamic Scholarship

Juliette Lecorney (University of Strasbourg):

For a Trans-Regional Approach of the Religious History of Ancient Cambodia

Susan Thomas (Sree Sankaracharya University):

Material and the Mental: Water histories of the Syrian Christians in Malabar

Ning Chia (Central College):

Number 9 Belief in the Chinese, Mongolian and Mesoamerican Civilizations: A Historical Comparison

▷ P81 Russian and Soviet History in Transnational Contexts

Venue: K1051

Chair: **Dennis Dierks** (Leipzig University)

The papers in this panel take a transnational approach to aspects of Russian and Soviet history that have largely been overlooked to date: by recounting the story of the Cold War through the lens of intellectual history, by exploring the socialist city in Central Asia as an urban experimental space as well as by examining legal and illegal practices of transborder trafficking in Northwest Russia. In doing so, the papers not only provide insights into the polycentricity and multivocality of historical developments. They also transcend conventional periodisations by adopting a *longue durée* perspective or analysing processes of reappropriation, such as of material Soviet culture in the post-Soviet era.

David Leupold (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient):

Life After Future: Unmarginalizing Urbanities from the Former Soviet South

Oksana Ermolaeva (Complutense University):

Political (Ab)Uses of Border Trafficking: The Case of the Russian Northwestern Border

Roman Mamin (Paris Cité University):

Freud Beyond Borders: The Unconscious as a Boundary Object in Soviet and Western Scientific Discourses

Derya Bozat (University of Bern):

Cold War Connections: Decentering the Soviet Narrative through Nigerian Student Experiences

▷ P85 **China and Russia Negotiating their Place
in a Globalized World**

Venue: K1046

Chair: **Stefan Rohdewald** (Leipzig University)

The three contributions to this panel focus on rather different topics, and yet their joint discussion promises to be insightful, as examples of strategies of defining one's own society internally and externally, or vis-à-vis the rest of the world, are being brought to the fore:

Elsa Cuillé presents literary historiographic strategies to construct the image of foreign lands and foreign people, or “Barbarians”. This paper considers not only what was known about the outside world and its imagination in medieval China, but also how this knowledge was transmitted through literary texts.

Han Zhang dissects the visual, rhetorical, and metaphorical tactics of the Chinese multi-media propaganda apparatus for mass mobilization Chinese in media, biopolitics, and public health against the perceived external threat of American germ warfare.

Grigori Khislavski turns our attention to the re-production of apocalyptic narratives at a historical-epistemological turning point in Russia's recent history. Russia's self(re)invention as a de-secularized “holy” world power and a guardian of true Christianity/Orthodoxy or “Katechon” and the West as “diabolical” aims at humankind in toto.

Papers:

Elsa Cuillé (University of Strasbourg):

A Medieval Chinese View of the Global World: The Many Chapters of the Taiping Guangji (978)

Han Zhang (University of Cambridge):

Sanitary Nationalism: Body, Germs, and State-Building in the Patriotic Health Campaign, 1952–60s

Grigori Khislavski (University of Erfurt):

Apocalyptic Thinking as State Doctrine. Russia's self-(re)invention as a desecularized world power and guardian of orthodoxy

Parallel Panels Slot II Thursday, 11.09.2025, 08:30–10:30

▶ P1 Nordics in Motion. Transimperial Connections of Nordic Colonialism

Venue: K1073

Convenor: Janne Lahti (Linnaeus University)

Chair: John Hennessey (Lund University),
Malin Gregersen (Linnaeus University)

What can a Nordic perspective bring to the study of transimperial connections and mobilities in global history? How can the study of transimperial connections and movements in turn re-contextualize Nordic national histories? What role, if any, did these individuals' 'Nordicness' or more specific national origins play in different colonial settings? Were such identities an asset or were Nordics' national identities an encumbrance or even stigma that caused other colonisers to look down on them or view them with distrust? Were such identities even relevant, or were Nordics in motion assimilated into broader categories such as 'white' or 'European'?

This panel investigates Nordic individuals in transimperial spaces by tracking Nordics on the move in the era of high empire, as they crossed imperial boundaries, and connected, networked, and operated in different spaces around the world within the framework of European global expansion. It continues the discussion that started in the special issue of the "Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History" in 2023 by charting Nordic mobilities through different spatial scales and analytical layers, examining the techniques of colonial reimaginings of geographic domains, ethnic boundaries, and national identities. Though coming

from countries with few or no formal colonies of their own, Nordic people were not distant observers but actively participated in the co-production of colonial ideology, knowledge, and rule from North America to Africa. Aligning with the recent imperative to blur distinctions between national and colonial histories to better comprehend the legacies of Western colonialism in the modern world and within a genuinely global perspective, these articles build on and connect to global histories of transimperial connections and Nordic colonial history, fields that have expanded more or less concurrently but in relative isolation from each other.

Papers:

Raita Merivirta (University of Turku):

Nordic Settler Identities and Networks in Colonial Kenya: Bror and Karen Blixen's Transimperial Lives

Janne Lahti (Linnaeus University):

A Finn on a Safari: Akseli Gallen-Kallela and White Colonial Lives in British East Africa

Aleksi Huhta (University of Helsinki):

Fragile Connections. Finnish Settlers and U.S. Power in Cuba, c. 1904–1959

Diana Natermann (University of Utrecht):

Negotiating Whiteness: Swedes in the Congo Free State

▷ P2 **Gendering Premodern Asian Relations. A Discussion with Global History**

Venue: M1052

Convenor: **Lisa Hellman** (Lund University)

Chair: **Lisa Hellman** (Lund University)

A recurring criticism against global history is its weakness in regard to gender, as well as the analysis of power relations. In addition, there are still debates about to what degree the field has managed to provincialize Europe. This panel aims to address the three themes, all of them critical for propelling global history forward. We do so by proposing four papers grounded in various processes of gendering, of men and women, in South and Southeast Asia (namely Japan, Korea, China and the Greater Siam), rather than in European contacts with these regions. Crucial to our discussion of processes of gendering is what that implies for power relations, and what it thereby can contribute to larger debates such as those on colonialism, state building and household structures. Therefore, the papers share a focus on actors on various levels of precarity, whether through age (such as children), practices (such as sex work) archival silence (in terms of emotions) or forced mobility (such as trafficking). That allows for a natural cross-fertilization of current debates on intersectional gender analyses and on forced mobility – and we hope that it might show ways to integrate both power analyses and examples from Asian history in the nuancing of future global history. The time frame is primarily early modern, but we consciously include a 19th century example not to presume that practices of precarity and coercion differed dramatically before and after that shift. Thus, we hope to expand the type of archives placed front and centre, as well as the type of questions we pose to them. The aim is thus to provide both a regionally and temporally fresh approach to the task of gendering global history.

Papers:

Lisa Phongsavath (University of Bonn):

Gendered Education and Child Mobility in Early-Modern Siam

Lisa Hellman (Lund University):

Moved Apart: Communicated Experiences of Separation in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

Jing Hu (Berlin State Library): Echoes of War:

The Afterlife of Two Korean Women in the East Asian War (1592–1598)

▷ P11 **Slave Raiding, Allocation, and Economic Regimes.
Global Connections and Comparisons**

Venue: M1051

Convenor: **Hans Hägerdal** (Linnaeus University)

Chair: **Hans Hägerdal** (Linnaeus University)

Slaving, in the sense of acquisition and allocation of coerced labour, is a global phenomenon which has been a factor in most historical economies since the beginning of recorded history. While the slaveries of Graeco-Roman Antiquity and the early modern Atlantic world are widely known and studied in the historical literature, we also find forms of heavily bonded labour regimes in various parts of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and the Pre-Columbian Americas. The global dimensions have received increasing attention by historians and anthropologists in recent years, as new sources and methodological possibilities have been explored. A steady stream of new research has uncovered patterns of unfree and coerced labour, and its economic significance, through the innovative scrutiny of hitherto underused sources and new theoretical and methodological interventions. All this raises the question how the acquisition, allocation, and economic functions of enslaved people operated in different geographical contexts around the world, and how these different contexts interacted through political, economic and ideological currents. This panel aims to scrutinize how local/regional slaving regimes can be elucidated by comparison with larger global trends, and the opposite around. In other words, we seek to understand how local traditions of bondedness were impacted by increasing global flows, especially after 1500 – a process that included both Western and non-Western actors. A global take will also enable us to problematize the much-discussed ‘slave’ concept and discuss its applicability in non-

Western contexts. In sum, the papers will explore voices and traces of the underbelly of historical modes of production and thus contribute to the multivocality in global history.

Papers:

Angelina Kalashnikova (Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel):

What is Slavery and Was it Slavery? Human Trafficking in 17th-Century Siberia

Dick Harrison (Lund University):

Slavery as a Historical and Global Phenomenon

Hans Hägerdal (Linnaeus University):

Southeast Asia in a World of Enslavement. Regional Forms of Coerced Labour in the Context of Global Slaving

Gwyn Campbell (McGill University):

Bondage in the Indian Ocean World: A Re-Evaluation of the Changing Nature of Subjects and Slaves

▷ P12b **Indicators of Economic Centrality in American Spaces during Early Modern Globalization (Double Panel) Part 2**

Venue: N2040

The first part takes place in Slot I in N2040.

Convenors: **Catia Brilli** (University of Insubria),
Mariano Bonialian (Centro de Estudios Avanzados,
Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, CONICET),
Eleonora Poggio (LNUC, Linnaeus University)
Commentator: **Birgit Tremml-Werner** (Stockholm University)

Despite the undeniably central role played by the Americas in establishing global connections between the Atlantic and the Pacific since 1492, their contribution to global economic history has been minimized or ignored. This omission, although multi-causal, can largely be attributed to Eurocentric interpretations of the emergence of capitalism, which position the main poles of development in the Modern Age in Asia and Europe, relegating the Americas to a semi-peripheral role, predominantly as suppliers of silver and raw materials. While the processes described by these perspectives are undeniable and their conclusions valid for explaining long-term phenomena, they have also contributed to distorting and omitting the initiatives, agents, and dynamics of economic development that emerged on the continent. This panel aims to re-examine the protagonist of America in global economic processes, emphasizing local initiatives that may provide indications of local centrality identifiable through, for example, changes in imperial mercantile policies, migratory attraction, redirection of trade, or transformations in consumption. Research that considers “peripheral” geographies such as Central America within global exchange

circuits will be privileged, as well as less-studied forms of entrepreneurship or subaltern actors traditionally marginalized by historiography.

Papers:

Mariano Bonialian (Centro de Estudios Avanzados, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, CONICET):
Hispano-American Centralism in Early Globalization. Reorientation Towards the East and questioning the Transatlantic Status Quo, 1570–1620
Cristina Hernández Casado (Complutense University of Madrid):
Trade and Networks between the Iberian Peninsula and America in the first half of the 17th Century. Two Case Studies
German Jiménez Montes (University of Seville):
The Dutch in the Early Construction of the Spanish Maritime Empire
Catia Brilli (University of Insubria):
Forging Networks Across the Ocean Seas: Migration, Trade, and Finance Connecting the Indies to the Italian Peninsula (Second Half of the 18th Century)

▷ **P21a** **Foreigners in the Bay of Bengal during the Long Eighteenth Century. A Periphery or Centre of the Global Economy? (Double Panel)**
Part I

Venue: M1053

The second part takes place in Slot III in K1050.

Convenor: **Ryuto Shimada** (University of Tokyo),
Tomoko Morikawa (University of Tokyo)

Chair: **Tomoko Morikawa** (University of Tokyo)

The Bay of Bengal region underwent a great transformation from the 1680s to the 1820s to form the fundamental conditions for modernization in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This double panel session attempts to place this transformation during the long eighteenth century in the context of global history. While some areas in the region were colonized by the British, the Bay of Bengal region began to experience the economic development as a whole, which was generally caused by growing global demand for export products, such as cotton textiles, opium, cinnamon and coffee. The region had been a sort of periphery in maritime Asia in terms of international trade, compared with the Arabian Sea region and the South and East China Seas region. Yet, faced with political and socio-economic changes, it became a center for supplying primary products to the global market throughout the long eighteenth century. The panelists focus on foreigners and clarify the process of transformation in the Bay of Bengal region through foreigners' eyes. Foreigners not only from Europe but also from other part of Asia came to this region for business, settlement and colonization, and many foreigners were concerned with political and/or socio-economic changes with local people. Keeping this in mind, the six panelists shed

light on various aspects of the transformations from foreigners' perspectives of not only the Dutch and British, but also Iranians, Armenians, Danes and so on.

This panel session is also an attempt for multi-linguistic global historical studies. Focusing on a specific region in Asia, historians consult sources in several languages for a global history. In this sense, the panel session can be a model case study for reconsidering the methodology of global history.

Papers:

Tomoko Morikawa (University of Tokyo):

Iranians in the Bay of Bengal. Persian as Koine in the Early Modern Indian Ocean World
Mathias Istrup Karlsmose (Stockholm University):

The Battle for Dannemarksnagore – The Danish Presence in Mughal Bengal, 1698–1714
Ryuto Shimada (University of Tokyo):

The Dutch East India Company in the Eighteenth Century: Rise and Decline in the Bay of Bengal

▷ P22 **From the Global to the Planetary? Challenges of Writing Planetary Histories**

Venue: K1076

Convenor: **Nina Mackert** (Leipzig University, University of Hamburg)
André Krebber (Leipzig University)

In 2021, Dipesh Chakrabarty declared that we find ourselves in a moment of “planetary concern”: the realization that the planet is a finite material space that we share with others and that is under severe and threatening human pressure. This poses new challenges for historians, including a challenge to the global in global history. Our panel will explore what it might mean to write history from a planetary perspective in relation to the conference themes of global environmental history, global history and decoloniality, and transdisciplinary approaches. Through four thematic lenses, covering both theoretical and practical issues, and measuring the relationship of different disciplinary perspectives to the planetary, the panel will explore the following dimensions and questions that we consider central to taking the planetary seriously in historical perspective: How might historians renegotiate their relationship to the natural sciences, and what might be at stake in such a renegotiation? How does a planetary lens challenge our theoretical, conceptual understanding of history and historical agency in the context of scaling out from the human and global to planetary history, including our understanding of the human in relation to the planetary? What is the relationship of planetary to global and/or universal histories, and how might we move from one to the other? Or should we rather not? And finally, what are the possible implications for practices of writing and constructing history?

Papers:

Nina Mackert (Leipzig University, University of Hamburg) and **André Krebber** (Leipzig University):

Introduction

Sandra Maß (Ruhr-University Bochum):

Bigger is not (always) Better: Planetary History as a History of Relation and Contamination

Tinashe Takuva (University of Edinburgh):

Altering the planetary? Ideas and practices of weather modification in colonial Zimbabwe

Genevieve Dally-Watkins (Harvard University):

The Planet as History and Method: extractive roots and ethical reckoning

Glenda Sluga (European University Institute) and **Giorgio Riello** (European University Institute):

From the Global to the Planetary: What shall we do with histories of capitalism?

▷ P23 **Ancient Remains and Modern Politics. The Entangled Histories of Archaeology in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1850–1950**

Venue: M1050

Convenors: **Maximilian Georg** (Austrian Academy of Sciences),
Sebastian Willert (Simon Dubnow Institute)
Chair: **Sebastian Willert** (Simon Dubnow Institute)

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Eastern Mediterranean was a hub of international archaeological activity. European and U.S. American diplomats, explorers, and scholars acquired and excavated antiquities in the scramble for prestigious collections and scientific hegemony, thereby significantly shaping modern archaeological practices and paradigms. The period was marked by competition and collaboration among these archaeologists and their Western imperial nations, and by responses from local authorities and indigenous populations. Given these historical circumstances but also current restitution debates, the history of archaeology has been increasingly interested in the broader contextualization of its subject. Therefore, our interdisciplinary panel will examine archaeology's political and colonial dimensions in the past and their repercussions today. It also invites to compare and connect regions usually studied separately: Egypt, the Ottoman and post-Ottoman Middle East, and the Balkans. Respectively based on sources from the regions themselves as well as the foreign archaeologists' countries, the papers explore archaeological politics, actors, institutions, and legislation before and after the political/territorial upheavals brought about in the Eastern Mediterranean by the First World War. The interests underlying archaeological pursuits are analysed from foreign and indigenous perspectives; at imperial, national, and local levels; and regarding their success or failure. Special attention is paid to voices from the Eastern Mediterranean, which traditionally have been un-

derrepresented in the history, and among historians, of archaeology. However, archaeology depends on objects found in certain places, which is why, as the panel will illustrate, the discipline is inextricably entangled with the people who live(d) there.

Papers:

Maximilian Georg (Austrian Academy of Sciences):

European Empires and Archaeology in the Balkans, Late 19th-Early 20th Centuries

Hend Mohamed Abdel Rahman (Minia University):

The Birth of a Hidden Giant: Egypt's Comité d'Égyptologie, 1889–1898

Sebastian Willert (Simon Dubnow Institute):

Contested Relics of the Past. Discourses of Appropriation and Heritage Construction in the Ottoman Realm, 1868–1918

Zoya Masoud (TU Berlin, Forum Transregionale Studien):

Babylon-Berlin: The translocation of the Ishtar Gate and claims around its property, 1899–2020

▷ P25 **What Time is World Order? Globally and Locally Contested Temporalities in the mid-1900s**

Venue: K1046

Convenor: **Harlan David Chambers** (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)

Chair: **Dominic Sachsenmaier** (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)

The mid-twentieth century was marked by cascading crises in the global order of things; among them, the Second World War and subsequent struggles for decolonization challenged previously hegemonic forms of authority. Scholars of this era have long debated whether to characterize such transformations as marking temporal continuity or rupture. This panel challenges the very premise of the continuity/rupture debate by interrogating this era's historical crises as a problem of temporality itself. Our papers interrogate how reformers and revolutionaries responded to crises of the mid-twentieth century in Asia and the Middle East by engaging temporality as a question for theory and practice. We focus on experiments in social and cultural practices that reconceptualized the past and its "traditions" as a generative problem of multiple temporalities within the present. Thinkers in these regions, historically consigned to a global "periphery" of "backwardness," challenged the developmental logic of imperial expansion. We ask: how did their interventions break with a hegemonic temporality of development to locate transformative valence in temporal multiplicity? To what extent did they reconceptualize forms of temporal "backwardness" into resources for shaping the future? Mohammed Alsudairi (Australian National University) examines culture as a discursive battlefield in "The Timeless Assault on Culture: Chinese and Arab Thought on Cultural Reform". Harlan Chambers (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen) studies cultural discourse on China's guerrilla fighters in "The Guerrilla Philosophy of History: Narrating China's Guerrilla Struggles in the Global

1930s". Moving from the Second World War to the early People's Republic of China, Hale Eroğlu Sağer (Boğaziçi University) takes up the re-signification of "tradition" for state-making in "From Peace to Just War: Redefinition of Jihad and Citizenship in Modern China". Finally, Liza Wing Man Kam (University of Vienna) interrogates the architectural (re)molding of Taiwan's imperial past in "Improvisations in Postcoloniality: Vibrant Reappropriations as Afterlives of Colonial Shinto Shrines in Taiwan".

Papers:

Hale Eroğlu (Boğazici University):

From "Peace" to "Just War": redefinition of Jihad and Citizenship in Modern China

Mohammed Alsudairi (Australian National University):

The Timeless Assault on culture. Chinese and Arab Thought on Cultural Reform

Harlan David Chambers (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen):

The Guerrilla Philosophy of History: Narrating China's Guerrilla Struggles in the Global 1930s

Liza Wing Man Kam (University of Vienna):

Improvisations in Postcoloniality: Vibrant Reappropriations as Afterlives of Colonial Shinto Shrines in Taiwan

▷ P32 **From Area Studies to World Knowledge?**
(Roundtable / Project Presentation)

Venue: M1076

Convenors: **Kathleen Schlütter** (Leipzig University/Centre Marc Bloch),
Matthias Middell (Leipzig University),
Carolina Rozo Higuera (Leipzig University)
Chair: **Matthias Middell** (Leipzig University)
Commentators: **Markéta Křížová** (Charles University),
Corinna Unger (European University Institute Florence)

Are the globally intensively connected flows of people, ideas, goods, and viruses reflected in how research is conducted in the Humanities and Social Sciences? Is the knowledge investigated in universities and research institutions the one that will help navigate an ever more complex world? In the past three years, we have collected quantifiable institutional and knowledge production data to provide answers to these questions, taking German Academia as example and focusing on the fields of knowledge commonly labeled “Area Studies.” They investigate topics in different world regions and spatial dimensions, and come from different methodological backgrounds. In the common perception, they continue to be placed on the margins of Humanities and Social Sciences, due to their traditional role as a sort of data provider for the systematic disciplines, reporting from what once used to be “far-away places.” This is partly because academic systems, career trajectories, indexation, and rankings on a global scale still rely heavily on clear-cut disciplines, making interdisciplinary approaches less measurable and therefore less visible. Our investigation focused on the nature of the research interests, mapping institutional structures and knowledge production. It showed the slow but growing impact of global, transregional,

and comparative research approaches not only in fields such as African studies, Sinology or Global History, but also across disciplines. In a similar direction, topic tendencies in journals and Jahrbüchern (yearbooks) showed a permanent increase in collaboration between fields, leading to interdisciplinary content. This also confirms the solid consolidation of communities of knowledge in German academia, which keep running publications in times of fierce publishing competition. While our case study is based on Germany, we argue that our results and method of data collection are applicable to other (trans-)national contexts and invites a global history assessment. If the trends we identified are sufficient to answer the two initial questions with a “yes”: up for debate.

▷ P34 **Liminal Actors, Global Entanglements and the Development of Capitalism in the Global South**

Venue: M1083

Convenor: **Preedee Hongsaton** (Linnaeus University)

Chair: **Mikko Toivanen** (Freie Universität Berlin)

Historians of modern empire have increasingly highlighted the limitations of the prevailing focus on large imperial powers or formally independent, national governments. Questioning the importance these have often claimed for themselves as omnipotent agents of modernity and capitalism, scholars are now beginning to explore the roles played by liminal, often overlooked actors in shaping colonial or semi-colonial societies and in the introduction and fashioning of global capitalism. To this category of liminal actors belonged a whole ensemble of various non-state, commercial intermediaries – such as individual traders, entrepreneurial networks, and multinational firms – whose contributions to the diverse nature of the Age of Empire and the rise of capitalism merits greater attention in critical global histories. This approach aligns with global history's emphasis on transnational networks, non-state actors, and economic entanglements, offering a more nuanced perspective on how capitalism developed in colonial and imperial contexts. This panel encourages scholars to explore the development of capitalism in the Global South through the roles of actors who defy simple categorization as either colonisers or colonised. For instance, how do we account for the relationship between the development of capitalism in non-colonised Siam and Scandinavian entrepreneurs? How do we address the role of capitalists and entrepreneurs, both Western and non-Western, who were not official state representatives, in shaping capitalism and social relations more broadly in the

Global South? By taking this approach, we aim to contribute to the ongoing discussion of the global history of capitalism.

Papers:

Kristoffer Edelgaard Christensen (Lund University)/**Søren Ivarsson** (Chiang Mai University, Thailand):

Global Capitalist Assemblages: A historiographical appraisal of multinational enterprise in the Global South

Karin Zackari (Lund University):

A small scale Scandinavian actor in-between empires

▷ **P37a** **Control, Chaos, and Revolution in the Global 19th century (1770s–1920s). An “Ex-centric” Perspective on the Unplanned Effects of Imperialism**

Venue: K1040

The second part takes place in Slot III in Venue K1040.

Convenors: **Deborah Besseghini** (Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy),
Maarten Manse (Linnaeus University)
Chair: **Benjamin Martin** (Uppsala University)
Commentators: **Deborah Besseghini** (Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy),
Maarten Manse (Linnaeus University)

This panel aims at exploring contradictions and weaknesses in conventional frameworks of 19th century Western imperialism, and in particular the notion of a division between “formal” and “informal” empire. Robinson and Gallagher, the leading theorists of informal imperialism, argued that the great powers sought to control only the bare minimum of what was necessary to ensure dominance. Such limited control often triggered unplanned effects, which then forced the imperial powers into more profound forms of engagement nonetheless. Thus, the absence of a “grand design” warranted many unintended effects, including the emergence of formal imperial structures. Simultaneously, their increased commitment could also cost the imperial powers, by losing influence over valuable tools of control such as mercantilist monopolies or political alliances. The 19th-century world often appeared partitioned through the Eurocentric lens of Western powers, encapsulated by simplistic slogans like the “Great Game” or the “Scramble for Africa.” However, this portrayal oversimplifies the realities on the ground, which were far more complex, poly-

vocal, and ambiguous in terms of actual control practices and power dynamics. In this panel, we focus on these practices and dynamics, investigating the limits of “empire” and the seeds of post-colonial structures, as important features of the political constructions that contributed to nineteenth-century globalization beyond the nominal framework of Western imperialism. The panel discusses how “dismotivation” among imperial architects to govern and unexpected choices, and responses, by various subjects – indigenous people, local rulers, rivalling imperial agents – frequently caused instability, often with revolutionary consequences for the imperial order. We analyze these processes from an ex-centric perspective, transcending notions of “center” versus “periphery,” and unveiling the striking multivocality of the Age of Empires.

Papers:

Bernard Attard (University of Leicester):

Collaboration without informal empire: colonial Australia and the capital market

Michael Talbot (University of Greenwich):

Did the Ottoman Empire have an informal empire?

Elisa Giunchi (Università degli studi di Milano):

Weapons’ proliferation in Southern Afghanistan at the close of the 19th century: an unintended consequence of British imperial policies

Rodrigo Escribano Roca (CSIC):

The bombardments of Valparaíso and Callao (1866) as undesired results of the Spanish imperial meridian

▷ P45a **Global Connections of Socialist Maritime History (Double Panel)**
Part I

Venue: M1088

The second part takes place in Slot III in M1088.

Convenors: **Helena Holzberger** (LMU Munich),
Katja Castryck-Naumann (Leibniz-Institut für Geschichte
und Kultur des östlichen Europa [GWZO]),
Sarah Lemmen (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)
Chair: **Ingo Heidbrink** (Old Dominion University)

Maritime history has played a crucial role in global history, allowing us to reconstruct a multitude of interactions, entanglements and transfer processes that transcend political borders and orders. However, global maritime history is mainly concerned with the connections between Western Europe or the Atlantic world with Asia, Latin America and Africa. Eastern Europe has so far played only a marginal role in maritime studies. At the same time, the history of socialism has been increasingly studied from a global perspective, focusing on (political, economic, cultural) relations between the Soviet Union on the one hand and socialist movements/countries in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America on the other. The maritime world of the socialist sphere has rarely been considered.

In this panel, we address these missing dimensions of global and maritime history by investigating the global connections of the socialist maritime worlds in the Cold War era. On the one hand, we focus on socialist maritime history to challenge the common understanding of the Soviet Union as an empire that dominated the socialist world. Instead, we focus on the national merchant fleets from Eastern European countries and various Soviet republics, which grew immensely after the Second World War and sailed global routes while their ports

also were visited regularly by ships of capitalist countries. This shifted the dynamics of global entanglement, and within the socialist world. Having a national fleet enabled several socialist republics to participate in globalization, challenging our historical narrative of them as peripheries. On the other hand, we explore socialist maritime history in its global dimension. We investigate places, infrastructures, people and ideas of the socialist maritime which reveal connections and entanglements that are hard to grasp in global histories of the territorial socialist world.

This double-panel on socialist maritime history during the Cold War period focuses on three perspectives: Firstly, the global networks, exchanges and transfers of socialist merchant fleets (e.g. charter ships and charter organizing firms, global trade routes, workers on the ships etc.) and the intricacies of globalization; secondly, the globalization of socialist ports (foreign ownership and acquisition policies of landlocked countries) with their global connections; and thirdly, the international circulation of maritime knowledge and policies of Eastern Europe and their impact on international politics.

Bringing together scholars from maritime history, global history, and Eastern European history, our panel aims to discuss global maritime entanglements and their implications from both a micro-historical perspective on socialist ports and a radical global perspective based on fleets.

Papers:

Helena Holzberger (LMU Munich):

Going national, going global. The Georgian merchant fleet within and beyond the Soviet maritime realm

Sarah Lemmen (Universidad Complutense de Madrid):

Caught between East and West. Global trade and local tensions at the Czechoslovak port zone in Hamburg during the Cold War

Katja Castryck-Naumann (Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe, Leipzig [GWZO]):
Making a Difference: International Shipping Policy and Concepts from Socialist Poland (1950s to 1970s)

► **P54a** **Writing Global Histories through the Prism of Internationalism (Double Panel) Part 1**

Venue: M1049

The second part takes place in Slot III in M1049.

Convenors: **Daniel Laqua** (Northumbria University),
Ria Kapoor (Queen Mary University of London),
Jessica Reinisch (Birkbeck, University of London),
Margot Tudor (City St George's, University of London)
Chair: **Erez Manela** (Harvard University)

This double panel is run in association with 'Rethinking Internationalism: Histories and Pluralities', a research project funded by the UK's Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). Through a series of case studies, the papers in this panel invite reflection on the relationship between internationalism and global history. The term 'internationalism' can denote a variety of ambitions to foster international cooperation. Our papers move beyond European or 'Western' internationalisms and thus asks how one might write histories of internationalism from the vantage point of global history. At the same time, they also consider what internationalism as a research subject and unit of analysis can contribute to our understanding of global history.

Papers:

Zaib Un Nisa Aziz (University of South Florida):

Towards a History of Our Discontents: Writing Global Intellectual History in the Shadow of Empire

Sarah Nelson (Leiden University): Communications' Anticolonialisms:
Internationalism(s), Imperial Globalization, and the Challenges & Opportunities of
Global History

Jessica Reinisch (Birkbeck, University of London):

Internationalisms in the Archives

Gordon Barrett (University of Manchester):

The Global Politics of Scientific Internationalism(s) in the 1957–58 International Geo-
physical Year and After

► P56

Commodity Studies and Global History. New Perspectives on Coloniality

Venue: Weber

Convenor: **Junwen Li** (Leipzig University)

Chair: **Samuël Coghe** (Ghent University)

Commentator: **Ines Prodöhl** (University of Bergen)

Under the theme of “Global history and decoloniality,” this panel aims to nestle commodity studies in the global context, through which to shed new light on characteristics of different countries’ decolonisation. Not only do flowing commodities bridge people from scattered areas, but the industry of a certain commodity within a country involves colourful global interaction. Simultaneously, numerous African colonial states engaged in the production and trading of commodities, a pursuit that continued even after flag independence. Local people, driven by their own needs and agendas, also experienced both hopes and frustrations through the cultivation and consumption of commodities. As such, this panel tries to unravel the entanglement between commodities, decolonisation, and the global background.

Specifically, there are three objectives this panel tries to achieve. The first objective is to reflect on the disruption and continuity associated with decolonization. Secondly, this panel will display local people’s agency when they interacted with commodities as producers and consumers alike. Last but not least, case studies from different areas will enable implicit comparison, thus highlighting features of each.

As such, this panel can serve as a platform for researchers from diverse academic backgrounds to engage with commodity studies and global history, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of the complexities of decolonization.

Papers:

William Lyon (University of Zurich):

How Ghana Became a Rice Nation: Jerry Rawlings, Structural Adjustment, and a Shifting Society, 1979–2001

Muey Saeteurn (University of California, Merced):

“The Enemy is liquidated”: Hail Suppression and the Influence of Tea Multinationals in Neocolonial Kenya, 1963–1975

Yasmine Najm (Leipzig University):

Marketing Empire: Colonial Commodities and the French Project in Indochina, 1864–1909

Junwen Li (Leipzig University):

One Step at a Time – The Legal Origin and Early Development of Kenya’s Tea Smallholder Sub-sector till the 1973 Oil Crisis

► P76

Overcoming the Colonial Past

Venue: N2050

Chair: **Ute Rietdorf** (Leipzig University)

The papers of this panel investigate different modes of coming to terms with and overcoming the colonial pasts from both perspectives – that of the colonizers and that of the formerly colonized. Otso Kortekangas explores how the Nordic Truth and Reconciliation Commissions (TRCs) in Norway, Finland, and Sweden approach the historical reappraisal of the colonization of the Sámi while being stuck in nationalist perspectives. Laura Royer and Sandy Peeples put formerly colonized African countries at the center of their research, highlighting these countries’ strategies for asserting independence and sovereignty as well as the limits of these strategies. Laura Royer focuses on the first International Congress of Africanists in Accra, Ghana in 1962 and shows how African scholars sought to regain sovereignty over the knowledge production on Africa. Sandy Peeples investigates Tanzania as a hub for Pan-Africanism, the Non-Aligned Movement, African liberation struggles, agrarian socialism, and Third World Leftist thought. She presents Tanzania’s project of African socialism and its end caused by the global oil and commodity crises that led to economic dependencies. All papers showcase the transnational entanglements of strategies for overcoming the colonial past and the long way that is still ahead of all actors involved.

Papers:

Otso Kortekangas (Åbo Akademi University):

Nordic-Sámi TRCs and the difficulty of transnational historical responsibility

Laura Royer (Uppsala University):

The International Congress of Africanists: Towards a (Re)Definition of African Studies in the Postcolonial World of Science? (1962–1991)

Sandy Peebles (Johns Hopkins University):

Ujmaa

▷ P79

Diverse Modes of Nation-Building

Venue: N1017

Chair: **Dennis Dierks** (Leipzig University)

The papers presented in this panel address the various temporal dimensions and social dynamics of state and nation-building processes. Examples are taken from Nepal in the 18th century; the Hindu community in Bengal during British colonial rule; the Italian diaspora in the French colony of Tunisia during the interwar period; the traditions of liberal nationalism in Argentina and its repercussions today; and the Bangladeshi community in modern-day Japan and Australia. Rather than adopting a top-down perspective, the presentations will emphasise the importance of social negotiation processes. Another focus will be the transnational dimensions of nation-building processes and their impact on the identity constructions of diaspora groups. Particular attention will be paid to the narratives of national history.

Papers:

Anisha Kar (Purdue University):

Anatomy of a Nationalist Legend – Shivaji and the Memories of Bargi Incursions in Bengal

Sanjog Rupakheti (College of the Holy Cross):

Technologies of Rule: Petitioning Subjects and Construction of State Sovereignty in Nepal

Zakir Hossain Raju (Independent University, Bangladesh):

Historicising ‘Bangladesh’ in Pacific Diaspora: Constructing Bangladeshi Nationhood through Memories, Histories and Narratives in Australia and Japan

Guido Riccono (Concejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET)
y Universidad Nacional del Comahue (UNICOMA – Patagonia):

Liberal nationalism in Argentine history and current events

Guiliano Fleri (Columbia University):

The Nation Behind Transnationalism

Parallel Panels Slot III Thursday, 11.09.2025, 11:00–13:00

► **P3a** **Beyond the Atlantic. Critical Approaches to the Economic, Political and Cultural Entanglements between Europe, America and Asia in the first Colonial Expansion (Double Panel) Part 1**

Venue: M1050

The second part takes place in Slot IV in M1050.

Convenor: **Markéta Krížová** (Charles University)

Chair: **Markéta Krížová** (Charles University)

Commentator: **Birgit Tremml-Werner** (Stockholm University)

The panel responds to the recent as well as long-term debates regarding the ambiguous, challenging concept of the “Atlantic,” cherished by historians as an analytic construct to make possible the analyses of the crucial developments of the early modern era, outside of the prism of nationalist historiographies, modern political borders and Eurocentric approach. The more so, because it seemed to embody the complex demographic, economic, social, cultural, and other entanglements among and within Europe, Africa and the Americas. Yet the Atlantic frame of reference had also become constraining.

There were refusals of the “exceptionalism” of the Atlantic, and calls for expanding the study of the first globalization beyond the Atlantic basin proper, to include not just the Asian continent, but the whole expanse of the Pacific and Indian oceans; and also, to the “backwaters” of the colonial empires, reaching far into the interiors of Europe and other continents. Some authors manifested their dissatisfaction with what they consider to be forceful homogenization imposed by historical analyses upon a fundamentally diverse and fragmented world.

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editor of *Finnishness, Whiteness and Coloniality*

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This led to the conceptualization of “Atlantics” in plural. In spite of these criticisms, however, the core assumption that brought the “Atlantic” into existence remain unchallenged – namely, that it is not possible to understand the principal historical events and processes of the 15th to the 20th centuries without paying attention to the transnational entanglements, the constant crossing of frontiers, the multilateral economic and cultural connections.

Starting from this premise, the contributors to the panel aim to re-evaluate assumptions that have marked the historical research of the first globalization (roughly, 16th to 18th century). In order to fulfil this objective, the papers should offer methodological instigations and reflect on possibilities for comparison rather than merely present case-studies. They should accentuate the multiple connections interlinking the various areas of colonial expansion of Europe with the equally numerous European regions drawn into the colonial interchange. The combination of approaches and themes would demonstrate the intensity of communication and mutual influencing that went across political as well as confessional borders and connected the fields of economy, politics, religion, culture and military expansion.

Papers:

Bernd Hausberger (El Colegio de México):

What really happened with American silver, 16th–18th century

Carlos Gonzalez Balderas (KU Leuven):

What a Testament Reveals: Asian Textiles, Smuggling, and Global Consumption in Colonial Peru

Antonio Ibarra (Universidad Nacional de Mexico):

Navigations and connections in global/cal America. Calcutta, Canton and Buenos Aires

► P14

Critical Global Histories. Beyond Eurocentrism and Connection

Venue: K1073

Convenors: **Janne Lahti** (Linnaeus University),
Stefan Eklöf Amirell (Linnaeus University)

Chair: **Janne Lahti** (Linnaeus University)

Commentator: **Laura de Mello e Souza** (University of São Paulo)

The rise of global history since the 1990s has contributed greatly to broadening the previous focus on European and Western developments in world history. Consequently, the history discipline today shows a much more reasonable geographical balance than before, both in research and teaching. Still, the field of global history has been criticised for being imbued with Eurocentrism.

In this panel, key aspects of Eurocentrism in the field of global history are analysed in the light of the criticism against the field that has been voiced in recent years. In doing so, the roundtable aims not only to highlight the many different and sometimes concealed aspects of Eurocentrism, but also to suggest ways to address them in practical research and teaching.

Papers:

Stefan Eklöf Amirell (Linnaeus University):

The Problems of Eurocentrism in Global History

Paul Kramer (Vanderbilt University):

Boundary Work: Critical Global and Transnational Histories in an Unequal World

▷ P17a **Commodity Frontiers and Transimperial Science
(19th–21st centuries) (Double Panel) Part 1**

Venue: N2040

The second part takes place in Slot IV in N2040.

Convenors: **Tomás Bartoletti** (ETH Zurich),
Samuël Coghe (Ghent University)
Chair: **Samuël Coghe** (Ghent University)
Commentator: **Mikko Toivanen** (Freie Universität Berlin)

This panel explores the role sciences and scientists played in the emergence and expansion of commodity frontiers in the 19th to 21st century across the globe. In recent years, historians and social scientists have increasingly used and adapted Jason Moore's concept of 'commodity frontiers' to study dynamics and processes of global capitalism during the last 500 years. These scholars especially examine how, at the margins of an expanding world economy, land, labour and capital were reallocated to transform available natural resources into commodities for global markets. Yet, commodity production also deeply depended on scientific knowledge, not only of the plants, livestock or minerals that were to be commodified, but also of the environments and potential pests and diseases. Because of these challenges, commodity frontiers were sites of experimentation, adaptation and constant innovation. These were processes in which often very mobile agronomists, veterinary doctors, botanists, entomologists, geologists and other scientists played an eminent role, but that, more often than not, relied also on the expertise of peasants, indigenous people and other non-scientific experts. Crucial for the advancement in commodity and epistemic frontiers was, hence, the interplay between transimperial and local actors, between the transimperial circulation and formation of knowledge and local processes of negotiation and adaptation.

Building on the recent transimperial turn, this panel examines how the emergence and expansion of commodity enterprises across the globe relied on scientific ideas, practices and tools (such as drugs or chemicals), that were intrinsically shaped across and beyond empires, and renegotiated locally. Papers will, hence, not only focus on 'successful' transimperial scientific circulation, but also on how scientific ideas, practices and artefacts were adopted, adapted and/or resisted locally, at the frontiers, or even failed to circulate.

Papers:

Tomás Bartoletti (ETH Zurich):

Coconut Plantations and Rhinoceros Beetles in German Samoa: Transimperial Pest Control at the Commodity Frontiers in Early Twentieth Century

Samuël Coghe (Ghent University):

Veterinary Medicine at the Cattle Frontier. Local Knowledge, Imperial Technopolitics and Transimperial Exchanges in Colonial Madagascar

Marta Macedo (Instituto de História Contemporânea Lisboa):

Transimperial Plantations. Cocoa Connections between São Tomé and Belgian Congo

David Pretel (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid):

Health and Medicine at the Rubber Frontiers of Africa and Latin America

▷ **P21b** **Foreigners in the Bay of Bengal during the Long Eighteenth Century. A Periphery or Centre of the Global Economy? (Double Panel) Part 2**

Venue: M1053

The first part takes place in Slot II in K1050.

Convenors: Ryuto Shimada (University of Tokyo),
Tomoko Morikawa (University of Tokyo)

Chair: Tomoko Morikawa (University of Tokyo)

The Bay of Bengal region underwent a great transformation from the 1680s to the 1820s to form the fundamental conditions for modernization in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This double panel session attempts to place this transformation during the long eighteenth century in the context of global history. While some areas in the region were colonized by the British, the Bay of Bengal region began to experience the economic development as a whole, which was generally caused by growing global demand for export products, such as cotton textiles, opium, cinnamon and coffee. The region had been a sort of periphery in maritime Asia in terms of international trade, compared with the Arabian Sea region and the South and East China Seas region. Yet, faced with political and socio-economic changes, it became a center for supplying primary products to the global market throughout the long eighteenth century. The panelists focus on foreigners and clarify the process of transformation in the Bay of Bengal region through foreigners' eyes. Foreigners not only from Europe but also from other part of Asia came to this region for business, settlement and colonization, and many foreigners were concerned with political and/or socio-economic changes among local people. Keeping this in mind, the six panelists shed

light on various aspects of the transformations from foreigners' perspectives of not only the Dutch and British, but also Iranians, Armenians, Danes and so on.

This panel session is also an attempt for multi-linguistic global historical studies. Focusing on a specific region in Asia, historians consult sources in several languages for a global history. In this sense, the panel session can be a model case study for reconsidering the methodology of global history.

Papers:

Bhaswati Bhattacharya (Göttingen University):

Armenians in the Bay of Bengal in the Long Eighteenth Century

Wim de Winter (KU Leuven):

Armenian Merchants in 18th Century Bengal and Beyond: Agents and Intermediaries at the Nexus of Trans-oceanic trade

Chisa Mizobuchi (University of Tokyo):

Elephants in the Bengal Presidency of the British East India Company 1765–1842: Sovereignty, Science and Social Life

▷ P29 **Global History in a Time of Crisis (Roundtable)**

Venue: M1083

Convenors: **Friedrich Ammermann** (European University Institute),
Guido van Meersbergen (University of Warwick)Chairs: **Ritesh Kumar Jaiswal** (Delhi University/BCDSS Bonn),
Miki Sugiura (Hosei University),
Friedrich Ammermann (European University Institute)Commentators: **Ritesh Kumar Jaiswal** (Delhi University/BCDSS Bonn),
Miki Sugiura (Hosei University),
Friedrich Ammermann (European University Institute)**Discussion organised by members of the “Whose Global History?” collective**

Some thirty years after global history was first conceptualised as a distinct approach, the roundtable Global History in a Time of Crisis asks whether global history still offers the proper tools with which to address current political, intellectual, and disciplinary challenges. The participants reflect on where global history is today, how it is deployed (and resisted) in different academic and political contexts, and they offer suggestions for its future development. Some of the key questions that drive the discussion are: Who and what is global history mostly about? Who is it written by? Who is it primarily for? What aims and whose purposes does it serve? What is it good for? And how can we reimagine global history as a more equitable global practice that is both more politically engaged and more methodologically robust?

This roundtable discusses the collectively authored “Arena” forum on Global History in a Time of Crisis currently being prepared for submission to the Journal of Global History.

This Arena is the outcome of ongoing conversations by an international collective under the title “Whose Global History?”. We are concerned with the conditions under which global history is practiced in different national and institutional contexts around the globe and its relevance – and urgency – in today’s world. After an introduction by the chair that lays out the parameters of the initiative (Van Meersbergen), the contributions that follow on the issue of “new centrism” in global history (Xu, Jaiswal); the place of Europe in global historical narratives and the role that visions of the global can play in Europe (Riall, Sugiura); and the potential for a decentred global history “from below” that starts with the perspectives and sources produced by marginalised social actors and their local and trans-national histories of social activism and resistance (Biswas, Ammermann). Each contribution will be followed by a shorter comment from one of the members of the collective.

Papers:**Guanmian Xu** (Peking University):

New Centrisms in Global History

Lucy Riall (National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka):

Eurocentrism after the ‘global turn’

Somak Biswas (University of Cambridge):

Global History and its Futures

▷ P31 **From the Eyes of Transmigrants and Neighbours.
The 'Others' Navigating Early Modern Empires in Asia**

Venue: M1051

Convenor: **Tak Wai Hung** (Waseda University)

Chair: **Lok-Yin Law** (The Education University of Hong Kong)

This panel explores the varied perspectives and experiences of individuals and groups who lived on the margins or outside the imperial centres of the Chinese, Indian, and British empires during the early modern period. These 'others' include legislators, envoys, community leaders, women seeking autonomy, and mercenaries—all of whom, through their unique roles and actions, provide a multifaceted view of the empires' structures and their impact on those who interacted with them from positions of relative autonomy. By doing so, this panel contributes to the overarching theme of 'Multivocality in Global History' at the Eighth European Congress on Universal and Global History, emphasizing the plurality of voices that shaped, responded to, and negotiated the vast imperial projects in Asia. Historians often focus on the imperial centres, their political elites, and intellectual histories where abundant texts are available in archive and library. This approach risks marginalising the experiences and voices of those whose lives were profoundly affected by, yet not fully integrated into, imperial structures. By centring on these 'others'—individuals and communities who engaged with empires while maintaining a degree of distance or autonomy—we uncover new insights into how empires functioned and were perceived from the periphery. Our panel includes four presentations, each focusing on a different group of actors who negotiated their identities and fates in relation to the Chinese, Indian, and British empires. Taken together, these case studies illustrate how empires were not monolithic entities but were instead understood, shaped, and challenged by a wide array

of voices from within and without. Tam Ka-Chai (Hong Kong Baptist University) presents 'The Survival of the Ming Legal Elements in East Asian Countries after the Fall of the Ming Regime', examining how Joseon Korea, Tokugawa Japan, and the Lê Dynasty of Vietnam adopted Ming legal codes, revealing the cultural endurance of Ming legal traditions. Law Lok-Yin (The Education University of Hong Kong) in 'Remembering Ming through Heroism and Betrayal: Chosŏn Envoys' Narratives of Yuan Chonghuan and Zu Dashou in 18th–19th Century Yŏnhaengnok', explores how Chosŏn envoys reconstructed memories of the Ming dynasty, offering insights into Sino-Korean relations during the Qing period. Hung Tak Wai (Waseda University) and Victoria S. Zhou (University of Tübingen) presents 'Between Traditions and Transitions: The Role of Interethnic Marriage in Shaping Batavia Chinese Society before the 19th Century', highlighting how Chinese women in Batavia used local legal structures to challenge Confucian norms and assert autonomy. Michael Ng (University of Hong Kong) discusses 'From Global Guards to Global Seditionists – Deporting Indians in early twentieth-century British Asia', tracing the shifting role of Sikh mercenaries in British Asia and their transition from imperial protectors to potential threats. Together, these papers align with the theme of Multivocality in Global History by foregrounding the voices of those who lived on the periphery of empire, demonstrating how their actions and perspectives contributed to the shaping of imperial structures.

Papers:

Victoria S. Zhou (University of Tübingen)/ **Tak Wai Hung** (Waseda University):

Between Traditions and Transitions: The Role of Interethnic Marriage in Shaping Batavia Chinese Society before the 19th Century

Lok-Yin Law (The Education University of Hong Kong):

Remembering Ming through Heroism and Betrayal: Chosŏn Envoys' Narratives of Yuan Chonghuan and Zu Dashou in 18th–19th Century Yŏnhaengnok

Michael Ng (University of Hong Kong):

From Global Guards to Global Seditious – Deporting Indians in early twentieth-century British Asia

Ka-Chai Tam (Hong Kong Baptist University):

The Survival of the Ming Legal Elements in East Asian Countries after the Fall of the Ming Regime

▷ **P33 Global Perspectives on Confinement, c. 1500–1800**

Venue: M1076

Convenors: **Emma Kalb** (University of Bonn),
Nabhojeet Sen (University of Bonn)

Recent conversations on global labour history have tended to propose a teleological movement of penal modernity towards immobilisation, and imprisonment as its main form of immobilisation. The panel seeks to critically intervene in this by decoupling penal modernity from imprisonment, by foregrounding the role of “confinement” as a key strategy of penal immobilisation from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century. Contributions examine the multiple and shifting meanings, strategies, and experiences of confinement, including but not limited to imprisonment, penal enslavement, and forced labour, across diverse spatial contexts and in a multitude of sites such as barracks, galleys, elite households, and forts during the early modern era. The panel highlights diverse forms of confinement within this period, practised in relation to a similarly diverse range of actors including convicts, enslaved people, political elites, and sailors, as a part of various processes of punishing, immobilising, disciplining, and ensuring loyalty to the political sovereign. At the same time, however, the panel also underlines an enduring feature of confinement in the early modern world, across multiple contexts: that it did not exclude space for negotiation and mediation, such as coerced intermediation or calibration of penal sentences. This focus on the assertion, navigation, contestation, and experience of confinement will illuminate its mediation by highly contextual factors, such as embodied relations, ritual, and social hierarchies. In bringing into conversation distinct local and regional contexts, this panel will reflect on both the possibilities and limitations of a “global” perspective and the situatedness of practices and experiences of confinement. As such, it will contribute to

moving beyond the modern “birth of the prison,” and moving towards a more variegated and representative global history of confinement.

Papers:

Teresa Peláez-Domínguez (Universitat de València):

Slavery, forced labour and coercion in the galleys (Hispanic Monarchy, 16th century)

Emma Kalb (University of Bonn):

Political Prisoners and Enslaved Guards in Mughal South Asia

Nabhojeet Sen (University of Bonn):

Coercion and Confinement: Early Modern Western India, 1670–1818



Wednesday **Thursday** Friday

IN DETAIL

► P37b **Control, Chaos, and Revolution in the Global 19th Century (1770s–1920s). An “Ex-centric” Perspective on the Unplanned Effects of Imperialism (Double Panel) Part 2**

Venue: K1040

The first part takes place in Slot II in K1040.

Convenors: **Deborah Besseghini** (Università degli Studi di Torino),
Maarten Manse (Linnaeus University)

Chair: **Benjamin Martin** (Uppsala University)

Commentators: **Deborah Besseghini** (Università degli Studi di Torino),
Maarten Manse (Linnaeus University)

This panel aims at exploring contradictions and weaknesses in conventional frameworks of 19th century Western imperialism, and in particular the notion of a division between “formal” and “informal” empire. Robinson and Gallagher, the leading theorists of informal imperialism, argued that the great powers sought to control only the bare minimum of what was necessary to ensure dominance. Such limited control often triggered unplanned effects, which then forced the imperial powers into more profound forms of engagement nonetheless. Thus, the absence of a “grand design” warranted many unintended effects, including the emergence of formal imperial structures. Simultaneously, their increased commitment could also cost the imperial powers, by losing influence over valuable tools of control such as mercantilist monopolies or political alliances. The 19th-century world often appeared partitioned through the Eurocentric lens of Western powers, encapsulated by simplistic slogans like the “Great Game” or the “Scramble for Africa.” However, this portrayal oversimplifies the realities on the ground, which were far more complex, poly-vocal, and ambiguous in terms of actual control practices and power dynamics. In this

panel, we focus on these practices and dynamics, investigating the limits of “empire” and the seeds of post-colonial structures, as important features of the political constructions that contributed to nineteenth-century globalization beyond the nominal framework of Western imperialism. The panel discusses how “dismotivation” among imperial architects to govern and unexpected choices, and responses, by various subjects – indigenous people, local rulers, rivalling imperial agents – frequently caused instability, often with revolutionary consequences for the imperial order. We analyze these processes from an ex-centric perspective, transcending notions of “center” versus “periphery,” and unveiling the striking multivocality of the Age of Empires.

Papers:

Lorenzo Bonomelli (Siences Po Paris [France]):

Unplanned effects of unplanned imperialism? France’s military interventions in Latin America, 1830s–1840s

Deborah Besseghini (Università degli Studi di Torino):

Side effects of financing a global war: Britain and Spanish America in the Age of Napoleon (1797–1821)

Maarten Manse (Linnaeus University):

Contracts of Empire: the written and unwritten terms of colonial rule in southeast Asia

► P45b Global Connections of Socialist Maritime History (Double Panel) Part 2

Venue: M1088

The first part takes place in Slot II in M1088.

Convenors: **Helena Holzberger** (LMU Munich),
Katja Castryck-Naumann (GWZO Leipzig),
Sarah Lemmen (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)
Chair: **Ingo Heidbrink** (Old Dominion University)

Maritime history has played a crucial role in global history, allowing us to reconstruct a multitude of interactions, entanglements and transfer processes that transcend political borders and orders. However, global maritime history is mainly concerned with the connections between Western Europe or the Atlantic world with Asia, Latin America and Africa. Eastern Europe has so far played only a marginal role in maritime studies. At the same time, the history of socialism has been increasingly studied from a global perspective, focusing on (political, economic, cultural) relations between the Soviet Union on the one hand and socialist movements/countries in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America on the other. The maritime world of the socialist sphere has rarely been considered.

In this panel, we address these missing dimensions of global and maritime history by investigating the global connections of the socialist maritime worlds in the Cold War era. On the one hand, we focus on socialist maritime history to challenge the common understanding of the Soviet Union as an empire that dominated the socialist world. Instead, we focus on the national merchant fleets from Eastern European countries and various Soviet republics, which grew immensely after the Second World War and sailed global routes while their ports also were visited regularly by ships of capitalist countries. This shifted the dynamics of global

entanglement, and within the socialist world. Having a national fleet enabled several socialist republics to participate in globalization, challenging our historical narrative of them as peripheries. On the other hand, we explore socialist maritime history in its global dimension. We investigate places, infrastructures, people and ideas of the socialist maritime which reveal connections and entanglements that are hard to grasp in global histories of the territorial socialist world.

This double-panel on socialist maritime history during the Cold War period focuses on three perspectives: Firstly, the global networks, exchanges and transfers of socialist merchant fleets (e.g. charter ships and charter organizing firms, global trade routes, workers on the ships etc.) and the intricacies of globalization; secondly, the globalization of socialist ports (foreign ownership and acquisition policies of landlocked countries) with their global connections; and thirdly, the international circulation of maritime knowledge and policies of Eastern Europe and their impact on international politics.

Bringing together scholars from maritime history, global history, and Eastern European history, our panel aims to discuss global maritime entanglements and their implications from both a micro-historical perspective on socialist ports and a radical global perspective based on fleets.

Papers:

Brigitte Le Normand (Maastricht University):

Running a tight ship: how a socialist shipping line successfully navigated capitalism

Joseph A. Stollenwerk (University of Toronto):

Going Flat in the GDR: Globalization and Economies of Scale in Socialist Shipping

Tomasz Blusiewicz (Stanford University):

The Port of Leningrad: From Late Communism to Crony Putinism

► P54b

Writing Global Histories through the Prism of Internationalism (Double Panel) Part 2

Venue: M1049

The first part takes place in Slot II in M1049.

Convenors: **Daniel Laqua** (Northumbria University),
Ria Kapoor (Queen Mary University of London),
Jessica Reinisch (Birkbeck, University of London),
Margot Tudor (City St George's, University of London)

Chair: **Erez Manela** (Harvard University)

This double panel is run in association with 'Rethinking Internationalism: Histories and Pluralities', a research project funded by the UK's Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). Through a series of case studies, the papers in this panel invite reflection on the relationship between internationalism and global history. The term 'internationalism' can denote a variety of ambitions to foster international cooperation. Our papers move beyond European or 'Western' internationalisms and thus asks how one might write histories of internationalism from the vantage point of global history. At the same time, they also consider what internationalism as a research subject and unit of analysis can contribute to our understanding of global history.

Papers:

Margot Tudor (City St George's, University of London):

Protesting Peacekeeping: Dissent and Women Activists across UN Missions during Mid-Century Decolonisation

Ismay Milford (Leipzig University):

Satellite Internationalism in the Pan-African Space Age

Daniel Laqua (Northumbria University):

Refugees and the Shifting Terrains of Student Internationalism

Ria Kapoor (Queen Mary University of London):

The Aftermath of the Ugandan Asian Expulsion: New International Actors?

▷ P58

Critical Global Histories in the Study of Gender and Feminism in the Middle East and North Africa. A New Handbook Project (Roundtable)

Venue: N1017

Convenor: **Nadia Al-Bagdadi** (Central European University, Vienna)

Chair: **Nadia Al-Bagdadi** (Central European University, Vienna)

The dominant canon of gender studies and feminist theory has largely been shaped by Western feminist scholarship which has tended to overlook the experiences and perspectives of women from non-Western societies, including those from the Middle East and North Africa. When non-Western feminist struggles as well as transnational travels of critical concepts have been added to the story and to the curricula, nonetheless, the master narrative of the origins of feminism and its universalist claim have hardly changed.

This approach of simply supplementing “other” experiences has not only led to a limited and distorted understanding of the complex ways in which gender operates in the region as well as of the diverse feminist movements and practices that have emerged in response to local contexts, it has also influenced the study of gender in the universities of the area. Moreover, it has contributed to a decontextualized understanding of Western feminist theories as unmarked by colonial and postcolonial power asymmetries.

This round-table presents, for discussion, a project in progress: a new Handbook on gender and feminism in the Middle East and North Africa. Based on editorial experience and research that engages with the work of scholars and activists from the MENA region centering their perspectives and knowledge produced in the region, the project for a new textbook for teaching feminist theory and gender in Middle Eastern studies aims at addressing these questions. First, drawing from insights in global history as well as area studies, the Handbook

seeks to provide deeper comprehension of the emergence of feminist theory and critique from specific sites of contention and debate in the MENA region and traces its different political, intellectual and institutional itineraries. It thus makes accessible the rich and diverse history of feminist thought and activism which has often been ignored or misrepresented in Western scholarship. At the same time, the textbook will pursue the movement to more systematically locate Western second-wave feminisms in their global entanglements. Suggesting a different conceptual framework for teaching feminist theory and gender studies, the Handbook moves beyond much needed attempts at challenging dominant narratives and assumptions about gender, including, among other central themes, the nexus of gender and religion in the MENA region.

Participants:

Randi Deguilhem (Aix-Marseille University)

Bettina Dennerlein (University of Zurich)

Meriem El Haitami (University Ibn Tofail, Kénitra)

► P65 Investigating Material and Food Culture in Global History

Venue: Weber

Chair: **Katrin Köster** (Leipzig University)

This panel brings together a widely situated ‘geographies of investigation’ into material and food culture, ranging from the Philippines, Japan, Brittany, New Spain (central and southern Mexico), and non-Russian borderlands along the Black and Caspian Seas. The central question in many of the papers is the procurement of certain materials which necessitate a degree of trans-cultural connectivity. Because of the very nature of these materials under scholarly investigation, we encounter an important question of methodology for the global historian about the access to sources. What is local and what is non-local – or to put it differently, is it an obvious ploy to distinguish the origins of these materials to make claims about global history? Who is procuring the material, who is processing it, and who is consuming it? What is the role of visual or material sources in these investigations? How problematic is it to use visual sources to represent material sources in cases of inaccessibility of the latter? What impacts the local customs of processing the material (whether edible or not) to evolve over time?

Papers:

Tamara Ann Tinner (Linnaeus University):

Material Culture Methods and the Multifaceted Archive: Challenging Eurocentric Perspectives through a Cross-analysis of Moro Silk Trousers

Ikuko Wada (Okayama University):

Long-Distance Trade of Tropical Rayskin for the Samurai Swords: Local Demands and the Dutch East India Company

Denis Le Guen (Angers University):

The eating habits of seafarers in Brittany at the beginning of the 18th century. Meeting between judicial archives and underwater archaeology

Franklin Martinez (Linnaeus University):

Cattle, meat and leather in the construction of New Spain, 1519–1550

Julia Malitska (Södertörn University):

Meatification as an imperial Situation: towards the conceptual understanding of the 'Meat Question' in the Late Russian Empire

Parallel Panels Slot IV Thursday 11.09.2025, 14:30–16:30

► P3b

Beyond the Atlantic. Critical Approaches to the Economic, Political and Cultural Entanglements between Europe, America and Asia in the first Colonial Expansion

Venue: M1050

The first part takes place in Slot III in M1050.

Convenor: **Markéta Krížová** (Charles University)

Chair: **Markéta Krížová** (Charles University)

Commentator: **Birgit Tremml-Werner** (Stockholm University)

The panel responds to the recent as well as long-term debates regarding the ambiguous, challenging concept of the “Atlantic,” cherished by historians as an analytic construct to make possible the analyses of the crucial developments of the early modern era, outside of the prism of nationalist historiographies, modern political borders and Eurocentric approach. The more so, because it seemed to embody the complex demographic, economic, social, cultural, and other entanglements among and within Europe, Africa and the Americas. Yet the Atlantic frame of reference had also become constraining.

There were refusals of the “exceptionalism” of the Atlantic, and calls for expanding the study of the first globalization beyond the Atlantic basin proper, to include not just the Asian continent, but the whole expanse of the Pacific and Indian Oceans; and also, to the “backwaters” of the colonial empires, reaching far into the interiors of Europe and other continents. Some authors manifested their dissatisfaction with what they consider to be forceful homogenization imposed by historical analyses upon a fundamentally diverse and fragmented

world. This led to the conceptualization of “Atlantics” in plural. In spite of these criticisms, however, the core assumption that brought the “Atlantic” into existence remain unchallenged –namely, that it is not possible to understand the principal historical events and processes of the 15th to the 20th centuries without paying attention to the transnational entanglements, the constant crossing of frontiers, the multilateral economic and cultural connections.

Starting from this premise, the contributors to the panel aim to re-evaluate assumptions that have marked the historical research of the first globalization (roughly, 16th to 18th century). In order to fulfil this objective, the papers should offer methodological instigations and reflect on possibilities for comparison rather than merely present case-studies. They should accentuate the multiple connections interlinking the various areas of colonial expansion of Europe with the equally numerous European regions drawn into the colonial interchange. The combination of approaches and themes would demonstrate the intensity of communication and mutual influencing that went across political as well as confessional borders and connected the fields of economy, politics, religion, culture and military expansion

Papers:

Manuel Perez-Garcia (Shanghai Jiao Tong University):

Global History and the Pacific Frontier: State Capacity and the “power paradox theory” in Qinq China and Imperial Spain

Angélica Morales Sarabia (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México):

Pearls on the Jesuit Road through Old California

Dondy Pepito Ramos (University of the Philippines Diliman/Australian Catholic University):

Memorializing Early Modern Maritime Empires: The Dutch East India Company, the Spanish Empire and the re-Imagination of European Foundations beyond the Atlantic World

P6

Global and Transregional Histories. Digitally Connected?

Venue: Weber

Convenors: **Antje Dietze** (Centre Marc Bloch),
Kathleen Schlütter (Centre Marc Bloch)

Chairs: **Antje Dietze** (Centre Marc Bloch),
Kathleen Schlütter (Centre Marc Bloch)

Commentator: **Antje Dietze**

Connections are a fundamental category in global and transregional history, but tracing historical processes across and beyond bounded spaces is a challenging task. The digital turn in the field seemed to come with the promise of making this task much easier. Digital archives and infrastructure provide historians with access to a much larger quantity of documents, which opens up new possibilities for finding and connecting sources from different world regions, uncovering patterns of interaction, and making results available. Researchers have also begun to use digital methods to process, analyze, and visualize data. These different dimensions of digitization multiply our access to and understanding of the connections that form the building blocks of our historiographical narratives. Although much progress has been made, we are now also in a phase of critical reflection on the benefits and pitfalls of digital approaches. Only a minority of historians use digital tools methodologically to analyze their sources; the language inequalities have only grown bigger, as have asymmetries in digitization. While computer scientists are establishing large-scale infrastructure and setting standards, their colleagues in the humanities and social sciences, and especially in transregional or global history, must pay attention that their needs are taken into account. In parallel, global history has been criticized for an overly positive, biased view of connections. They are indeed not a given but need in-depth methodological

reflection: about different forms of connectivity and their historical change, about the degrees of (dis)integration and (dis)connection, actors and structures that promote or hinder connectivity, etc. What impact do digital approaches have on these conceptual debates in the field? What kinds of connections can be uncovered using these methods and what remains out of focus? What impact does the process of data creation, handling, and analysis have on our understanding of connections, on research perspectives and outcomes? This panel aims to open a wider debate among historians regarding the implications of the digital turn on the historical understanding of connections. It receives funding from NFDI4Memory, one of the consortia that jointly manage the creation of a long-term and sustainable research data infrastructure in Germany.

Papers:

Gerben Zaagsma (Centre for Contemporary and Digital History, University of Luxembourg):

Tracing the History of Digital History as Global History

Mila Oiva (University of Turku):

Digital Gaps and Connections

Frédéric Madore (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient):

From Archives to Algorithms: Uncovering Transregional Islamic Connections through the Islam West Africa Collection (IWAC)

► P10 Historical Peace Research and Global History

Venue: K1040

Convenor: **Norbert Fabian** (Ruhr-Universität Bochum)

Chair: **Norbert Fabian** (Ruhr-Universität Bochum)

Peace has been an international and interdisciplinary field of research since the 1960s. The specific task of historical peace research is to analyze the diachronic dimensions of war and peace together with diplomatic and military history. Historians must search for the origins of wars and for responsibilities, they must describe the suffering of soldiers and civilians caused by wars and the consequences of wars. Historical peace research must also discuss counterfactually whether and what alternatives to war would have been possible, how wars could have been prevented and ended earlier. Questions of responsible and critical historical learning from past wars and from the commitment to treaties and peace remain relevant. In interdisciplinary cooperation with general peace research and the political and social sciences, historical peace research can thus contribute to diplomatic, gradual and non-violent solutions to current conflicts, wars and civil wars. Peace diplomacy is not only a task for politicians but must also include forms of citizen diplomacy by all people, non-governmental organizations, and peace movements. The two world wars of the 20th century and many other conflicts and wars were global events and had global consequences. Historical peace research should therefore be organized as a global history of war and peace and be thus part of and a central dimension of global history. Globally oriented historical peace research could also contribute in transdisciplinary approaches to implementing historicized global theories of war and peace combined with ethical and responsible aspects and discussions in global history.

Papers:

Lila Zeller (St Denis University of Reunion Island):

History as an instrument of peace? The international commitment of historians to peace in the interwar period

Norbert Fabian (Ruhr-University Bochum):

Fritz Fischer, Annika Mombauer, Christopher Clark and the Schlieffen Plan: The beginning of the First World War and new perspectives in the historical war guilt discussion

Sander van der Horst (Leiden University):

Beyond the Moral Violence of Nations: a Critical Historiography of Peace Activism in the Decolonizing World

► P17b **Commodity Frontiers and Transimperial Science (19th–21st centuries) (Double Panel) Part 2**

Venue: N2040

The first part takes place in Slot III in N2040.

Convenors: **Tomás Bartoletti** (ETH Zurich),
Samuël Coghe (Ghent University)

Chairs: **Samuël Coghe** (Ghent University)

Commentator: **Mikko Toivanen** (Freie Universität Berlin)

This panel explores the role sciences and scientists played in the emergence and expansion of commodity frontiers in the 19th to 21st century across the globe. In recent years, historians and social scientists have increasingly used and adapted Jason Moore's concept of 'commodity frontiers' to study dynamics and processes of global capitalism during the last 500 years. These scholars especially examine how, at the margins of an expanding world economy, land, labour and capital were reallocated to transform available natural resources into commodities for global markets. Yet, commodity production also deeply depended on scientific knowledge, not only of the plants, livestock or minerals that were to be commodified, but also of the environments and potential pests and diseases. Because of these challenges, commodity frontiers were sites of experimentation, adaptation and constant innovation. These were processes in which often very mobile agronomists, veterinary doctors, botanists, entomologists, geologists and other scientists played an eminent role, but that, more often than not, relied also on the expertise of peasants, indigenous people and other non-scientific experts. Crucial for the advancement in commodity and epistemic frontiers was, hence, the interplay between transimperial and local actors, between the transimperial circulation and formation of knowledge and local processes of negotiation and adaptation.

Building on the recent transimperial turn, this panel examines how the emergence and expansion of commodity enterprises across the globe relied on scientific ideas, practices and tools (such as drugs or chemicals), that were intrinsically shaped across and beyond empires, and renegotiated locally. Papers will, hence, not only focus on ‘successful’ transimperial scientific circulation, but also on how scientific ideas, practices and artefacts were adopted, adapted and/or resisted locally, at the frontiers, or even failed to circulate.

Papers:

Leida Fernández Prieto (National Spanish Research Council):

Plantation Pathologies: Negotiating the Glocal Boundaries of Tropical Sugar Agriculture Science

Moritz von Brescius (University of Bern):

The Mobile Plantation of Charduar: Local Connections, imperial Portfolios, and the Global Pathways of Assam Rubber

Nadin Heé (Leipzig University):

Meandering Oceanic Currents, Migrating Species, and Unending Fisheries Frontiers. Dealing with Uncertainty in the Transimperial Indo-Pacific



Wednesday Thursday Friday

IN DETAIL

► P18 (Post)colonial Norway. Interdisciplinary Studies on Norway's Entanglement with Colonialism and its Aftermath

Venue: M1083

Convenor: **Christa Wirth** (University of Agder)

Chair: **Bernhard Schär** (University of Lausanne)

This panel aims to introduce the work-in-progress anthology, “(Post)colonial Norway: Interdisciplinary Studies on Norway's Entanglement with Colonialism and its Aftermath.”

(Post)colonial Norway addresses the question of Norway's involvement in European and US colonialism while touching upon an “inner colonialism” against the Sámi people. The panel foregrounds Norway's complicity in colonialism starting from the period of Denmark-Norway, over the Union with Sweden, and into full sovereignty in 1905. Moreover, the panel addresses postcolonial continuities in Norwegian society in the 1950s and the more recent present.

The anthology provides examples of Norway's presence in various colonies from the Danish-Norwegian period through the height of imperialism in the 19th century and into the mid-20th century, where they continued to support colonial states such as the Belgian Congo. Despite decolonization efforts in Norway's relationships with those nations once colonized, the myth of Norwegian innocence regarding colonialism remains prevalent in the Norwegian public's consciousness and discourse.

The panellists will present how the anthology (Post)colonial Norway fits into the concepts of Nordic colonialism and “Colonialism from the Margins.” How is Norway comparable to or different from other Nordic states involved in colonialism, and how does it compare to other European states from the margins complicit in European colonialism? What is

specific to Norwegian historiography about colonial endeavours? The panelists will present these discussions and historiographies while contextualizing Norway in European history. We will also exemplify this colonial collaboration based on Norwegian subjects travelling and collaborating in trans-imperial networks. One case, among others, will be the University of Oslo scholar Thor Heyerdahl, removing human skulls in the Marquesas past the French colonial authority in the 20th century.

Papers:

Barbara Lüthi (Leipzig University):

Locating (post)Colonial Norway within European Historiography. A History of the Margins of Europe

Christa Wirth (University of Agder):

(Post)Colonial Norway. Interdisciplinary Studies on Norway's Entanglement with Colonialism and its Aftermath

Joesphine Munch Rasmussen (Arkivet Peace and Human Rights Center):

Scientific collection/romantic trophy. Thor Heyerdahl's theft of human remains in the Pacific



Wednesday **Thursday** Friday

IN DETAIL

▷ P26

Nordic Networks in Global History. Navigating Slavery, Diplomacy, and Power in Early Modern Africa and the Mediterranean

Venue: N2050

Convenor: **Joachim Östlund** (Lund University)

Chair: **Victor Wilson** (Uppsala University),
Magdalena Naum (Lund University)

This panel reconsiders the Nordic role in global history, particularly how political, legal, and visual tools were used to navigate slavery and diplomacy in the early modern world. Drawing on new perspectives from intellectual, legal, and diplomatic history, the panel explores early modern political relations, slavery, and visual representation in West Africa and North Africa. The first paper examines how recent developments in intellectual and legal history can be applied to understanding West African-European relations before the 19th century. It analyzes a 1789 treaty between the Danish and the ruler of Akuapem, often dismissed as mere rhetoric, and reinterprets it as a dynamic negotiation of political power and a recognition of African legal strategies. The second paper shifts focus to the Swedish consulate in Tangier (1787–1822), highlighting how consular reports provided Sweden with insights into Moroccan politics. It questions whether these reports reflected Swedish participation in the “civilizing mission” ideology associated with European colonialism. The third paper critically engages with visual depictions of slavery in West Africa, particularly a series of watercolors made by a Swedish painter in 1784. These images, depicting slave trading directly from ships, challenge traditional visual narratives and blend natural history with knowledge production, offering a different perspective on Nordic involvement in the global history of slavery. Lastly, the fourth paper discusses Moroccan efforts to reform slavery in the Mediterranean, particularly Sultan Sidi's 1777 proposals

to the Scandinavian monarchies. Though never enacted, these ground-breaking proposals rethought the rights of captives and slaves, underscoring how Moroccan legal perspectives shaped Mediterranean maritime laws.

Papers:

Martina Hjertman (University of Gothenburg):

Visualizing Slavery: New Perspectives on Early Modern West Africa in a Nordic and Global Context

Joachim Östlund (Lund University):

Sultan Sidis Attempt to Fight Slavery in the Early Modern Mediterranean

Mads Jensen (Lund University):

Taking treaties seriously: New intellectual, legal, and political perspectives on pre-colonial African-European political relations



Wednesday **Thursday** Friday

IN DETAIL

► P36

Boarding School Survivance. The Land, Indigenous Students, and Settler Colonialism in North America and Sápmi

Venue: M1053

Convenor: **Lindsay Elizabeth Doran** (University of Eastern Finland)

Chair: **Janne Lahti** (Linnaeus University)

With the recent uncovering of burial sites, Indigenous boarding schools have increasingly made headlines around the world. There is also a growing awareness of ways in which the schools' impact has affected Indigenous communities and their lived environments. While boarding schools tried to reprogram Indigenous lives, they aimed to change how Indigenous peoples understood, used, and valued land and all living things on it. Indigenous students were taught that land was property and commodity, and colonial education sought to naturalize the dominion of men over nature and other living beings, notions that went against Indigenous belief systems. Boarding schools, ecological destruction and change/loss of biodiversity, and Indigenous survivance connected in a myriad of ways. And it is these routes and entanglements that this panel seeks to examine, across North America and Sápmi. We examine the dynamic connections of boarding schools, Indigenous peoples, and the environment by stressing the perspectives of Indigenous survivance. Here, survivance connotes complex nodes of active culture work and thinking combining surviving with resisting, the revitalization of Indigenous communities, lifeways, and knowledge. Focusing on two distinctive, yet interrelated settler colonial terrains – Sápmi in northern Europe and North America – we propose that there are many parallels and connections, as well as differences in Sámi and Native American boarding school experiences; in its affective dimensions and connections with the land, impacts on community and colonial discourses. Examining both similarities and differences can be eye-opening and valuable

in understanding Indigenous survivance. The schools and their students operated within the intersections of Indigenous and colonial worlds, their emotional and material realities showcasing these convergences and tensions. Students adapted, resisted, connected with one another, and carved their own paths in times of limited choices.

Papers:

Lindsay Elizabeth Doran (University of Eastern Finland):

‘Pageantry and Showmanship’: Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School and the Rhetoric of Paternalism in Michigan Newspapers

Björn Norlin (Umeå University):

The Swedish Missionary Society and Sámi Boarding Schools, c. 1835–1920

Gunlög Fur (Linnaeus University):

Boarding school ambivalence – resisting and remembering Chilocco Indian school 1900–1980s

Rauni Äärelä-Vihriälä (University of Lapland); **Pigga Keskitalo** (University of Lapland):

Uncovering the Educational History of Finnish Sámi: A Comparative Study Across Borders and School Systems



Wednesday **Thursday** Friday

IN DETAIL

▷ P40

The Gender of Expertise in Postcolonial Africa and South Asia

Venue: K1073

Convenors: **Maria Framke** (University of Erfurt),
Rosalind Parr (Glasgow Caledonian University)

Chair: **Eleonor Marcussen** (Linnaeus University)

Commentator: **Corinna Unger** (European University Institute Florence)

This panel brings together African and South Asian histories of women’s expertise in the fields of development, social reform and academia. In the middle decades of the twentieth century, the evolution of technocratic colonial and international development regimes made the issue of ‘expertise’ a central feature of decolonising societies. Although recent historiography has explored this phenomenon from multiple angles, the role of women as crucial agents of expertise in this context is under-represented. By contrast, this panel will specifically foreground women and employ the lens of gender to understand their interventions. Exploring the gender of expertise in a number of postcolonial locations, the panel addresses the key themes of voluntariness, state-civil society relations, race and the dynamics of multi-directional knowledge exchange. These themes will be examined through a variety of frames that take in individual careers, national imperatives, and transnational connections. Without flattening out the variety of the postcolonial world, the panel seeks to draw out similarities between different geographical contexts from a global historical perspective. This approach will offer insights into the crucial importance of women’s ‘expertise’ for our understanding of questions of power, continuity and change during decolonisation. By exploring marginalised, geographically- and historically-situated histories of expertise, the panel also addresses the congress theme of ‘multivocality in global history’. Additionally, it

grapples with questions of authorship and resistance in development history and, in doing so, addresses the Congress theme of ‘challenges to modernity’.

Papers:

Iris Schroeder (University of Erfurt):

Gender, Voluntariness and social Scientists’ Expertise in Postcolonial Ghana

Claire Nicolas (University of Basel):

‘Women are Capable!’ Racialised and Gendered Expertise in Africa-Based YWCA Leadership Training Projects (1961–1971)

Maria Framke (University of Erfurt):

Women, Rural Development and the Question of Expertise in Postcolonial India: The Case of Dr Krishnabai Nimbkar

Rosalind Parr (Glasgow Caledonian University):

Clinic, nation, region, globe. Multi-scalar histories of birth control in and from early postcolonial South Asia



Wednesday **Thursday** Friday

IN DETAIL

► P42a The ‘Sick Man’ of the Global Turn. The Ottoman Empire in the Nineteenth Century Mediterranean

Venue: N1017

The second part takes place in Slot V in M1050.

Convenors: **Ada Lucia Ferraresi** (University of Seville),
Elati Pontikopoulou-Venieri (European University Institute, Florence)

Chair: **Ada Lucia Ferraresi** (University of Seville)

This panel wishes to contribute to a reassessment of the Ottoman Empire’s status in the global history turn, by revisiting its position in the broad Mediterranean space during the long nineteenth century. Despite global history’s multifaceted expansion over the past decade, the Ottoman Empire seems to be still caught up in the status of exceptionality, woven by a vast corpus of Ottoman historiography in dialogue with the ‘modernisation/ westernisation’ paradigms, the contributions offered by the comparative history of world empires, following mostly *longue durée* schemes of rise and decline, and the relative uneasiness to fit within postcolonial narratives. Drawing on recent contributions in Ottoman historiography reclaiming a broadly defined Ottoman imperial agency as expressed through internal policies of provincial rule, state administration reforms and foreign relations, this panel centres the focus on the nineteenth century Ottoman presence in the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean space, as a dynamic arena where power was constantly reformulated and re-constituted, offers an opportunity to re-conceptualise the relationship between Ottoman and global history, through the perspective of a multitude of state and non-state actors engaging on and in its waters. Following a perspective that sees the Mediterranean as a central node of global power relations allows us to grasp the ways in which the global trans-

formations of the nineteenth century – including the proliferation of communication and transportation networks, expert knowledge, commodification, colonialism, international law and the emergence of the international community – affected the Ottoman imperial agency's relations both with the populations of the Empire and with the formal and informal agents of other Mediterranean actors and were also, in turn, shaped by them. Through diverse case studies stretching from the 1850s to the turn of the century and based upon a vast array of archives, this panel explores this multivocal web of relations between state and non-state actors, human and non-human, in the realms of technological and scientific expertise, Ottoman international relations and the development of the Empire's communication and transportation networks. In so doing, the panel effectively contributes to a re-evaluation of the position of the Ottoman empire within the wider field of Global History.

Papers:

Darina Martykánová (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid):

A Polish Engineer as Agent of British Imperialism? Entangled histories of engineering and geopolitics in the late Ottoman Empire (1850s–1860s)

Elati Pontikopoulou Venieri (European University Institute (EUI), Florence):

Overlapping imperial spaces in the Eastern Mediterranean: the case of Crete's submarine telegraph connections (1850s–1900s)

Sven Mörsdorf: (European University Institute (EUI), Florence):

Between Oriental and Global Diplomacy: Following Habsburg Consuls from the Ottoman Balkans Across the World

► P46

An Entitlement to Improve. Linnaean Natural History and Colonial Travel c. 1730–1800

Venue: M1051

Convenor: **Linda Andersson Burnett** (Uppsala University)

Chair: **Linda Andersson Burnett** (Uppsala University)

Improvement or its absence was the central point of reference not only for understanding the natural world, but for humanity's capacity to know, control, and harness nature during the Eighteenth Century. These Enlightenment 'improvement' discussions have shaped our world in profound ways, not just in enhancing production or advancing knowledge. From rampant resource extraction and environmental transformation to the legacies of scientific racism and colonial dispossession, the history of Enlightenment is also inscribed onto how we see the world and others as resources for use. This panel addresses why and how Linnaean natural historians came to see humanity and the natural world through the lens of their own entitlement to improve both, in the years between 1730 and 1800. Our panel widens the focus on the colonial aspects of Linnaean natural history by emphasizing the collective and transnational enterprise of teaching and travel. We situate Linnaeus within a Swedish colonial 'model' of scientific travel that had global and colonial ramifications. Our case studies include intra-European colonial discussions in Sápmi; Adam Afzelius inventory of natural resources in Sierra Leone; how Linnaean ideas of improvement were applied by Scottish colonial travellers, and the application of Linnaean natural history in the first scientific society at Batavia (Jakarta). Our attention to the diverse "geographies of knowledge" (Livingstone 2003) through which ideas, specimens and artefacts circulated, enables a more capacious intellectual history that recognises the agency of a wider range of colonial interlocutors.

Papers:

Staffan Müller-Wille (University of Cambridge):

Improvement and the Economy of Nature

Maria Florutau (Uppsala University):

Improving Colonial Botany – Linnaean Taxonomy and Instructions in the Batavian Society

Linda Andersson Burnett (Uppsala University):

Linnaean Natural History and British Colonialism

Hanna Hodacs (Uppsala University):

Accounting for information – Adam Afzelius trade in information and specimen in Freetown 1794–1796

▷ P47

Swedish Atlantic. New Directions in Swedish Migration Histories

Venue: K1051

Convenors: **Lucia Hodgson** (Uppsala University),
Marie Bennedahl (Linnaeus University)
Chair: **Dag Blanck** (Uppsala University)

This multi-disciplinary panel foregrounds scholarship that troubles and expands the geographies, chronologies, methodologies, and ideologies of the traditional saga of Swedish emigration to the Midwestern United States in the second half of the nineteenth century. Inspired by the 2024 Oxford Bibliographies article, “The Swedish Atlantic World” by Gunlög Fur and the essay collection *Swedish-American Borderlands: New Histories of Transatlantic Relations*, edited by Dag Blanck & Adam Hjortén (U of Minnesota P 2021), the concept of the Swedish Atlantic enables a perspective on Swedish migration embedded in the Atlantic as a site of concurrent and entangled histories connecting Europe, the Americas, and Africa from first contact through the present. This perspective emphasizes the colonial logics and practices that contour migration, including transatlantic slavery, Indigenous dispossession, settler colonialism, and patriarchy. The papers in this panel draw heavily from archives to recount histories that have been relatively untold in part because of a general disconnection between Swedish migration studies and colonialism that this panel seeks to address.

Papers:

Jenny Ingridsdotter (Umeå University) and **Anne Gustavsson** (Umeå University):

Nordic migration and settlement in Latin America: Global gendered histories

Lucia Hodgson (Uppsala University):

New Sweden Texas: Swedish Settlers and Slavery in Nineteenth-Century Texas

Marie Bennedahl (Linnaeus University):

“I have regretted it many times” – Female Migrants in a Swedish-American Borderland

Ursula Lindqvist (Gustavus Adolphus College):

Truth-telling in a canonical Swedish migration epic

▷ **P51**

Decolonising Anti-Fascism. Intertwining the Histories of Colonialism, Racism, and Fascism

Venue: M1076

Convenor: **Kasper Braskén** (University of Helsinki)

Commentator: **Stephen Ashe** (Durham University)

This panel speaks to the congress theme “Global history and decoloniality” by exploring the ways in which anti-fascism has been decolonised during the 20th century. In the context of mid-20th century decolonisation processes and the formation of the postcolonial world, political concepts of European origin have by necessity been re-negotiated and re-conceptualised. What does decoloniality imply to the concept of anti-fascism, and how have demands of an undoing of the Western colonisers’ mindset affected the intellectual lineages of anti-fascism? In the first paper, Moshumee T. Dewoo (University of Helsinki) begins by demonstrating how “a global network of optimism” is formed against fascism by a dialogic process between the colonising world and the colonised. By discussing interventions by scholars and activists that transcend disparate geographies and historical boundaries, Dewoo argues that they form a singular call against fascism. George Bishi (University of the Free State in South Africa) contends in his paper that African nationalist groups in Zimbabwe’s liberation struggle employed anti-fascist and anti-Nazi rhetoric as a framework for re-examining the connections between colonialism, racism, and fascism in both colonial contexts and anti-colonial movements in Southern Africa. Shane Little (University of Helsinki) shows how black anti-fascist thought has helped shape how American and global fascism is understood and how it operates. The paper will widen our understanding of multiracial anti-fascism as it reconnects black anti-fascism with anarchism and anti-authoritarian tendencies in the US. Kasper Braskén (University of Helsinki) explores the

‘white’ left’s attempts to challenge the traditions of ‘white labourism’ in Britain, the USA and South Africa in the mid-20th century. The paper explores the internal dynamics within the international ‘white left’ and asks how it through political education tried to persuade white working class communities to take a critical stance on racism and resist the colonisers mindset. Put together, the papers in the panel explore the intellectual trajectories of decoloniality and anti-fascism that engages in a critical discussion on the intertwined histories of colonialism, racism and fascism.

Papers:

Moshumee T. Dewoo (University of Helsinki):

Decolonising Global History: Integrating the Global Network of Optimism
Against Fascism

Shane Little (University of Helsinki):

Black antifascism and anarchism/antiauthoritarianism in the United States,
1930–1950

George Bishi (University of the Free State):

African Nationalist Anti-Fascist Discourse in the Decolonisation of Rhodesia
(1957–1979)

Kasper Braskén (University of Helsinki):

The Winding Anti-Fascist Road: Exploring the Global Transformations of
‘White Labourism’ and ‘White Anti-Racism’ in the Mid Twentieth Century



Wednesday Thursday Friday

IN DETAIL

► P59

Redefining the Limits of Global History. GLOBALISE, the Dutch East India Company Archives and the Early Modern World (Roundtable)

Venue: M1088

Convenor: **Manjusha Kuruppath** (Huygens Institute)

14:30–15:10 Paper presentations

15:20–16:30 GLOBALISE Workshop

■ Paper Presentations

The archives of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) documents two centuries of Dutch-Asian history and encounter. This corpus has till date serviced the writing of a limited but gradually expanding repertoire of histories. Nevertheless, the makeup of the archive is such that these archives, despite their remarkable potential, have not been optimally exploited to write global histories. GLOBALISE, an infrastructural project is working to make this seventeenth- and eighteenth-century archive more accessible. By converting five million pages of handwritten text into machine readable script, it renders these archives searchable. The project also contextualizes entities such as persons and places mentioned in the archives thereby making the archival content comprehensible and accessible to wider, non-Dutch audiences.

In facilitating an unprecedented archival accessibility, the GLOBALISE project could redefine the nature of global histories that can be written using this corpus. Nonetheless, this endeavor also poses challenges. By critically assessing the project’s work thus far, this paper asks the following questions: What research possibilities does GLOBALISE throw open? What impact can it have on the writing of global histories? To what extent can global his-

tory writing be a global endeavor, and can plurivocality become the backbone of such initiatives? These questions will be foregrounded in concrete case-studies from migration history, and comparative histories of conquest that will utilize infrastructural components that the GLOBALISE project has developed thus far. Through these explorations, this paper will appraise the rapidly evolving global history landscape in the face of digitalization and changing research methodologies.

Participants:

Melinda Susanto (Huygens Institute)

Lodewijk Petram (Huygens Institute)

■ Workshop

Digital infrastructures are rapidly changing the way in which we research the past. What can it bode for the future of global history? This workshop will introduce currently available resources from GLOBALISE, a large-scale infrastructural project (2022–2026) based at the Huygens Institute, Amsterdam. This project integrates technological advancements in handwritten text recognition and natural language processing with meticulous historical contextualization to redefine how we could access the vast seventeenth- and eighteenth-century archives of Dutch East India Company (VOC). Scholars working on global history have much to gain from this increased accessibility to the VOC archives, which spans two centuries and covers a wide geographic range across maritime Asia and the Cape of Good Hope. The new infrastructure will render it easier to trace the movements of individuals, objects, and ideas across the Indian Ocean. It proposes to open up this rich archive to wider audiences, facilitating the writing of global, entangled, or comparative histories, and enabling explorations into underexplored themes. As the project is half-way home, this workshop will provide participants a first-look into the infrastructural components that

have taken form, and open up discussions on new ways in which global histories can be researched using digital methods. **Workshop Objectives and Target Audience:** This workshop will begin with a brief overview of the structure and content of the VOC archives, highlighting the value of the GLOBALISE corpus for historical research. Through hands-on activities and discussions, participants will familiarise themselves with the latest advancements in digitization, data annotation and archival accessibility. They will gain practical experience using various components of the GLOBALISE infrastructure such as the transcription viewer and contextual datasets. This workshop also aims to stimulate discussions regarding the impact of digital advancements on the future of global history. The workshop will be suitable for scholars from all fields of study who are interested in making use of digital tools and accessing the VOC archives. Knowledge of the Dutch language would be beneficial, but not a prerequisite to participate in this workshop. **Workshop Schedule** Introduction (10 minutes) Plotting Places (30 Minutes) In this hands-on activity, participants will annotate and geo-reference place names on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century VOC maps of regions in Asia and South Africa. This activity will introduce participants to historical data creation and processing and demonstrate how this data is presented in the infrastructure. Break 10 minutes Show Me What Is Possible (30 minutes) Participants may submit their own research questions to the organizers ahead of the workshop. Working in groups alongside the organizers, they will devise strategies to address selected questions using GLOBALISE resources. Reflections and concluding remarks (10 minutes).

If you want to participate in this workshop please register via

<https://forms.office.com/e/vgiePm8759>.

▷ P64 (Forced) Migration and the Agency of Individuals

Venue: M1052

Chair: **Katrin Köster** (Leipzig University)

This panel adopts a critical approach to the question of individual agency in global history. Individuals act as agents of change but can also be the ‘site’ of change themselves. In other words, they can be the embodiment of the ‘process’ of change. This panel presents four case studies from two distant parts of the world – Africa and Northeast Asia. Importantly, we think about how individual agency is practised through life story-telling and other manners of narrativization. What impact does collective narrativization do to the power of individual agency? As this panel presents a unique opportunity to think connectively about vastly contrasting and distant regions of the world, could we consider ‘geography’ as a source of influence on individual agency in mobility? If so, how do we do that? We contemplate the peculiarities and generalities of the (forced) migrant experiences, and consider the characteristics of what might be termed migrant geographies and their capacity for empowering or constraining the individual.

Papers:**Emma Lundin** (Malmö University):

Mobility and entanglements: re-establishing global connections through transnational lives

Hugo Ribeiro da Silva (University of Porto):

Global Africa beyond the history of Slavery

Floris van Swet (Northumbria University):

Korean Captives and Early Modern Japanese Domains: Beyond Export (and) Industry

Yasuko Hassall Kobayashi (Musashi University):

Global History of WWII Migration through a Non-western Lens: Comfort Women as Forced War Labour Migration

▷ P67 **Knowledge Production as a Colonial Strategy**

Venue: M1049

Chair: **Ute Rietdorf** (Leipzig University)

Michel Foucault has theorized and demonstrated how entangled power and knowledge are. Power structures shape the patterns of production of knowledge and regulate access to knowledge. Simultaneously, knowledge can either support or undermine existing power structures. This entanglement between power and knowledge is most evident in colonial relationships as the papers of this panel show. All four papers investigate how colonial/imperial powers used knowledge (production) and depictions of the indigenous “other” to justify and further nationalist, colonial, and imperial projects in a diverse range of geographical settings: Hui-Yi Yang showcases how prejudices against indigenous people and colonial ambitions influenced Dutch and Chinese depictions of the Sirayan architecture in today’s Taiwan; John Hennessey explores how Western and non-Western actors instrumentalized the concept of the Ainu’s “Aryanness” for their respective geopolitical agendas; Liao Zhang sheds light on how historical narratives on the Albazino border regions were shaped by Chinese and Soviet imperial ambitions as well as discourses on nationhood; Natalie Smith demonstrates that Swedish scholars’ and scientists’ research on the Sámi served as a justification for the integration of the Sápmi into the Swedish Empire. Despite their diverse contexts, all the papers highlight how knowledge of the indigenous other could serve as a strategy for developing a national consciousness and as a justification of imperial expansion.

Papers:

Hui-Yi Yang (Centre for Privacy Studies, University of Copenhagen & Royal Danish Academy):

Reclaiming Indigenous Voices in the Study of Siraya Ethnicity’s House: A Methodological Reflection on Colonial Bias

John Hennessey (Lund University):

Aryanism, Ainu, and Global Geopolitics

Liao Zhang (New York University Shanghai):

Constructing Albazino: A Comparative History of Narrating a Far Eastern Borderland Settlement

Natalie Smith (Swedish Defence University/Försvarshögskolan):

Inventing Emptiness. Science as Imperial Strategy in the Early-Modern Swedish Sápmi

▷ P82 **Decolonising the Global Archive**

Venue: K1046

Chair: **Roman Krawielicki** (Leipzig University)

This panel will address different ways and avenues to decolonize colonial and imperial archives. Such archives have largely been produced by the colonizers and formed the basis for traditional colonial and imperial historiography. Postcolonial and other critical studies have rightly challenged the colonial narratives by emphasizing the voices and actions of the colonized. Research in the colonial archives has been able to uncover previously unpublished or unused archival material that will be discussed in the four presentations. The first presentation introduces the open access database Historical Treaties of Southeast Asia and demonstrates the need for a close comparison between published and unpublished treaties in the languages of colonized and subjugated polities. The second and third presentations decolonize the narratives of the Dutch East India Company by integrating local and non-Dutch sources from Ceylon, Malabar and Java. The fourth paper discusses ‘cover-ups’ and archival silences in British and Japanese late colonial/imperial archives, the removal of sensitive records across Asia and the recovering of previously believed non-existent documents.

Papers:**Stefan Eklöf Amirell** (Linnaeus University):

Decolonising the Global History of International Law: The Historical Treaties of Southeast Asia Database

Lija Mary Kambakkaran Joseph (Universiteit Leiden):

Critical Readings of Colonial Sources. Decolonizing Dutch Narratives in Malabar and Ceylon within Global Histories

Satrio Dwicahyou (University of Leiden/Universitas Gadjah Mada):

“The Prince Forgives, the VOC Does Not”: Multiple Perspectives on Political Violence in the Late 17th-Century Javanese Wars from Dutch Records and Javanese Chronicles

Parallel Panels Slot V Friday, 12.09.2025, 08:30–10:30**► P5 Decolonizing Global History – View from Eastern Europe (Roundtable)****Venue:** N2050**Convenor:** Yulia Gradska (Södertörn University)**Chair:** Yulia Gradska (Södertörn University)

The roundtable is aimed to discuss the place of Eastern European history in global historical research. The participants of the roundtable approach the region's place in the global history from a broad range of perspectives – from production and circulation of knowledge, women's intellectual history, transnational history of science, global socialist activism in the context of building the global civil society and dietary reform to the gendered aspects of the Cold War. Moreover, the roundtable invites to discuss the role of knowledge on Eastern Europe in the current situation of the insecurity brought by the Russian war against Ukraine. Marta Grzechnik discusses challenges and opportunities for studying history of a (Central) Eastern European country such as Poland in the postcolonial framework with examples of Poland's colonial past. Such a study, on the one hand, requires challenging national self-perception, but on the other can deepen our understanding of Poland's position globally and in Europe. Julia Malitska discusses dietary modernization, as well as the recalibration of human-animal relations, in the late Romanov empire in the context of global developments of the time. Mikuláš Pešta focuses on the socialist-oriented international organizations, their anti-colonial activism and their role in the construction of the global civil society. Two participants will discuss gender aspects of the history of

Eastern Europe from a global perspective. Yuliya Yurchuk shares her findings concerning the decolonization of women's intellectual history by focusing on the women's contacts in the Baltic Sea region at the end of the 19th and beginning of 20th century. Finally, Yulia Gradska's presentation is dedicated to the Cold War history of women's internationalism. In particular, she will be looking at East-South encounters at the peripheries of the Cold War. All participants will also address the issue of the effects of bringing histories of Eastern Europe to the core of global history research and teaching.

Participants:**Julia Malitska** (Södertörn University):

Between the local and the global. Dietary reform and the late Romanov empire

Yulia Yurchuk (Södertörn University):

Centering Women in the intellectual history of the Baltic Sea Region

Yulia Gradska (Södertörn University):

The Cold War history of women's internationalism. The 'Eastern Bloc' and Cold War peripheries in the history of Global Cold War

Mikuláš Pešta (Charles University):

The socialist-oriented international organizations and their role in the construction of the global civil society

Marta Grzechnik (University of Gdańsk):

Challenges and opportunities for studying Poland in the postcolonial framework

▷ P9 **East-Central European Emigrants in Interwar Latin America**

Venue: K1073

Convenor: **Bálint Varga** (University of Graz)Chair: **Barbara Lüthi** (Leipzig University)

This panel examines the historical and sociopolitical dynamics of emigrant colonial projects, diaspora communities, and migration policies within East-Central European contexts during the interwar period. Drawing on the influence of the Habsburg Empire and its successor states, including Poland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, the panel delves into the intricate relationships between emigrant colonial enthusiasts, migration policy makers, and diaspora communities, shedding light on their shared experiences, challenges, and lasting legacies. The papers included in this panel focus on the legacies of emigrant colonial visions within the Austrian and Polish successor states, the discourse and settlement patterns of Hungarian, Czech, and German migrants in South America, particularly in Brazil and Argentina, and the migration policies and diaspora programs of Yugoslavia during a period of post-World War I transformations. Through a comparative lens, the panel not only explores the transnational influences that shaped emigrant colonialism and migration patterns but also critically analyzes the enduring impact of these historical processes on the socio-political landscapes of both the Central and Eastern European countries and the receiving regions in South America and Mexico. Collectively, these papers provide insights into the complexities of emigrant colonial projects, diaspora communities, and migration policies, offering a nuanced understanding of the interconnected histories and sociopolitical legacies that characterized the interwar period in Central and Eastern Europe and its transnational ramifications.

Papers:**Bálint Varga** (University of Graz):

Recovering Great Hungary in the Jungle of Brazil: Hungarian Settlers and Utopias in Brazil and Argentina in the 1920s and 1930s

Ben Van Zee (European University Institute):

Creating Empires after Empire. The Habsburg Roots of the Interwar Polish and Austrian Emigrant Colonial Projects in South America

Miha Zobec (ZRC SAZU and University of Primorska):

Interwar Yugoslavia and the Issue of Emigrant Return in the Context of De-Globalization

Markéta Křížová (Charles University):

Czech and German 'colony' in Puebla and Tlaxcala textile industry in the first half of the 20th century

▷ **P20a** **Beyond the “Savage Slot”. Examining Colonial Blind Spots in Global Prehistories (Double Panel) Part 1**

Venue: M1076

The second part takes place in Slot VI in M1076.

Convenor: **Liv Nilsson Stutz** (Linnaeus University):

Chair: **Peter Jordan** (Lund University)

This double panel critically examines the writing of global prehistories and its implications. Prehistory encompasses the human past before written documentation. Studied through archaeology, prehistory began to shape later modern versions of origin stories for “civilization,” “culture,” “society,” and “humanity” in the 19th Century. Established in a context of increasingly globally entangled European colonial domination, later 19th Century accounts as diverse as those of Engels and Tylor had an explicit teleological character. Still today, tropes and narratives about the journey from the prehistoric primitive to a civilized or improved humanity are reproduced in contemporary media, teaching and even research on hunter-gatherers. This panel critically examines this teleological stance, its impact on origins thinking and cultural evolution frameworks, and the implicitness with which these templates have persisted in our epistemologies. We explore how the teleological stance may be critiqued and prehistory re-understood. We consider not only engagement with broader publics in media and through museums and school programs, but also our role and responsibilities as co-creators of narratives about prehistory—and especially, about prehistoric hunter-gatherers—in a postcolonial (but, ironically also an increasingly nationalist) world. The overarching focus will be the potentials and forms for decolonizing prehistory, emphasizing the opportunity for discussing stakes and aims of decolonizing work across this field. Paper presentations will address theoretical and interdisciplinary methodological critiques

of persisting teleological framing of topics as diverse as the origins of money, the origins of leisure, boundaries between prehistory and history, and the relationships between narratives of cultural evolution and internal as well as external colonization in later modern nation-state formation. The double-panel will highlight ethical concerns surrounding whose prehistories are told, and by whom. Here, we aim to explore how research and engagement in public discourse can have an impact, not only on unlearning the teleological stance, but also on dismantling what Michel-Rolph Trouillot described as “The Savage Slot,” which influential narratives continue to force onto hunter-gatherer people and cultures, prehistoric as well as living.

Papers:

Paulina Blaesild (Gothenburg University):

Ecological ethics in the not-only-human humanities. Unsettling intra- to post-colonial heritages in hunting-gathering: environmental research through the case of wetland archaeology

Mikael Fauvelle (Lund University):

Decolonizing Hunter-Gatherer Economics

Markus Fjellström (Lund University):

Colonial Narratives and Sámi Identity: Reframing Medieval Power Dynamics and Trade Networks in Fennoscandia

Daniel Groß (Museum Lolland Falster):

Constructed identifications: how the bipartition of the Danish Stone Age forms narratives of the past and present

▷ P24 **Welfare, Fundraising, Child Slavery, and Decolonisation.
New Approaches to Mission and Transimperial Histories**

Venue: Weber

Convenors: **Amal Shahid** (University of Lausanne),
Bernhard Schär (University of Lausanne)
Chair: **Felicity Jensz** (University of Münster)

This panel provides insight into new approaches to transimperial histories through the inclusion of European Christian mission societies' archives. Given their global networks, Mission Societies have become a popular topic among Global Historians and Historians of Empires in recent years, moving away from mainstream Eurocentric histories of religion, culture and modernity to a focus on bottom-up socio-economic interaction in the colonies. Yet, important conceptual and thematic gaps have remained. Most mission histories follow an intra-imperial approach, examining mission societies within the limit of one particular empire. However, mission societies maintained networks across imperial boundaries or were active in regions outside their own nation's colonial territories. This panel brings forth case studies that contribute to a renewed understanding of Christian mission societies through a transimperial approach. The papers examine a range of topics that delve into the economic and political involvement of missionaries. These include how mission societies engaged in fundraising activities to finance their European and converted employees' growing operations in the mission field, how they attempted to provide welfare for their converts in the colonies, the way mission societies played an ambivalent role in the 'liberation' of enslaved children in Africa by forcefully displacing them into European 'care', and finally, the transformatory role of missions in the era of decolonisation. Notably, the majority of the papers rely on a combination of European and non-European language

sources and archives. The panel thus highlights fresh perspectives in mission studies that are opening up new avenues in global and transimperial histories.

Papers:

Amal Shahid (University of Lausanne):

The Basel Mission and Welfarism in South India, c. 1840–1920

Bernhard Schär (University of Lausanne):

Connecting France to British Imperialism in Southern Africa: The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, ca. 1822–1870

Giacomo Ghedini (Sorbonne Université):

The displacement of African Children to Europe by the 'Opera per il riscatto delle fanciulle more': Missions between Empires in the second half of the 19th Century

Katharina Stornig (University of Giessen):

Reconfiguring Mission after the Second World War: The Rhenish and the Bethel Mission between West Germany, Namibia and Tanzania

▷ P27a **Continuities in Forced Migration in Europe and Asia, 1900–1955 (Double Panel) – Part 1: The Legacy of an Empire. Refugee Agency and Post-Imperial Displacement in Central Europe**

Venue: M1049

The second part takes place in Slot in M 1049.

Convenor: **Kerstin von Lingen** (University of Vienna)

Chair: **Michal Frankl** (Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe [GWZO])

Commentator: **Michal Frankl** (Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe [GWZO])

The late 1940s and 1950s brought the construction of resettlement regimes on a global scale. Earlier scholarship on displacement and resettlement has treated post-war experiences in Europe (the aftermath of the Holocaust) and in Asia (the aftermath of Japan's surrender) as separate domains. This double panel uses a different approach showing the interconnections between the European and the Asian spheres, their *longue durée* implications, and the trajectories of migrants moving on to Australia and the Americas. This double panel examines the fluidity and complexity of identity – tested, formed, and dissolved by forced migration – through the lens of displacement after conflicts in Europe and Asia. Questions relating to end of empire, forced migration, humanitarian responses, and migrant communities' strategies play a crucial role.

Panel 1: The Legacy of an Empire: Refugee Agency and Post-Imperial Displacement in Central Europe

Towards the end of his collection of anecdotes about Jewish life in former Habsburgia, Friedrich Torberg reflects on Jewish refugees of Nazism, a fate he experienced personally. He emphasises the global resilience of their networks and relationships. But more importantly, Torberg effectively draws a direct line between the breakup of the Habsburg Empire and the predicament of Jewish refugees like him, thereby highlighting an important dimension of the refugees of Nazism, World War II, and their aftermath. Since the end of World War I, the fragile and exclusive Central European nation-state order could only be created and maintained by continually forcing entire populations to flee and go into exile. At the same time, the legacy of the former Habsburg Empire remained evident in these refugees' actions, practices, networks, desires and expectations. This legacy decisively shaped their refugee experience and points towards the persisting influence of the multinational cultures.

This panel emphasises the necessity to engage with these post-empire continuities and path dependencies in order to fully understand the global displacement and refugeeedom of Central Europeans during and after World War II in a comprehensive manner. The panel's papers aim to bridge the often-observed structure-agency divide in migration history by focusing on different actors, structures, and their intersections. The analytical scope of the papers lies between macro- and microperspectives on refugees from the former Habsburg Empire and the causes, courses and outcomes of their global migration trajectories. The papers highlight the still evident “mental maps” as a form of cognitive framework and how refugeeedom of Central European refugees was profoundly shaped by the region's multinational past.

Papers:**Pauli Aro** (Vienna U):

“Among fellow countrymen,” Reinventing Global Banat Swabianness after Empire,
1900–1960

Mátyás Mervay (NYU):

‘How the Habsburg Empire Survived in Shanghai: The Making of the Central European
Jewish Refugee Relief in Semi-Colonial China’

Konstantin Schischka (Vienna U):

‘From Empire to Nation-States: Displacement across Shifting Borders, Liminal Belong-
ing, and Perceptual Continuities

▷ P30a

Nordic Colonialism in the Lesser Antilles. New Research Frontiers (Double Panel) Part 1

Venue: M1088*The second part takes place in Slot VI in M1088.***Convenor:** **Victor Wilson** (Åbo Akademi University)**Chair:** **Gunvor Simonsen** (University of Copenhagen)

Nordic Colonialism in the Lesser Antilles: New Research Frontiers Interest in the history of Swedish and Danish colonialism in the Caribbean has waxed and waned during the 20th century, resulting in a less than straightforward picture of the Nordic colonial past in the region. Ongoing historical research in Nordic universities are shifting the emphasis away from the national historiography of European colonizers to instead build knowledge more centred around the enslaved and the free Afro-Caribbean population. By focusing on local conditions and the experiences of marginalized people, questions regarding demography, family relations and gender, as well as a more critical view of the colonial state, has shone a light on previously ignored aspects of Scandinavian Caribbean society. Current projects are operating from the vantage-point of what transpired in inter-island relations rather than within national boundaries, advancing the view that Nordic colonial societies cannot be well understood from single-nation historical narratives. What instead emerges is a connected world of slavery and freedom, made possible during the last decade through collaboration in research methodologies and digitalised archival solutions.

Papers:**Felicia Fricke** (University of Copenhagen):

Interisland Inheritances in St. Eustatius and St. Barths, 1796–1828

Gabriëlle La Croix (The University of Copenhagen):

Maintaining the Danish West Indies: The Influence of Dutch Merchant and Planter Families on Danish St. Croix during the Eighteenth century

Victor Wilson (Åbo Akademi University):

Diplomacy and the suppression of the Swedish Slave Trade, 1813–1830

▷ P41

Indigenous Peoples, Anti-Colonialism and International Allies**Venue: M1053**Convenor: **Jonathan Crossen** (UiT The Arctic University of Norway)Chair: **Otso Kortekangas** (Åbo Akademi)Commentator: **Otso Kortekangas** (Åbo Akademi)

This panel will focus on late twentieth-century history and the complex relationships between Indigenous political leaders and intellectuals, Indigenous and non-Indigenous international organizations, and the broader context of anti-colonial thought and activism. During this time period, a loose coalition of community leaders, activists, and academics has advocated not only for better treatment of Indigenous peoples at the local and national level, but also for global recognition of Indigenous peoples' rights, including the right to self-determination. Presenters will discuss how this movement has transcended state borders, united a wide range of actors, and employed a diversity of strategies and tactics to achieve its goals. Papers will offer a critical examination of non-Indigenous attempts to support the movement as well as Indigenous peoples' incorporation of the concepts of anti-colonialism and transnational cooperation to advance their cause. This panel will weave together papers around the themes of Indigenous perspectives, global history and decoloniality, and Nordic colonialism. The panel features scholars at different career stages, and with varied nationalities and institutional affiliations. (Tromsø) will present on the decline of the first global Indigenous NGO, the World Council of Indigenous Peoples. Reetta Humalajoki (Turku) will examine the work of a Finnish Indigenous-solidarity organization and its relationships with various elements of Finnish society. Johan Kihlert (Uppsala) will examine Sámi anti-colonial thought in the broader context of global and Indigenous anti-colonialism. Katri Somby (Tromsø/Sámi Parliament of Norway) will explore the

relationship between Sámi efforts to develop their diplomatic professionalism, in relation to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous international organizations.

Papers:

Johan Kihlert (Department for History of Science and Ideas, Uppsala University):

Chasing away the colonial ghost: Sámi anti-colonial thought as a part of a global post-colonial intellectual tradition in the 1970's and 1980's

Jonathan Crossen (UiT the Arctic University of Norway): Collapse or Transition:

The Decline of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples

Katri Somby (Sami Parliament of Norway): The development of diplomatic

professionalism of the early Indigenous movement

Reetta Humalajoki (University of Turku): "Established at the Request of the Indians":

Finnish Solidarity with Native American and Sami Rights in the 1970s and 1980s

▷ P42b

The 'Sick Man' of the Global Turn. The Ottoman Empire in the Nineteenth Century Mediterranean Panel 1

Venue: M1050

The first part takes place in Slot IV in N1017.

Convenor: **Ada Lucia Ferraresi** (University of Seville),
Elati Pontikopoulou-Venieri (European University Institute,
Florence)

Chair: **Ada Lucia Ferraresi** (University of Seville)

This panel contributes to a reassessment of the Ottoman Empire's status in the global history turn, by revisiting its position in the broad Mediterranean space during the long nineteenth century. Despite global history's multifaceted expansion over the past decade, the Ottoman Empire seems to be still caught up in the status of exceptionality, woven by a vast corpus of Ottoman historiography in dialogue with the 'modernisation/ westernisation' paradigms, the contributions offered by the comparative history of world empires, following mostly longue durée schemes of rise and decline, and the relative uneasiness to fit within postcolonial narratives. Drawing on recent contributions in Ottoman historiography reclaiming a broadly defined Ottoman imperial agency as expressed through internal policies of provincial rule, state administration reforms and foreign relations, this panel centres the focus on the nineteenth century Ottoman presence in the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean space, as a dynamic arena where power was constantly reformulated and re-constituted, offers an opportunity to re-conceptualise the relationship between Ottoman and global history, through the perspective of a multitude of state and non-state actors engaging on and in its waters. Following a perspective that sees the Mediterranean as a central node of global power relations allows us to grasp the ways in which the global trans-

formations of the nineteenth century – including the proliferation of communication and transportation networks, expert knowledge, commodification, colonialism, international law and the emergence of the international community – affected the Ottoman imperial agency's relations both with the populations of the Empire and with the formal and informal agents of other Mediterranean actors and were also, in turn, shaped by them. Through diverse case studies stretching from the 1850s to the turn of the century and based upon a vast array of archives, this panel explores this multivocal web of relations between state and non-state actors, human and non-human, in the realms of technological and scientific expertise, Ottoman international relations and the development of the Empire's communication and transportation networks. In so doing, the panel effectively contributes to a re-evaluation of the position of the Ottoman empire within the wider field of Global History.

Papers:

Meriç Tanik (Columbia University):

Reclaiming Scientific Agency: The Bakteriyoijane-i Şahane and Imperial Power in the Mediterranean

Sumeyye Kocaman (Oxford University):

The Ottoman State as a Mediterranean State?: Overland connections around the Modern Mediterranean

Ada Lucia Ferraresi (University of Seville):

Sovereignty Entangled: The Libyan Submarine Telegraph as a Repository of Colonial Entanglements

► P44a

Critical Asian Avenues in Global Diplomatic History, c. 1600–1900 (Double Panel) Part 1

Venue: K1046

The second part takes place in Slot VI in K1046.

Convenor: **Birgit Tremml-Werner** (Stockholm University)

Chair: **Guido van Meersbergen** (University of Warwick)

The history of diplomacy is conventionally written as a story centered on Europe. The Westphalian system, the rise of the modern nation state, and the dissemination of a European legal theory and concepts such as sovereignty and borders have been considered to be key for the emergence of the modern international order and diplomatic relations more broadly. More recently a plethora of scholarship has demonstrated that many of these concepts were shaped by the encounter of different political traditions and oftentimes recast and creatively applied in other parts of the world (Belmessous 2012; Talbot 2017; Benton and Ford 2018). Yet there continues to exist a lack of studies which systematically integrate alternative diplomatic practices from other world regions into global diplomacy. This panel focuses on Asian inter-polity relations and negotiation patterns in the period between the late sixteenth and nineteenth century and brings scholarship on early modern and modern hegemonic foreign relations into conversation. Introducing concrete examples of diplomatic agency of a multitude of actors and diplomatic spaces in India, Banten, Sulawesi, Taiwan, and Japan, the panelists will explore a variety of diplomatic actors, concepts, and practices including gift-giving, patronage, commercial and military alliances, dynastic and community relations, and imperial institutions in search for comparisons and connections. Juxtaposing the norms and mechanisms of foreign relations, the panel has two concrete aims: 1) to complicate and complement

the conceptual frameworks for interpreting diplomatic agency and 2) to challenge existing periodizations in global history.

Papers:

Gonzalo San Emeterio Cabañes (Autonomous University of Madrid [Spain]):

Redefining Relationships: Spanish Missionaries in the Face of Japanese Colonialism in 19th Century Taiwan

Chisa Mizobuchi (University of Tokyo):

Elephants as diplomatic gifts between the Nawabs of Bengal and the Dutch East India Company

Mathias Istrup Karlsmose (Stockholm University):

Transnational Diplomacy – The Danish East India Company and the Chinese Community in Banten, 1670–1682

► P48a The Small State-Civil Society Nexus in the Cold War Africa and the Middle East. Between Action and Inaction (Double Panel) Part 1

Venue: K1051

The second part takes place in Slot VI in K1051.

Convenor: **Susan Lindholm** (Stockholm University)

Chair: **Susan Lindholm** (Stockholm University)

The humanitarian and internationalist profile of the Nordics is well-documented and has recently attracted growing scholarly interest. A similar trend is evident in the study of smaller state socialist countries of the Soviet bloc, whose developmental activities in the Global South have increasingly become the focus of academic inquiry. These engagements have been interpreted in both moral and strategic terms: as expressions of socialist solidarity and internationalist duty, as well as pragmatic adaptations by small, export-oriented societies seeking relevance in a rapidly decolonizing world.

In the Nordic context, close coordination between state and civil society has been viewed as a critical factor in shaping the scope and effectiveness of international engagement. However, post-colonial conflict situations present a more complex picture. In several cases, Nordic governments, faced with geopolitical sensitivities or domestic constraints, adopted a cautious stance, refrained from action, or sought to limit civil society involvement abroad. Nordic humanitarian engagement has also frequently sparked domestic debates about its goals, methods, and broader political consequences, raising important questions about the conditions necessary for effective coordination between state and civil society. In parallel, Czechoslovakia and other small socialist states faced competition from Western countries, including the Nordics, as they pursued similar strategies, such as technical assistance, educa-

tional exchanges, and infrastructure projects, under the banner of socialist solidarity in the Global South. At the same time, they had to navigate their own ideological, economic, and diplomatic constraints.

Drawing on diverse empirical materials and historical case studies, ranging from Cold War diplomacy to Biafra and Palestine in the 1960s, the collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire in Africa in the 1970s, and contemporary humanitarian cases, this panel brings together six papers exploring how the humanitarian and development engagements of European small states have been tested. The emerging public history of the humanitarian aspect of the global turn in the Nordics is critically attuned to the tensions between overarching international commitments and specific instances of (in)action. At the same time, the panel foregrounds comparisons with state socialist Czechoslovakia, thereby enriching our understanding of how different small European states navigated frictions in their relationships with the Global South during the Cold War.

Papers:

Susan Lindholm (Stockholm University):

The Finnish government and the Biafra crisis

Carl Marklund (Södertörn University & University of Jyväskylä):

The Swedish Government and Civil Society Aid to Biafra – The Foreign Office
Perspective

Norbert Götz (Södertörn University) and **Martin Johansson** (Södertörn University):

The Swedish Government and Civil Society Aid to Biafra – The Foreign Office
Perspective

▷ P55a Global Perspectives on the War of Russia against Ukraine (Double Panel) – Part 1: Contested Pasts and Claims to Justice

Venue: K1040

The second part takes place in Slot VI in M1052.

Convenors: **Katja Castryck-Naumann** (GWZO Leipzig),
Dennis Dierks (Leipzig University),
Stefan Rohdewald (Leipzig University)

The aim of this double panel is to understand divergent assessments of the Russian war on Ukraine from the perspective of global history. Focusing on intellectual and journalistic accounts of the war, the papers examine the extent to which perceptions of the war confirm, reactivate, modify, or challenge and change transregional ties and solidarities as well as notions of global order that predate the war itself. At the same time, they ask how the interpretation of global interdependencies influences the assessment of the war and vice versa. The first panel, entitled ‘Contested Pasts and Claims to justice’, will present case studies on Ukraine, the post-Yugoslav region, and perceptions of international law and the UN in terms of justice and peace. This will be followed by a roundtable on ‘Competing Ideas of Decoloniality’, which will discuss interpretations of the war inspired by decolonial approaches, as formulated in Ukraine and the so-called Global South. The empirical findings presented and discussed in the double panel were collected as part of the project ‘Rethinking the Global in Times of War on Ukraine. Interventions from around the World’, conducted at EEGA Leipzig.

Papers:

Dennis Dierks (Leipzig University):

(Anti-)Imperialism, Geopolitics, and Religious Solidarities: Perceptions of the war against Ukraine in the Former Yugoslavia

Stefan Rohdewald (Leipzig University):

Ukraine: Fighting for Existential Survival in a War of Annihilation

Katja Castryck-Naumann (GWZO Leipzig):

The War against Ukraine: Expectations and Responses from International Organisations

▷ P63 Labour and Industry in a Globalized world

Venue: N2040

Chair: **Ute Rietdorf** (Leipzig University)

This panel is dedicated to a global history “from below,” that is, it focuses on the role of the working classes in diverse geographical contexts and their entanglements in nationalist, imperial, decolonial and global projects. In doing so, the papers shed light on diverse patterns of inequality and the curtailing of rights, but also of emancipation and development. They show how developments in the organization of production and industry in one geographical context could trigger developments in a different geographical context. By tracing the production cycles of raw material and the impact of technology on supply chains these papers, furthermore, highlight the material dimension of globalization and transnational entanglements.

Papers:

Dhiraj Nite (Ambedkar University Delhi):

Skill Development and Welfare Gains: Scope and substance of human capital in western India, 1770s–1900

Jule Ulbricht (Freie Universität Berlin):

The ‘Logistics Revolution’: Labor, Cybernetics, Trade in the 1980s

▷ **P70 The Transnational Reach of Indigenous Knowledge**

Venue: M1083

Chair: **Corinna Unger** (European University Institute Florence)

This panel brings together papers that study indigenous forms of knowledge in transnational and interdisciplinary perspective. The notion of indigenous knowledge has been discussed for many decades by now by scholars from anthropology, cultural studies, law, sociology, and history. The field of global history in particular has seen a steadily growing interest in the role of indigenous knowledge in imperial, colonial, and postcolonial power dynamics. Given the ongoing discussion about the shortcomings and the future of global history, engaging with the methodological challenges and opportunities of the concept of indigenous knowledge from a variety of places and moments in time presents an important opportunity. The panel features both conceptual papers and historical case studies, reaching from political debates about indigenous medicinal practices in the late Soviet Union to the ways in which indigenous Yorùbá music and the philosophy it mirrors connects the local to the global.

Papers:**Pavel Vasilyev** (HSE University):

The Mumie Controversy: Indigenous Medicine, Competing Epistemologies, and Consuming Publics in the Late Soviet Union

Oluwatosin Ibitoye (Kwara State University):

Musiking Oral History: The Yorùbá Ọmọlúàbí Philosophy in a Glocal Context

▷ **P73 New Perspectives on Teaching World History**

Venue: M1051

Chair: **tbc**

This panel addresses the implementation of a decentralised school curriculum in history, analysing current practices and suggesting ways forward to develop a truly global historical perspective in school history teaching. With a focus on contrasting international case studies, the five papers question whether the need to confront Eurocentric narratives may turn against decentralisation itself.

Tomas Larsen Høisæter and Lene Ferstad-Løland both address the implementation of the Norwegian school curriculum for history teaching brought forward in 2020, analysing whether contradictions might take place in its practical application as it challenges Eurocentric narratives by simultaneously reproducing narratives of alterity. Lorenzo Schiavetta compares international case studies to suggest a prolonged multi-cultural immersion to provide a global and multi-vocal historical understanding. From a post-colonial environmental history perspective, Christoffer Åhlman and Otso Kortekangas provide a critical analysis of the narratives surrounding the opposing views in school textbooks which portray Nordic forests as “renewable” in contrast to forests in the Global South as “unsustainable” – where Nordic companies for wood exploitation also operate. Eivind Heldaas Seland discusses ancient history as part of global history in the curriculum.

Papers:

Tomas Larsen Høisæter (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences):

A New Piece in an Old Puzzle? The Presentation of Zheng He in a Norwegian Textbook

Lene Ferstad-Løland (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences):

Perspectives on the past in the Norwegian curriculum – with a lens on the historical and geographical otherness, such as global history

Lorenzo Schiavetta (Nanjing Foreign Language School): Beyond the Fishbowl:

The Imperative of Prolonged Travel and Global Immersion for World History Educators

Christoffer Åhlman (School of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, Örebro

University, Sweden) and **Otso Korekangas** (Åbo Akademi University):

Notions of “(un)sustainable” and “renewal” forests and forestry in the Nordics and in the Global South. A history of education study.

Eivind Heldaas Seland (University of Bergen):

Globalising the ancient world in tertiary education

▷ P75

Scales and Scopes in Global History

Venue: N1017

Chair: **Roman Krawielicki** (Leipzig University)

This panel will address three different scalar approaches to global history, namely global micro history, world-systems theory and the Anthropocene. Two presentations use world-systems theory as a starting point for their analysis. The third presentation uses a macro scalar perspective and suggests that the Anthropocene as a new epoch in the history of Earth will demand a new universal history.

Papers:

Omer Awass (American Islamic College):

The Global Power Field (GPF): Mapping the Dynamics of the Modern World-System and its Penetration in the Middle East c. 1850-Today

Fall Aziz (Uqam):

World System the homeomorphic debunk

André Krebber (Leipzig University):

The Anthropocene as a New Universal History?

Ernst van der Wal (University of Stellenbosch):

Scale and Strategies of Subversion in (South) African Visual Culture

Thulasizwe Simpson (University of Pretoria):

A Global History from the South

Parallel Panels Slot VI Friday, 12.09.2025, 11:00–13:00**P4** **Peripheral Voices. Women, Migration, War and State Building in the Twentieth Century Asia Pacific****Venue:** Weber**Convenor:** Febe Pamonag (Western Illinois University)**Chair:** Febe Pamonag (Western Illinois University)

This session will engage with the theme of multivocality in global history. Fang He critically engages bilingual sources to scrutinize the knowledge and archival creation processes behind U.S. immigration officials' preference for Chinese women with bound feet during the era of Chinese and broader Asian exclusion. She demonstrates how knowledge about migrant bodies was circulated, reshaped, and institutionalized in a trans-Pacific context and beyond. Febe Pamonag analyzes memoirs and diaries of Allied civilian women and girls, who were interned at the Santo Tomás Internment Camp in the Philippines during World War II, for what the source materials can tell us about how women and girls dealt with the food situation in Santo Tomás, and what their responses to food shortages reveal about the role that gender played in camp life. Food insecurity in times of war and its impact on women have been major issues throughout the global history of women. Sharon Caringal assesses the contributions of Mindanao-based women to the women's movement in the Philippines between 1970 and the present. Equipped with empowerment and resilience, women played crucial roles in peacebuilding and governance in the war-stricken area of Southern Philippines. She explores the impact of Western colonialism on women and delves into the efforts of this marginalized group to forge new paths of opportunities and

ways of living. Collectively, these papers highlight the voices of underrepresented groups in global histories thus bringing attention to the perspectives of marginalized voices in areas such as migration, war, and state-building. The three panelists will participate in person and present their papers in English.

Papers:**Febe Pamonag** (Western Illinois University):

Gender, Female Internees, and Food Shortages at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp in Manila, Philippines

Fang He (Southwest University):

Reading Female Bodies Across the Grain: Knowledge Contestations in Two US Immigration Investigations During Chinese Exclusion

Sharon Caringal (University of the Philippines):

Advocacy, Engagement, and Peace-Weaving: The Empowerment of Filipino Women in Southern Philippines during Significant Historical Transitions

▷ **P20b** **Beyond the “Savage Slot”. Examining Colonial Blind Spots in Global Prehistories (Double Panel) Part 2**

Venue: M1076

The first part takes place in Slot V in M1076.

Convenor: **Liv Nilsson Stutz** (Linnaeus University)

Chair: **Peter Jordan** (Lund University)

This double panel critically examines the writing of global prehistories and its implications. Prehistory encompasses the human past before written documentation. Studied through archaeology, prehistory began to shape later modern versions of origin stories for “civilization,” “culture,” “society,” and “humanity” in the 19th Century. Established in a context of increasingly globally entangled European colonial domination, later 19th Century accounts as diverse as those of Engels and Tylor had an explicit teleological character. Still today, tropes and narratives about the journey from the prehistoric primitive to a civilized or improved humanity are reproduced in contemporary media, teaching and even research on hunter-gatherers. This panel critically examines this teleological stance, its impact on origins thinking and cultural evolution frameworks, and the implicitness with which these templates have persisted in our epistemologies. We explore how the teleological stance may be critiqued and prehistory re-understood. We consider not only engagement with broader publics in media and through museums and school programs, but also our role and responsibilities as co-creators of narratives about prehistory – and especially, about prehistoric hunter-gatherers – in a postcolonial (but, ironically also an increasingly nationalist) world. The overarching focus will be the potentials and forms for decolonizing prehistory, emphasizing the opportunity for discussing stakes and aims of decolonizing work across this field. Paper presentations will address theoretical and interdisciplinary methodological critiques

of persisting teleological framing of topics as diverse as the origins of money, the origins of leisure, boundaries between prehistory and history, and the relationships between narratives of cultural evolution and internal as well as external colonization in later modern nation-state formation. The double-panel will highlight ethical concerns surrounding whose prehistories are told, and by whom. Here, we aim to explore how research and engagement in public discourse can have an impact, not only on unlearning the teleological stance, but also on dismantling what Michel-Rolph Trouillot described as “The Savage Slot,” which influential narratives continue to force onto hunter-gatherer people and cultures, prehistoric as well as living.

Papers:

Peter Jordan (Lund University):

Exploring Hidden Histories and Indigenous Voices: ‘Primitivism’ meets the ‘Noble Savage’ in Archaeology, Anthropology and Contemporary Society.

Liv Nilsson Stutz (Linnaeus University):

Moving archaeological theory beyond the savage slot. A critical discussion about the use of ethnography in European prehistoric archaeology.

Astrid Nyland (Archaeological Museum, Stavanger University):

Finding homes – a museum exhibition of the Stone Age with stories of Others and Us.

Aaron Stutz (Bohusläns Museum):

A Critique of Leisure Narratives: Rethinking Work, Play, and Progress from a Prehistoric Perspective

▷ **P27b** **Continuities in Forced Migration in Europe and Asia, 1900–1955 (Double Panel) – Part 2: Managing and Experiencing Asian Displacement**

Venue: M1049

The first part takes place in Slot V in M1049

Convenor: **Kerstin von Lingen** (University of Vienna)

Chair: **Raphaella Bollwein** (University of Vienna)

Commentator: **Kerstin von Lingen** (University of Vienna)

The late 1940s and 1950s brought the construction of resettlement regimes on a global scale. Earlier scholarship on displacement and resettlement has treated post-war experiences in Europe (the aftermath of the Holocaust) and in Asia (the aftermath of Japan's surrender) as separate domains. This double panel uses a different approach showing the interconnections between the European and the Asian spheres, their *longue durée* implications, and the trajectories of migrants moving on to Australia and the Americas. This double panel examines the fluidity and complexity of identity – tested, formed, and dissolved by forced migration – through the lens of displacement after conflicts in Europe and Asia. Questions relating to end of empire, forced migration, humanitarian responses, and migrant communities' strategies play a crucial role

Panel 2: Managing and experiencing Asian displacement

While historians have illustrated how wars and revolutions in early to mid-twentieth-century Asia shaped today's political borders and national memories, still much has been left out. The papers of this panel contribute to a recent scholarly trend which brings refugees to the centre of history. Rejecting a Euro-centric approach, the papers seek to understand

the fluidity and complexity of identity – tested, formed, and dissolved by forced migration – through the lens of Asian displacement. The cases examined by the panelists – the refugee crisis following the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and its long aftermath, and overseas Chinese and Portuguese residents displaced by the Pacific War of 1941 from British Asia – are marginalised, overlooked, or even excluded from national/imperial histories, but these cases allow us to rethink the challenges as well as opportunities brought by forced migration. While Vivian Kong, Lena Christoph, and Jiayi Tao's papers focus on the agency of refugees in negotiation with international organisations, government agencies, and other refugee groups, Rachel Lin and Tao's work further draws our attention to Chinese official responses to refugee crises, in this way to highlight non-Western actors in forming humanitarian responses. Moreover, all the papers of this panel intentionally situate the cases within a *longue durée* perspective of Asian displacement since the 1910s. Forced migration was not a new phenomenon in WWII Asia; earlier humanitarian practices and migration patterns left imprints in later decades of war and revolution. All in all, this panel uses Asian cases to stress that there is much more we can learn by transcending national histories.

Papers:

Lena Christoph (University of Vienna):

Crafting Identities in Exile. Russian Displaced Persons Navigating Resettlement in Post-WWII Asia

Vivian Kong (University of Bristol):

Britishness at the Test of War: Hong Kong Refugees in WWII China

Yuexin Rachel Lin:

"Repaying Hatred with Kindness": The Sino-Russian Refugee Crisis, 1916–1922

Jiayi Tao:

Aliens "at Home": Overseas Chinese Refugees in South China, 1942–1947

▷ P28 **Transnational Religious Anti-Colonialism in Asia (and Beyond)**

Venue: M1083

Convenor: **Michael Philipp Brunner** (University of Münster)Chair: **Michael Philipp Brunner** (University of Münster)

In recent years, research on internationalism in general and internationalist anti-colonialism in particular has grown considerably. A number of studies have identified a multitude of transnational anti-colonialist organisations and networks that frequently intersected with pacifist, feminist, or socialist movements during the first half of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, the role of religion as a factor in transnational anti-colonialism has, thus far, rarely been considered. This is somewhat surprising, given that the role of religious groups, organisations, and ideologies in anti-colonial and independence movements has been duly acknowledged in many national contexts. Focusing on Asia and its transnational and transregional entanglements in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries, this panel considers the role of religious (and interreligious) actors and groups as “communities of opinion” (Viaene/Greene 2012), that is, as part of a multivocal discourse on anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism. Religious and interreligious organisations, networks, and affinities furnished the ideologies and infrastructure that enabled forms of intellectual and political of resistance to colonialism beyond national (or imperial) borders, which were a crucial part to late-colonial processes of political, cultural, and intellectual decolonisation. The individual papers of the panel address various cases of (inter)religious exchange between countries such as India, Japan, China, the Philippines, the USA, and Egypt, and analyse the complex flow of ideas and people developing diverse forms of resistance to imperialism and alternative visions of modernity.

Papers:**Jeffrey Rosario** (Loma Linda University):

Religious Radicals Against US Imperialism in Asia, 1898–1902

Mattias Gori Olesen (Aarhus University):

Spiritual Bonds. Easternist Anti-Colonialism and (Inter)religious Connectivity in Early Twentieth-Century Egypt

Chinami Oka (University of Oxford):

Lost in War, Found Across Borders: Japan's Defeated Samurai and the Transnational Reimagining of Civilisations through the Multi-Gendered God, 1860s–1920s

Sophie-Jung Kim (University of Vienna):

Transnational Religious Anticolonialism and Its Legacies: An Indo-US History

▷ P30b **Nordic Colonialism in the Lesser Antilles.
New Research Frontiers (Double Panel) Part 2**

Venue: M1088

The first part takes place in Slot V in M1088.

Convenor: **Victor Wilson** (Åbo Akademi University)
Chair: **Gunvor Simonsen** (University of Copenhagen)

Nordic Colonialism in the Lesser Antilles: New Research Frontiers Interest in the history of Swedish and Danish colonialism in the Caribbean has waxed and waned during the 20th century, resulting in a less than straightforward picture of the Nordic colonial past in the region. Ongoing historical research in Nordic universities are shifting the emphasis away from the national historiography of European colonizers to instead build knowledge more centred around the enslaved and the free Afro-Caribbean population. By focusing on local conditions and the experiences of marginalized people, questions regarding demography, family relations and gender, as well as a more critical view of the colonial state, has shone a light on previously ignored aspects of Scandinavian Caribbean society. Current projects are operating from the vantage-point of what transpired in inter-island relations rather than within national boundaries, advancing the view that Nordic colonial societies cannot be well understood from single-nation historical narratives. What instead emerges is a connected world of slavery and freedom, made possible during the last decade through collaboration in research methodologies and digitalised archival solutions.

Papers:

Hannah Katharina Hjorth (Copenhagen University, Centre for Privacy Studies):
Private disputes in public spaces: free people of color in the police court records of St. Barthélemy and St. Thomas 1780–1800
Ale Pålsson (Uppsala University):
Transimperial governance in St Barthélemy in 1800
Annika Raapke Öberg (Uppsala University):
Illegitimacy and Parrainage in the church records of Saint-Barthélemy, 1785–1822

▷ P43 **Towards an Environmental History of International Organisations, 1945–2000**

Venue: M1051

Convenors: **Corinna Unger** (European University Institute Florence),
Amalia Ribi Forclaz (Graduate Institute Geneva)

Chairs: **Corinna Unger** (European University Institute Florence),
Amalia Ribi Forclaz (Graduate Institute Geneva)

The proposed panel focuses on international organizations as political bodies in which new approaches to conceptualizing the environment emerged in the decades following the Second World War. By offering insight into a range of organizations that dealt with a variety of topics, all of which touched upon environmental problems, the panel brings the fields of environmental, international, and global history into productive conversation with each other.

Glenda Sluga's paper takes a number of case studies of the 'UN Environmental Program' and 'UN Economic Commission for the Far East' to examine how they engaged environmental policy in the context of the dominant developmental paradigm that became the *raison d'être* of the UN across the first three decades of the post-war era.

The paper by Amalia Ribi Forclaz and Corinna Unger studies discussions about environmental risks associated with chemicalized agriculture that took place in three UN specialized agencies: the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Taking into account the political, social and economic contexts in which these UN agencies operated at the time, the paper analyzes scientific expertise on risks over a period of three decades, from the 1940s to the 1970s.

Richard Schweizer's paper focuses on Greenpeace's external communication practice between the mid-1980s and the early 2000s, illustrating the non-governmental organization's anthropocentric policy approach. The analysis reveals how Greenpeace emphasized a direct correlation between environmental protection and human well-being. In this way, the NGO contributed indirectly to increasing civil society demands for environmental human rights as a result of heightened global awareness.

With its focus on the emergence of a global environmental consciousness and its emphasis on international organizations' archives, the panel contributes to ENIUGH's themes "Global environmental history" and "Expanding the global archive". Its aim is to overcome the nation-centered narratives that dominate historiography in this field so far, and to contribute to the writing of critical global histories that challenge the notion of a linear postwar development toward global governance.

Papers:

Glenda Sluga (EUI Florence):

Planetary histories of the UN (1945–1975) and what they might look like
Amalia Ribi Forclaz (IHEID Geneva), **Corinna Unger** (European University Institute Florence):

Debates about the regulation of the use of synthetic pesticides in ILO, WHO, and FAO, 1940s to 1970s

Richard Schweizer (IHEID Geneva):

Ecosystem health is human health: The impact of Greenpeace campaigns on public awareness

▷ **P44b Critical Asian Avenues in Global Diplomatic History,
c. 1600–1900 (Double Panel) Part 2**

Venue: K1046

The first part takes place in Slot V in K1046.

Convenor: **Birgit Tremml-Werner** (Stockholm University)

Chair: **Guido van Meersbergen** (University of Warwick)

The history of diplomacy is conventionally written as a story centered on Europe. The Westphalian system, the rise of the modern nation state, and the dissemination of a European legal theory and concepts such as sovereignty and borders have been considered to be key for the emergence of the modern international order and diplomatic relations more broadly. More recently a plethora of scholarship has demonstrated that many of these concepts were shaped by the encounter of different political traditions and oftentimes recast and creatively applied in other parts of the world (Belmessous 2012; Talbot 2017; Benton and Ford 2018). Yet there continues to exist a lack of studies which systematically integrate alternative diplomatic practices from other world regions into global diplomacy. This panel focuses on Asian inter-polity relations and negotiation patterns in the period between the late sixteenth and nineteenth century and brings scholarship on early modern and modern hegemonic foreign relations into conversation. Introducing concrete examples of diplomatic agency of a multitude of actors and diplomatic spaces in India, Banten, Sulawesi, Taiwan, and Japan, the panelists will explore a variety of diplomatic actors, concepts, and practices including gift-giving, patronage, commercial and military alliances, dynastic and community relations, and imperial institutions in search for comparisons and connections. Juxtaposing the norms and mechanisms of foreign relations, the panel has

two concrete aims: 1) to complicate and complement the conceptual frameworks for interpreting diplomatic agency and 2) to challenge existing periodizations in global history.

Papers:

Ubaldo Iaccarino (University of Naples L'Orientale):

The Role of Taiwan in the Early Modern Hispano-Japanese Relations (1591–1624)

Birgit Tremml-Werner (Stockholm University/ Linnaeus University):

The Gift of Friendship: Revisiting Siau-Manila diplomatic relations, c. 1580–1690

Andrés Pérez Riobó (Doshisha University):

Missionaries' adaptation to new natural environments: the case of Japan

▷ P48b **The Small State-Civil Society Nexus in the Cold War Africa and the Middle East. Between Action and Inaction (Double Panel) Part 2**

Venue: K1051

The first part takes place in Slot V in room K1051.

Convenor: **Susan Lindholm** (Stockholm University)

Chair: **Susan Lindholm** (Stockholm University)

The humanitarian and internationalist profile of the Nordics is well-documented and has recently attracted growing scholarly interest. A similar trend is evident in the study of smaller state socialist countries of the Soviet bloc, whose developmental activities in the Global South have increasingly become the focus of academic inquiry. These engagements have been interpreted in both moral and strategic terms: as expressions of socialist solidarity and internationalist duty, as well as pragmatic adaptations by small, export-oriented societies seeking relevance in a rapidly decolonizing world.

In the Nordic context, close coordination between state and civil society has been viewed as a critical factor in shaping the scope and effectiveness of international engagement. However, post-colonial conflict situations present a more complex picture. In several cases, Nordic governments, faced with geopolitical sensitivities or domestic constraints, adopted a cautious stance, refrained from action, or sought to limit civil society involvement abroad. Nordic humanitarian engagement has also frequently sparked domestic debates about its goals, methods, and broader political consequences, raising important questions about the conditions necessary for effective coordination between state and civil society. In parallel, Czechoslovakia and other small socialist states faced competition from Western countries, including the Nordics, as they pursued similar strategies, such as technical assistance, educational exchanges, and infrastructure projects, under the banner of socialist solidarity in the

Global South. At the same time, they had to navigate their own ideological, economic, and diplomatic constraints.

Drawing on diverse empirical materials and historical case studies, ranging from Cold War diplomacy to Biafra and Palestine in the 1960s, the collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire in Africa in the 1970s, and contemporary humanitarian cases, this panel brings together six papers exploring how the humanitarian and development engagements of European small states have been tested. The emerging public history of the humanitarian aspect of the global turn in the Nordics is critically attuned to the tensions between overarching international commitments and specific instances of (in)action. At the same time, the panel foregrounds comparisons with state socialist Czechoslovakia, thereby enriching our understanding of how different small European states navigated frictions in their relationships with the Global South during the Cold War.

Papers:

Lisa Strömbom (Lund University):

Frictional Humanitarian Homebuilding: An Analytical Framework

Maria Småberg (Lund University):

Frictional Humanitarian Homebuilding: Swedish Aid to Palestinians following the 1967 War

Barbora Menclová (Charles University):

Challenging Western Modernization? Czechoslovak Experts in Independent Lusophone Africa

▷ **P55b** **Global Perspectives on the War of Russia against Ukraine (Double Panel) – Part 2: Roundtable: Competing Ideas of Decoloniality**

Venue: K1040

The first part takes place in Slot V in K1040.

Convenors: Katja Castryck-Naumann (GWZO Leipzig),
Dennis Dierks (Leipzig University),
Stefan Rohdewald (Leipzig University)

Moderators: Stefan Rohdewald (Leipzig University) and
Dennis Dierks (GWZO Leipzig)

The aim of this double panel is to understand divergent assessments of the Russian war on Ukraine from the perspective of global history. Focusing on intellectual and journalistic accounts of the war, the papers examine the extent to which perceptions of the war confirm, reactivate, modify, or challenge and change transregional ties and solidarities as well as notions of global order that predate the war itself. At the same time, they ask how the interpretation of global interdependencies influences the assessment of the war and vice versa. The first panel, entitled 'Contested Pasts and Claims to justice', will pre-sent case studies on Ukraine, the post-Yugoslav region, and perceptions of international law and the UN in terms of justice and peace. This will be followed by a roundtable on 'Competing Ideas of Decoloniality', which will discuss interpretations of the war inspired by decolonial approaches, as formulated in Ukraine and the so-called Global South. The empirical findings presented and discussed in the double panel were collected as part of the project 'Rethinking the Global in Times of War on Ukraine. Interventions from around the World', conducted at EEGA Leipzig.

Participants:

Julia C. Schneider (Hamburg University)

Franziska Davis (University of Munich)

Andreas Umland (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Stockholm Centre for Eastern European Studies [SCEEUS], Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

▷ P77 **Marginal Voices in Global History**

Venue: N1017

Chair: **Barbara Lüthi** (Leipzig University)

The panel focuses on minority histories and often marginalized voices and how these can be integrated into the broader picture of a non-Eurocentric global history as well as raising critical questions about the ways in which historiography itself may be a site of both inclusion and exclusion. By paying attention to various actors – reaching from Dalits in India, Muslims in the pre-modern Western Mediterranean, refugees during the 1947 partition of India to Hui Muslims in China – the papers ask about the interconnectedness of different voices over time and space, but also question the dangers of the glorifications of regional civilizations and pasts, of nationalist reifications, and the tension between subaltern collective memory versus nation-state remembrance. How are marginalized voices finding entry into global history vis-à-vis a reappearance of nationalist and autochthonous narratives? What are the means of making marginal voices heard? And what are the methodological and pedagogical challenges of integrating these histories into the broader discourse of global history?

Papers:**Amit Kumar** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi):

Rewriting Global Histories: Eurocentrism, Nationalism and the Marginalized Voices of Dalits

Mònica Colominas (Aparicio University of Groningen):

Minority Voices in Global History. Muslims in the Pre-Modern Western Mediterranean (11th–17th centuries)

Chandini Jaswal (Panjab University):

Memories of 1947: Ordinary Voices, Extraordinary Stories

Shuangxia Wu (Brown University):

Linear History, Nested Memory: The Layers of a Six-Page Article

Marcia Schenk (Potsdam University) and **Gerawork Teferra Gizaw** (Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya):

Worlds Together, Worlds Apart: Rethinking co-creation of global histories from academic and refugee camp perspectives

▷ **P84** **Contact Zones and Borderlands**

Venue: M1050

Chair: **Kenneth Nyberg**

This panel rethinks imperial geographies through the concepts of contact zones and borderlands, exploring how infrastructure, commerce, and governance intersected across spaces conventionally viewed as peripheral. Drawing on Mary Louise Pratt's foundational concept of contact zones as asymmetrical sites of cultural encounter, the first paper (Bhatawadekar) investigates the Indian Mail Route between England and India, using visual sources and Brian Larkin's theory of infrastructure to uncover how imperial logistcs facilitated transculturation and redefined center-periphery relations. The second paper (Rosi) explores the Anglo-Dutch maritime frontier in Southeast Asia, revealing how trade networks between Penang and Sumatra persisted despite colonial reordering, and emphasizing the agency of Chinese commercial actors. The third paper (Kumar) focuses on the borderlands between British-controlled northeastern India and Bhutan, analyzing how the category of the 'intermediary' reveals layered governance practices and the role of local actors in managing resource-rich territories. Together, the papers foreground contact, circulation, and negotiation as key dynamics of global empire, while proposing new methodological approaches to borderlands, infrastructure, and subaltern agency within global history frameworks.

Papers:**Shraddha Bhatawadekar** (Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf):

Revisiting the Multi-layered Networks of Infrastructure: Indian Mail Route as a Contact Zone

Bianca Rosi (University of Florence):

Penang's trade between British Malaya and Dutch Sumatra (1869s–1891)

Brinda Kumar (Linnaeus University):

Intermediaries and Empire: Merchants, Translators and Migrants in the Indo-Bhutan Borderlands (c. 1865 – 1945)

Parallel Panels Slot VII Friday, 12.09.2025, 14:30–16:30**▷ P19 Borderlands and Empires. Rethinking Peripheral Spaces through Historical Borderlands Perspectives****Venue:** M1076**Convenor:** Patrick van der Geest (Lund University)**Chair:** Patrick van der Geest (Lund University),
Lisa Hellman (Lund University)

The concept of “periphery” often defines areas on the margins of empires, but it is time to reassess these spaces by engaging with state-of-the-art borderlands scholarship in Scandinavia. This panel will explore how various regions—including Northern Scandinavia and mainland Southeast Asia—interacted with and responded to imperial and state influences from the early modern period through the nineteenth century. Rather than viewing these regions solely as passive recipients of external power, this panel emphasizes the active role of borderlands as sites of negotiation, autonomy, and cultural exchange.

Borderlands are seen here as dynamic, multifaceted spaces where diverse groups intersect, often at the edges of state and imperial influence. While conventional scholarship has focused on their eventual absorption into larger state or imperial frameworks, this panel foregrounds the varied and sometimes resistant responses to these pressures. Attempts to exert control—whether through governance, economic strategies, or religious conversion—were frequently constrained by distinctive local contexts and conditions. These challenges of governance reveal much about the complex social structures in these regions, where plural legal

regimes, migration patterns, and economic systems fostered unique configurations of power and identity.

This panel seeks to reframe discussions of borderlands beyond a simple peripheral status, situating them instead as crucial spaces that fostered diverse forms of interaction and resistance. By incorporating case studies across different geographies and time periods, we will explore how a borderlands perspective continues to offer new insights into the ways these regions facilitated processes of inclusion and exclusion, integration and differentiation. Ultimately, by examining the comparative histories of Scandinavian and other peripheral regions, the panel illuminates the enduring impact of initial and long-term interactions and forms of resistance on the political, social, and cultural landscapes into the modern era.

Papers:**Kasper Kepsu** (Åbo Akademi University):

Mobility and state control in Sweden’s eastern borderlands in the 17th century

Anna Knutsson (Uppsala University & University of Cambridge):

Seasons, agency and autonomy: illegal trade in North Atlantic peripheries during the American War of Independence

Gunnel Cederlöf (Centre for Concurrences in Colonial and Postcolonial Studies, Linnaeus University, Sweden):

Armed and Bureaucratic Violence in the Formation of British Governance in Southeast Asian Borderlands

Emil Gunnlaugsson (Lund University):

Trading on the margins: A borderlands perspective on Finnmark and Danish North Atlantic commercial empire, ca 1760–1770?

▷ **P35** **Forced Migrants and Vulnerable Groups.
Global Connected Histories of Displacement**

Venue: N1017

Convenor: **Philipp Strobl** (Institute of Contemporary History,
University of Vienna)
Chair: **Kerstin von Lingen** (University of Vienna)
Commentators: **Kerstin von Lingen** (University of Vienna)

Migration is considered one of the most pressing challenges in Europe in the 21st century. In the wake of mass migration to Europe in recent years, practices, and policies of “integrating” newcomers have been high on European political agendas. Confronted with the seemingly “unprecedented” events of the 2015/2016 “refugee crisis,” and most recently, millions fleeing the war in Ukraine, the continent’s long history of forced-migration and displacement is apparently often ignored. The end of the Second World War has produced the largest wave of displacement in Europe’s history so far. Despite the wealth of historic experiences, we still seem to know little about the long-time cultural and social impacts of past migrations. Many pressing questions remain unanswered. Especially when it comes to understanding past dealings with vulnerable groups of forced-migrants.

In this panel, we analyse the history of specific groups of forced migrants from Europe between the 1930s and the 1950s. This period that has frequently been described as “age of displacement” witnessed the establishment and negotiation of new and – in fact – global migration regimes, as we argue. The panel papers analyse different aspects of vulnerability and different groups of vulnerable people over a period of two decades and in a wide geographical context. They range from unaccompanied minors in wartime Australia, American support schemes for Austrian former enemy aliens, the contributions of women’s organizations

to the rehabilitation of displaced female academics and displaced single mothers, to elderly Jewish Holocaust survivors with disabilities and chronic health problems, who were resettled throughout Europe.

Papers:

Philipp Strobl (Institute of Contemporary History, University of Vienna):
Unaccompanied Minors as Forced-Migrants in Wartime Australia (1939–1945)

Marina Perez de Arcos (University of Oxford):

CAREing for the enemy: American Humanitarian Aid to Postwar Austria

Franziska Lamp-Miechowiecki (University of Vienna):

Displaced Female Academics and Unmarried Mothers: The Involvement of Women’s Organizations in Supporting Female Displaced Persons in Postwar Europe

Raphaela Bollwein (University of Vienna):

Displacement, Loss, and Care: Biographical Dimensions of Welfare Work with Unaccompanied Children in Postwar Austria

Fredrik Petersson (Åbo Akademi University/Södertörn University):

The Possibility of Control Over Foreigners: Postwar Encounters of Refugees and Swedish Asylum Politics

▷ **P38** **Globalising Southeast Asian Cultures and Identities
Beyond the West**

Venue: M1083

Convenor: Maarten Manse (Linnaeus University)

Chair: Bernard Keo (Geneva Graduate Institute)

Commentator: Tom Hoogervorst (KITVL)

Southeast Asia has long been recognized as a pivotal nexus for the circulation of goods, people, and ideas since the development of ancient trade routes to the advent of a truly global economy during the early modern period. However, much of extant scholarship tends to emphasize the role of external forces such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam in the cultural sphere alongside European colonialism in relation to political and economic developments, in shaping the region's socio-political and cultural landscapes. The actors that brought these forces to bear on the region are often credited with introducing cultural scripts, religious norms, political ideas and practices, and economic networks into Southeast Asia, foregrounding a narrative of external imposition and integration. Yet, insufficient attention has been paid to the reverse: how Southeast Asian ideas, cultures, and identities have been exported globally, independent of foreign/Western mediation or foreign influence.

This panel seeks to interrogate how distinctly Southeast Asian cultural, political, and intellectual frameworks—some indigenous to the region, others formed out of a particular synthesis of ideas—have circulated beyond their regional confines, influencing the wider world on their own terms. We aim to explore the transnational flows of Southeast Asian ideas and identities, critically examining how these have been processed, adapted, and integrated into global discourses, not as imports shaped by colonial or postcolonial European knowledge

structures, but as distinct, self-sustained contributions to global cultural and political modernity. By shifting the focus from external to internal agency, this panel seeks to illuminate Southeast Asia's often overlooked role as a producer, rather than merely a recipient, of global knowledge and influence.

Papers:

Mikko Toivanen (Free University of Berlin):

Noise as counternarrative: sounding southeast Asian histories from within

Preedee Hongsaton (Linnaeus University):

Europe Provincialised: The Siamese Diplomats in Europe and the Making of the Siamese State during the late 19th Century

Queenie Lin (Leiden University):

To Whom It May Concern: Creating Chinese Styles for Portuguese Churches in Monsoon Asia

Muhammad Louie Buana (Leiden University):

Travelling Adat: Local Adaptations of South Sulawesi Customary Law Practices in Malaysia and Australia

▷ **P39 Life on Board. Microhistories of Maritime Mobility**

Venue: M1088

Convenor: **Malin Gregersen** (Linnaeus University)
 Chair: **Martin Dusing** (University of Zurich)
 Commentator: **Birgit Tremml-Werner** (Stockholm University)

Ships have played a key role in connecting the colonial world in the early modern and modern periods, facilitating the movement and interaction of people, animals and objects across great geographical distances. People travelled across the oceans for many different reasons: for work or leisure, by force or choice, as migrants or as temporary movement. Cramped or, at best, very compact conditions on board meant that physical and social proximity characterized this mobile space. As a consequence, ships were microcosms of social and cultural encounters: spaces where different and sometimes competing social practices and material cultures came into view and necessitated negotiation. This panel examines how studying relations and entanglements of individual actors on board ships at the micro-historical level can contribute to our understanding of the ship as more than a mere vessel of physical transport. It is in itself a mobile and temporary space, but it is also connected through actors and their practices to the world beyond. The panel focuses on actors and objects on ships in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans between 1700 and 1950, looking at the spatial, social and gendered practices of life at sea through cultures of food and clothing, as well as performances of sexuality and intimacy. Using empirical examples from shipboard life, the panellists will explore the cultural, social and material connections and disconnections that took place in and through this mobile and multivocal space.

Papers:**Kris Alexanderson** (University of the Pacific):

Colonial Classrooms at Sea: Race, Class, and Gender Segregation on Dutch Passenger Liners

Gabrielle Robilliard-Witt (Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg):

The world in a seaman's chest? Sailors and consuming the exotic in the eighteenth century

Denis Le Guen (Angers University):

The eating habits of seafarers in Brittany at the beginning of the 18th century. Meeting between judicial archives and underwater archaeology

Malin Gregersen (Linnaeus University):

In just their nightgowns and with their hair down: Ocean Liner passengers and the significance of dress

▷ P49 **Dis:connecting Infrastructures. Railways and Business in the Age of German Imperial Globalization**

Venue: N2040

Convenor: **Paul Sprute** (Leibniz-Institut für Raumbezogene Sozialforschung)

Chair: **Paul Sprute** (Leibniz-Institut für Raumbezogene Sozialforschung)

Commentator: **Tom Menger** (LMU München)

In our proposed panel, we seek to study the historical connections between business and infrastructure with an emphasis on the ‘age of empire’ but extending towards the second half of the 20th century. We use German business and railroads built and operated on the margins of German imperial interest in the Ottoman Empire, in Brazil, and in Liberia as the main lenses of our respective analyses. Through our individual papers, we make joint suggestions on three connected levels. First, the papers show how research through the links of empire, businesses and infrastructure enable us to investigate complex globalization processes, taking account of material, economic and political breaks, reversals, and frictions as co-constitutive of histories of globalization. Second, these lenses allow us to consider interactions between ‘local’ interests and larger business and state actors, for example regarding the effects of these infrastructures on local populations and the negotiations of different interests of (international) businesses and (national) governments. Third, we put an emphasis on the spatial effects of these infrastructures and businesses, underlining how histories of globalization materialized in the landscape. In these ways we relate in original ways histories of empire, infrastructure and business to one another. We seek to discuss this link and its potential to further historical perspectives on local actors and

material and spatial expressions of globalization as both a “methodological reflection” and a “thematic expansion” for “critical global histories.”

Based on our collaboration in the German DFG network “(Post-)Colonial Business History,” our suggested case studies share a German dimension, while we welcome a discussion of our interests beyond the German case.

Papers:

Bilge Karbi (Orient Institut Istanbul):

Negotiations on the Antolia-Baghdad railroad line between German companies, the Ottoman bureaucracy and the local populations

Paul Sprute (Leibniz-Institute für Raumbezogene Sozialforschung):

The Long-term history of railroad, road and river transport around the Bong mine and Mount Coffee hydropower plant in Liberia

Tom Menger (LMU Munich):

Empires, infrastructures, information. or the lack thereof? Rethinking globalisation processes in Ottoman Mesopotamia, 1903–1921

Vitor Marcos Gregório (Instituto Federal do Parana):

Santa Catharina Eisenbahn. a German railway in Southern Brazil, 1897–1918

▷ **P57** **Historicizing the Community in Global Health History**

Venue: M1049

Convenor: **Paul van Trigt** (Leiden University)Chair/Discussant: **Cristian Montenegro** (King's College London)

Since the second half of the last century, community health has remained at the forefront of global health investment, practice, and research as a way to capture foreign interventions in peripheral communities both outside and within the so-called developed world. Apart from a few exceptions, the wealth of literature has had limited engagement with the inherent concept of “community” – a gap explained by the dominant liberal reluctance towards concepts that seem to threaten an imagined individuality and autonomy. This panel seeks to contribute to a critical global history by historicizing “community” within the context of global health since the 1950s. By examining case studies from Colombia, Chile, Brazil, and global disability policies, we aim to uncover how “community” has been variously conceptualized, instrumentalized, and imagined across different socio-political landscapes. Our collective inquiry addresses several themes highlighted in the call for papers, including expanding the global archive, promoting multivocality, and engaging with decolonial perspectives.

First Sebastián Fonseca (University of Exeter) explores how Colombian communities actively shaped the Candelaria Community Health Program (1957–1974), challenging narratives of locals as mere aid recipients and asserting their culture and agency amid Cold War developmentalism. Cristian Montenegro (King's College London) examines the semantic evolution of “community” in Chilean mental health policy from the 1960s to the early 2000s, highlighting its adaptation across socialist, authoritarian, and neoliberal regimes. Felipe Szabzon (University of Copenhagen) discusses the changing landscape of community mental

health care in São Paulo, Brazil, noting shifts in psychiatric reform and socio-economic challenges, especially in the post-pandemic context. Finally, Paul van Trigt (Leiden University) analyzes the World Health Organization's Community-Based Rehabilitation approach since the 1970s, showing how responsibility for disabled persons' health has increasingly been assigned to “the community,” reflecting neoliberal and social conservative shifts that transfer state responsibilities to families and local networks.

Papers:**Paul van Trigt** (Leiden University):

The emergence of Community Based Rehabilitation: a conceptual history of the community in global disability policies since the 1970s

Cristian Montenegro (King's College London):

The semantics of “community” in the development of mental health policy:
Tracing socialist, authoritarian and neoliberal shifts

Sebastian Fonseca (University of Exeter):

The “Politics of Neglect” in Valle del Cauca: Candelaria Community Health Program (1957–1974)

Felipe Szabzon (University of Copenhagen):

The changing locus of Community Mental Health Care: A case study in the outskirts of São Paulo, Brazil

▷ **P62 Decolonizing Global History**

Venue: M1052

Chair: **Diana Roig Sanz**

Within a *longue durée* approach, this panel gathers papers dealing with decolonial perspectives and decolonial theory in Global History. More specifically, it challenges Eurocentric approaches by reviewing previous theoretical concepts such as that of “coloniality of power” or “coloniality of knowledge” by the Peruvian thinker Aníbal Quijano, as well as other terms such as a “decoloniality” by Catherine Walsh or the notion of “Islamic political thought”. It also aims to review current historiographical trends that call into question colonial legacy in African studies or reductive binaries such as that of Muslim theocracy versus Western secularism. The panel will also discuss under-examined geographical areas such as Africa, Latin America or Eurasia, that have been also overshadowed and excluded from historical theory formation. In the case of Eurasia, this panel will offer a case study that will compare five empires related by history, structure, space, and time between the 16th and the 18th centuries. Our final aim is to propose a rich discussion that allows us to explore truly global entanglements and non-Western epistemologies so that we can establish more inclusive and horizontal dialogues.

Papers**Frederik Schulze** (University of Cologne):

Global History and the Challenge of Decolonial Theory

Hayrettin Yücesoy (Washington University in St. Louis):

Decolonial Reflections on Abbasid Political Thought

Julia C. Schneider (Hamburg University):

Using five Eurasian empires for new historical theory formation

▷ **P71 Glocal Niche Cultures**

Venue: Weber

Chair: **Christoph Gümmer** (Leipzig University)

This panel investigates the emergence and transformation of cultural expressions that flourish in the intersection between local specificity and global exchange. It explores how subcultures, ideas, and creative practices travel, evolve, and root in diverse contexts, thus becoming “glocal” niche cultures.

David Andersson examines Sweden’s 1980s “raw punk” scene as a translocal network, emphasizing the role of DIY media and fan cultures in shaping global ties among locally organized punk communities. Josie Garza Medina proposes “proto-cyberpunk” as an influential, global genre by tracing technological, gendered, and urban anxieties across literature and film from Europe, Southeast Asia, and the Americas from the early 20th to the 21st century. João Júlio Gomes dos Santos Júnior analyzes early 20th century nationalist efforts to contest the Japanese origins of Jiu-Jitsu, revealing how global flows of martial arts intersected with growing Western cultural insecurities. Finally, Emma Gabor explores the digital resurgence of Indigenous witchcraft in the early 21st century, analyzing how contemporary practitioners reinterpret early modern magical traditions through social-media platforms like TikTok and Instagram.

Together, these papers reveal how cultural forms are appropriated, re-imagined, and contested as they circulate, offering new insights into how niche practices shape and are shaped by global dynamics.

Papers:

David Andersson (Institutionen för kultur och samhälle, IKOS, Linköpings universitet):

Raw Punk: Glocality, Creative Processes, Inner Logics and Networks

Josie Garza Medina (Texas A&M University – Kingsville):

Defining Proto-Cyberpunk Literature as the Global Speculative Fiction of the Pre-Postmodern

João Júlio Gomes dos Santos Júnior (Santa Catarina State University [UDESC]):

Jiu-Jitsu as a Dutch creation? Nationalist backlash to the global expansion of Jiu-Jitsu in the early 20th century

Emma Gabor (Thesis Maastricht University):

Digital Witchcraft: Reinterpreting Early Modern Practices of Magic in Contemporary Indigenous Communities

▷ P78

Trade and Transnational Finance Systems

Venue: M1050

Chair: **Matthias Middell** (Leipzig University)

Some theories see economy and border-crossing trade at the heart of globalization, but it is clear that this has a history full of transformative moments and is always embedded in social, political, and cultural developments. This panel unites papers that address the long 19th century and range from Mexico to the Ottoman world and from the South Atlantic to Greece. While analyzing economic activities, the case studies confront them with situations of weak statehood, the fight against piracy and for abolition, new forms of (white-collar) criminal activities, and the complicated territorialization becoming the basis for more extended taxation.

Papers:

Hadar Hoter Ishay (University of Vienna):

The Barings in Mexico: Sovereign Lending and International Trade through the Mexican ‘Era of Chaos,’ 1827–1861

Gianpietro Sette (University of Turin):

Ottoman Sources of Global History. The Abolition of Piracy and Slave Trade in the first Half of the 19th Century

Gonçalo Rocha Gonçalves (ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon):

Financial networks and white-collar crime in the South Atlantic in mid nineteenth century

Virginia-Anastasia Fournari (University of Thessaly):

Taxation and the political frontier in state formation. The macro-historical phenomenon from the 19th to the 20th century

▷ **P83** **Colonialism, Nation-Building and Revolution in the Middle East**

Venue: K1051

Chair: **Katrin Köster** (Leipzig University)

Covering a time span from the late nineteenth century to the early 2010s, the papers of this panel argue for a differentiated approach to researching revolutions and nation-building processes in the Middle East. In doing so, they highlight the complexity, diversity, and multi-faceted nature of socio-political developments in the region as well as the agency of actors from the Global South, which are simultaneously characterized by their entanglement in global developments and their drive to emancipate from colonial powers.

Burak Sayim investigates revolutionary uprisings in Middle Eastern and North African countries in the wake of World War I and contextualizes them within the 1920s as a global revolutionary decade. His research highlights that the revolutions of the early twentieth century were by no means a predominantly European or Western phenomenon. Similarly, Jonas Nabbe analyses uprising in the Middle East while advocating for an acknowledgement the great diversity of actors and socio-political contexts in the region. His papers emphasizes the necessity of overcoming Eurocentric and teleological assumptions to break with the democratization paradigm and the associated narrative of Middle East exceptionalism. Omer Awass uses the framework of “peripheralizations induced actions” to analyze the internal logics of state building and the reconstruction of state-society relation in Middle Eastern countries in the wake of the two world wars. In doing so, he shows how global forces influenced these local processes of state building and nationalization.

The three papers contribute to a more nuanced understanding of socio-political dynamics in the Middle East in the twentieth century and highlight the agency of actors from the Global South in global processes.

Papers:

Burak Sayim (University of Antwerp):

The Middle East and Alternative Histories of Global Revolutions

Omer Awass (American Islamic College):

Birth of the Nation-State in the Middle East: Islam, Secularity, and Modernity

Jonas Nabbe (Erasmus University Rotterdam):

Addressing Misconceptions about the Middle East: The Democratization Paradigm, Middle East Exceptionalism, and the 2011 Arab Uprising

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