



Activity Report No. 2: 2014-2015

by

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University of Cologne



**Lifelong
Learning
Programme**

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I. The Project

European History in Global Context

– A joint research-project –

a) Aims and objectives

This joint research-project challenges two popular doctrines which have come up in cultural studies in the wake of two influential books: Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978) and Dipesh Chakrabarty's "Provincializing Europe" (2000). Today, Said is seen as the founding-father of postcolonial studies, while Chakrabarty is considered to be one of its most eminent representatives. However, this project assumes that their approach to postcolonialism runs the risk of producing blurred results, especially with regard to the European impact on the design of the modern world. It argues that large sections of postcolonial studies so far have significantly over-estimated the importance of the non-European factors and have almost dramatically ignored the complex process of Europe's striving for the world which has since its first attempts in the 15th and 16th centuries been marked by intense interaction between Europe and the non-European spheres. More suitable for a more reliable analysis of this process seems to be the agency approach as introduced by Homi Bhabha, Stephen Greenblatt and others. Therefore this project understands Europe's grip for the world and its consequences in Modern history as "an activity of the contingent" with an inherent organizing principle, which has, in a complex and dynamic process, permanently transformed both Europe and large parts of the world. It is designed to carve out the basic patterns of this principle and will try to explain the process-mechanisms which have shaped today's world. Therefore it is suitable to adjust our understanding of European global influence in modern history. The project is divided in five parts: (1) appropriate research in work-shops, (2) knowledge-transfer of the results in academic teaching, (3) dissemination of the results to a larger audience by (a) using relevant media and (b) the organization of a large travelling exhibition in cooperation with two major German museums, to be shown Europe-wide, (4) writing of a monograph and (5) execution of a project-related basic research-project.

b) Methodology

The cultural studies variant of the agency-approach applied in this project seems particularly fruitful to generate new results on European history. It will use the European grip for overseas territories since the late 15th century as a mirror for the development of the European societies under the impact of contacts with non-Europeans. The agency-approach has deliberately been chosen as primary methodological approach as "agency" stresses the self-determined activities of individuals, groups and societies. Agency rejects deterministic images which tend to reduce human beings to servants of superior processes. Although Homi Bhabha, one of the post-modern founding fathers of the agency-approach, has stressed the danger of

contingency related to human actions and reactions (activity of the contingent) and thus the implicit arbitrariness of findings more recent studies in natural and social sciences have shown that all systems which might at first sight appear to be open, tend to develop self-organizing powers. If we understand European expansion and contacts with non-European civilizations as a basically open system, it is quite evident that the self-organization-powers of this open system have not only shaped Europe's relations with the "other" but also transformed Europeans and European civilizations.

As the agency approach has not yet been applied to investigate European history this project will apply it on aspects of modern European history. For this purpose a three-part interdisciplinary team-taught lecture series has been set up. The first lecture series was executed in the summer-term 2014, the second one will take place in summer-term 2015 and the third in summer-term 2016 (cf. part 3 b of this report). Furthermore a conference of agency-specialists not only from the historical disciplines (as the agency-approach is an interdisciplinary concept developed in a series of cultural studies) has been set up for November 2014 in Berlin (for the programme cf. part 3 c). The speakers and participants will apply the agency approach on a series of paradigmatic case studies with particular importance for European Modern history.

Their findings will not only be published in a book but also be integrated into a web-page, and thus be accessible for an interested global public. Thus, the web-page, which is currently under preparation, will frame a global discourse-community related to the application of the agency-approach on aspects of European history in global context. Furthermore, the PI of the project will write a monograph entitled "A maritime history of European civilization". The book will be published in summer 2016.

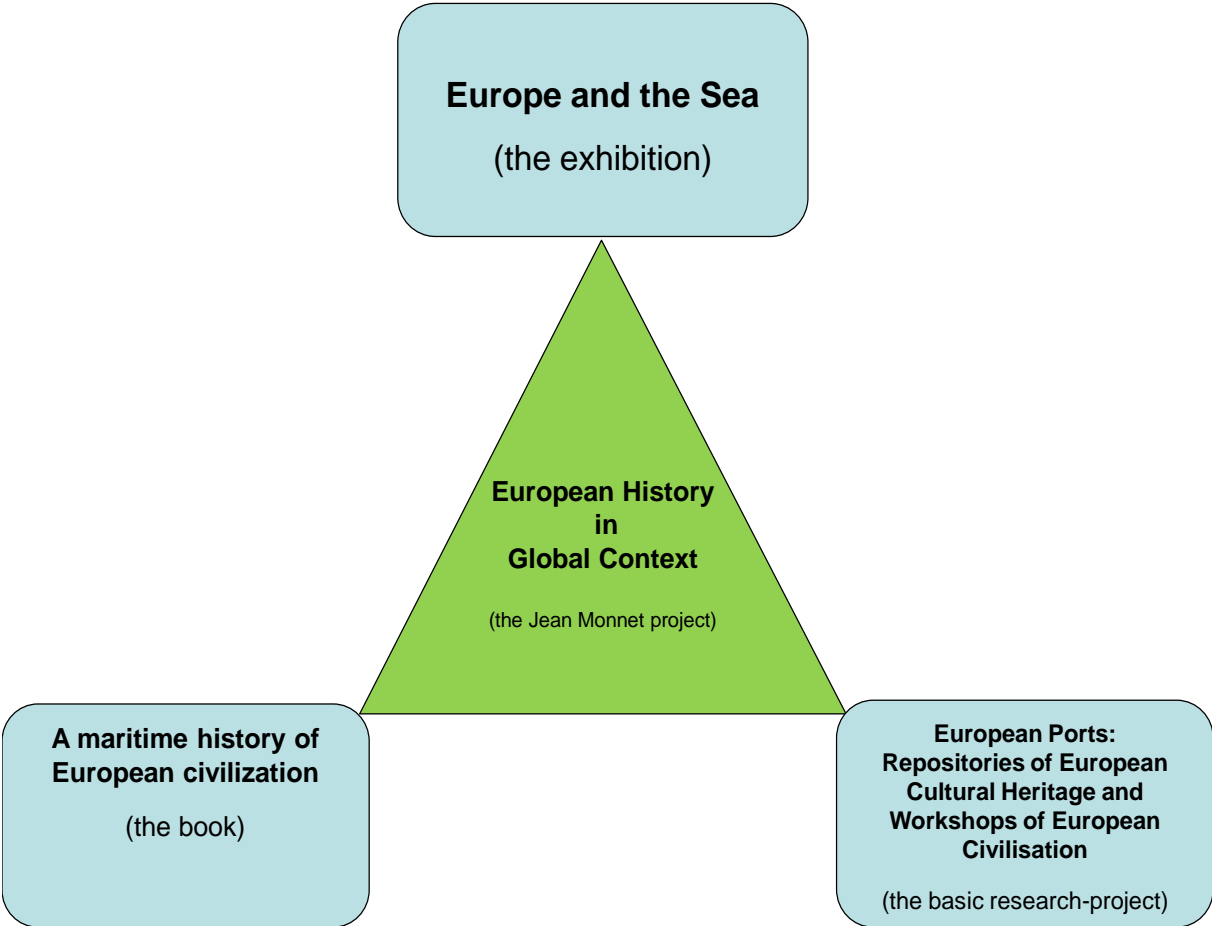
In a third step the findings have already been and will be tested in university-courses, some of them in co-operation with interested school-teachers (cf. part 3 a). In a joint venture between students, the PI and school teachers these courses will be designed to develop new teaching material for the usage in schools and other educational institutions.

A further action to disseminate the findings of this project is the organization of a travelling exhibition in cooperation with the Deutsches Historisches Museum (German Historical Museum) Berlin, in co-operation with a number of German and international scholars and museums (cf. part 4 a). Among them are the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, the Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum, Bremerhaven, the Deutsches Marinemuseum, Wilhelms-haven, the Militärgeschichtliches Museum, Dresden, the Museum aan de Stroom, Antwerp, and the Moesgaard Museum, Aarhus. Further potential institutional co-operation partners will be invited to contribute to the exhibition. In connection with the preparation of the exhibition three preparatory workshops have already been held in Berlin and Cologne. The next preparatory workshop will take place in November 2014 in Berlin. The launch of a smaller pilot-version of the exhibition is currently scheduled for summer 2017 at the Moesgaard-Museum, Aarhus, as a contribution to the city's role as European Capital of Culture in 2017,

whereas the opening of the full-scale version of the exhibition is envisaged for 2018 at the Berlin Gropius-Building. The Gropius-building is among the few European exhibition-places which offer an exhibition-space of more than 2.500 square meters and thus is large enough to host the exhibition. It is also planned to show the exhibition later on Europe-wide and thus inform a large European audience about the findings of this project.

Finally a genuinely basic research project was developed since September 2013 which is closely related to the overall project. A basic assumption of the latter is that Europe’s striving for the world has since its first attempts in the 15th and 16th centuries been marked by intense interaction between Europe and the non-European spheres. This interaction took place via the seas, creating a dense global network. In this network ports have always played and still play an eminent role as hubs. However, our knowledge of the functionality of ports in this context is still very feeble. Therefore, for the purpose of improving our knowledge on the role of ports in European history and for the shaping of a European civilization, the project “European Ports: Repositories of European Cultural Heritage and Workshops of European Civilization” has been developed (cf. part 4 b).

The overall structure of the joint research-project therefore is as follows:



c) Innovative potentials of the project

The agency approach as described above has not yet been applied on Modern European history, therefore it is to be expected that this project will in fact generate significant new insights into the history of modern Europe and its position in global context. It thus has high and innovative research-potentials and will open new perspectives for historical research. With regard to the inherent global dimension this project opens a new field for Jean Monnet-funded research on European history, as it will link this particular research with a topic currently under discussion in cultural studies, the project thus will introduce Jean-Monnet-activities to the international community of cultural studies. It will also connect the PI, who is considered to be one of the leading experts on European integration history in Germany, with the Jean-Monnet-Scheme.

The PI's attachment to the Section of Didactics of the University of Cologne's (UoC) Department of History will also be a bridge between informed scholarly research and primary and secondary school-teacher's education, not only in Cologne, but Germany-wide, as the design of the PI's chair (being in charge for teacher's training) is unique not only Germany-, but Europe-wide. So far, there is, at least in Germany, no curriculum on European history for the usage at schools. Therefore the project is also well-suited to deliver new and innovative impulses for the development of such a curriculum.

The integration of students and school-teachers in a course related to the application of the agency-approach on historical research on European history and ways to communicate related findings to school teaching via new teaching material is an innovative approach in teacher's training schemes and will also safeguard both topicality and quality of the material to be disseminated.

There is furthermore no website specially designed for an open discussion on aspects of Modern European history. Therefore, the allocation of this website will create a digital space well-suited to discuss approaches and methods used in historiography with particular regard to European integration.

The concept of a large travelling-exhibition to be shown Europe-wide is a unique approach to disseminate information on European history; while following the agency-approach the exhibition will also be timely and topical.

d) Expected impact

The outputs of this project will be used widely. First of all it will enrich the scholarly debate on European history by applying a hitherto not used methodological approach. The agency-approach is therefore well-suited to include not only specialists for European History into the debate, but will also attract scholars from other historical sub-disciplines acting in the fields of postcolonial studies, spatial studies, cultural history, to name just a few. The project's

inherent trans- and interdisciplinary potentials will directly interlink historical research with the broader spectrum of cultural-studies-disciplines.

The second target-group are UoC's students of history, both regular graduate- and post-graduate students who will be confronted with a new methodological approach to European integration history in a series of courses offered by the PI during the life or the project.

The third target-group will be students who are trained to become history-teachers on primary and secondary level. They will not only be confronted with new findings of scholarly research on European (integration) history but will also learn how to use this information in their future professional-life. A part of them will also be involved in the development of new teaching material, based on the new findings generated by the project.

The fourth target-group will be active school-teachers and, via their activities as history-teachers, also their pupils, who will, as a consequence of the involvement of these teachers in the project, receive a better and more informed school-education in history. At least their teachers will most certainly devote more time for aspects of European (integration) history and they also will be able to look at historical topics through a European lens.

A fifth target-group will be a wider European audience, which will visit the travelling exhibition either in Berlin or elsewhere in Europe. It is to be expected that the exhibition will be shown for a period of at least five years (six months at one place = 10 places in 5 years). The duration of this exhibition and the public perception of it, which is to be expected, will also safeguard sustainability of the information provided as well as a very wide audience.

The above mentioned will all be potential users of the website which will offer them the opportunity to deliver own contributions to the discourse about the history of Europe and European integration history.

The strategies to disseminate and exploit the project are manifold. First of all the new methodological approach will have to be defined and sharpened by specialists in their individual fields. Therefore the participants of the work-shop dealing with the impact of the project on historical research in general will have to be hand-picked. This selection-method will safeguard high scholarly quality with regard to the agency-concept.

The results of the workshops will of course be published; the PI will also publish a monograph on European history seen from the point of view of the agency-approach.

The academic teaching at university will reach graduate and post-graduate students of history who will get in closer contact with aspects of European (integration) history and will also learn to adjust their individual pictures of Europe's global role then and now.

The website will not only introduce a new approach to European history, it will also create a global sphere of communication on aspects and methods of European (integration) history.

The website will be online for an unlimited period of time and will therefore exploit the project's outcomes long after its duration will have ended.

The integration of prospective and active school-teachers into the development of a curriculum on European (integration) history and the development of new referring teaching-material based on the project's outcomes will contribute to improve the standards of school teaching on European (integration) history significantly. It is also to be expected that this approach will be discussed in referring journals for history teachers and therefore the impact of the project will be far exceeding the Cologne-area but will also have significant national impact. In the best of cases this part of the project will stimulate a debate about the design of a Europe-wide approach on how to teach European (integration) history.

The travelling-exhibition will present European history via a selection of historical landmarks and turning-points. The agency-approach will have to be applied on the conception of the exhibition to minimize the risk creating a kind of teleological picture. On the contrary, the agency-approach is well-suited to demonstrate that Europe's interactions with the world have always been man-made and are all depending on the special cases under survey. The exhibition will also make clear, that the various stages of European history as exhibited have all to be understood in the referring time-frames and that only the retrospective view on history suggests the image of a teleological process. The duration of the exhibition (at least five years) will also safeguard broad public perception of the project far exceeding its duration.

II. The Jean Monnet Chair for European History at the University of Cologne

a) Objectives

UoC's Jean Monnet Chair for European History is residing in the section "Didactics of History and History of European Integration" of UoC's Department of History. The combination of didactics of history and European history – including European integration history constitutes the unique profile of the section. It provides an academic realm where European and European integration history in its global context is subject of research and teaching, including the imparting of knowledge into schools and the public. Apart from its regular duties the section is also arranging public lectures on topics of European history for a broader public and is fostering close contacts to local, regional and national museums, as it has also developed a profile in museum didactics, too.

b) The chair

Prof. Dr. Jürgen Elvert



Jürgen Elvert is Jean Monnet Professor for European History and Professor of Modern History and History of European Integration at the University of Cologne (since 2001). He has been guest lecturer at the University of Innsbruck in 1996/97, Senior Fellow at the Center for European Integration Studies at the University of Bonn from 1999 to 2005 and is currently Senior Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies (AIAS) of the University of Århus. After his military service in the German Navy and employment in the plant and machine building industry he studied History, English Philology, Educational Science and Sociology in Kiel and at Queen's University, Belfast, and started his academic career as lecturer at the Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel, where he stayed until 1999, in the end as assistant professor. His main areas of interest are: Modern European and European integration history, History of the British Isles, Intellectual and Cultural history and Maritime History. He is the responsible editor of two scholarly journals, the review journal "Das Historisch-Politische Buch" and the peer reviewed journal "Historische Mitteilungen". As editor he is also in charge of two scholarly book series, the "Studies of the History of European Integration" and "Supplements to the 'Historische Mitteilungen'". He is member of board of various scholarly institutions and has been president of the Ranke-Gesellschaft, Vereinigung für Geschichte im öffentlichen Leben e.V., since 2000. He is also speaker of the advisory board of the "Stiftung zur Förderung von Schifffahrts- und Marinegeschichte" and works as expert and referee for numerous European institutions and foundations, among them are: De Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO), Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, European Commission, Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique – FNRS (Belgium), Fonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaft (Austria) and The Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences.

c) The Team

Dr. Philip Bajon



Philip Bajon received his combined French-German PhD in 2010 from the University Paris-Sorbonne and the University of Essen. He has been a fellow and a visiting lecturer at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the European University Institute Florence and at the Institute for European Studies of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Philip has extensively published on the history of European Union, in particular on the constitutional crisis of the European Communities in 1965-6. He takes a great interest in the EU's institutional history and in the current Euro- and sovereign debt crisis. Philip is now based at the University of Cologne, where he develops a second research focus on European maritime history in the 19th and 20th century. Collaborating with research institutions at Kiel, Hamburg, Bremerhaven and Bremen, in the UK and the US, he researches the history of European oceanography.

Martina Elvert B.A.



Martina Elvert studied Political Sciences and Roman Languages at the University of Bonn before she started up to run her own business. Since 2006 she has been working as project manager at the Jean Monnet Chair for European history, where she is also in charge as copy editor of the review journal „Das Historisch-Politische Buch“. She is a graduate in Cultural Studies (focus: History) of Hagen Open University and is currently working on her Master thesis on the impact of German migrants on 19th-century winegrowing in Australia and the development of an Australian-German cultural heritage.

Dr. Jens Ruppenthal



Jens Ruppenthal has been assistant lecturer at the Jean-Monnet-Chair for European History at the University of Cologne since 2003 where he is currently acting as associate professor. He received his PhD in 2006 from the Christian-Albrechts-Universität in Kiel. Since his PhD thesis dealt with connections between colonialism and science in imperial Germany he has extensively published on German colonial and post-colonial history as well as on collective memory studies concerning colonial history and the history of the Cold War. His current research activities are focused on maritime political and cultural history in 20th century Europe. He has recently completed a study on European Marine Environmental History. This book will be published in 2016.

Ingo Löppenber M.A.



Ingo Löppenber has studied history, political science and economics at the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Universität Greifswald. His master thesis dealt with military politics of the German Center Party, including their powerful influence on the emergence of the German royal fleet. In his doctoral thesis he analyzed the decision making and funding of expeditions undertaken by Prussian scientists, sometimes in cooperation with the Trade fleet or the Prussian Navy. He received a two year scholarship by the Gerda-Henkel-Stiftung 2011-2013. He currently works as a assistant lecturer at Jean Monnet Chair for European History and Chair of Modern History and History of European Integration at the University of Cologne.

PD Dr. Annerose Menninger



Annerose Menninger studied history, philology, history of art, theology and educational science and was a research assistant at the Universities of Bamberg and the Federal Armed Forces in Munich. Since 2007 she has been Visiting Professor for Modern History at the University of Zurich (stand-in for Prof. Jörg Fisch), the University of Heidelberg (stand-in for Prof. Madeleine Herren-Oesch) and the University of Cologne (stand-in for Prof. Jacob Vogel, Prof. Jessica Gienow-Hecht and Prof. Margit Szöllösi-Jantze). Recently she represented the Jean Monnet Professorship of Modern History and History of European Integration, which holds Jürgen Elvert at the University of Cologne. She received her PhD and also her habilitation. Her research fields deal with the history of the European maritime expansion and comparative colonial history in Asia, Africa and the Americas, with global history of semi-luxury food and drugs and with the history of mass media in the Western World from the 15th to the 21st centuries, public history and visual culture and last but not least with the analyses of film and especially with the analyses of historical films. She has extensively published books and articles on these subjects.

PD Dr. Hermann-Josef Scheidgen



Hermann-Josef Scheidgen has been visiting lecturer at the Jean-Monnet-Chair for European History since 2008. His main research interests are related to Modern European Ecclesiastical History, Intellectual History and Intercultural History. He has published widely to aspects of German and European History of the Church and to aspects related to the borderline between History and Philosophy.

Dr. Heinrich Walle



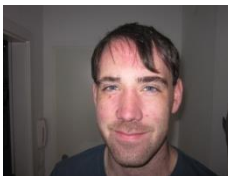
Commander (Rtd) (German Navy) Heinrich Walle has been visiting lecturer at the Jean-Monnet-Chair for European History since 2001. His main research interests are related to Modern European Maritime History, History of Technology and History of Shipbuilding and Seafaring. He is deputy editor-in-chief of the journal „Militär und Geschichte“, copy editor of the journal „Marineforum“ and chairman of the research-group „Historischer Schiffbau“. He has extensively published on the fields of Military History, Naval History and History of Technology.

Kristina Weiß



Kristina Weiß is student assistant at the Jean-Monnet-Chair for European History at the University of Cologne and is on the editorial for the Studies on the History of European Integration (SHEI). She studied French and history at the University of Cologne.

Sven Wunderlich



Sven Wunderlich is student assistant at the Jean-Monnet-Chair for European History at the University of Cologne, is on the editorial for the Studies on the History of European Integration (SHEI) and responsible for the homepage of the Didaktik der Geschichte und Geschichte der Europäischen Integration. He studied History and Philosophy at the University of Cologne and is also acting as tutor for theoretical philosophy.

d) Publications

- The script for the exhibition (joint-venture between the Jean-Monnet-Chair and the German National Museum, Berlin; see: related projects: The exhibition-project) is currently under preparation and will be published in October 2015.
- The catalogue and the academic companion volume for the exhibition (joint-venture between the Jean-Monnet-Chair and the German National Museum, Berlin; see: related projects: The exhibition-project) is currently under preparation and will be published at the time of the launch of the exhibition in June 2018.

e) Activities

1. Teaching

Winter-term 2014/2015

Europas Griff um die Welt im 18. Jahrhundert

The 18th century marked the last century of the early Modern Period. At the same time, the 18th century is also regarded as the last century of the first colonial era whose turning point was marked by the American Revolution, the independence of Haiti, and the decolonization of Latin America during the early 19th century. Among the European competitors, Great Britain was the dominating actor in Asia. The Caribbean rose to become the cash crop center of the New World. Mass-produced goods from Asia and America poured into the European markets, whereby the goods that were in-demand in Europe shifted significantly. The growing intensity of cross-continental networking led to the formation of a global economy, which created the prerequisites for the emerging globalization during the 19th century. Committed to the methodological concept of "entangled history", the lecture was able to trace this development as a process of interrelations, which was primarily guided by political and economic interests.

(Annerose Menninger / Jürgen Elvert)

Der transatlantische Sklavenhandel im 17. Jahrhundert

Approximately 11-12 million Black Africans were forcibly deported to America between the 15th and 19th century. The 17th century marked a turning point in multiple regards, which explained the rise in slave transports: During the course of the 16th century, both the demographic catastrophe and the ethical debates in Latin America had already led to a sharp decline of the indigenous population and the protection laws that had been granted to them. During the 17th century, England, the Netherlands, and France started to intervene into the colonial happenings of America, Africa, and Asia as competitors to Spain and Portugal. This resulted in an intensification of the plantation economy in the New World, which led to a growing demand for slaves and, furthermore, to the establishment of the so-called triangular trade between the colonial homelands, the American colonies, and Africa. Besides these contexts, the course also examined slave traders and plantation owners as groups of actors, investigated the transportation and living conditions of slaves onboard and overseas, and studied the relationships between local concentration, workload, mortality, and the plantation products that were in-demand in Europe. And finally, the effects of slavery on the description of Black Africans, who – not just by chance – had been attributed with possessing animality and a lack of culture since the 18th century, were discussed.

(Annerose Menninger / Jürgen Elvert)

Epidemien im historisch-globalen Kontext

Due to current events this course investigated epidemics that could not be cured until the successful development and deployment of medicinal remedies or vaccines at the turn of the 20th century: plague, smallpox, syphilis, malaria, typhus, shigellosis, and cholera. Before that point, they used to be feared pestilences in Europe, which had severe demographic implications. Starting with the Black Death (1347-1352), which cost the lives of over one third of Europe's population, the above-mentioned epidemics that appeared between the 15th and 20th century in Europe and overseas were focused on and put into context. The following key questions were addressed: How did European groups of actors, such as authorities, churches, doctors, and the general population, face these epidemics? What was the significance of these epidemics in the context of Europe's maritime expansion, such as during the conquest of the New World? How and why did the discovery of the pathogens' mechanisms take place during the late 19th century?

(Annerose Menninger / Jürgen Elvert)

Portugiesische und Spanische Seefahrer und Conquistadoren im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert

Europe's maritime expansion was dominated by Portugal and Spain during the 15th and 16th century. While Portugal started to explore Africa's western coast in 1415 in order to eventually reach India by 1498, the Spanish competitor tried to reach the same destination westwards via the Atlantic, thereby unintentionally reaching America in 1492. This resulted in the 16th century formation of overseas empires that differed structurally from each other. Portugal created a network of bases across Africa and Asia, while Spain's colonial empire in the New World configured the practice of conquest, possession of territory, and the domination of areas. Against this backdrop, the course contextualized seafarers and conquistadores as actors of the Iberian crowns. A second enquiry located these actors as mediators of knowledge in Europe for the perception of foreign ways of life. A third aspect examined whether contemporary school books were up to date with relation to the course's state of research.

(Annerose Menninger / Jürgen Elvert)

Weltausstellungen im 19. Jahrhundert

World exhibitions form the largest exhibition format of global nature, in which smaller and singular formats merged. It was not by chance that their tradition can trace its roots back to the 19th century, during which a first push for globalization took place. The first, London-held exhibition of 1851 was followed by 17 further exhibitions during the "long" 19th century, all of which took place in the "Western world". It was on the occasion of jubilees that exhibitions tended to occur. They operated under a certain motto, numerous countries and companies presented themselves or their products, scientific congresses accompanied them – and millions of visitors were drawn towards these mega events that were characterized by a mixture of the host's self-presentation, instructions on various topics, entertainment, and commercialism. In a century in which visual mass media (film, television, internet) was still

absent, these spectacles can be read to form a "window to the world", which bestowed a mass audience with a belief in progress through technological innovations and visionary architecture of their own culture on the one hand, and ideologically charged scenarios of overseas cultures and "colonial peoples" on the other hand. Besides this topic of research, initiators, actors, funding, profit, and the challenges to urban planning and logistics of companies were also addressed.

(Annerose Menninger / Jürgen Elvert)

Exotika und edle Wilde: Europäische Südseerezeption seit dem 18. Jahrhundert

„Ein Morgen war’s, schöner als ihn schwerlich je ein Dichter beschrieb, an dem wir die Insel Tahiti zwei Meilen vor uns sahen.“ Georg Forster’s 1776-description of Tahiti seemed to confirm South-Seas-images which dominated European thought in the 18th century. The voyages of discovery into the southern hemisphere had already fascinated Europeans since the 16th century. The historical background for this fascination by „the exotic“ and „the other“ has been the ancient myth of „Arcadia“, that is: paradise on earth. The 18th-century Europeans thought to have found this “Arcadia” in the South Seas, especially on Tahiti. Subsequently, this creed significantly coined European perception of the 16th and 17th centuries, especially with regard to the newly discovered territories overseas. Therefore it was not without reason when in 1768 the French seafarer Louis Antoine de Bougainville described Tahiti as an Arcadian paradise, situated in “Elysium” and inhabited by “nymphs”. He therefore named the island “New Kythera” according to the island of the ancient goddess Venus. The South Seas have been the “new world” of the 18th century, all seafaring European nations participated in its exploration and developed concepts how to exhibit the South Seas and its indigenous population in European cities, all of them participating in creating a cliché and leitmotif for European South-Seas-images. Therefore this course focused on the analysis of texts and other relevant sources, while paying special attention to certain actors which have to be considered as typical representatives for the European intercourse with this part of the world.

(Martina Elvert)

Kulturgeschichte der Katastrophe

Historical disasters such as the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, the sinking of the “Titanic” or the nuclear accident of Chernobyl attract an increasing attention in international historical research. This seminar was concerned with selected examples of historical disasters from the 18th to the 20th centuries. Participants analysed and compared natural, technical and environmental disasters by using approaches of cultural history. Questions of interest were: How did the perception of disasters change over time and how did it differ in various social, political and cultural contexts? How did the concept of disaster develop against such changes and differences? What are the functions of disasters in collective memories?

(Jens Ruppenthal)

Geschichte des Kalten Krieges in Europa 1945-1989

This course is about the intellectual and cultural dimension of Cold War history, stretching from the First World War and the Bolshevik revolution to the breakup of the Soviet Union. Particular attention is paid to the (political) philosophy of Cold War leaders as well as Arts and Science in East and West. The course also includes tutorials on scientific writing and training in rhetoric.

(Philip Bajon)

Vom Drachenboot zum Containerschiff.

Schiffbau in Europa vom 8. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart

Starting with the topic of dragon boats as the peak of Viking ship building during the 8th century, and ending with the modern cargo ships of the present, this course offered a comprehensible overview of the history of European shipbuilding. Primarily it was shown how Europe's application of physical knowledge and technical methods led to ever-increasing steps towards the domination of the traditional ship building industry, which was eventually achieved during the last third of the 20th century.

(Heinrich Walle)

Der Dreißigjährige Krieg

The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) began as a conflict between the estates in Bohemia and was soon transformed into a religious war. The Age of Confessionalization was now at its peak. The war soon developed into a "European firestorm" of unprecedented proportions. Eventually, it became self-perpetuating, which, for example, could be seen by the transformation of Catholic France and the Catholic Habsburg dynasty into enemies. The course discussed not only aspects of military, diplomatic, and church historical significance, but also raised questions that focused on mental history and ethnology. The Peace of Westphalia strengthened the European territorial states, shrank the political might and influence of the churches, and created a decades-lasting "European equilibrium".

(Hermann-Josef Scheidgen)

Summer-term 2015

Europas Griff nach der Welt im 19. Jahrhundert

The 19th century was the age of modern colonialism and imperialism and thus the peak of Europe's influence on the world. This lecture approached its topic by describing and debating political, economic, scientific and cultural developments of either large-scale or exemplary character. The contents included not only aspects of colonial and imperial history but also of the history of scientific explorations such as the development of hydrography and polar expeditions. One main task of the lecture was the critical examination of the 19th century against the background of recent reflections on global history.

(Jens Ruppenthal / Jürgen Elvert)

Entdeckungsfahrten und -fahrer im 18. Jahrhundert

The second age of European exploration commonly is connected with several outstanding expeditions and individual achievements such as the travels of James Cook or Louis Antoine de Bougainville. The seminar followed the task of completing the tableau of explorers and expeditions by comparing different examples from other regions than the Pacific. On a comparative basis, scientific travels and travellers to Arabia, Africa and South America were put into perspective to achieve an overall picture of European expansion under the political and scientific terms of the 18th century. The seminar's participants arrived at the conclusion that the 18th century plays an important – and highly underestimated – role in the formation of global interdependencies.

(Jens Ruppenthal / Jürgen Elvert)

Die Grundlegung eines europäischen Wirtschaftssystems im 17. Jahrhundert

Economic history in 17th century Europe was characterized by several fundamental changes in many states and regions including those parts of the world, which were already subordinated or at least on the brink of getting into European colonial influence. This seminar aimed at retracing different crucial developments that formed the basis for a European economic system. Following the agency approach, the participants of the seminar analysed political and scientific groundwork throughout Europe as well as local and regional formations and different economic actors to carve out a survey of economic history on a continental scale.

(Jens Ruppenthal / Jürgen Elvert)

Die Organisation des Wissens im Europa des 16. Jahrhunderts

Already beyond medieval preconditions and with the bulk of changes of the scientific revolution yet to come, the 16th century displays an exciting age of transformation of knowledge throughout Europe. Participants of the seminar analysed the development of institutions of knowledge, i.e. different European universities, of new topics of scientific enquiry and of outstanding scientific resp. academic actors against the political and social background of the age. The highly motivated group of students debated controversially about the extent to which one can speak of a European organisation of knowledge at this stage of the early modern period.

(Jens Ruppenthal / Jürgen Elvert)

Die Welt auf den Tisch: Aneignung überseeischer Produkte in Europa

Today, colonial goods are highly treasured collector's pieces. Our desire for them is combined with a "durch Wohlgerüche vermittelten lockenden Ferne". It demonstrates that, today "groceries" like sugar, coffee or chocolate have to be seen in a different light. In the 16th century four luxuries moved in the consciousness of Europe: In the course of expeditions travelers learned about the chocolate by the Aztecs and Maya. They came into contact with tobacco via the indigenous people of the Caribbean, North America, Central America and South America. They got to know the coffee in Egypt, Arabia and Persia, and they learned about tea-consumption in China and Japan. Subsequently these indulgence foods were introduced in Europe, mostly as stimulants at first, and usually considered with skepticism by the contemporaries. They tasted strange and were completely different to the traditional European stimulants like beer, wine and mead. And still: Since the 17th century all four luxury goods experienced European-wide consumption, and as early as in the 19th century they had become part of the daily diet of all social classes Europe-wide. This course dealt with the circulation and trade of indulgence goods in European modernity, it also dealt with its coding, consumption and representation.

(Martina Elvert)

Geschichte des Kalten Krieges 1917-1991

This course deals with the political and cultural history of the Cold War in a European and global perspective from 1917 to 1991. Particular attention is paid to the historical origins and escalating dynamics of the Cold War before 1947. The course also includes sessions about Cold War historiography, rhetoric training and an introduction into scientific writing.

(Philip Bajon)

Die Hanse als europäisches Handelsnetz

The town association of the Hanseatic League was presented with regard to its European dimension in this course. It linked the late Middle Ages with the early Modern Period. Focal points in this course were the Hanseatic cities Cologne, Lübeck, Bruges, and London. Furthermore, the geopolitical relevance of the Baltic Sea, which played a great role in Scandinavia, was identified. The course mainly focused on economic and socio-historic aspects, and also expanded on the significance of ship building.

(Hermann-Josef Scheidgen / Heinrich Walle)

Aufstand des Gewissens: Widerstand gegen Hitler und das NS-Regime

Between 1933 and 1945, many people put up resistance for various reasons and in manifold ways against Hitler and National Socialism's "regime of injustice". This course served as an introduction to the comprehensive topic of resistance and also pointed out the creation, ideology, and conflicts of National Socialism. The diverse forms of resistance – by Christians of both confessions, representatives of various political groups, civil servants, soldiers, workers, and young people – were portrayed. On the one hand, it was identified in which ways these people were trailblazers for the democratic constitutional order of today. On the other hand, this course served as an introduction to the presentation of this broader topic, which was done through case studies that were conveyed to an audience via a historical exhibition.

(Heinrich Walle)

2. Summary of Teaching Activities

Winter-term 2014/2015

Titel of activity		Numbers of Students	Hours per Week
Europas Griff um die Welt im 18. Jahrhundert	Lecture	75	2
Der transatlantische Sklavenhandel im 17. Jahrhundert	Advanced Course	25	2
Epidemien im historisch-globalen Kontext	Advanced Course	20	2
Portugiesische und Spanische Seefahrer und Conquistadoren im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert	Advanced Course	15	2
Weltausstellungen im 19. Jahrhundert	Advanced Seminar	10	2
Exotika und edle Wilde: Europäische Südseerezeption seit dem 18. Jahrhundert	Seminar	15	2
Kulturgeschichte der Katastrophe	Proseminar	30	4
Geschichte des Kalten Krieges in Europa 1945-1989	Advanced Seminar	20	2
Vom Drachenboot zum Containerschiff. Schiffbau in Europa vom 8. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart	Seminar	15	2
Der Dreißigjährige Krieg	Advanced Seminar	15	2

Summer-term 2015

Titel of activity		Numbers of Students	Hours per Week
Europas Griff nach der Welt im 19. Jahrhundert	Lecture	150	2
Entdeckungsfahrten und -fahrer im 18. Jahrhundert	Advanced Seminar	15	2
Die Grundlegung eines europäischen Wirtschaftssystems im 17. Jahrhundert	Advanced Course	15	2
Die Organisation des Wissens im Europa des 16. Jahrhunderts	Advanced Course	20	2
Die Welt auf den Tisch: Aneignung überseeischer Produkte in Europa	Seminar	20	2
Geschichte des Kalten Krieges 1917-1991	Advanced Seminar	15	2
Aufstand des Gewissens: Widerstand gegen Hitler und das NS-Regime	Seminar	25	2
Die Hanse als europäisches Handelsnetz	Advanced Seminar	25	2

3. Interdisciplinary team-taught lecture series

The program of the lecture-series (summer-term2015):

08.04.2015 – Jürgen Elvert (Köln / Aarhus) – Einführung in das Thema

15.04.2015 – Jens Ruppenthal (Köln) – **Hamburgisches Kolonialinstitut im kolonialen Hamburg**

29.04.2015 – Bea Lundt (Flensburg / Berlin) – **Europa von Außen: Die Wahrnehmung Europas durch junge Ghanaerinnen und Ghanaer**

06.05.2015 – Ingo Löppenberg (Köln) – **Lieber, Caprivi und die Vereinigten Staaten von Europa – Die Bedeutung einer politischen Vision für parlamentarische Prozesse im Deutschen Reiche 1893-1894**

13.05.2015 – Ulrike Kirchberger (Kassel) – **Ökologische Netzwerke und Transfers zwischen Australien, Afrika und Asien, 1850-1914**

03.06.2015 – Javier Franciscso Vallejo (Berlin) – **Die Universität als „Exportschlager“ – Spiegel politischer Verhandlungsprozesse im Spanischen Imperium**

10.06.2015 – Michael Zeuske (Köln) – **Europa und der Atlantik. Von der Marginalität ins Zentrum (15. – 19. Jahrhundert)**

17.06.2015 – Annerose Menninger (München) – **Transatlantische Geschichte und Public History: Quentin Tarantinos DJANGO UNCHAINED (2012)**

24.06.2015 – Andrea Meyer Ludowisy (London) – **„Catalouges and Categories“: Contextualizing the Collections of Senate House Libary and the University of London**

01.07.2015 – Kathleen Rahn (Leipzig) – **Die deutsche Überseegebiete in Afrika (1884-1914). Koloniale Begegnungen mit dem „Eigenen“ und „Fremden“ und ihre Rückwirkungen bis heute**

08.07.2015 – Anne-Charlott Trepp (Kassel) – **Religiöse Akteure, begehrte Objekte und globale Verflechtungen: Wissenschaft und Mission im 18. Jahrhundert**

Unfortunately, due to a system-failure, the lecture-series was not recorded in the University Calendar. Therefore it did not appear in the individual students' catalogues of courses and thus they were not informed about the lecture via the university's course management system which is the students' main source of information. Due to under-information the lecture-series of summer 2015 had to be cancelled after the second lecture due to a disappointing small number of participants. As time-, work- and financial input was considered as disproportionately high related to the number of enrolled participants (around 10), we decided to cancel this year's lecture series and to repeat it in summer-term 2016. Nevertheless, the number of courses actually held under this Jean-Monnet-project is still higher than outlined in the project proposal.



Ringvorlesung SoSe 2015

Handeln und Verhandeln in der europäischen *Integrations* Geschichte

08.04.2015	Einführung in das Thema Jürgen Elvert, Köln/Aarhus
15.04.2015	Hamburgisches Kolonialinstitut im kolonialen Hamburg? Jens Ruppenthal, Köln
29.04.2015	Europa von Außen. Die Wahrnehmung Europas durch junge Ghanaerinnen und Ghanaer Bea Lundt, Flensburg/Berlin
06.05.2015	Lieber, Caprivi und die Vereinigten Staaten von Europa – Die Bedeutung einer politischen Vision für parlamentarische Prozesse im Deutschen Reich 1893–1894 Ingo Löffenberg, Köln
13.05.2015	Ökologische Netzwerke und Transfers zwischen Australien, Afrika und Asien, 1850–1914 Ulrike Kirchberger, Kassel
03.06.2015	Die Universität als „Exportschlager“ – Spiegel politischer Verhandlungsprozesse im Spanischen Imperium Javier Francisco Vallejo, Berlin
10.06.2015	Europa und der Atlantik. Von der Marginalität ins Zentrum (15.–19. Jahrhundert) Michael Zeuske, Köln
17.06.2015	Transatlantische Geschichte und Public History: Quentin Tarantinos DJANGO UNCHAINED (2012) Annerose Menninger, München
24.06.2015	„Catalogues and Categories“: Contextualizing the Collections of Senate House Library at the University of London Andrea Meyer Ludowisy, London
01.07.2015	Die deutschen Überseegebiete in Afrika (1884–1914). Koloniale Begegnungen mit dem „Eigenen“ und „Fremden“ und ihre Rückwirkungen bis heute Kathleen Rahn, Leipzig
08.07.2015	Religiöse Akteure, begehrte Objekte und globale Verflechtungen: Wissenschaft und Mission im 18. Jahrhundert Anne-Charlott Trepp, Kassel

>>> Scheinerwerb möglich.

mittwochs | 17.45 bis 19.15 Uhr

Historisches Institut | Abteilung für Didaktik der Geschichte und Geschichte der Europäischen Integration

In Verbindung mit dem Jean Monnet-Lehrstuhl für Europäische Geschichte an der Universität zu Köln

Hauptgebäude der Humanwissenschaftlichen Fakultät H 122 (ehem. H2) | Gronewaldstr. 2 | 50931 Köln

Gefördert im Rahmen des Programms für lebenslanges Lernen der Europäischen Union



Programm für lebenslanges Lernen



Universität zu Köln



4. Website

The project is currently visible on two web-pages:

- Homepage of the University of Cologne:
<http://histsem2.phil-fak.uni-koeln.de/370.html>
- Academdia.edu-Website:
<http://uni-koeln.academia.edu/JeanMonnetChairforEuropeanHistory>

Currently a concept is under development, in cooperation with the University of London, how the website for this project can be integrated into the website of the research-project on “European Ports: Repositories of European Cultural Heritage and Workshops of European Civilization“. See: Related projects, part b.

III. Related Projects

a) The exhibition project

1. The 2014-conference

The exhibition has been put on the official agenda of the German Historical Museum (DHM) and will be launched in June 2018. For creating a greater coherence of the overall concept, another conference took place at the DHM on 7 and 8 November 2014. During this workshop, the leading participants of the exhibition-project presented the current planning-stage of the 13 sections of the exhibition. Their findings were discussed, a set of other papers gave additional input on methodological questions and other issues, so far not enough considered in the concept.

The program of the conference read as follows:

Programm: „Europa, die Welt und das Meer. Agenten, Akteure, Abenteurer.“

09:30: Eröffnung und Begrüßung

09:45: **Dietmar Rothermund**, Heidelberg „Die ‚Agency‘ der Menschen und Mächte im Zeitalter der europäischen Expansion“

10:30: Diskussion

11:00: Kaffeepause

11:30: **Ulrich Fellmeth**, Stuttgart-Hohenheim. „Meer und Häfen in der europäischen Antike“

12:00: **Markus A. Denzel**, Leipzig. „Edelmetalle als ‚Katalysatoren‘ des frühneuzeitlichen Seehandels und der maritimen Entwicklung Europas“

12:30: Diskussion

13:00: Mittagspause

14:30: **William Marshall**, Stirling. „Port Cities of the ‚French Atlantic‘“

15:00: **Wolfgang Reinhard**, Freiburg. „Wie aus Opfern Täter wurden“

15:30: Diskussion

16:00: Kaffeepause

16:30: **Klaus Schwabe**, Aachen „Monnet und Amerika“

17:00: **Philipp Robinson Rössner**, Manchester. „Das Meer und die Konzeption von ‚Markt‘, ‚Konnektivität‘ und Wettbewerb im vorklassischen Wirtschaftsdenken insbesondere des 18. Jahrhunderts. Ausgewählte Beispiele“

17:30: Diskussion

19:00: Essen Veranstalter/Referenten

Sa., 08.11.2014

09:30: **Michael Jeismann**, Dakar. „Die Liebe geht über das Meer. Verbot und Vermischung. Transkulturelle Paare und die Geschichte der Zugehörigkeit“

10:00: **Hasso Spode**, Berlin. „Max Weber und die Europäizität des Kapitalismus“

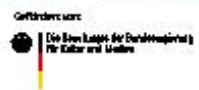
10:30: Diskussion

11:00: Kaffeepause

11:30: **Gerd Hoffmann-Wieck**, Kiel: „Die Geschichte der Meeresforschung und ihre mögliche Visualisierung in der Ausstellung ‚Europa und das Meer‘“

12:30: Ende der Tagung

The program-flyer



TAGUNG AM 7./8. NOVEMBER 2014

Europa, das Meer und die Welt Akteure, Agenten, Abenteurer

Europa ist ein maritimer Kontinent. Europa wurde vom Meer aus erschlossen. Seeleute, Kaufleute und Wissenschaftler durchkreuzten nicht einfach nur die europäischen Küstengewässer. Vielmehr trugen ihre Erfahrungen und das von ihnen erworbene Wissen seit der Antike dazu bei, das Meer zu entmythisieren und besser zu verstehen. Durch sie traten Völker in Kontakt miteinander, und es entstand ein umfassender Kulturaustausch, der im Guten wie im Schlechten die europäische Zivilisation prägte.

Die gemeinsame Tagung des Deutschen Historischen Museums, des Jean-Monnet-Lehrstuhls für Europäische Geschichte der Universität zu Köln und der Ranke-Gesellschaft, Vereinigung für Geschichte im öffentlichen Leben e.V., dient der Konkretisierung erster Ideen für ein gemeinsames Ausstellungsprojekt zum Thema „Europa und das Meer“. Ziel ist es, erstmals umfassend und in epochenübergreifendem Rahmen zu zeigen, welche Bedeutung das Meer für die Entwicklung der europäischen Zivilisation und das Zusammenwachsen Europas besitzt.

PROGRAMM

Fr., 07.11.2014	Sa., 08.11.2014
9.30 Eröffnung und Begrüßung Alexander Koch, Berlin und Jürgen Elvert, Köln	9.30 Michael Jeismann, Dakar Die Liebe geht über das Meer. Verbot und Vermischung. Transkulturelle Paare und die Geschichte der Zugehörigkeit
9.45 Dietmar Rothermund, Heidelberg Die „Agency“ der Menschen und Mächte im Zeitalter der europäischen Expansion	10.00 Hasso Spode, Berlin Max Weber und die Europäizität des Kapitalismus
10.30 Diskussion	10.30 Diskussion
11.00 Kaffeepause	11.00 Kaffeepause
11.30 Ulrich Fellmeth, Stuttgart-Hohenheim Meer und Häfen in der europäischen Antike	11.30 Gerd Hoffmann-Wieck, Kiel Die Geschichte der Meeresforschung und ihre mögliche Visualisierung in der Ausstellung „Europa und das Meer“
12.00 Markus A. Denzel, Leipzig Edeelmetalle als „Katalysatoren“ des frühneuzeitlichen Seehandels und der maritimen Entwicklung Europas	12.00 Diskussion
12.30 Diskussion	12.30 Ende der Tagung
13.00 Mittagspause	
14.00 William Marshall, Stirling Port Cities of the „French Atlantic“	
14.30 Wolfgang Reinhard, Freiburg Wie aus Opfern Täter wurden. Wandl vom Wissen über die Welt	
15.00 Diskussion	
15.30 Kaffeepause	
15.45 Klaus Schwabe, Aachen Monnet und Amerika	
16.15 Philipp Robirson Rössner, Manchester Das Meer und die Konzeption von „Markt“, „Konnektivität“ und Wettbewerb im vor-klassischen Wirtschaftsdenken insbesondere des 18. Jahrhunderts	
16.45 Diskussion	
19.00 Essen Veranstalter/Referenten	

Wissenschaftliche Leitung

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Deutsches Historisches Museum
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Anmeldung

Wegen der begrenzten Anzahl der Sitz-
plätze ist eine Anmeldung erforderlich.
Anmeldeschluss ist der 24. Oktober 2014.
F+49 30 20304-412
tagungsbuero@dhm.de

Veranstalter

Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum
Jean-Monnet-Lehrstuhl für Europäische
Geschichte der Universität zu Köln
Ranke-Gesellschaft, Vereinigung für
Geschichte im öffentlichen Leben e.V.

Veranstaltungsort

Deutsches Historisches Museum
Unter den Linden 2
10117 Berlin



Bildnachweis: Meerfahrt der Königin Leonora, Illustration aus dem „Wälzlönig“ von 1594/1616, um 1775, © Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin. Änderungen vorbehalten. Stand Oktober 2014

Conference-report

The conference "Europe, the Sea, and the World. Actors, Agents, Adventurers" („Europa, das Meer und die Welt. Akteure, Agenten, Abenteurer“) took place on November 7th and 8th at the German Historical Museum (DHM) in Berlin. The conference was marked by the preparations for the exhibition "Europe, the Sea, and the World" (working title), which is will take place at the DHM from June 2018 to January 2019. It is planned that the exhibition will subsequently be shown at additional locations Europe-wide. The plans for the exhibition, which had been initiated two years ago by JÜRGEN ELVERT (Cologne), present and convey for the first time a comprehensive maritime history of Europe, as well as the global relationships and contexts of European history whose genesis lies within the sea. The president of the DHM, ALEXANDER KOCH, and Jürgen Elvert both welcomed their guests and contributors during the opening event and introduced them to the topic and context of the conference. The exhibition's concept had already been developed during multiple preceding workshops (see report No. 1: 2013/14) and discussions, in which numerous local and foreign experts of history and numerous other disciplines had been involved. Both Elvert and Koch stressed the inter- and transdisciplinary character of the project, as well as its international nature. The conference should be perceived as a further stepping stone on the way to the upcoming exhibition and serve the exchange of ideas and proposals.

For health-reasons, DIETMAR ROTHERMUND's (Heidelberg) lecture on "The 'Agency' of Humans and Powers during the Age of European Expansion" („Die ‚Agency‘ der Menschen und Mächte im Zeitalter der europäischen Expansion“) had to be presented by Jürgen Elvert. Rothermund's thoughts aided the further theoretical consolidation of the project and also delivered the methodological framework for the conference's subsequent lectures. He placed a particular importance on the organized competences of action and negotiation of humans and of the European Great Powers, which both significantly shaped global history. Rothermund emphasized the individual freedom of action of humans, thereby opposing those theories that assign the factor of "chance" a far greater importance in the makings of history. Instead of merely existing as a random arrangement of events, every open situation has a tendency to organize itself. Furthermore, Rothermund introduced the concept of "public domain knowledge" into the discussion, which is to be understood as a common knowledge pool that can be accessed, utilized, and expanded by each member of a community.

ULRICH FELLMETH (Stuttgart-Hohenheim) drew upon Rothermund's theoretical base in his lecture "Sea and Ports in European Antiquity" („Meer und Häfen in der europäischen Antike“). Fellmeth emphasized the importance of ports and of the ocean as spaces for cultural exchange during antiquity. Furthermore, he systematically revealed the tendency of all stages of antiquity to first develop the sea as a transitory area and then as an area of control. This procedure served to establish and exploit transmaritime dominions. Fellmeth showed a particular interest in two phenomena: On the one hand, European powers had always regarded their own culture as the more progressive and civilized one, thus forcing it upon colonial peoples. On the other hand, the phenomena of "public domain knowledge" described

by Rothermund can also be accounted for in antiquity. Fellmeth identifies this as a form of knowledge that was acquired by single actors, but one that was also collected in a collective knowledge pool, which, for example, stored information on secure sea routes and nautical knowledge. According to Fellmeth, these are all patterns that were carried through Phoenician, Greek, and Roman societies, until they eventually dug themselves deep into the European consciousness. Similar considerations also apply to the early modern era; this time, however, with regard to the global frame.

The economic and social historian MARKUS A. DENZEL (Leipzig) reported on “Precious Metals as ‘Catalysts’ of the Early Modern Sea Trade and the Maritime Development of Europe” („Edelmetalle als ‚Katalysatoren‘ des frühneuzeitlichen Seehandels und der maritimen Entwicklung Europas“). Denzel attempted to illustrate the crucial significance of the precious metal sea trade in the global context. This took place in two phases. He began by offering an overview of the catalytic effect that precious metal had during the early modern Period, and then subsequently examine his thoughts by utilizing the example of the South Chinese province Canton, thus being able to present microeconomic results. In the end, he was able to verify the networking effect that precious metals had, and demonstrated that it was solely the high level of export of precious metals from South America that had enabled the colonial powers to acquire luxury goods in Asia. Precious metals also supported trade and contact between continents and cultures. Still, one has to note the precious metals’ degree of effectiveness, as they were not primarily the initiators of trade, but merely its “lubricant”. However, their global dimension is made clear by Denzel in a plausible manner, which is why this aspect will also be implemented into the upcoming exhibition.

In his lecture “Port Cities of the ‘French Atlantic’”, WILLIAM MARSHALL (Stirling) demonstrated the impact and spheres of influences of the port cities that were part of the French trade network in the Atlantic, the so-called “French Atlantic”. He chose an interdisciplinary approach by implementing cultural and philosophical questions and methods into his analysis. He drew on selected ports of France – with an emphasis on Nantes and La Rochelle – as examples for greater developments. On the basis of these two ports, Marshall analyzed the developments of the slave trade and displayed the potential of such an analysis by pointing out the central challenges of this time. For example, by looking at ports, it is possible to demonstrate the development of human rights, the formation of identity, and the dynamic relationships between Blacks and Whites. However, in order to derive reliable results from these inquiries additional ports will have to be included in the analysis. Marshall especially supported the networking of metropolitan French ports with overseas ports, as well as the inclusion of ports of other European nations. Finally, ports can be said to be gateways to the mainland. Marshall demonstrated this through the influence that ports exerted on their own respective cities. Through manifold examples, such as monuments, buildings, or pop cultural references, he demonstrated how the slave trade had deeply impacted and changed the images of these cities.

Via his topic's title "How Victims Were Turned into Perpetrators. Transformations of Knowledge about the World" („Wie aus Opfern Täter wurden. Wandel vom Wissen über die Welt“), WOLFGANG REINHARD (Freiburg) chose a metahistorical access through which he questioned whether historians subsist on discourse or on historical sources. By doing so, he hovered in a field of tension that had been created by postcolonial studies, which Reinhard himself opposed. Furthermore, Reinhard utilized the example of the modern slave trade in order to demonstrate multiple problems. On the one hand, Europeans had collaborated with indigenous elites during the acquisition of African slaves, which had caused more fatalities than the slave trade itself. On the other hand, slaves fared comparably well on cargo vessels because they were viewed as a commodity that was not to be damaged. Furthermore, Reinhard mentioned the cultural creativity of slaves, which brought forth music, religion, and art. Slaves were thus “actors” in their own right and by no means at the mercy of their owners in every aspect of their lives. This was underpinned by the Haitian Revolution, which clearly depicted their competences of action and negotiation.

In his lecture “Monnet and America” („Monnet und Amerika“), KLAUS SCHWABE (Aachen) combined two of his most significant fields of research. Drawing on the biography of the French politician and entrepreneur he demonstrated why Jean Monnet was attracted towards the ideals of the United States. Monnet, born in 1888, had been influenced by both World Wars, during which he had worked closely with the Americans. In both wars, Monnet had worked as supply coordinator in France – a capacity which had brought him into close contact with the Americans. Because he had experienced the United States – whose participation had been decisive for the outcome of both wars – as a type of “savior” for France and Europe, he deemed them to be a role model for Europe. Like the USA, Europe should consider itself as a community of values for law and justice. The Schuman Declaration was based on Monnet’s ideas of a union between France and Germany. Economic cooperation should lead to a shared community of values, as embodied by the USA in Monnet’s vision. Schwabe thought these ideal concepts to be naïve. However, Monnet is still a suitable role model for a mutual Europe, and especially for his view that went beyond the Atlantic, which is also why – from a global perspective – he still remains as an important actor of modern European history.

In the last lecture of the first day of the event, PHILIPP ROBINSON RÖSSNER (Manchester/Leipzig) reported on “The Sea and the Envisioning of ‘The Market’, ‘Connectivity’, and Competition in the Pre-Classical Economic Thought, Notably That of the 18th Century” („Das Meer und die Konzeption von ‚Markt‘, ‚Konnektivität‘ und Wettbewerb im vorklassischen Wirtschaftsdenken insbesondere des 18. Jahrhunderts“). Rössner supported the hypothesis of a (proto-)globalization that originated in Europe during the 16th century, which caused an increasing development of competitive European industries. However, because economic growth and competition were based on state interventions into the economy, no free market existed. These interventions were made concrete through both trade barriers and the rules and regulations that applied to exchange and production. A state thereby created the conditions for competition on an interior level through controls and regulations, and also on an exterior level by means of its borders. Free or fair competition

without state intervention is thus unthinkable, especially since the idea of economic rivalry on the national level has been evident since the Renaissance. Competition, the increasing economic interconnectedness, and the economic linkage between the European and the non-European sphere since the 16th century has to be considered through the aspect of state intervention. Only the rules and protection provided by the state allowed for free and fair competition.

The second day of the conference was inaugurated by MICHAEL JEISMANN, director of the Goethe Institute Dakar, whose lecture added a perspective that is seldom considered in the history of Europe's global relationships: Love relationships between natives and seamen, which were presented in the topic "Love Transcends the Sea. Prohibition and Mixing. Transcultural Couples and the History of Belonging" („Liebe geht über das Meer. Verbot und Vermischung. Transkulturelle Paare und die Geschichte der Zugehörigkeit“). Drawing from a poem by Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, it was shown the sea has always been emotionally transfigured through manifold words of yearning and, in light of this backdrop, must therefore be interpreted as a transcultural connective space. Jeismann referred to the links to great topics of history and present such as conquest, exodus, and migration, and especially pondered the question concerning the treatment of relationships that transcend cultures. What were the consequences of these love relationships? What qualified someone to be integrated into a society? How did the colonial powers deal with these kinds of relationships and the resulting children? And what kind of impacts did they cause in the colonial homelands? Jeismann's questions gave food for thought and were intensively discussed afterwards. He also described compelling Canadian examples of such love relationships. The sea is thus a place for emotions and for communication; offering both problems and chances simultaneously. Europe thereby was, according to Jeismann, "foam-arisen".

Turning towards rather theoretical thoughts, HASSO SPODE (Berlin) spoke afterwards about "Max Weber and the Europeanness of Capitalism" („Max Weber und die Europäizität des Kapitalismus“). His aim was to contemplate a meta-discourse of history. There would always be binary-coded historical basic assumption in history that are subject to constant change. The great opposites here are objectivism and constructivism. Spode cited the theory of convergence as taking on a Eurocentric perspective. Its constructive counterpart is the theory of divergence, which treats all cultures as equal and refrains from assigning a special role to Europe. Spode then raised the "Weber question", which asks why it had been Europe in particular that had divided the world. Siding with the theoreticians of convergence, Spode demonstrated arguments for this theory on one hand, and mentioned problematic basic assumptions behind the theory of divergence on the other. After all, the latter theory had been created in Europe, respectively the "West". Furthermore, one can hardly argue that science had not been Europe's "child" and that Europe therefore used to be an "island of rationalization" for scientific dynamism. In the end one has to, according to Spode, rearrange the Weber question in the context of global history: Why did not the other regions of the globe divide the world amongst themselves and provincialized it, just like the Europeans did? He

also pleaded for the preservation of knowledge that has already been achieved, and also implored to not to pursue the persistent and radical constructivism any further.

Marine geologist GERD HOFFMAN-WIECK (Kiel) presented his report under the pragmatic title "The History of Marine Research and its possible Visualization in the Exhibition 'Europe and the Sea'" („Die Geschichte der Meeresforschung und deren mögliche Visualisierung in der Ausstellung ‚Europa und das Meer““). The emphasis of his two-part lecture laid on concrete proposals for the planned exhibition: Firstly, Hoffman-Wieck delivered an overview over the history of marine research in Kiel. This part focused on the central actors and the most important technological and scientific achievements of marine research since its origins at the end of the 17th century. The growing systematic engagement with the sea and especially its resources since then was thus made apparent. In the second part of his lecture, Hoffman-Wieck outlined presentation methods that can be utilized in an exhibition. Recommended exhibits are instruments and tools, such as the sextant and the first echo sounder, but also contemporary technology, such as deep-sea robots and current meters. An emphasis could thereby be placed on the topic "deep-sea resources", leading to the inquiry of how a sustainable use of marine resources might be implemented, or if it would be feasible at all. According to Hoffmann-Wieck, another focus should be placed on the topic "marine pollution", for which there is still barely any real awareness. In this context, an exhibition should not only present the garbage islands of the oceans, but also address the increasing threat that microplastics pose to humanity and the sea. The growing conflicts between scientific and economic interests with regard to the utilization of the sea, as well as the ongoing marine pollution should also be taken into account. In the end, Hoffmann-Wieck demonstrated the great potential that visualization methods offer to marine research presentations in the context of a historical exhibition.

The exhibition impressed not only through the vast amount of content and in-depth questions, but also through the diversity of the presented topics. However, not all lectures interrelated with each other, which is why some contributions appeared to be isolated from the superordinate range of topics. Especially those lectures that directly related to the conference topic were thereby the most exciting and informative ones. However, it was also due to the varied program that the conference can be regarded as a successful event and also as an important building block on the road to the realization of the exhibition.

A second preparatory conference, primarily targeted at the content and design of the exhibition catalogue and the academic companion volume will be held at the DHM from 2-4 June 2016.

2. The evaluation-project

An evaluation-concept which will accompany the exhibition from its launch to the end is currently under preparation. For the preparation of the overall concept and its general design a group of scholars, curators, museum didactics, psychologists and public historians gathered on 20/21 April 2015 at the Aarhus Institute of Advanced Studies.

The participants

- Blume, Dorlis, Berlin, curator of the exhibition at the DHM
- Elvert, Freya, psychologist, University of Cologne
- Elvert, Jürgen, Professor, Historian, AIAS/Jean-Monnet-Chair of European History, University of Cologne
- Hasberg, Wolfgang, Professor, didactics of history and public history, University of Cologne
- Menninger, Annerose, Professor, public history, University of Armed Forces, Munich
- Thünemann, Holger, Professor, didactics of history and public history, University of Cologne
- Vogel, Brigitte, head of museum education, DHM Berlin

The program

Monday, 20.4.

11:15-12:45: Meeting with Pauline Asingh, Head of exhibitions, Moesgaard-Museum Aarhus

15:00: Meeting at the AIAS, Welcome-coffee

16:00: Reception by Morten Kyndrup, Director of AIAS

Discussion of agenda

Tuesday, 21.4.

09:00 AIAS Meeting Room

Round table talk 1

- Concept of exhibition
- Potential design of exhibition
- Expected visitors
- Expected impact of exhibition

10:30 coffee break

11:00 AIAS Meeting Room

Round table talk 2

- Does an evaluation of the exhibition make sense?
- Targets of the evaluation
- Possible designs of the evaluation

- Agreement on further proceedings

12:30 Lunchbreak

13:30 AIAS Meeting Room

Round table talk 3

- Discussion and, if possible, agreement of design of evaluation-concept
- Organisation of evaluation
- Division of work between Cologne and Berlin
- Identification of further steps to be taken

15:30 Coffebreak

16:00 AIAS Meeting Room

- Round table talk 4
- Possible synergies between UoC's public history competences and evaluation
- Expectations of DHM with regard to UoC's public history profile
- Agreement on further proceedings

18:00 End of workshop

b) The research-project

On 28 May 2015 the following project proposal was presented to ECAS:

Horizon 2020

Call: H2020-REFLECTIVE-SOCIETY-2015

Topic: REFLECTIVE-2-2015

Type of action: RIA

Proposal number: 693245

Proposal acronym: EUROPORTS

1 - General information

Topic REFLECTIVE-2-2015 Type of action RIA

Call identifier H2020-REFLECTIVE-SOCIETY-2015 Acronym EUROPORTS

Proposal title: European Ports: Repositories of European Cultural Heritage and Workshops of European Civilization

Duration in months 36

Fixed keyword 1: Cultural heritage, cultural memory

Free keywords: European history; European identity and identity crises; ports as laboratories of European modernity; European society of knowledge; European values; Maritime Europe; Europe as a global actor

Abstract

Europe's embrace of the world has been marked since the 15th century by intense interaction between Europe and non-European spheres. The project will revise the understanding of Europe's role as a global actor. It will shed new light on research on the emergence of a European cultural heritage as the focal point of a common European identity. This European cultural heritage created a European society of knowledge, shaped by the attempts of European intellectuals to understand the new discoveries outside Europe as challenges for further development of society and individuals. As the encounters between Europe and the world almost solely took place via the seas and oceans, this project will show the importance of the sea for the development of today's European values, institutions and societies.

The Europeans created a maritime network in which ports have been important hubs for handling of commodities and as transfer-sites for information and knowledge. By critically investigating the role of ports as European gateways, the project wants to explore the ports' impact across different forms of local, European and global culture. We consider ports as laboratories of European modernity where Europe's cultural and democratic practices have been tested and where many components of the European institutional framework have been pre-thought. Therefore the findings of this project will provide new insights into a vital area of shared European experiences. Stimulating the consciousness of this shared experience, in short raising the awareness of Europe's shared maritime cultural heritage, will thus in turn contribute to creating of more solid foundation for the discussions on a common European citizenship and the development of European identity. This project will contribute to a new narrative of Europe, which might help to overcome future European identity crises and stimulate a revision of European policies on various sectors.

The project has been developed under the roof of the Jean-Monnet-chair by the following partner-institutions:

UNIVERSITAET ZU KOELN Germany

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, CORK Ireland

AARHUS UNIVERSITET Denmark

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON United Kingdom

UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI MESSINA Italy

UNIVERSITE DE STRASBOURG France

UNIVERSITA TA MALTA Malta

The final design of the project-proposal was developed in a conference which took place from 22 to 24 January 2015 at the Aarhus Institute of Advanced Studies (AIAS). All partner-institutions involved in the project had sent participants to the conference so that finally 27 scholars from eight European Countries and the USA took gave their input in shaping the project-design. The costs for the conference had been covered by the AIAS.

Furthermore, the University of Cologne supported the application by providing money to pay for a research assistant who acted as the central co-ordinator for all technical questions related to the application and who was also in charge of compiling all the different parts of the application and adjusting the text to the requirements of ECAS.