

TRT 1



Cultural Heritage in the context of Migrations and Global Mobilities

“Get Together”

February 5th 2025, 9:30-11:45 CET

Coordination

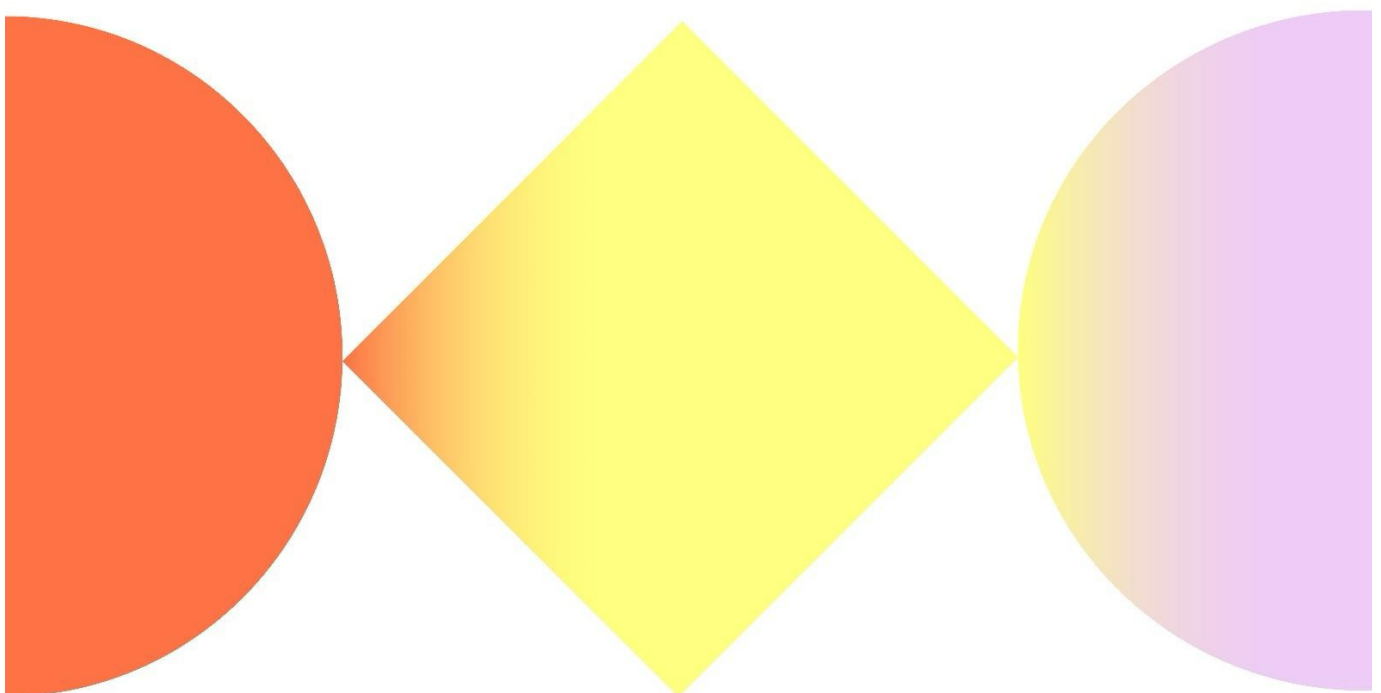
**Maria Gravari-Barbas (UP1), Magdalena Banaszkiewicz (JAG),
Noel Salazar (KU Leuven)**

Zoom link

<https://pantheonsorbonne.zoom.us/j/94194885191?pwd=aKgHuBNlXubBBkxLeu988rRrFU0VRS.1>

Meeting ID: 941 9488 5191

Passcode: 587389



Workshop Program

9:30 – 9:35

Introduction

- Welcome address
- Overview of the workshop agenda

9:35 – 9:55

TRT1, TRT Congress and Erasmus Mundus

- TRT1 Introduction
- Erasmus Mundus
- TRT Congress

9:55 – 11:20

Presentations and Discussions

Each presentation: 15 minutes presentation + 10 minutes discussion

1. **9:55 – 10:10**
Mia Hovi
Bolivian Folklore Dances in New York City, Expressions of Cultural Heritage through Movement and Emotions
2. **10:10 – 10:20**
Remarks and discussion
3. **10:20 – 10:35**
Anna Duda
Re-imagined America in the context of Polish festival heritage
4. **10:35 – 10:45**
Remarks and discussion
5. **10:45 – 10:55** BREAK
6. **10:55 – 11:10**
Defne Özözer
Methodologies Beyond History for Analyzing Jewish Cultural Heritage and Identity Formation in Salonika and İzmir
7. **11:10 – 11:20**
Remarks and discussion

11:20 – 11:40

Final Discussion: Methodological Challenges

- Open floor discussion to raise questions and share research challenges
- Expert panel feedback and advice

11:40 – 11:45

Closing Remarks

1. Bolivian Folklore Dances in New York City, Expressions of Cultural Heritage through Movement and Emotions

Mia Hovi

This study aims to understand Bolivian folklore dancer's visual expressions of their cultural identities which are demonstrated through dance moves, visually pretentious outfits, emotions and by audible music. The focus is also on dance locations whether they are public or private or concrete or mental. This study is ethnographic and its results are based on the fieldwork periods in New York in 2022 and 2023. The data is collected by participating, observing and interviewing the Bolivian dancers in New York City.

Participation in Bolivian dance groups is both a visible and invisible way of practising one's cultural heritage. Besides the dance locations, also each dancer's reasons for joining the groups vary. However, when they dance they all collectively share their cultural background. This makes joining the Bolivian folklore dances a dynamic example of Bolivian living culture which is produced together with dancers and by the audience in public streets areas of New York City.

2. Re-imagined America in the context of Polish festival heritage

Anna Duda

This paper examines Polish festival heritage influenced by American culture, which symbolized freedom during communist times. Today, the evolving concept of an imagined America highlights generational tensions as newer perspectives challenge traditional symbols. Festivals often recreate past atmospheres, sparking contrasts between imagination and reality, tradition and modernity, local and global influences. These dynamics make festival heritage a valuable lens for understanding political, social, and cultural change. Based on the theoretical framework of critical heritage studies and the anthropology of tourism, this paper presents a research methodology focusing on the Polish Country Picnic in Mrągowo.

3. Methodologies Beyond History for Analyzing Jewish Cultural Heritage and Identity Formation in Salonika and İzmir

Defne Özözer

Research on the history and cultural heritage of post-Ottoman Sephardic Jewish communities is a relatively new field that has been developing since the 1990s. When studying this heritage and constructing its historiography, historical methodology alone could be limiting. Given these communities' complex linguistic landscape, mobility, and multi-sitedness, researchers must draw on theoretical frameworks from various disciplines to overcome the limitations of archival materials and create a comprehensive understanding of their cultural heritage. In this proposed short presentation, I will outline, very briefly, the diverse methodologies I employ as a doctoral student of History and Cultural Heritage to study the networks between the Jewish communities in İzmir and Salonika—including multi-sited ethnography, discourse analysis, entangled history, microhistory, and oral history. These

methodologies help us understand how contemporary descendants maintain connections to their cultural heritage while forming new identities. They challenge traditional concepts of diaspora identity and reveal how these communities developed hybrid identities—ones that were deeply rooted in their local contexts while maintaining broader cultural connection.

