

June 1, 2017

AGE Workshop 2017

## GENDER AND CHANGE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Lisbon, 19th and 20th October 2017

### Organizing institutions

Institute of Contemporary History - Faculty of Social and Human Sciences - New University of Lisbon  
Section of Archaeology - Lisbon Geographical Society  
Archaeology and Gender in Europe



1.

### General information

The idea for this workshop emerged from the session of the 'Archaeology and Gender in Europe (AGE)' working party held at the Annual Conference of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) in Vilnius (2016), where, among other things, the very unequal development of gender archaeology as well as its different paths within different European countries was discussed. Then, Ana Cristina Martins suggested that the organization of an AGE workshop in Lisbon would help boost gender studies within Portuguese archaeology, where an initiative in this direction was already taken in October 2014 by the Lisbon Geographical Society with the seminar 'Archaeology and women in Portugal: between the shadow and the light'. AGE was happy to support this idea as such a workshop would provide an excellent opportunity to reflect on the relevance of gender studies for archaeology in general as well as on its future developments.

### Theme of the workshop

The theme of the workshop is *Gender and Change in Archaeology*, where the relationships between gender and change can be considered both in contemporary archaeology and in the past under all possible aspects of interest to the participants.

The theme was proposed based on the need, felt by many AGE members, to assess the relevance of their work and of gender studies in archaeology in general as well as on the need to engage with the arguments of those skeptical about the relevance of the study of gender for the development of archaeology and the life course of archaeologists. The organizers also acknowledge inspiration from the theme issue 'Has Feminism Changed Science?' of the journal *Signs* in 2003.

**Here are some of the questions we suggest for the discussion in Lisbon:**

- Is there a direct influence of gender in such activities as archaeological research, museum work, conservation and documentation of the archaeological record, etc.?
- What are the backgrounds and consequences of the ways gender is assessed by different archaeological milieu?
- Did the access of women to higher positions in recent years influence ways of researching, teaching, writing, safeguarding and presenting in archaeology?
- Why do gender studies continue to be commonly linked to women and feminist studies?
- What do we know about the formation of gender categories in the past and present?
- How do gender categories relate to change in various societies, from prehistory through to the present?
- What have we learned from the study of gender in archaeology so far?
- Are gender studies still needed in archaeology? And if yes, are there some aspects more relevant than other for research in the near future?

**Tentative structure of the workshop**

- 3 opening talks (1<sup>st</sup> morning) of 45 minutes each;
- individual talks of 20 minutes, each followed by 10 minutes of discussion;
- separate sections for discussions at the end of each half day.

**Further actions**

- The organizers intend to publish the proceedings of this workshop.
- Also, this workshop could become a starting point for an AGE project to be presented at the European Year of Cultural Heritage recently announced by the European Commission to 2018.

**Venue**

The workshop will take place, on October 19<sup>th</sup> at the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the New University of Lisbon (Avenida de Berna 26-C, auditorium 1, and, on the 20<sup>th</sup>, at the Lisbon Geographical Society (Rua das Portas de Santo Antao, 100, auditorium Adriano Moreira).

**Important dates**

**Deadline for announcing your commitment to participate** in the Lisbon workshop is **June 10**. As there is no participation fee, this is the only way the organizers can know who is going to participate. Please consider that in case of important changes in the list of participants, the organizers will need time to adapt.

**Deadline for paper abstracts: September 11.**

### **Costs**

- There will be no conference fee.
- All participants will have: a certificate of participation, an abstract book, a folder with useful documentation, 4 coffee-breaks (morning and afternoon), water, free Wi-Fi during the first day (19<sup>th</sup>), and printing of last minute short documents. All these facilities are provided by the Portuguese organizers.
- Transport, accommodation and *per diem* expenses must be paid by the participants.

### **Lunch**

It is possible to arrange the lunch at the University cafeteria (19<sup>th</sup>) (c. 13 € per person, all included) and Lisbon Geographical Society restaurant (20<sup>th</sup>) (15€ per person = soup, plate, salad, dessert, bread, butter, water, wine, coffee).

### **AGE members who expressed their interest in participating in this Workshop (with two participants which are not AGE members also included):**

1. Bo Jensen
2. Nena Galanidou
3. Agnès Garcia-Ventura
4. Tove Hjørungdal
5. Luana Batista Goulart
6. Liv Helga Dommasnes
7. Sandra Monton Subias
8. Margaret Conkey; considers attending
9. Margarita Sanchez Romero
10. Tine Schenck
11. Susanne Moraw
12. Lourdes Prados Torreira
13. Apen Ruiz
14. Jana Eszter Frieß
15. Uroš Matić; depending on the excavations campaign in Egypt
16. Elisabeth Nordbladh; depending on funding
17. Cecilia Lidstöm Holmberg; depending on funding
18. Ericka Engelstad
19. Ana Cristina Martins
20. Nona Palincas

### **Non AGE members who expressed their interest to participate in the workshop:**

1. Meritxell Ferrer Martín (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona)
2. Mireia López-Bertran (Universitat de València)

### **Information about the organizers**

**Archaeology and Gender in Europe working party** (<http://www.archaeology-gender-europe.org/needs.html>)

The main aim of this working party is to develop a formal and permanent European network of Gender Archaeology. While gender networks in many different scientific fields are now consolidated across Europe, and in spite of more than three decades of gender archaeology, a permanent forum for promoting and debating this field is still lacking within European archaeology.

The aims for the EAA Gender and Archaeology Working Party are:

1. Promoting and encouraging gender/feminist archaeology as a consolidated research area.
2. Establishing gender/feminist archaeology as part of (the) archaeological curriculum.
3. Expanding and promoting the theoretical foundations of gender/feminist archaeology in order to encourage new thinking about its significance.
4. Creating a meeting place and a discussion platform for scholars interested in gender and feminist studies in archaeology and related disciplines.
5. Communicating research on gender archaeology to both scholars and the general public.
6. Creating opportunities for collaborative research related to gender archaeology across Europe.
7. Discussing specific research topics related to gender/feminist archaeology in the framework of the EAA annual conferences.
8. To promote gender equity in archaeology.

**Institute of Contemporary History** (Instituto de História Contemporânea) - Faculty of Social and Human Sciences - New University of Lisbon (15m by metro from the heart of the city)

- IHC website: <http://ihc.fcsh.unl.pt/en>
- FCSH website: [http://www.fcsh.unl.pt/?set\\_language=en](http://www.fcsh.unl.pt/?set_language=en)
- UNL website: <http://www.unl.pt/en>



[Left: View of one of the FCSH “towers”, where the Workshop will take place. Right: View of the auditorium where the Workshop will take place]

**FCSH:** Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa (FCSH/NOVA) is the largest Portuguese Higher Education and Research institution in the fields of Social Sciences and Humanities, covering such areas as Communication and Language Sciences, Artistic and Literary Studies, Philosophy, History and Archaeology, Anthropology, Demography, Geography and Sociology, Political Studies and International Relations, and intersections between these disciplines. The FCSH pursues teaching and research excellence in those areas, both at the national and international levels, a clear commitment to innovation and interdisciplinarity, the creation, development and dissemination of a humanistic spirit, and the provision of services to the community in its areas of expertise. Internationalization plays a key strategic role in the pursuit of these goals. The FCSH offer various incoming as well as outgoing mobility programs

to its faculty members, researchers and students (e.g. Erasmus, Erasmus Mundus, Leonardo da Vinci, Portuguese-Brazilian Santander University Scholarships, Council for International Educational Exchange, Exchange Programs with China). Cooperation is achieved and formalized by the several protocols between the FCSH and foreign higher education institutions and research organizations (e.g. the UT Austin – Portugal Program) and participation in a number of international teaching and research networks.

The FCSH hosts several Research Units (UI - Unidades de Investigação) and branches of cross-University centres. 13 of these UI are financed by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia), 5 of which are ranked as "Excellent" and 7 as "Very Good". The ever-growing academic community at the FCSH counts over 1,200 national and international researchers, as well as many other co-researchers, students and research grant holders. There are currently over 150 pure and applied research projects running in those Research Units, financed by the FCT, by the various programs of the European Commission and its FP7 and H2020 Program (Marie Curie IRSES, Marie Curie EF and GF, Marie Curie ITN, ERC, REGIO, Cooperation, Safer Internet Program, Trans-European Transport Network, etc.) and by several other public and private institutions as well (e.g. Santander Totta, Gulbenkian Foundation, etc.).

FCSH provides academic facilities (such as the ID building, where all the UI work side-by-side in an interdisciplinary and collaborative environment; offices and labs), support services (dedicated teams in science and research management) and a set of common facilities to all faculty's members (such as libraries, R&D Documentation Centre, data-bases, auditoria). Following the latest requirements towards open access dissemination of research results, FCSH host ROSSIO, a research infrastructure for the dissemination of quality digital content for Social Science, Arts and Humanities.

**IHC:** The Institute of Contemporary History (IHC) is a research Centre hosted by the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, with an extension at the University of Évora.

Seeking to respond to the complex challenges offered by present-day society, the IHC covers a broad range of research topics within the modern and contemporary history fields. It hosts over 100 PhD researchers, both national and foreign, distributed in seven research groups: Comparative Political History; Economy, Society, Heritage, and Innovation; Science: Studies of History, Philosophy, and Scientific Culture; History, Territory, and Environment; Culture, Identities, and Power; Global History of Labor and Social Conflicts; and Justice, Regulation, and Society. The work within each group is complemented by crosscutting cooperation through six thematic research lines. It is also worth emphasizing the multidisciplinary nature of the IHC's members including historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, archivists, economists, and artists, among others.

In the most recent national assessment in 2013, the IHC was evaluated by an international panel of experts and graded as 'Excellent' by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology. Following this assessment, during the last three years, the Centre has consolidated its team and its internationalization and innovation efforts, with a significant increase in the number of papers in peer-reviewed international journals and communications in international scientific meetings. At present, the Centre has nearly 20 national and internationally funded research projects, both of public and private origins, including two under Horizon 2020.

The IHC also strives to be an open gateway to the wider society, promoting historical knowledge and an active citizenship, enrolling the non-expert citizen in historical research and reflection, for example, through the sharing of memories and private objects – "Memory for All" program. These efforts also include a History Laboratory that stimulates ties with learning and cultural institutions, with a special effort to introduce teenagers to the field of historical research.

Also, central to its mission, the IHC aims to foster education in the fields of modern and contemporary history, having a close relationship with the History and Museology programs offered both by the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (in Lisbon) and the University of Évora, from undergraduate to postgraduate levels. IHC researchers supervise more than 150 ongoing masters and doctoral students.

At their disposal, IHC researchers have administrative and liaisons staff, which offer support for funding applications, the organization of meetings, for travel arrangements and science communication consulting.



[Left: Location of the FCSH. Right: View of the nearby gardens and museums of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian) - <https://gulbenkian.pt/en/>]



[Left: LGS entrance. Right: View of the main auditorium and museum]

#### **Lisbon Geographical Society** (in the historical heart of the city):

- Section of Archaeology – Lisbon Geographical Society webpage: <http://www.socgeografialisboa.pt/etiqueta/seccao-de-arqueologia/>
- Lisbon Geographical Society website: <http://www.socgeografialisboa.pt/>

The Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa (S.G.L.) was founded in 1875. In both its aims and origins, it is an institution which is closely linked to the Portuguese situation at the time, to Europe of that time and to the problem of the Portuguese position in relation to overseas' colonies and, in particular, to Africa.

The second half of the 19th century saw the 'Scramble for Africa' carried out by the European industrial powers. With Asia and Oceania controlled by dominant countries, the West of North America occupied by settlers from the East who drove the Mexicans south, the British plantation of interior Canada having been consolidated and possession of Central Asia being disputed by Russia and Great Britain, only Africa remained as a space into which territorial expansion was possible.

The campaign against the slave trade between African and American ports and the struggle to abolish slavery definitively increased European public interest in Africa. Protestant and Catholic missionary societies, committed to the fight against slavery, founded missions in various places, which helped spread news about the continent and its peoples throughout Europe. The travels of the various explorers who made their way through Africa brought novelties which fed the commentaries of the press.

The geographical societies of London and Paris solemnly received and distinguished these explorers. In the name of geographical science, they advanced with projects for territorial occupation starting from West Africa, South Africa and the coasts of East Africa, which caused some concern about the future of the Portuguese in the continent.

It therefore seemed indispensable to Luciano Cordeiro and others interested in overseas' issues that Portugal also be represented in this great movement. Out of this came the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa in 1875 which was given full official support right from the start.

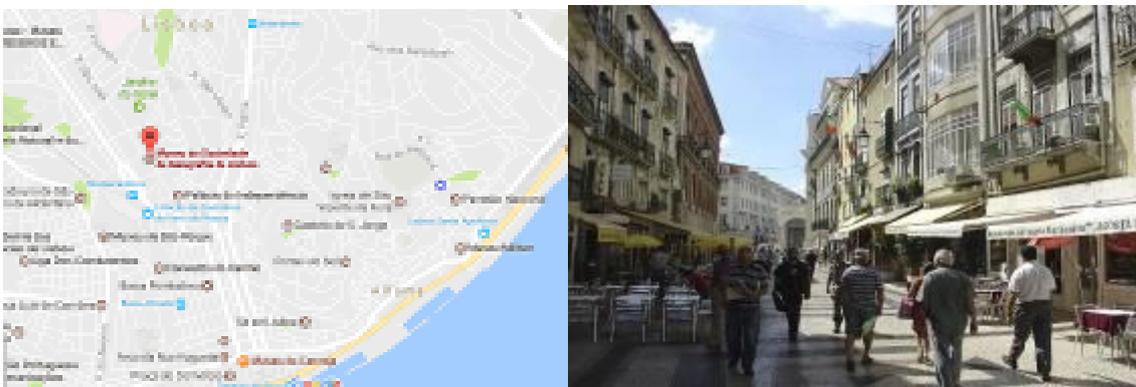
The society was launched and its statutes signed by men of the highest calibre. There was Luciano Cordeiro, historian, geographer, journalist and politician. He was the most active founder-member of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, and Portugal was in his debt due to his defense of the country's interests in the face of the African ambitions of the great European powers. Other illustrious names were António Ennes, former Minister of Overseas' Territories and High Commissioner in Mozambique, as well as a writer and journalist; Pinheiro Chagas, another former Minister of Overseas' Territories and writer; Sousa Martins, the famous doctor and teacher at the Escola Médico Cirúrgica de Lisboa. Sousa Viterbo, doctor, historian and writer; Barros Gomes who produced a famous dictionary of the Portuguese language; Teófilo Braga, university professor, writer and President of the Republic; Eduardo Coelho, writer, journalist and founder of the newspaper Diário de Notícias, Marquês de Sá da Bandeira, field marshal, government minister at various times, peer of the realm, founder of the Portuguese Military School and a notable politician; Visconde de S. Januário, general, diplomat, government minister at various times and governor of Macau and Timor. The latter was, in fact, the first president of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, elected in 1876.

The potential risk to Portuguese interests as a result of this great drive in the name of geographical science was immediately clear from the consequences of a meeting of explorers promoted by King Leopold II in Brussels, 1876. This meeting produced the International African Association, headed by an International Commission whose president was the King himself, and which announced the exploration of Central Africa as an immediate project through the creation of posts between Luanda and Zanzibar, across lands that were seen by the Portuguese as being closely associated with their safe presence in Angola.

In 1878, the Society took on a clearly new aspect. It asked the Government to set up an Institute of Colonial Studies, for the preparation of civil servants who were to be sent to the Colonies. This, however, was only realized a considerable number of years later, in 1906, with the creation of the Colonial School, which operated in the S.G.L. itself. On October 25th, the first course was inaugurated by the monarch. The school was modified in 1919, with the general colonial course becoming a degree course. In 1927, the Minister João Belo changed its name to the Escola Superior Colonial. The institution, supported by funds made available by the Colonial Ministry, operated in the S.G.L. building up until 1934 and was run by the President of the Society. The increasing numbers of students led to a change of installations. Integrated in Universidade Técnica, it is today the Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas.

The Escola Superior de Educação Física (Institute of Physical Education) was also established in the S.G.L. It operated there between 1930 and 1940, later becoming the Instituto Nacional de Motricidade Humana (The National Institute of Human Motivity), likewise then incorporated into Universidade Técnica.

In 2000, the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa (the Lisbon Geographical Society) celebrated 125 years of existence. Through the petition presented to King Luís [1, 2] and dated November 10, 1875 a group of notable citizens proposed the founding of a society "aimed at promoting and assisting the study and progress of geographical and related sciences in the country".



[Left: LGS location. Right: View of the street (Rua das Portas de Santo Antão)]

**Institutional** (governmental, municipal, university) **websites about Lisbon** (where to stay, where to eat, what to do, local habits, etc.):

- Lisbon Tourism (governmental): <https://www.visitlisboa.com/>
- FCSH: <http://fcsb.unl.pt/aluno-internacional-en/viver-em-lisboa>
- Heritage and museums in Portugal (governmental): <http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/>
- Lisbon museums (municipal): <http://www.cm-lisboa.pt/en/visit/museums-heritage/museums>
- Time Out (the best guide in town): <https://www.timeout.com/lisbon>
- Agenda Cultural de Lisboa (Lisbon Cultural Agenda) (municipal): <http://www.agendalx.pt/>
- Lisboa ConVida (Lisbon InVites | Lisbon Alive): <http://lisboa.convida.pt/en/poi/utilities/sociedade-de-geografia-de-lisboa-6427/71>
- The city of Lisbon was elected by the Union of Ibero-American Capital Cities to be the 2017 Capital of Ibero-American Culture: <https://www.visitportugal.com/en/content/lisbon-ibero-american-capital-culture-2017>

**Lisbon subway:**



[Circle – way to location of FCSH. Square – way to LGS]



[Location of the LGS building, at the heart of the city, nearby 3 of its most important squares]

**Organizing committee:**

Dr. Ana Cristina Martins – IHC/CEHFCi/UE-FCSH-UNL & SGL

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