The category of Orientalism, understood as a product of Western authors, artists, and the like, has been superseded, and so too has a unitary vision of the vast and complex Eastern world of the Near East. However, a conception that is no longer static but the fruit of historic, spatiotemporal, and emotional transformations has yet to be adequately placed at the centre of the ‘Mediterranean world’ in a culturally broad sense. Such a view requires the testing of new paradigms and investigative methodologies, and of new conceptual tools. In this seminar, the point of observation will be reciprocal legacies, the transfer and translation-appropriation of knowledge, objects and goods, and migrations of bodies, ideas, visions, and emotions – all of which have made the Mediterranean not a barrier but a point of contact between different and plural cultures.

South East Europe is a key historical contact zone for the encounter of Continental, Mediterranean and Steppe cultures from the classical world, through the Middle Ages and early modern period. This history of cultural and emotional entanglement is inscribed in many of the region’s geographical features: from the Adriatic to the Black Sea; the Danube – the main artery of the region – and connected inland waterways; the complex landscapes of mountains, coastal strips, islands, river mouths, ravines and fertile river plains. These distinctive landscapes have created natural and imaginary liminal zones: a series of fluid borderlines and cultural portals that criss-cross the South East. This seminar explores these sites of encounter, asking what role topography and landscape might play in the shaping of cultural portals of conflict and exchange. It considers the spaces and media through which these various cultures communicated with each other in South East Europe, in terms of cultural, commercial, artistic, and emotional exchange; in periods of peace, and of confrontation. How is emotion used to calibrate cultural differences and exchanges between groups? And how might the historical geographies of encounter and exchange – and their attendant emotional entanglements – provide useful terms or models for the study of cultural experience and expression of emotion?

This workshop will have a particular focus on the interactions of subject, material, and emotional formations, applying a ‘new materialities’ analytical paradigm to examine the entangled trajectories, transmissions, and transfers of people, ideas, and objects across Mediterranean spaces. It thus advances research on the interconnected histories of people, places, and things in circulation in the Mediterranean world over a long historical timeframe. The workshop seeks to apply new methodological lenses to the complex and entangled history of the geo-cultural space the Mediterranean World. These new analytical frameworks demand that we consider people, places, and things as having entangled subjective, affective, emotional, and material lives that are mutually constitutive. As such, these theories suggest that we cannot study individuals and societies outside of their interactions with material entities such as places and spaces and affective experiences, but only in relation to them – and likewise, spaces, objects, and emotional experience as relational constructs produced through interactions with people. Thus, people, places, and things are ‘entangled’.

This workshop will examine people on the move and contacts between different cultures in the Mediterranean world. On the one hand, travel accounts provide a rich source for exploring the emotions involved in intercultural encounters, but the contacts of various types of travellers (diplomats, merchants, as well also others travelling professionally or forced into exile) can also be explored through their private correspondence. The trajectories of individuals who changed both culture and religion, whether by force or choice, can also be fruitfully explored through the prism of emotions. The emotions involved in intercultural encounters are more varied than is often assumed in studies of ‘Orientalism’, and can thus help to shed new light on Mediterranean history. This workshop will provide an opportunity to reflect on how studying the great variety of Mediterranean encounters through the lens of emotions can enrich our understanding of them.

This workshop will focus on gender as a product and driver of interactions in the medieval Mediterranean, especially France, Spain, Italy, north Africa and the Holy Land. Through a number of case studies, the workshop asks how gender and emotion both inform and are reflected in historical relationships between people, places, and things. It will also broadly interrogate whether the well-worn idea of gender as a category of analysis can still serve as a fruitful framework/paradigm for the transcultural, multivalent and deeply relational histories – or entangled histories – of the medieval Mediterranean.

This workshop will look specifically at the relations between religion, religious sentiments and emotions across Central and Eastern Europe, Southeastern Europe and the Eastern Arab Mediterranean. The workshop will integrate two perspectives in terms of contact zones, by relating cross-imperial boundaries, contacts and transfers as well as religious boundaries within given multi-confessional societies. The central question will be what role religion played in shaping emotions and repertoires of emotion and perceptions thereof, including how to make sense of irrational emotions. How are similarities and differences of regimes of body language and emotional registers and economy explained in religious terms? How are religious traditions and formation in multi-confessional contexts inscribed in non-religious practices? When do such perceptions change and how do we as historians measure such change? To this end, the workshop will address issues of methodology and historical case studies, in which Islam will play a special, though not exclusive role. Methodologically, the focus will be on the tangibility or otherwise of religious sentiments in given materials and practices (Muslim, Jewish, Orthodox, Catholic, and rejections thereof). As for empirical studies, the workshop will focus on case studies involving the complex relationship of body, religious practice and emotion, including sentiments disavowing the impact of religion on the economy of emotion and religious sentiments.