GUIMARÃES

**11** CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL

CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DE
GUIMARÃES

património mundial
world heritage

18-20
Outubro 2017
Centro Cultural Vila Flor
Guimarães, Portugal

**11** AS CIDADES NA HISTÓRIA
CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL
SOCIEDADE

CÂMARA
MUNICIPAL DE
GUIMARÃES

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First Circular Letter

CITIES IN HISTORY: SOCIETY

International Congress


In 2012, as Guimarães has been European Capital of Culture, it was held here the 1st International Congress - Cities in History, with the theme POPULATION, was held in this city.

Whatever the chosen approach, Population, Economy, Society, Culture, or Art, it is a fact that the history of cities is critical for the research of history. A challenge was launched to the different European partners in the long-term history of their cities, presenting the Congress as an occasion for dialogue and meeting of common cultural roots, with possible consequences beyond the initial scientific goals.

In fact, the City of Guimarães, World Heritage of UNESCO, presents itself as a desirable host for events of this nature, not only because of its cultural structures, but also because of all the magic of its urban surroundings. The Historical Congresses can be the first of many other Meetings in which Guimarães is an important platform for this desirable European dialogue.

Under the creation of an integrated knowledge, the First International Congress of Cities in History focused on the theme of Population, the first distinction between the urban and rural worlds. At the end of the work, the periodicity of the congresses was announced, and the Scientific Committee agreed that the next congress would focus on the topic of Society.

In this 2nd edition, the Congress intends to maintain its identity right as in the beginning, addressing the evolution of the cities in different historical and geographical contexts, from the Ancient City to the City of the Present on its way to the Future, with special focus on the cities of the Mediterranean world.

The congress is divided into five major thematic areas; The city in the ancient world, in medieval times, modern, industrial and, finally, a city of the present time. Each of the areas shall have a plenary session structured around two conference men, one Portuguese and one foreigner, and a set of parallel sessions to present spontaneous results on their respective themes. The works shall finish with a round table about the City of Future.

There will be no official language in the congress. Although most of the works may be presented in Portuguese or Spanish. English or French shall be accepted, without excluding the possibility of having simultaneous translation in plenary sessions.

**2. Organization**

**Honourary Presidents:**

Prof. Doctor Diogo Freitas do Amaral

Dr. António Magalhães

**President of the Congress:**

Prof. Doctor Luís de Oliveira Ramos

**Scientific commission:**

**Coordinators:**

Maria Norberta Amorim, GHP | CITCEM | University of Porto

Diego Ramiro, CCHS, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

**Responsible for thematic areas:**

Maria Manuela Martins, University of Minho

Maria Helena da Cruz Coelho, University of Coimbra

José Damião Rodrigues, University of Lisbon

Jorge Fernandes Alves, University of Porto

Magda Pinheiro, University Institute of Lisbon

**General Secretary of the Congress:**

Antero Ferreira, GHP | CITCEM | University of Porto

**Organizing committee**

Domingos Bragança, Mayor of Guimarães

Alexandra Marques, Guimarães City Hall

Maria Norberta Amorim

Antero Ferreira

João Abreu

CITCEM - University of Porto

CECS - University of Minho

Lab2PT - University of Minho

**Rules for submission of communications**

Those interested in participating in the congress should contact the accountable for the Thematic Area (s) of interest, sending a short summary of the communication (up to 500 words), accompanied by a short CV (up to 200 words). They should also send the proposal to the general organization (chi@cm-guimaraes.pt). The coordinators of the thematic areas are accountable for accepting the proposals and should communicate their decision to the authors and to the organization of the congress.

**Calendar of the Congress**

• 21st of November, 2016 - distribution of the first circular letter of the Congress.

• 3rd of February, 2017 - deadline for submission of communications proposals to those accountable for the thematic areas.

• March 2017 - Submission of the second circular letter of the Congress, with a list of the provisional titles of the admitted works in each thematic area.

• 16th of September, 2017 - Deadline for reception of communications.

• 18th to 20th of October, 2017 - Realization of the congress in Guimarães.

**INSCRIPTIONS PRICE:**

Registration: 50 € | Students -25 €

(It is planned the assignment of scholarships for lodging young researchers)

CITIES IN HISTORY: SOCIETY


Thematic Areas:


1. OLD CITY

Accountable:

Maria Manuela Martins - University of Minho (mmmartins@uaum.uminho.pt)

**Activities, sociabilities and identities**


The theme of society in the old city has met important theoretical and methodological developments in the last decades, provoked by the evolution of the investigations carried out based on the study of literary, epigraphic, iconographic and archaeological sources. Particularly the advances made by archeology that allowed to identify the physical spaces of many cities, as well as their urbanism and architecture, thereby providing an understanding of the specificities of the civic communities living therein, no matter the political systems they integrated.

Building on the advances in the knowledge of urbanism and of the architecture of cities in the old world, it is now possible to see them as the stage of complex processes of interaction between individuals and groups that produced and used urban spaces and built different identities in them. In this context, urban scenarios constitute a source of insider information for the understanding of economic activities, everyday life and differentiated sociabilities, helping to understand collective and individual practices and behaviours, social relations and beliefs.

For this reason, the old city now offers new possibilities to approach themes of great importance and currency regarding to identity, urban sociabilities and the use and differential benefits of spaces, provided by the re-reading of different sources in the light of new theoretical and methodological perspectives.

GOALS

The section dedicated to old cities will privilege a broad chronology, up to the 7th century, seeking to focus on two types of approach. One of them will try to value the data and methodologies that allow us to study society in a more quantitative way, aiming to understand the social and economic contexts of cities, groups and individuals. The other will take into account the qualitative analysis of the interaction and sociability processes of the urban population, valued from the different sources, which take us to social composition, to the work world, to socio-political activities, to cult modalities or for the role played by minorities in urban society.

**2. MEDIEVAL CITY**

Accountable:

Maria Helena da Cruz Coelho - University of Coimbra (coelhomh@gmail.com)

The 2nd Congress "Cities in History, Society" in the section devoted to the Middle Ages, covers a vast chronology, extending from the 8th to the 15th century, and opens to various themes, sources, methodologies and comparative analyzes. It is necessary to consider, in a sociological perspective, a re-reading of the urban phenomenon in which the individual constructs his identity in the relationship with others, in the neighborhood sociabilities and solidarities, in the interurban mobilities, in the dialectic of the urban centre with its banks, in the order, consensus or conflict tensionalities. The city, as an organized space, a society and a centre, calls for a meditation on a stratification and a social hierarchy; on the urban elites; the presence of the outlaws and the poor in the cities and the assistance solidarity; The dialogue between the clergy and the faithful in the definition of the cult and religiosity of the parishioners; the social marks of religious coexistence among Christians, Jews and Moors; the memory and the representation of civic power. In the convergence of the anthropological and sociological view of social groups with the archaeological and archaeogeographic informations, the urban "fabrication" in its various spaces: fortified, of power, of commerce, of sociability, domestic and sacred, which involve and mold ties of different nature between neighbours.

Considering this broad projection of social composition in the urban fabric, in case studies or in historical analyzes of regional or more global incidence, in their interdisciplinarity and multiplicity of approaches, the works will aim to contribute to a better knowledge of Cities and Societies In medieval times.

**4. MODERN CITY**

Accountable:

José Damião Rodrigues (josedamiaorodrigues@campus.ulç.pt)

**4. INDUSTRIAL CITY**

Accountable:

Jorge Fernandes Alves (Jorge.f.alves@gmail.com)

Industrialization brought with it a new world, making itself visible in a significant way in the urban environment: it appropriates the city, in some cases it promotes its reconfiguration, it projects other spaces as new cities or it hedges the city, as it implants itself in the city's suburbs, in the Unceasing conjugation of several location factors, which sediment the industrial city.

Markets, techniques, mechanization, factories, urbanization, automation, specialization, diffusion, production, consumption, new goods and values, profit, workers, social classes, inequalities and egalitarian ideals are some key words of an extended family, that result of the emergency of the industry, touching almost all dimensions of life.

Industry is by its nature transformative, resulting in continuous processes of transition or revolution, in structuring and restructuring, with the rapid emergency of obsolescence and innovation. How has the new industrial fabric covered the traditional city or shaped new cities? How does the industrial city configure in its relations' web? How about its light and its shadows? Its agents, its machines, its sites? What local, social and global dynamics has industrialization brought? How was its splendor, its renovation or its decadence? What are the contours of the industrial landscape that was given to us? In the end, what images, in the multiplicity of looks, does the industrial city create in us?

**5. CITY OF THE PRESENT**

Accountable:

Magda Pinheiro ([magda.pinheiro@iscte.pt](mailto:magda.pinheiro@iscte.pt))


The unindustrialization of large cities, namely of the European capital cities, has different chronologies depending on the country and began way before the unindustrialization of Europe because of the theories in vogue among urban planners of the 1950s and 1960s. The heavy industry was, by state planning, transferred to small provincial towns or to the Iberian peninsula, which became industrialized when the Northern Europe began to unindustrialize. The same process reached the Iberian peninsula, especially after the entry into the EEC and the relocation of Industry to the Far East.

The redevelopment of areas formerly dominated not only by industry but also by port facilities, such as the Docklands in London, resulted in a breakdown of working or popular housing and its replacement by lofts or luxury floors for youpies, artists and foreigners with High wages. The dominant jobs in these areas are however precarious, related to cleanliness and food and highly dependent on emigrants. Thus "gentrification" beyond the peripherization of the popular habitat also led to an extreme of social distances, replacing workers protected by powerful unions by precarious workers, often immigrants.

However the social consequences were diverse even in cities dominated by a single firm. Ivrea in Italy grew up linked to the Olivetti firm whose bosses had a policy of industrial modernization and remarkable social progress. Defeated by personal computers, the family company was overwhelmed but the city managed to diversify its activities and maintain some social balance. However, Seixal or even Barreiro, with their dead industries and dominant companies, had moments of great popular misery in the late eighties. Strong social states, such as Germany and Sweden were able to sustain transitions without much degradation of the standard of popular life.

The growth of international mobility has resulted in the existence of a large numbers of migrants predominantly in precarious and underpaid jobs, but not only. The exponential growth of tourism causes the fall of the number of residents, while the streets, transports and even houses are full of tourists. In these movements, Art and artistic events deserve emphasis.

Some industrial cities have become historic cities, such is the case of Mulhouse transformed into Railway city.

Therefore, the topics of this debate shall be:

Social aspects of deindustrialization with emphasis on port cities.

Redevelopment, social aspects, "gentrification", Events, Art and Tourism

Migrants, exile and economic emigration, social aspects.