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Application deadline:
16.7.2017

**Paper submission
deadline :**
31.8.2017

Length of contribution:
15 normpages, more
information will be sent to
invited participants

Conference fee:
20 €

Location:
Rectorate building UPJŠ,
Šrobárova 2, Košice

Application form:
<http://www.upjs.sk/filozofick-a-fakulta/katedra-historie/katedra/>

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European Network Remembrance and
Solidarity
Center of Social and Psychological
Sciences SAS
Institute of History SAS
Slovak Historical Society

Invite you to participate in the scientific
conference

YOUNG HISTORIANS MEETING VII
Rethinking history
***Historical memory – its place
and importance in society***
Košice, 25th of October 2017



*The conference is intended especially for PhD students. The paper has to be accompanied by the recommendation of the supervisor.

** The conference organizers reserve the right to select contributions. Papers will be evaluated by professional guarantors. Papers will be selected for publishing in the conference proceedings.



HISTORICKÝ ÚSTAV
SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED



If we are try to define the concept of memory in social sciences we may encounter plenty of problems, because memory itself is linked with many adjectives. Memory can be investigated as individual, collective, historical, social, cultural, etc., but nevertheless memory is inseparably connected with history, and in our environment in recent years, it has ascended to the foreground as a field of research. The interdisciplinary space is also being explored in memory research, on which field we see the possibility of co-existence of such disciplines as anthropology, ethnology, historical science, philosophy, sociology, or history of art.

Memory does not have to mean only direct memories of individuals, but it is often transferred to the following generations, who were not direct witnesses at that time. Simultaneously, memory is a construct affected by the impact of various ideologies, especially when collective memory can be changed or utterly erased. Monuments to war victims, obelisks - praising victory, rituals commemorating traditions – all of these things are tools for creating collective memory used from ancient times up until the modern times.

From the 1970s, French historiography began paying attention to the phenomenon of collective memory, responding to the current social problems. The theme of memory is currently referred to as one of the paradigms of social science and the 7th annual doctoral conference at the Department of History, University of Pavol Jozef Šafárik in Košice will be dedicated to its transformations. Conference organizers will welcome original papers that will be based on the following objectives:

Rethinking history: historical memory – its place and importance in society

Collective memory and construction of national identity

The history of memory policy dates back at least to the period of antiquity and falls within the scope of any discourse and interpretation of the past constituted by the power institution. Currently, there are two concepts of memory policy. The first conception sees it as a policy controlling a certain community by establishing a specific interpretation of the past, the second sees it as a source of a lesson from the past (for instance, the holocaust).

Places of memory and places of remembrance

The content of a collective idea of the past is, in particular, concrete events and stories, taking place in a certain place with which they are closely tied in a collective memory. These places have an influence on construction and strengthening of collective memory. These can be historical persons, buildings, memorials, museums, archives, concrete documents or places of important events.

Memory and narrative

Narration of stories is an integral part of human society and at the same time the means of cohesion of human societies from the moment when people began to communicate with each other through speech. It is through various narratives that the contents of collective memory are mediated. By examining a collective narrative we can examine ways of replicating and interpreting the history of whole societies or groups; an individual narrative brings the notion of how the individual views historical events and which factors have an influence on his interpretation of these events.

Film and photography as a tool of influencing collective memory

Despite the fact that photos visualize historical events of history and appear as a direct witness of events, their depiction is never objective. The content of photos was often – especially in totalitarian ideologies – manipulated as ruling power tried to influence the public opinion. A similar instrument was film, where the ruling power influenced the viewer by displaying various symbols in a manner consistent with the ideological intention.