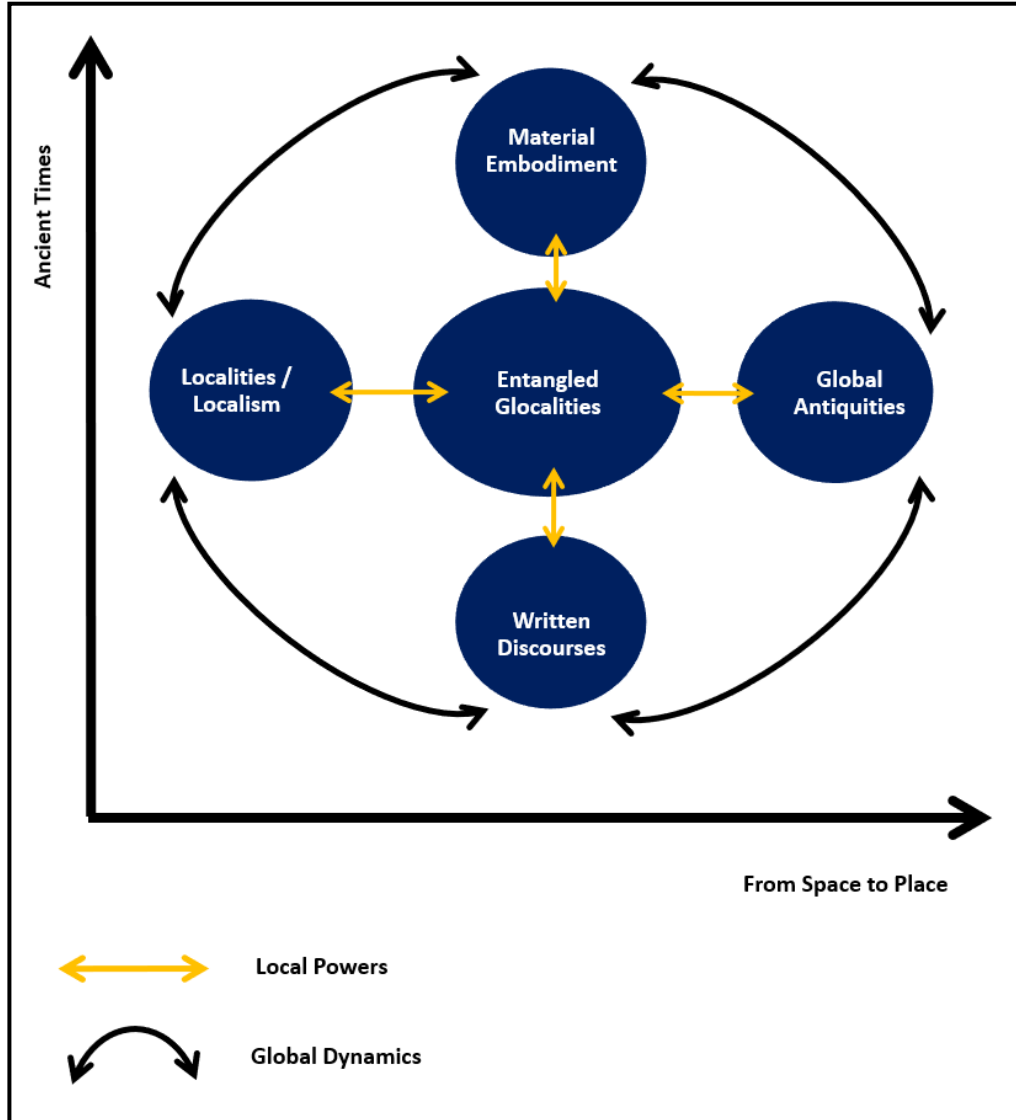


The Innsbruck Doctoral College “Entangled Antiquities”

at the Scientific Research Centre “Ancient World Studies and Archaeologies” (AWOSA)

Conceptual Framework and Statutes



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New Perspectives on Ancient Worlds

Researching the ancient world (4th millennium BCE – 1st millennium CE) covers numerous disciplines which were formed and canonised as a consequence of the establishment of the institution of a modern university scheme during the 19th century. Until recently, this fact, however, went in line with the fragmentation of these disciplines along with that of national border lines and lead to a segregation of both ancient regions and living environment. Ancient super/ hegemonic powers and empires such as the Achaemenid Empire only played a minor role within this context. Although the first ancient empire in the history of mankind stretching from Asia, Europe and Africa this entity was literally fragmented into various disciplines of scientific research. Hence, the Achaemenid Empire was deprived of its transregional spirit. It is only thanks to an ever more accelerating process of globalisation which started at the beginning of the 21st century that numerous ways, forms and reciprocities which themselves result from configurations of global world systems have become a central issue of research. This development enables scientific effort to overcome both the traditional fragmentation of the Classics into Philology, History and Archaeology as well as the block division between a scientific global West and East and North and South.

With the dawn of the third decade in this process of changing paradigms from civilisation building societies and their diffusion towards a concept of global antiquities, connectivities in particular have been emphasised in the field of research. They can be assessed and reconstructed through vast spatial networks of social actors as well as by cultural action-taking items such texts and objects within the frame of present globalisation debates and theories. Even though this development fosters new possibilities that had not been thought of before, local and regional horizons strikingly still remain less explored and supported by theory. Both horizons continue to keep their own attraction within these debates and theories, serve as power rooms of tradition as such and as authentic anchors for identity movements. In addition, this horizon has been neglected as a topic with respect to dynamic flexibility and the ability to react to global phenomena. Though “local reactions and responses” introduced by Martin Robertson’s Glocality are put on the agenda every now and then these issues in fact examine new creations of hybrid nature. They thrive from a combination of global and local phenomena and are ought to be seen so to speak as new hybrids born from a so-called Middle Ground. Both local and regional horizons function as a category overlapping the global dimension, a category which even achieves to domesticate the strangeness of the global as such and in a sense remains underestimated if not neglected altogether.

It is the doctoral college’s (henceforth: DC) aim to form an interaction of the local and regional horizons with a promising research perspective. The former horizon is defined as such in a mental and physical way enabling the setting-up of distinct groups, creating identities and power, all of them initiated by and in correlation with processes of expansion and acceleration on a global scale. This interaction is combined with a perspective focusing on the Afro-Eurasian world with respect to networking and entanglement. A second branch of research originates from the so-called imperial turn which emerged in the 1990’s and has ever since enriched the international scientific community for its perspective is transregional and crosses the disciplines in general. At the same time, this enables a particularly fruitful fusion between local and regional horizons as empires tend to be characterised by vivid exchange processes between centre and periphery, power-centre and borderlands. These realms are to be seen as zones of interaction by means of dynamic processes between the transregional and regional horizons as well as between reception and aggression thus establishing communication.

Viewing the Global Horizon through both Local and Regional Perspectives

Entangled Antiquities do not merely represent a “turn to the local” horizon. They also focus this local turn on the configurations which built up groups, identities and power. All of them underwent global expansion within the ancient worlds. They embody new systems of value and society and are a threat to traditional social structures. This paradox needs to be imbalanced both on a local and regional scale as well as in favour of social peace between new rulers and former authorities, urban modernity and rural traditionalism, and between hierarchy and heterarchy. If this fails, social division, unrest and turmoil may occur. Should this succeed in a rather attractive manner, a kind of social welfare promise may arise which reaches not only to the local but also to the non-local horizon in a wider range. Hence, it is a main goal of the DC’s research interest to reveal this pulling effect that may lead to an imperial demonstration of power and to the expansion of empires on a global scale.

The Roman Empire emerging from the ages of the Middle Republic onwards serves as a vivid example for this dynamic reciprocity. It tried to legitimise its vast power claims stretching over the entire Mediterranean world by promising cultural urbanity and modernity by imitating Hellenistic rulers of east Mediterranean or even oriental nature. Cato the Elder opposes this with a recollection of the *mos maiorum*. On these grounds, it is only after the establishment of an invented tradition and its inreciprocity with the global character of the Hellenistic *koine* that Romanness comes to life which later during the imperial era is to become Rome’s *missio civilizatrice* and *pax Romana formula*.

Viewing the global horizon through both local and regional perspectives, however, also means to incorporate perspectives of situations on the threshold between traditionalism and cosmopolitanism within centres of global antiquities and to extend them onto rural areas and borderlands as the latter find themselves between hegemonic or imperial urbanity and farming subsistence. Thus, the DC also aims to explore above all ancient threshold lands in particular their entanglements with global antiquities as much as local traditionalisms. Since these antique threshold lands only bare scarce evidence the consequence of this paradox between modernism and traditionalism with respect to Material Embodiment lies in focus. Here, cultural manifestations and material mastering of both everyday life as well as the extraordinary are of most huge priority. The hotspots of global antiquities, on the other hand, nowadays often heavily built over city centres are of interest in terms of local discourse about the global horizon and its imperial unfolding. These hotspots may appear by epigraphical and literary evidence.

Global Entanglements: Exploring Transcontinental Horizons by Multi-Localities

In order to furnish the DC with a future-promising perspective as a long-term project the chronological field of research covers a vast frame. Thus, and in opposition to current scientific trends, the DC does not explicitly and exclusively search for mega-spatial connectivities basing on globally appearing networks operating alongside their social connection lines, for this would imply the complete study of regions such as the Mediterranean, Central Europe, the Near East, Central Asia and others as a precondition. It is probably not within a realistic scope for the DC to fulfil this task. Hence, the DC’s focus lies on localities which are widely separated geographically and culturally but are indirectly still connected with each other by entanglements shared with global antiquities. Thus, transcontinental interconnectivities such as these

are to be assessed on a multi-local scale at the DC. Surpassing studies undertaken so far, it is the aim to reveal binding interconnections in these areas in a more systematic way by comparing their different local manifestations in particular. Archaeological field work conducted by the FZ AWOSA in Tirol/ Tyrol, Kärnten/ Carinthia, Portugal, Southern Italy, Sicily, Romania, Armenia, Iraq, Iran, and Georgia have already yielded information about these areas which are far apart from one another from a spatial and chronological aspect. In these cases, common figurations of transcontinental cultural entanglement cannot have originated solely by direct contact or another form of social connectivity.

The DC's goal is to develop a social anthropology concerning background mechanisms which have already enabled transcontinental entanglements in deep history. Constellations and dynamics on an imperial and hegemonic level reaching out into space on a vast and transregional scale are hereby of special importance as they are globally attractive due to promising of realising urbanity and modernity. Without their local embedding, however, they are in danger of de-localising local and regional entities respective thereby distancing from the lives of predecessors and ancestors. This might not only result in mental alienation but also in resentments against the new ruling class. Thus, the latter, at the same time, set themselves up to the role of advocating local traditions despite their strategy of modernisation and urbanisation. Their field of performance, however, is quite often limited on cultic theatres such as sanctuaries where new rulers hold control.

These theses have so far followed from studies undertaken by the FZ AWOSA. They ought to be examined and developed by means of new multi-local studies. It is intended to establish a solid foundation on which background mechanisms regarding transcontinental entanglements which have originated global antiquities, can be explored, typologised, and enriched with theory focusing on the reciprocity of phases of imperial expansion. Hence, a vast area of research incorporating the lands stretching from Central Asia to Gibraltar, and from the Alps to the Sahel is absolutely indispensable. On a chronological level, a vast extension from the 15th century BCE to the 15th century CE is also justified as it intertwines various historic figurations of global antiquities into a diachronic comparison of anthropologic dependencies. This applies to their transcontinental entanglements such as ancient Near East empires (the Neo-assyrian Empire, the Achaemenid Empire), the Hellenistic koine of Alexander's successors, the Roman Empire, and the Parthian and Sassanian Empire, together with the realms following thereafter in the sense of stretching into what is known as "long antiquity".

STRUCTURE AND STATUTES

The following table lists the boards and their responsibilities.

Board	Responsibility
Speaker and assistant speaker (elected for a term of three years out of the faculty; re-election is possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and representation of the DC • Semester organisation • Calling for meetings • Financial administration • Proposal for crediting of external phd-courses within the Ancient World Studies and Archaeologies towards the responsible dean
Faculty consisting of the scientists participating in the DC (university and associated members), the phd-speakers, and their assistants (holding meetings at least once a year either physically or virtually online)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passing and altering the DC's constitution and programme • Acceptance of new phd-students • Acceptance of new faculty members • Acceptance of new members of the scientific board • Exclusion of faculty members • Exclusion of phd-students • Nomination of DC speakers and their assistants after election (the DC speaker has to be a member of staff of Innsbruck University) • Operating financial resources • Responsibilities of faculty members: (first and second) supervision and/ or company and advice of dissertations, cooperation in the DC's activities (seminars, meetings, summer and winter schools), and regular attendance at faculty meetings
Phd-student speaker and assistant (nominated from the phd-students for one year; re-nomination is possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the phd-student assembly • Calling for phd-student assemblies • Representation of the phd-students • Feedback and proposals towards the faculty • Participation in faculty meetings
Phd-student assembly consisting of phd-students participating in the DC (meeting once a year; holding meetings at least once a year either physically or virtually online)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working out proposals for annual programmes and DC activities • Working out feedbacks for the faculty • Proposing guest lectures, workshops and summer and winter schools

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomination of phd-student speaker and assistant
Member assembly consisting of faculty members and the phd-students (meets up once a year, preferably during conferences)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations regarding the DC's goals • Consulting responsibilities within the DC
Associated members (qualified internal and external postdocs who are not entitled to vote but are allowed to attend the meetings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing annual programmes and DC activities • Consulting the DC's further development • Working out feedback towards the faculty
International scientific advisory council (external scientists)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting the DC's further development • Supporting the international network
Advisory council of the Study of Global Antiquity (consisting of two faculty members and two phd-students who are nominated by the faculty resp. the phd-student assembly). The FZ AWOSA is cooperative partner of the Institute for the Study of Global Antiquity of the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting the exchange of phd-students and faculty members between the UIBK and the UCLA • Assessment of new possible international partners

Decisions are made on the basis of majority votes in all boards of the DC. At least two thirds of all members need to attend such meetings or need to hand in their votes. Passing on votes from one member to another is allowed, however every member cannot represent more than two votes.

Admission of Faculty Members into the DC

Scientists who are permitted to supervise dissertations may ask for membership by applying at the speaker. The faculty will decide over membership.

Retirement of Faculty Members from the DC

The retiring faculty member has to inform the speaker about his withdrawal as soon as possible. After that, other faculty members have to take over the supervision of dissertations which the retiring faculty member has supervised until this point. That is if the supervised phd-students decide to remain within the DC. If the retirement is followed by leaving the UIBK the faculty can confer the status of associated membership. If an associated faculty member retires at least one remaining faculty member needs to supervise the remaining phd-students.

Exclusion of Faculty Members or Phd-Students

The faculty is entitled to exclude DC members within a time limit of thirty day if a faculty member or Phd-student:

- Breaks the statutes several times or seriously or
- Does not fulfil his or her responsibilities or duties within the DC after having been reminded on a fair basis

Selection Procedure for Phd-Students

- Tender of the DC
- Written application to be sent to the DC speaker including motivation, dissertation project plan and recommendation or graduation thesis report if necessary
- Selection by the faculty members (decision by majority) according to the following criteria: quality and potential of the dissertation project, excellence (diploma or master thesis), networking/ visibility (taking part in conferences, publications, experiences in foreign countries if possible)
- Primary supervision by at least one faculty member that is entitled to supervise. Exceptions need to be justified and permitted by the majority of the faculty. In such cases, the secondary supervision needs to be assured by a faculty member that is entitled to supervise

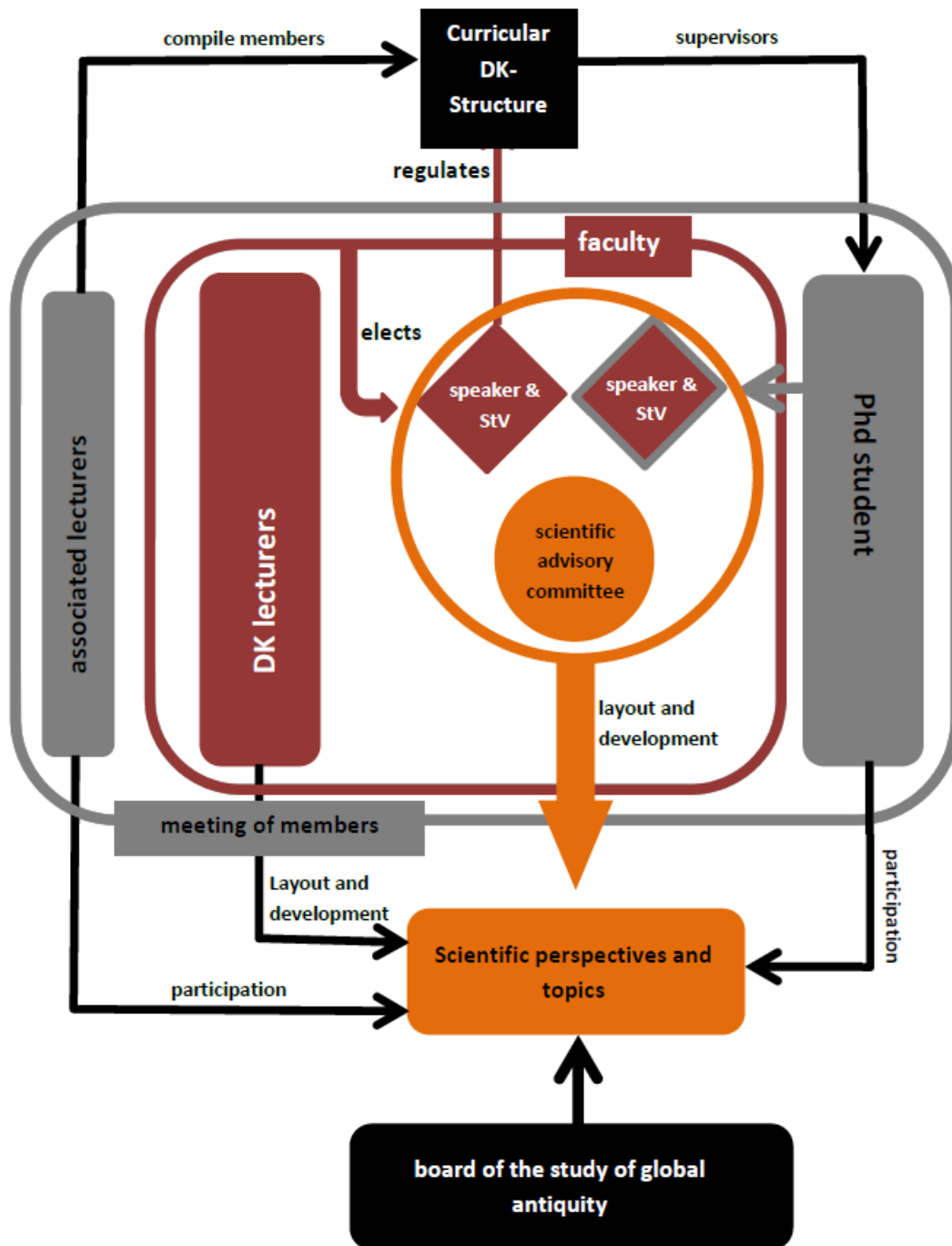
Rules

- Admission to the DC (cf. point 3 and 4)
- Inscription into a phd or doctorate degree programme at UIBK not later than thirty days after admission to the DC
- At least one supervisor has to be a member of the faculty, however the dissertation can also be supervised by two faculty members
- Phd-students within the DC need to attend courses, workshops and guest lectures of the DC
- At least one dissertation report needs to be composed by a faculty member
- Both faculty and phd-students need to attend annual DC conferences
- The transdisciplinary faculty team accompanies the phd-students
- The membership of a phd-student ends if he or she makes a notice towards the speaker or ends automatically either after having successfully passed all of the obligatory courses within the individual doctorate degree programme or after having been exmatriculated

Confirmation of Participation

The speaker hands out a formal confirmation of participation to every phd-student who has participated in the DC. This confirmation records all of the efforts which have been undertaken within the DC. In the event of dissolution of the DC the possibility will be offered to those phd-students who are already members to receive a confirmation of participation which lists all of the efforts which have been undertaken within the DC to this point.

ORGANISATION CHART



CURRICULAR STRUCTURE

- **Annual Reporting Obligation:** The doctoral candidate is required to submit an annual progress report (maximum of 10 pages) on their dissertation to their supervisors.
- **Annual Presentation:** The candidate must present specific aspects and themes of their dissertation project during the DK retreat. Following this, a written response (maximum of 5 pages) addressing the feedback provided by peers, faculty members, and external experts must be submitted.
- **Completion of Study Program:** Doctoral candidates enrolled in the DK are required to complete the PhD or doctoral study program to which they are registered.
- **DK-specific Course Requirements for Additional Diploma:** In addition to the standard curriculum, the following DK-specific courses are mandatory for candidates seeking to obtain an additional diploma from the DK:

Year 1

- *Colloquium DK "Entangled Antiquities" I* (Focus: Methods and theories of globalization/localization research and cultural interactions).
- *Colloquium DK "Entangled Antiquities" II* (Held during the annual retreat).

Year 2

- *Colloquium DK "Entangled Antiquities" III* (Writing workshop: Discussion and review of essays submitted as part of the dissertation project, aimed at transforming them into individual chapters or articles).
- *Colloquium DK "Entangled Antiquities" IV* (Held during the annual retreat).

Year 3

- *Colloquium DK "Entangled Antiquities" V* (Summer or winter school).
- *Colloquium DK "Entangled Antiquities" VI* (Held during the annual retreat).
- **Credit Recognition:** The DK spokesperson will work to ensure that the above six courses are recognized by the deans of studies from the Faculties of Philosophy-History and Cultural Sciences-Philology for the respective doctoral study programs.
- **External Course Substitution:** The DK spokesperson may propose relevant courses from the PhD program of another university, with a focus on DK-specific disciplines, to the responsible dean of studies as a substitute for a DK colloquium.