

A Cultural History of Travel
Spring 2012
DIS EH 3 Credit Course

Meeting Times and Location

Monday and Thursday, 1.15pm-2.35pm

Room: Vestergade 23-301

Course Format

The class will meet 23 times during the semester. It will predominantly consist of class discussion. The course also involves two field studies.

Course Instructor

Thorsten Wagner, M.A. (Modern History, German Literature, Political Science (Technische Universität Berlin 1998); 1999-2000 postgraduate fellow at the University of Wisconsin-Madison; 2001-2004 affiliated with the Danish Center for Holocaust- and Genocide Studies; since 2001, educator at the Jewish Museum Berlin; since 2007, research fellow and docent at the Humboldt Universität zu Berlin.

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Course Description

As the world's largest single industry, tourism has become a most powerful economic and social factor at the turn of the 21st century. But by now, the practice of travel and tourism is also recognized as a highly influential cultural force. In the modern world, travel and tourism have become fundamental social and cultural practices by means of which people construct ideas about the self, society, nation, the past and others (Alan Confino). Studying the practice and discourse of travel means to deal with a symbolic representation of the world, with an experience of a fictional environment, just like art, ritual, and literature. This would imply that travel and tourism do not primarily constitute a flight from reality, but rather symbolic ways to understand and negotiate it.

The course is not about the experience and practice of travel as such, let alone focused on tourism studies, but has a strong concentration on social and cultural change in a **historical** perspective. It deals broadly with European, and partially even non-European history, but has a clear primary focus on **German and European Jewish** history.

The underlying argument of the course is that the enormous global impact of contemporary tourism is dependent on a century-long process of defining travel as a cultural experience, generating images, dreams and promises of alternatives to everyday life. This ‘historical cultural baggage’ (Hartmut Berghoff/Barbara Korte) - being constructed, molded, and remolded over a long process of time – is what has turned the practice and discourse of travelling in its different forms into a crucial means of perception and self-perception.

In addition to this, travel and tourism seem to epitomize the notion of diasporic displacement, the dependence on ‘simulacra’/simulations and images, and the restlessness of contemporary culture. In the world of *global tourism*, not only the individual travels the world – also international brands, logos, and images are roaming the globe – many of whom are connected with travel and leisure life-styles, be it Easyjet or Club Med. Consuming these transnational images of travel becomes part of ‘collective hallucinations’ (Naomi Klein). “The Global” is performed by hybrid phenomena such as the internet, finance, brands, exiles/refugees – and the traveller of the 21st century. In the framework of a “liquid modernity” (Zygmunt Bauman), the most unlikely of places have become destinations of *global tourism*, and often, becoming a tourist destination is the predominant mode by which societies, communities, and places come to enter the global order.

The course will consist of three parts: a first part outlining some general dimensions of travel and tourism, a second mapping the historical foundations of modern tourism, and a third focusing on recent developments in the field.

Course Objectives

- To explore crucial dimensions in Modern European History through the prism of the development of travelling modes and tourism.
- To combine an analysis of different dimensions of social, economic and technological change with more recent approaches of cultural studies.
- To create cross-references to issues of identity and space, definitions of self and others, processes of economic and cultural globalization, as well as memory and performance.
- To reflect on one’s own status, perceptions, and patterns of behaviour as a traveller

Readings:

Please consult the course binder and the DIS Forum for the readings assigned for each class. Suggestions for further reading will be provided in class or through individual consultation.

In addition to the readings in the course binder, coursework will be increasingly individualized towards the second half of the semester as students work on own projects for the final paper.

Participation:

The course is not a lecture class, but heavily relying on class discussion, informed by an in-depth, critical reading of the assigned texts. You will be expected to bring the text (in a paper version) and your reading notes as well as questions to class. It is crucial for you to be able to analyze and criticize the argument put forth in the reading. Sharing a merely intuitive and personal opinion can be a

useful starting-point, but is not sufficient. You need to be able to relate your point of view to an academic and research-based argument. Your overall grade will be depending on an engaged, informed and highly active participation in class discussion.

Course Requirements:

Each student will be assigned a time to give a max. **10-minute oral presentation** to the class on the basis of a text listed as recommended reading. The presentation should be using a very concise powerpoint slide show, with max. 5 slides.

The task is to present the essence of the additional reading to the fellow students, so the time limit will be enforced.

Three 10-minute short-answer tests will be assigned throughout the semester, without prior warning. They will focus on the required reading for that specific class.

The students are required to hand in a 3-page travelogue (double-spaced), reflecting the experiences of one of the DIS study tours or a private trip, and relating it to the reading. In addition to this, each student is required to attach a photo and to analyze/comment on it, connecting it with course-relevant issues. **This assignment is due on March 29th.**

Each student will produce a research project in form of a topic paper that reflects the theme of the course from one of a range of disciplines: history, sociology, literature, or cultural studies. The final paper is due in last class, May 7th. Throughout the semester, the students' reading will become individualized as they find texts that fit into the research project that they will complete at the end of the semester in form of a topic paper. This paper is expected to be research-based, amount to about 8-10 pages (double-spaced), and integrate at least one topic/reading that focuses on the historical development of travel. Students are required to hand in a half-page project proposal for the final paper no later than April 19th. This proposal describes the problem that will be discussed in the final paper, and includes a bibliography of min. six articles or books, three of which have to be additional articles from peer-reviewed academic journals. Websites, encyclopedia articles, book reviews, movies, etc. do not count. The proposal will have an influence on the grade of the paper itself. All written assignments have to be handed in both in paper and electronically. Feedback will be given, if deemed necessary.

In addition, a series of smaller assignments might be integrated into the course. They will be part of the participation grade. Students might e.g. be asked to:

- A. Analyze travel websites or guide books and distillate the image of Denmark/Copenhagen and other cities presented here.
- B. Observe, document, and comment on tourism infrastructure and tourist behaviour in Copenhagen
- C. Discuss, why certain areas of Copenhagen are *non-sites* in a tourist sense
- D. Collect postcards in Copenhagen or on trips, that can serve as source material, reflecting on the construction of sites and the framing of tourist perceptions
- E. Analyse examples of virtual travelling in Copenhagen, in museums or exhibitions, such as David's Samling, the Jewish Museum, etc.
- F. Reflect on the structure of the itineraries of their study tours or their own trips within the framework of the issues raised above (Dybbøl Banke as battlefield tourism; visits to European cities, concentration camp memorials, specific landscapes; choices and priorities)

Grade Components

Class participation:	20%
Short-answer tests	20%
Oral presentation and powerpoint slides:	20%
Travelogue and picture assignment:	10%
Final paper:	30%

To be eligible for a passing grade in this class you must complete all of the assigned work.

Disability and resource statement: Any student who has a need for accommodation based on the impact of a disability should contact Sean Green (sgr@dis.dk) to coordinate this. In order to receive accommodations, students should inform the instructor of approved DIS accommodations within the first two weeks of classes.

Attendance: You are expected to attend all DIS classes when scheduled. If you miss multiple classes the Director of Teaching and Learning, and the Director of Student Affairs will be notified and they will follow-up with you to make sure that all is well. Absences will jeopardize your grade and your standing at DIS. Allowances will be made in cases of illness, but you will need to provide a doctor's note.

Arriving late to class is unacceptable and will affect your participation grade.

Classroom Etiquette: Use of laptops and mobile devices is allowed for the purpose of note-taking ONLY and requires prior consultation with me. Students should refrain from all other computer activities, as they prove distracting to themselves and fellow students. Mobile phones and other electronic devices should of course be turned off and stored away. Using the laptop for other purposes than note-taking will have a negative impact on your grade.

Academic Honesty - Plagiarism and Violating the Rules of an Assignment:

DIS expects that students abide by the highest standards of intellectual honesty in all academic work. DIS assumes that all students do their own work and credit all work or thought taken from others. Academic dishonesty will result in a final course grade of "F" and can result in dismissal. The students' home universities will be notified. DIS reserves the right to request that written student assignments be turned in electronic form for submission to plagiarism detection software. See the *Academic Handbook* for more information, or ask your instructor if you have questions.

Course Schedule

Session 1

Thursday, January 26

Introduction to the course (practical information, assignments, reading material)

The course will set out with a discussion of different terms and forms of travelling, as well as a presentation of some theories of tourism. Instead of reinforcing conventional, but often arbitrary and construed differentiations between travel (*virtuous*) and tourism (*dubious*), travel, tourism, migration, and the diasporic condition will be presented as different, but intertwined and related forms of dislocation and mobility in a increasingly globalized world. Two remarkable presentations of Denmark will open up the field of travel, perception and identity, stretching over almost 4 centuries: Robert Molesworth, *An Account of Denmark, as it was in 1692 (1694)* and the short filmic presentation of Copenhagen by *Traveltalks*, 1937.

Required reading:

John Urry, *The Tourist Gaze. Leisure and Travel in Contemporary Societies*, London: Sage, 1990, pp. 1-16.

Recommended reading (as overview and introduction):

Susan L. Roberson (ed.), *Defining Travel: Diverse Visions*. University of Mississippi Press 2001. (available in library)

I. General Dimensions of Travel and Tourism

Session 2

Monday, January 30

Election of two class representatives

Text and Travel: images framing the travelling experience

The session will focus on the ways, in which travel experiences are mediated through texts and images. Travelling produces texts (travelogues, postcards, travel literature) and images (photographs and perceptions), and simultaneously, the experience of the traveller is shaped, conditioned, filtered by texts (e.g. guidebooks) and images, by expectations, cultural preconceptions and stereotypes. The 'Tourist gaze' (John Urry) focuses on the exotic, indigenous other, and the semiotics of tourism predetermine what is a sight and what is not, and predefine what is an 'appropriate' reaction to a certain experience.

Readings:

Rudy Koshar, *German Travel Cultures*. Oxford: Berg, 2000, pp. 1-18.

Recommended:

Dybiec, Joanna: *Guidebook Gazes. Poland in American and German Travel Guides 1945-2002*. Münster: LIT Verlag, 2004, pp. 337-351.

Field Study I: Februar 1, 1-5pm (yet to be determined)

Session 3

Thursday, February 2

Landscapes and Cities as Spaces of (Self-Exploration)

The romantic idealization of nature and the educational or hedonistic experience of the metropolis are examples of changing cultures of perception. Literally and metaphorically 'reading' and 'mapping' a city as a space of (self-) exploration are central features of this dichotomy, as are the modes of inventing, imagining and re-interpreting 'wilderness' – turning terror into pleasure, the dreadful into the picturesque and sublime. The constant process of 'discovering' and consuming new sites generates the fundamental ambivalence of travel: between the elitist conception of the individual experience and its reproduction, popularization, potential devaluation or even ecological destruction by mass tourism.

Reading:

Daniel C. Knudsen Anne K. Soper, and Michelle M. Metro-Roland, *Landscape, Tourism, and Meaning*. An Introduction, in: *Ibid.* (eds.), *Landscape, Tourism, and Meaning*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2008, pp. 1-18.

Recommended:

Daniel C. Knudsen, Insiders and Outsiders in Thy. In: Ibid. et al. (eds.), *Landscape, Tourism, and Meaning*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2008, pp. 109-120, and *ibid.*, *Landscape, Tourism, and Meaning: A Conclusion*, in: Ibid. et al. (eds.), *Landscape, Tourism, and Meaning*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2008, pp. 131-134.

Session 4

Monday, February 6

Crossing and (re-)drawing boundaries: travel, identity, and gender

Travelling and tourism seems to be all about crossing borders and encountering the unfamiliar – but in the process, it engenders a reflection on what ‘Home’ is about, and who ‘We’ are. By drawing boundaries between the familiar and the foreign, mapping the imagined cultural ‘frontier’ is instrumental in prefiguring cultural and political perceptions and thus, has a crucial role in the formation of individual, gender, collective, and national identities.

Reading:

Annette Pritchard, Travelling Beyond the Boundaries of Constraint: Women, Travel, and Empowerment, in: *Tourism and Gender: Embodiment, Sensuality, and Experience*, Wallingford: CABI 2007, 235-250.

Recommended:

Torun Elsrud, Gender Creation in Travelling, or the Art of Transforming an “Adventuress”. In: Kevin Meethan, Alison Anderson, Steve Miles (eds.), *Tourism, Consumption, and Representation. Narratives of Place and Self*, Cambridge: CABI, 2006, pp. 178-195.

Tim Edensor, Performing Tourism, Staging Tourism. *Tourist Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 59-81 (2001).

FEBRUARY 9-11: SHORT STUDY TOUR

II. The History of Travel and Tourism

Session 5

Monday, February 13

Ancient Travellers: Purposes, Destinations, Means.

Different forms of migration, discretionary or involuntary, seems to be part of the *longue durée* of human history. The pyramids as well as the Seven Wonders of the World already early on attracted cultural ‘tourism’.

Reading:

Stephen Spencer Gosch and Peter N. Stearns, *Premodern Travel in World History*. New York: Routledge, chap. 3, The Middle East and the Mediterranean Region, 1000 BCE-500CE, pp. 21-49.

Recommended: Lionel Casson, *Travel in the Ancient World*, Baltimore/London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994, pp. 262-299 (Sightseeing).

Session 6

Thursday, February 16

Travel in Medieval Europe: Pilgrims, Apprentices, and Scholars

Only few individuals had the privilege of being able to travel in ancient and medieval times – be it for legal, social, or financial reasons – not to mention the technical hardships of a practically non-existent travel infrastructure. Pilgrimage (to Rome, Santiago de Compostela, or the Holy Land), the apprentice’s journey, and the wandering of the student-scholar constituted the most important examples of pre-modern travel

Readings:

Robert Bork and Andrea Kann, *The Art, Science, and Technology of Medieval Travel*, Aldershot: Ashgate 2008, pp. 1-14, read pp. 1-8.

Edward Peters, The Desire to Know the Secrets of the World, in: *Journal of the History of Ideas* 62 (2001), pp. 593-610.

Recommended: Rosamund Allen, *Eastward Bound: Travel and Travellers, 1050-1500*, Manchester University Press: Manchester, 2004, pp. 1-12.

Session 7

Monday, February 20*Early Modern Travelling*

In the centuries before industrialization, patterns of travelling were generated, both in practice and discourse that remain influential to the present. While travel mostly still had to be legitimized by its practical usefulness, cultural curiosity and exotic pleasures early on began to play a role as well. Especially the purpose of gathering knowledge looms large – be it as part of an educational learning experience, or in the patriotic service of colonial expansion and imperialist conquest. Especially the religious pilgrimage and the aristocratic Grand Tour generated spiritual or Enlightenment-inspired concepts of travel that muted into crucial dimensions of tourism in the era of capitalism.

Reading:

Lynne Withey, *Grand Tours and Cook's Tours. A History of Leisure Travel, 1750-1914*, London: Aurum, 1997, chap. 1: Young Gentlemen on Tour, pp. 3-31

Recommended:

William Chew, *Life before Fodor and Frommer. Americans in France from Thomas Jefferson to John Quincy Adams*, in: *French History* 2004 (18:1), pp. 25-49.

Jeremy Black, *The British Abroad. The Grand Tour in the Eighteenth Century*, Sutton: Stroud, 2003, pp. 1-6 und 287-305

Session 8**Thursday, February 23***The Educational Journey as a Mode of Bourgeois Distinction and the Expansion of Social Mobility in the 19th and early 20th Century*

Growing mobility, the romantic ideal of travel for the enjoyment of nature and to escape trivial everyday life, and the bourgeois concept of self-formation, education and cultural consumption became instrumental in creating a watershed in the development of modern tourism in the 19th century. Middle class individuals 'discovered' Europe as a shared cultural heritage, or – more often - asserted their own national identity and its superiority through travel. Both a clearer differentiation between – a still growing number of - hours of leisure and hours of work, and the growth of dispensable income provided a new base for travelling in industrializing societies. But the overarching change was of course the expansion of the railway infrastructure, opening up opportunities of travel to new – and lower - social classes.

Reading:

Rudy Koshar, *German Travel Cultures*. Oxford: Berg, 2000, chap. 1: Baedeker's Germany, pp. 19-64, read pp. 46-64.

Session 9**Monday, February 27***Revolution on Rails: Thomas Cook and The Beginnings of Mass Tourism*

Britain was pioneering the process of opening up opportunities of tourism to broader segments of society that hitherto had been limited to upper classes. Obviously, a fundamental ambiguity was created: the growing popularity of the romantic notion of the authentic and individual travelling experience gradually implied the erosion of the material preconditions of such an experience. This was not a process of social emulation only - of habits and conventions of travelling 'trickling down' from top to bottom - though: On the contrary, new, modern and class-specific forms of tourism were developed, such as the trip to seaside resorts with its emphasis on the socializing and carnivalesque dimension of tourism. Nevertheless, the criticism of the package tour became a constant theme of tourism discourse. Since the late 19th century, the individual traveller has been eager to distinguish himself from the herds of mass tourism, though such distinctions seem questionable, as denouncing tourism has become part and parcel of marketing strategies of tourism themselves.

Reading:

Lynne Withey, *Grand Tours and Cook's Tours. A History of Leisure Travel, 1750-1914*, London: Aurum, 1997, chap. 5: Traveling with the Millions, pp. 135-166

Recommended:

Wolfgang Schivelbusch, *Railroad Space and Railroad Time*, in: *New German Critique* 14 (1978), pp. 31-40.

Laurent Tissot, *How did the British conquer Switzerland? Guidebooks, Railways, Travel Agencies, 1850-1914*, in: *Journal of Transport History* 16 (1995), pp. 21-54.

Robert F. Hunter, *Tourism and Empire: The Thomas Cook & Son Enterprise on the Nile, 1868-1914*, in: *Middle Eastern Studies* 40 (2004), pp. 28-54.

**Field Study II:
Wednesday, February 29, 1-5pm**

**“Virtual Travel” in Museums:
(on your own, in groups)**

Session 10

Thursday, March 1

The Grand Hotel as a significant social and cultural innovation of the late 19th century

The development of travel and tourism produced new realms of traveling – be it the railway car, the highway service station – or the Grand Hotel: a fairly global phenomenon, the municipal luxury hotel was both the site of urban events and a place of business and consumption – a sphere of a specific urban lifestyle and economy before the advent of mass tourism.

Reading:

Habbo Knoch, Life on Stage: Grand Hotels as Urban Interzones around 1900. In: Martina Hessler and Clemens Zimmermann (eds.), *Creative Urban Milieus: Historical Perspectives on Culture, Economy, and the City*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008, pp. 137-158.

Mark Rennella and Whitney Walton, Planned Serendipity. American Travelers and the Transatlantic Voyage in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, in: *Journal of Social History* 38 (2004), pp. 365-383.

MARCH 3-11: LONG STUDY TOUR

Session 11

Monday, March 12

Travel in Time and Space: Exhibitions as Virtual Travelling and Real Tourist Destinations

With the rise of new social groups and the development of new patterns of representation and identity construction, exhibitions become major simulations of travel.

Reading: Alexander C.T. Geppert, True Copies. Time and Space Travels at British Imperial Exhibitions, in: Hartmut Berghoff (ed.), *The Making of Modern Tourism. The Cultural History of the British Experience, 1600-2000*, London: Palgrave, 2002, pp. 223-248.

Recommended: Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, *Destination Culture: Tourisms, Museums, and Heritage*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1998, pp. 79-128: Exhibiting Jews.

Alexander C.T. Geppert, *Fleeting Cities: Imperial Exhibitions in Fin-de-Siècle Europe*, London: Palgrave, 2010.

Session 12

Thursday, March 15

Unlimited Mileage? Automobile Individualism and the Transformation of the European and American Landscape

In the course of the 20th century, the car became a more and more affordable means of transportation – and the view from the highway came to constitute the predominant perception of the traveller: While travelling by rail had implied that focusing on the destination had become more important than the journey itself and had provided mobility to broader segments of society, the motorcycle and automobile came to mean the radical individualization of travel. Both a transformed landscape – that had to fit the drivers’ visual expectations – new consumer cultures and genres of travel literature reflected this thorough change of travelling.

Reading: Andrew Gross, California Automobile Tourism and Consumer Culture in US Literature 1916-1939. ZENAF Arbeits- und Forschungsberichte, Universität Frankfurt 2003, pp. 1-27.

Session 13

Monday, March 19

Travel and Tourism in Weimar Germany

Sea spas became some of the first towns in Germany that were made ‘Judenfrei’ by their virulently anti-Semitic municipalities – years before the national government was handed over to the Nazis. Also travel reports such as Christopher Isherwood’s provide powerful portraits of Berlin in the early 1930s and the incremental breaking-apart of a democratic society.

Reading: Frank Bajohr, Social Anti-Semitism in Comparative Perspective: Anti-Semitism in Summer and Seaside Resorts in Germany and the United States, 1870s to 1950s, in: Moshe Zimmermann (ed.), *On Germans and Jews under the Nazi Regime. Essays by three Generations of Historians. A Festschrift in Honor of Otto Dov Kulka*, Jerusalem 2006, pp. 179-191.

Recommended:

Jacob Borut, Anti-Semitism in Tourist Facilities in Weimar Germany. *Yad Vashem Studies* 2000, Vol. 28, pp. 7-50.
 Frank Bajohr, 'Unser Hotel ist judenfrei'. *Bäder-Antisemitismus im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, Frankfurt a.M.: Fischer Verlag 2003. [German!]

Session 14

Thursday, March 22

Nazi Germany: Tourism, Dictatorship, and Genocide

After 1933, tourism organized by Nazi organizations such as *Kraft durch Freude* took the first steps towards a massive social and geographic expansion of tourism in the 20th century. During the War, occupation, violence and warfare create radically different ramifications for quasi-tourist experiences of soldiers and civilians.

Reading:

Kristin Semmens, *Seeing Hitler's Germany. Tourism in the Third Reich*.
 Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2005, pp. 1-15 and the short conclusions of each chapter.

Recommended:

Rudy Koshar, *German Travel Cultures*. Oxford: Berg, 2000, chap. 3: Savage Tourism, pp. 115-159 (read pp. 117-134 and 157-159)
 Nicholas Lane, *Tourism in Nazi-Occupied Poland: Baedeker's Generalgouvernement*. *Eastern European Jewish Affairs* 27 (1997), pp. 45-56.
 Hasso Spode, *Fordism, Mass Tourism and the Third Reich: The 'Strength Through Joy' Seaside Resort as an Index Fossil*, in: *Journal of Social History* 38 (2004), pp. 127-155.

Session 15

Monday, March 26

Travelling as a Culture of Remembrance in Post-War West-Germany

In the decades after 1945, travelling develops into a culture of remembrance of itself for Germans – either nostalgically looking back at what was lost, or becoming a mode of distancing oneself from the crimes of the fathers.

Reading: Alan Confino, *Travelling as a Culture of Remembrance: Traces of National Socialism in West Germany, 1945-1960*. *History & Memory - Volume 12, Number 2, Fall/Winter 2000*, pp. 92-121 [23pp.]

Session 16

Thursday, March 29

Travelogue and picture assignment due

Charter Tourism and the Beginnings of Global Travelling

The 1950s and 1960s became the era of a new mode of travelling, with charter operators paving the way for cheap air travel and opening up Southern Europe for mass tourism, while post-war consumer society generated a new automobile-based mobility, fundamentally reshaping the experience of travelling. The exponential growth of tourism was even pushed further by the deregulation of air transport since the 1980s, opening up a global market place of travel for the average consumer

Reading:

Sue Wright, *Sun, Sea, and Self-Expression. Mass Tourism as an Individual Experience*, in: Hartmut Berghoff (ed.), *The Making of Modern Tourism. The Cultural History of the British Experience, 1600-2000*, London: Palgrave, 2002, pp. 181-202.
 Ellen Furlough, *Making Mass Vacations: Tourism and Consumer Culture in France, 1930s to 1970s*, in: *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 40 (1998), pp. 247-286.

April 1-15: LONG TRAVEL BREAK

III. Recent Trends in Travel and Tourism Studies

Session 17

Monday, April 16

Dark Tourism and Holocaust Tourism

Dark Tourism, and especially *Holocaust Tourism*, is drawn by the thrill of the battle fields and killing sites of past centuries; especially concentration camp memorials have to balance the urgent quest for historical and human rights education with the morbid and sensationalist demand for the ‘real’ horror. In a different context, programs such as *March of the Living* often express a sincere commitment to Holocaust commemoration, but have also been criticized as controversial parts of an agenda of identity politics.

Reading:

Andrew S. Gross, *Holocaust Tourism in Berlin: Global Memory, Trauma and the ‘Negative Sublime’*, in: *Journeys 7:2* (2006), pp. 73-100.

Jackie Feldman, *Marking the Boundaries of the Enclave: Defining the Israeli Collective Through the Poland “Experience”*, in: *Israel Studies 7* (2002), pp. 84-114.

Session 18

Thursday, April 19

Proposal for final paper due

Heritage Tourism and the Construction of Cultural Identities through Travel

Case Study I: Eastern Europe: Virtual Jewishness and German Nostalgia

New modes and variations of tourism are developed: *Heritage Tourism* creates a sense of belonging and rootedness by cultivating and mourning a lost past – of an idyllic countryside life as the presumed cradle of the nation, of long gone-by worlds of industrial production, or of traces of destroyed cultural/religious minority cultures

Reading: Dimitri Ioannides and Mara Cohen Ioannides, *Global Jewish Tourism: Pilgrimages and Remembrance*. In: Dallen J. Timothy and Daniel H. Olsen (eds.), *Tourism, Religion, and Spiritual Journeys*. London: Routledge, 2006, pp. 156-171

Recommended:

Ruth Ellen Gruber, *Virtually Jewish. Reinventing Jewish Culture in Europe*, Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2002, pp. 3-24 and 131-154.

Jack Kugelmass, ‘The Rites of the Tribe’: *American Jewish Tourism in Poland*. In: Ivan Karp (ed.), *Museums and Communities: The Politics of Public Culture*, Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1992, pp. 382-427.

Anja Peleikis, *Tourism and the Making of Cultural Heritage: The Case of Nida/Curonian Spit, Lithuania*. In: Sliužinskas, Rimantas and Vytis Čiubrinskas (eds.) *Defining Region: Baltic Area Studies from Sociocultural and Interdisciplinary Perspectives*. Klaipėda: Klaipėda University Press, 2006, pp. 101-114.

Session 19

Monday, April 23

Heritage Tourism and the Construction of Cultural Identities through Travel

Case Study II: Israel/Palestine: Competing Narratives in the Holy Land

Reading: Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, *Learning from Ethnography: Reflections on the Nature and Efficacy of Youth Tours to Israel*, in: Harvey Goldberg (ed.), *The Israel Experience: Studies in Youth Travel and Jewish Identity*, Jerusalem: Studio Kavgraph, pp. 267-331.

Recommended: Vida Bajc, *Christian Pilgrimage Groups in Jerusalem: Framing the Experience through Linear Meta-Narrative*, in: *Journeys 7:2* (2006), pp.101-128.

Rebekah Sobel, Connecting Cultural Identity and Place through Tourist Photography: American Jewish Youth on a First Trip to Israel, in: Mike Robinson and David Picard (eds.), *The Framed World. Tourism, Tourists and Photography*, pp. 229-238.

Session 20

Thursday, April 26

Virtual Modes of Travelling

Artistic spaces such as museums and exhibitions create opportunities for travelling virtually in time and space, and at the same time become potential tourist destinations themselves. The phenomenon covers a broad spectrum, from the large World Fairs of the 19th century to the Millennium Dome, the Expo and travelling in cyberspace at the turn of the 21st century

Readings: Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, *Destination Culture: Tourisms, Museums, and Heritage*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1998, pp. 131-176 (with numerous photos)

Session 21

Monday, April 30

Gender, Embodiment, and Performance

Travelling is very much also to be considered as a corporeal and performative practice, tourism can be understood as forming arenas of public culture, where embodied notions of identity – race, gender, and cultural affiliation - are staged, sold, enacted and negotiated. Tourists move from place to place fragile, aged, racialized bodies, encountering other bodies, objects, and the physical world multi-sensuously.

Readings:

John Urry, *Globalizing the Tourist Gaze*, conference paper, Graz 2001:

<http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/sociology/papers/urry-globalising-the-tourist-gaze.pdf>

Recommended: Jane C. Desmond, *Staging Tourism: Bodies on Display*, London: University of Chicago Press, 1999, Conclusion: *Bodies and Tourism*, pp. 251-266.

Session 22

Thursday, May 3

Global Tourism and 'Liquid Modernity'

Generally speaking, the 21st century seems to generate cultures that become so mobile that citizens feel they are entitled to travel, since it is an essential part of one's life. Unrestricted and abundant mobility creates meaning and distraction, the physical experience of adventure tourism makes the traveller feel properly alive and rejuvenated, exposure to other cultures creates a sense of authenticity – spatial distance between people becomes insignificant. In contrast to this, the course aims to discuss what Zygmunt Bauman has dubbed the "Tourist Syndrome", using the tourist and tourism as metaphors of contemporary life – its looseness of attachment, of ties with the place; its lack of firm commitment, its temporariness and its frailty of relationships.

Reading: Adrian Franklin, *The Tourist Syndrome. An Interview with Zygmunt Bauman*, *Tourist Studies* 3 (2003), pp. 205-217.

Session 23

Monday, May 7

Closing session: General Discussion

Final Paper due

NB: The schedule is subject to change if necessary with as much notice as possible.