

## Internationalization in Education (18th-20th Centuries)

### Subthemes to Call for Papers

#### 1) Individual and Group Actors: Implications and Fields of Intervention

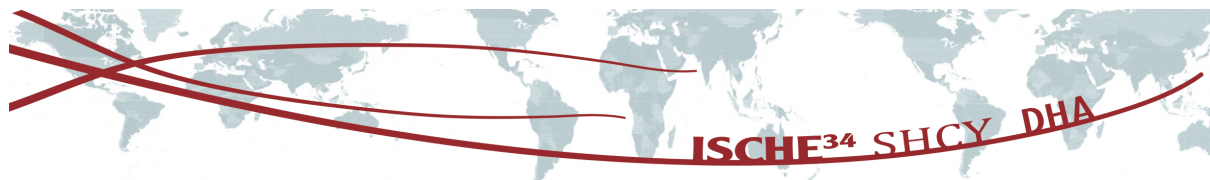
- Visible and invisible actors of internationalization.
- Leading figures: construction, reception, (de)mythification.
- Lobbies: organization and/or disorganization.
- Professional associations and labor unions, political groups, scientific societies, philanthropic associations, etc.
- Role of international movements: workers, youth, women, religious movements, disability rights, Education Nouvelle/New Education/Neue Erziehung/Escuela Nueva, etc.
- ...

#### 2) Modes of Internationalization: Cultural Transfers, Traveling Concepts, Multiple Knowledge Bases

- Transformation and circulation of knowledge; changes in meaning at the time of their transfer from one country/culture to another.
- Mainstream discourse, justifications for and implications of processes of internationalization, globalization, continentalization, world-systems, cosmopolitanism, inter- trans- supra-nationalism, etc.
- Transmission channels for ideas on education to targeted publics – adults, children, youth, people with disability – and to professionals of education.
- Production of different forms of schooling, and their variation from one period to another, from one country to another.
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#### 3) Institutional Structures and Impacts of Internationalization: between Coordination and Coercion

- Nature and functioning of international governmental and non-governmental organizations in the field of education.
- Role of transnational organizations in establishing laws and/or evaluating/comparing the efficiency of educational systems.
- Evolution of international inter-school and beyond-school networks: intensification, rivalry, collaboration.
- Multiplication or disappearance of communication networks, editorial supports, sociability circles.
- Standardization and differentiation of legislation of educational systems.
- Interactions among higher educational systems in different states and territories.
- Media and their role in the internationalization of education.
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#### 4) Space, Time and Levels of Analysis: Interaction among Geographic Areas, Time Periods and Educational Structures

- Long-term historical trends, periods and temporalities of the internationalization of educational knowledge and practice.
- Dialectics among different spheres – local, regional, national, continental, international.
- Local translations/interpretations of international phenomena and their repercussions.
- Power relationships and resistance: multiple perspectives across different geographic areas.
- Influence of comparative education and of different levels of analyses.
- Effects of migration, old and new mobility, citizenship on modes of internationalization of local pedagogical knowledge and practice.
- What is taken for granted in physical and intellectual architectures related to education.
- Children geographies in comparative perspective.
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#### 5) Economic and Political Stakes: Education as an Agent and an Instrument of Power Relationships

- Contributions and contradictions of educational projects during the Enlightenment, revolutions, colonialism, post-colonialism, world wars, the Cold War, etc.
- Impact of processes of internationalization on the schooling of different social groups and populations.
- Construction and (re)definition of the role of the State in education; redistribution of power among local, national and international political authorities.
- Commercial logics of education *versus* public/alternative educational structures.
- Impact of domination and power relationships among countries and social actors on the internationalization of education.
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#### 6) Movement towards a Different Form of Internationalization: Utopias and Rebellions

- Valorization of pedagogical innovations and persistence of traditional models.
- Professionals' agency in the field of education.
- Ways in which non-conventional and dominated groups – Lesbian-Gay-Bi-Trans-Queer-Intersex, religious and linguistic groups, populations defined as “special needs” – re-appropriate, reject or question dominant education models.
- Place of education in protest movements: class and anti-racist struggles, decolonization, anti- and alter-globalization movements, disability rights, feminism, etc.
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#### 7) New Sources and Historiographic Approaches: the History of Internationalization as a tool for Understanding the History of Education

- Reconsidering conceptual frameworks. Subjects and methods in the history of internationalization: specificities, influences, differences and commonalities.
- Archives for a critical analysis of internationalization phenomena: materiality and virtuality, new sources and modes for their preservation and circulation.
- Opportunities and pitfalls in studying internationalization processes for understanding national education systems.
- The history of internationalization of education in understanding global societal changes and contemporary historiography: possibilities of reciprocal exchanges.
- Historiographic debates on concepts related to internationalization.
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