



History of the Global History Dialogues Project

- Ideas emerged from working with refugee learners in Kakuma (Kenya) in 2016
- Originally set out to close the gap between the subjects and producers of global historical knowledge
- Focus on method
 - Oral History
 - Research Design
 - Data collection and analysis
 - Writing and presenting an original piece of research
- Piloted in 2019 with 5 partner organizations, since then, we've expanded



Where is the GHDP today?



...taught as a follow-up course to **History** of the World (Jeremy)

...to over <u>25 Partner organizations on four</u> continents in <u>2021/22</u>





How does the GHDP work?



...we use the online platform Canvas for teaching materials, such as lectures, videos, readings and interactive discussion groups

Week 2 Discussion At What does history mean to you? This week, we heard a lot from different historians and scholars about think history is, but each of us has a different way of thinking about a to the past. Reflect on what history means to you, and then completed the complete to the past.

 $_{
m 1.\,Post\,a\,100-150\,word}$ response to the question. 2. Respond to a colleague's post with a 50-100 word comme

How we know from the word history it means for me the action of past which is done by humans the living style of their life, cultures society, and religious. Through history we were able to learn everything about past specially from great philosopher by whom we were able to modernize our society with revaluation achieved our goals and become a democratic society who can fight for freedom of their right to obey or disobey it was able all because of

Francesca Nicolodi

Feb 7, 2021

I agree Hashim. History is a great instrument to prevent making the same mistakes again. For example, international human rights help dealing many wars that are inhuman, at a global scale. To me, history has been enriched not only by philosopher, but by the additional work of many civilians who exposed new primary sources through the enhancement of technology and more specifically the internet. There has been a great advancement in research thanks to the internet.

Reply

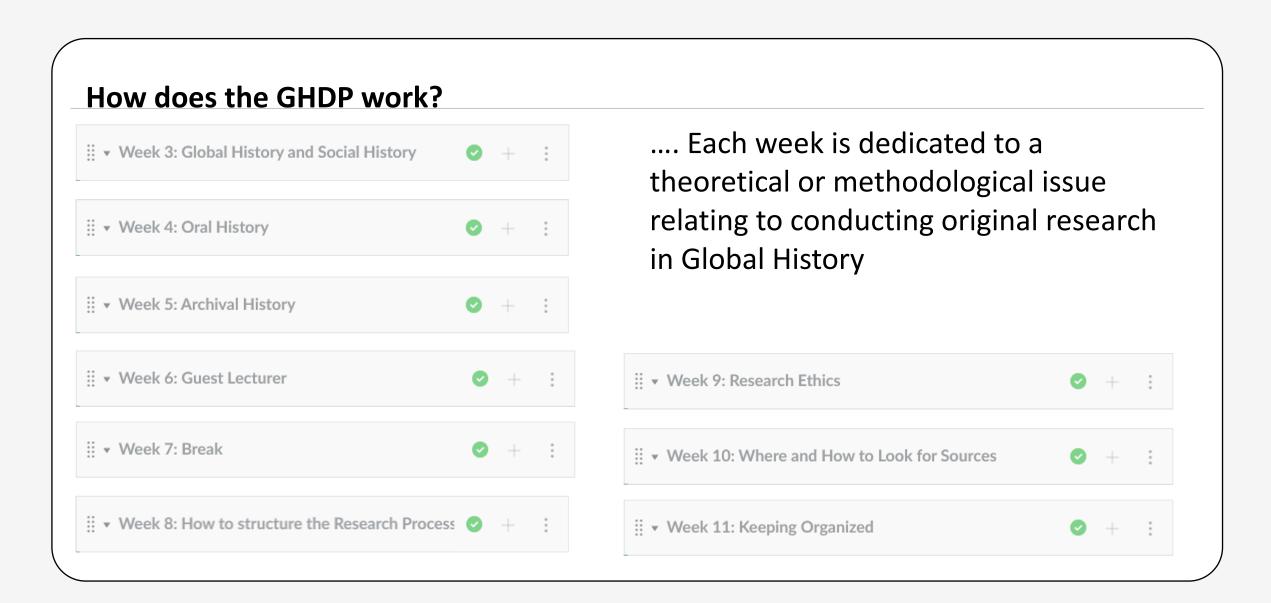


How does the GHDP work?

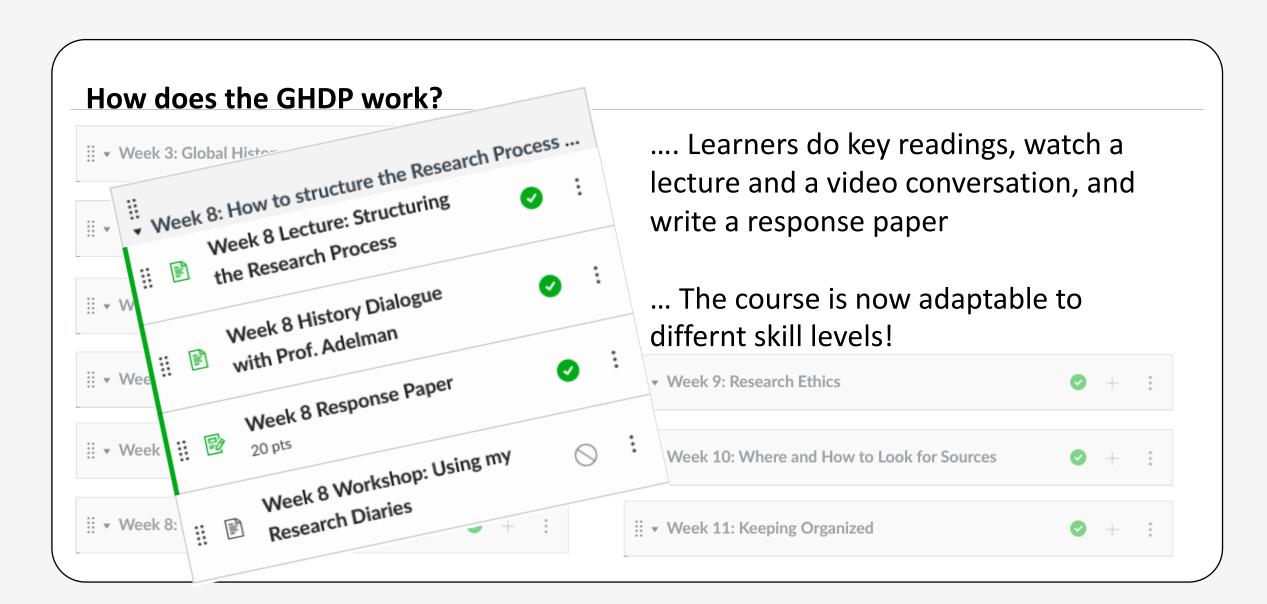
.... and Zoom for weekly seminars



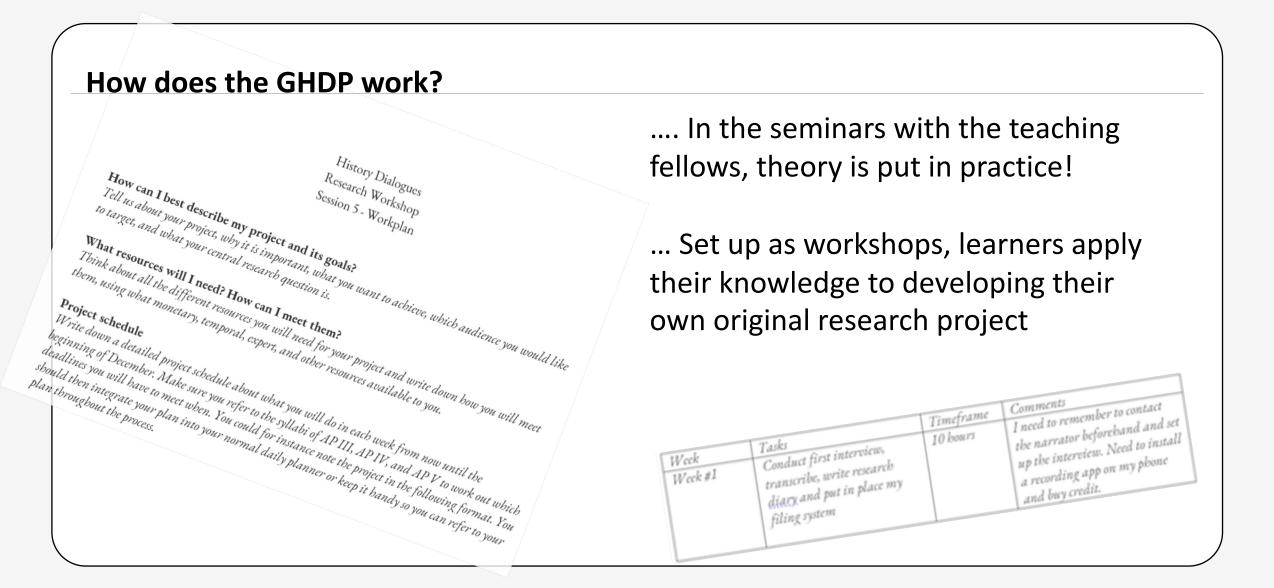






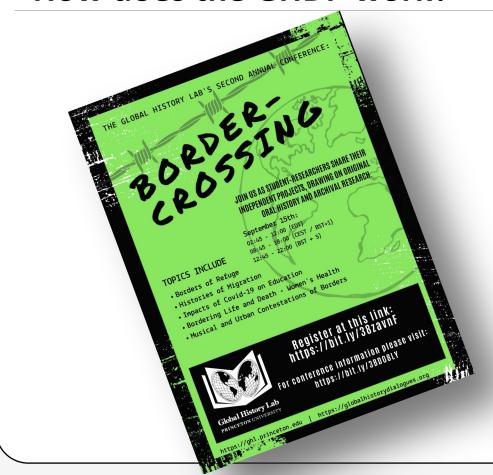








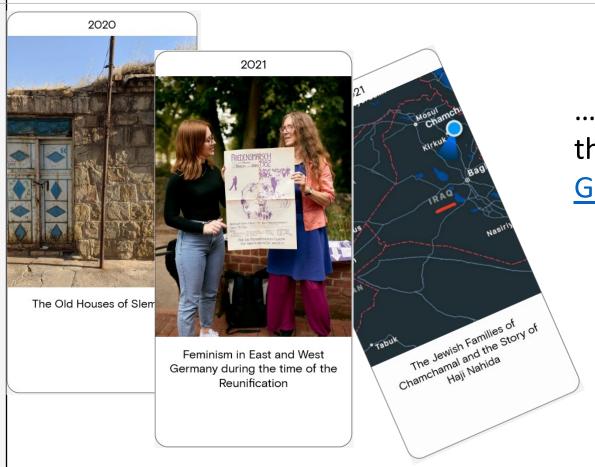
How does the GHDP work?



.... Finally, all learners present their work at the annual digital GHDP conference



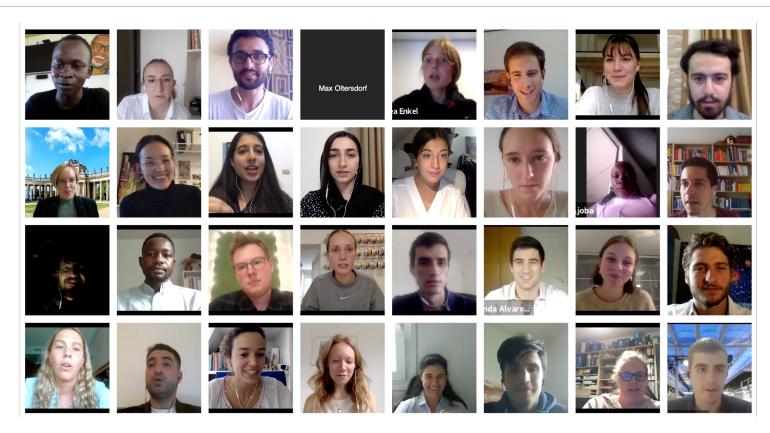
How does the GHDP work?



.... And publish their results in the form of a blog post on the GHDP Webseite.



...turning students into researchers





Collaborative Conference, Teaching & Publication Projects

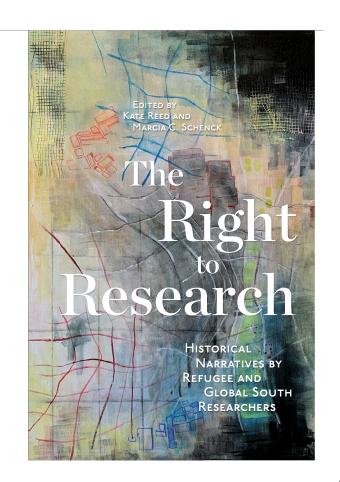
... The GHDP has become a vehicle for research-cooperations with early career refugee researchers, including conference Presentations, teaching and publications.

Schenck, Marcia C., and Kate Reed, eds. The Right to Research:

Historical Narratives by Refugee and Global South Researchers.

Refugee and Forced Migration Studies Series.

Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, forthcoming.



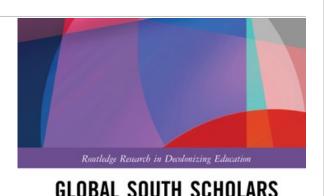




Collaborative Conference, Teaching & Publication Projects

...Operating on the border between community-led reserach and academic research, the GHDP has also become a space for critical reflection about the nature of academic knowledge production:

Abdalla, Mohamed Zakaria, Richesse Ndiritiro, Shaema Omar, Kate Reed, Samson Rer, Marcia C. Schenck, and Gerawork Teferra. 'Opportunities and Challenges of Oral History Research through Refugee Voices, Narratives, and Memories: History Dialogues'. In Global South Scholars in the Western Academy, edited by Staci Martin and Deepra Dandekar. Routledge, 2021.



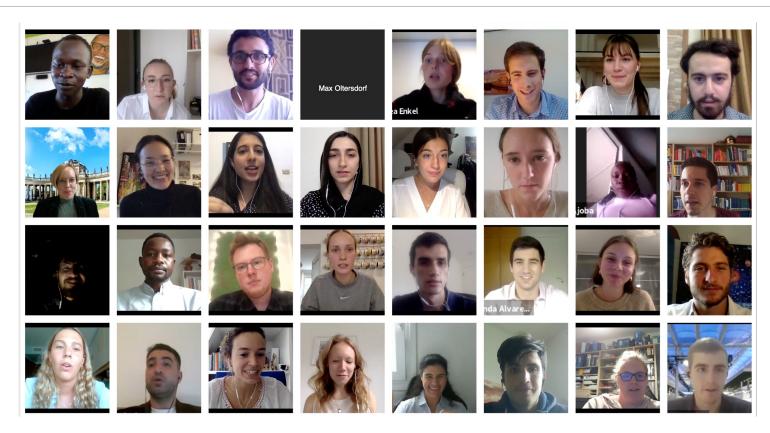
HARNESSING UNIQUE EXPERIENCES, KNOWLEDGES, AND POSITIONALITY IN THE THIRD SPACE

> Edited by Staci Martin and Deepra Dandekar





...turning students into researchers



With Yerun support: increasing accessibility

www.globalhistorydialogues.org

The lives of women in rural Bangladesh: Gender and Labor **During the Liberation War 1971**

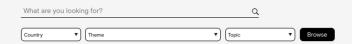
ENGLISH

This project is based on case studies of women's livelihoods and gender roles during the 1971 War also referred to as the 'Liberation War' in Bangladesh. It explores the challenges that rural women faced during the War. It tracks the effects of the War on rural livelihoods, especially on women's abilities to procure food for their households. In other words, this essay analyzes rural women's efforts to procure food for their families during and after the War. Based on interviews conducted with women in Neyamotpur and Kajla villages in Bangladesh, my essay shows how political movements reshape gender roles and everyday lives. My essay poses the following questions: what was the availability of food during the 1971 War? Did women in rural areas face any challenges in finding food? What were the daily duties of rural women before the 1971 War? What were the gender roles of women during the 1971 War? Did these roles change since 1971, and how? Finally, this research project demonstrates rural women's role in a formative political movement in the history of Bangladesh. If men fought the War on the battlefields, then women fought the War through their labor in the agrarian economy.



Browse our full archive of original student research.

Can't find something? Get in touch.



100 results



Mums' Embrace

GERMANY GENDER IDENTITY

2022

Deterioro de la enseñanza









auf bessere Zeiten."



*Foreign exchange for

people in Latin-America















