


GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT	HISTORY
<p>( Version folgt in Kürze)</p>	<p>Think out of the box. First, to a considerable extent, history writing at the time of the First World War centenary did not go all the way to the end. Its output on the events of its fifth and final year stayed way behind in comparison to the 1914 – 1918 ones.</p> <p>Apart from a few exceptions, it bears the now century-old hallmark of Anglo-Saxon narrative. At a time, when in Wales and England anti-European strategies were put in place, historical taboos remained unchanged.</p> <p>Strategical objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A modernisation of history writing. This includes the somewhat utopian call for a neutrality historiography. 2. Extend Germany's exemplary <i>Vergangenheitsbewältigung</i> 1939 – 1945 to an essentially transnational enterprise of reckoning with the past 1914 – 1939. 3. Broaden the postcolonial debate's horizon.
ERINNERUNGSKULTUR	MEMORY CULTURE
	<p>Transcend the mnemonic landscape by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Query into the traditionally national cultures of memory. Undo their unilateral fixation on Hitler's Holocaust and the Second World War. Launch a transnational story and history process of going back to the roots, i.e. the contended prehistory of the largely undisputed crisis of the 1920s and 1930s. This coming to terms with the forgotten, if not ignored histories of the "first post-war period" may be seen as a necessary follow-up to a single country's <i>Aufarbeitung</i>. b. Promoting and forging the creation of a common commemoration culture. While facilitating an exchange of different views, this "European history movement" should be regarded as an addition to national cultures of memory. c. Presenting Aufa100 as the trailblazer to a transnational task force entrusted with these assignments.