

Syllabus

**Goa in the making of the Portuguese empire
(16-18th centuries)**

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Abstract:

Historians and social scientists usually discuss the impact of the Portuguese imperial presence in the shaping of Goan society. Several well-known books, conferences, social gatherings are based on this premise. Unquestionably, the several centuries of Portuguese imperial presence had structural consequences for the future of Goa and its society. It is also unquestionable, though, that Goa and Goans also had *agency* in the Portuguese empire and a structural impact in the making of Portuguese identity.

Inspired by Christopher Bayly's *Indian Society and the Making of British Empire*, this course proposes an inversion of the traditional perspective of analysis. In seven sessions, we are invited to think, from different angles, and through several case-studies, about the participation of Goa (and Goans, and Goan society) in the fabrication of the Portuguese empire and Portuguese identity, in practical terms, as well as symbolically. A visit to Pangim Central Library, in the final session will take us through the secrets of archive and collective memory of these historical processes.

Goa was a laboratory of political experimentation. In fact, Goa was fully integrated in the Portuguese empire at a time when the Portuguese political power wanted to control the social, cultural and political identities of its vassals. The aim was to facilitate its *territorialization*, but also its *inscription* in the minds and in the hearts of subjects. Goa was, therefore, a space where this early form of "social engineering" took place. If successful, Goan experience would become a model ready to be applied in other territories of the Portuguese empire.

However, the consequences of this "social engineering" were unpredictable, and stimulated what, years ago, Frederick Cooper and Ann Laura Stoler called *tensions of empire*. On one hand, some Goans became and wanted to become *agents* of the Portuguese empire, others completely refused to adhere to the Portuguese social creed, while others continued to be indifferent. On the other hand, many Portuguese disliked the reduction of difference between colonizers and colonized that these processes could entail. Namely, many Portuguese refused the attempt of Goans to occupy power positions in Goa, in the peripheries of the empire (the territories of Ceylon and Africa), and later in the metropolis, reaching their height in the nineteenth-century, with their appearance in the Portuguese Parliament, and in the 20th with a Portuguese Prime Minister of Goan origins.

In order to discuss these matters – the political imagination, the "social engineering", the *tensions of empire* -, this course attempts to recover the voices of and the role played by the different social groups involved in these imperial dynamics. The course does not propose, however, a *history from below*, a *vision of the vanquished*, or a typical *subaltern* perspective, even though these agendas do inspire the analysis. It adds to these agendas the idea of a polyphonic history, trying to link the voices of *all* the actors involved in these processes. From this relational perspective, the colonizers (the Portuguese) and the colonized (the Goans) constituted each other mutually, the characteristics of this constitution varying in time, depending on the changes in the contexts of power and interpretation.

From this perspective, the interactions with Goa, Goan society and Goans contributed to shape the Portuguese and the Portuguese empire. The course is divided into two parts. Besides an introductory session, and the visit to the Pangim Central Library, that ends it, it has three sessions dedicated to the theme "Goans in the construction of the Portuguese empire", and three other sessions on "Cultural production of Goa"

INTRODUCTION

Session 1 - The “golden” place of Goa (and India) in the dreams and in the memory of the Portuguese empire

Abstract:

Goa, as the capital of Estado da Índia, won a special place in the Portuguese empire, since its very beginnings. This symbolic position was related with the political and cultural contexts of its conquest in 1510, its literary dissemination (namely through *Décadas da Ásia* and *Os Lusíadas*, but not only) and the reception of this conquest in Europe. It was also related with the expansion of Christianity and the place missionaries, namely the Jesuits, had in it. The heavy presence of nobility of Portuguese origin contributed to this perception of Goa as a special place, as well as a positive Orientalism, especially since the end of 19th century onwards, with the dissemination of the idea of Goa as brahmanical state. In the decade of 1960, after the annexation of Goa by the Indian State, Goa was mourned in the metropolitan world, as well as in the remaining colonies.

In this session, I will argue that the perception, imagination, and construction of a Portuguese Goa, a “Golden Goa”, the “Rome of the East” was critical for the making of early-modern Portuguese identity, as well as its later identity. It is a *longue-durée* history, with many contributors, Portuguese, other Europeans, Goans as well, framed by “orientalist discourses”, as well as “luso-tropicalism”.

Required readings (choose one of the three):

Ifeka, Caroline, “The image of Goa”, *Indo-Portuguese History: old issues and new questions*, ed. T.R. de Souza (1985), pp. 181-195.

Vicente, Filipa, “Colonies on display. Representations of the Portuguese Estado da Índia in exhibitions abroad”, *Estudos do século XX*, nº 3, 2003.

Perez, Rosa Maria, “The Happy Empire: Representations of Portuguese Colonialism in India”, in *The Tulsi and the Cross, Anthropology and the Colonial Encounter in Goa*, Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2012

Supplemental readings:

Bayly, Christopher, *Indian Society in the making of British Empire*, , vol. II.1 da *The New Cambridge History of India*, Cambridge, CUP, 1988

Carita, Helder, *Palácios de Goa, Modelos e Tipologias de Arquitetura Indo-Portuguesa*, Lisboa, 1995.

Dias, Mariano, *Old Goa, Rome of the East*. Goa, Diocesan Committee, 1974

Dias, Pedro, *Arte Indo-Portuguesa, capítulos da história*, Coimbra, 2004.

Dias, Pedro, *De Goa a Pangim. Memórias Tangíveis da Capital do Estado Português na Índia*, Lisboa, 2005.

Goa (Golden), ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Bombay, Marg, 1981

Gomes, Paulo Varela, *Goan Churches, a history of church architecture in Goa*, Nova Deli, 2010.

Gracias, José António Ismael, *Goa, fanal da espiritualidade Portuguesa*, Panjim, Imprensa Nacional, 1960. (*Velha Goa—II*)

Henriques, Cristina Delgado, “Velha Goa”, *Oceanos*, nos. 19/20. Sept. - Dec. 1994, pp. 199- 202.

Machado, Everton, “Un Goannais contre les castes de l’Inde et le British Rule”. *Bulletin d’études indiennes* 26-27: 53-67.

Oceanos: Indo-portuguesmente, nos. 19/20, Sept.-Dec. 1994.

Penrose, Boies, *Goa, Rainha do Oriente/Goa, queen of the East*, Lisboa, 1960.

Remy (pseud.), *Goa: Rome of the East*, London, Arthur Barker, 1957, (Translated from French)

Rubinoff, Arthur, *The construction of a political community. Integration and Identity in Goa*, New Delhi,-Thousand Oaks-London, Sage Pub., 1998
 Said, Edward, *Orientalism, Western Conceptions of the Orient*, London, Penguin, 1991 (1978)
 Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *The career and legend of Vasco da Gama*, New York-London, Cambridge University Press, 1997
 Thomaz, Luis Filipe F. R., “Goa: uma sociedade luso-indiana”, *De Ceuta a Timor*, Lisbon, Difel, 1994, p. 245-289
 Winius, George Davidson, *The black legend of Portuguese India*, New Delhi, Concept, 1985.

Sources:

News: Goa Liberated from Portuguese, 1961:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hqj9h563X-Y>
 News: India takes Goa <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FnqB6jZYag>
 Happy Independence Day, Goa! How India Lost & Won Goa:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7OcEgzSHg>
 A União Indiana invade Goa: <http://ensina.rtp.pt/artigo/invasao-go/>
 Barros, João de, *Da Ásia: Décadas I-IV*, 4 vols. Lisboa, Régia Officina Typográfica, 1777-1778.
 Castanheda, Fernão Lopes de, *História do descobrimento e conquista da Índia pelos Portugueses*, 3 rd ed., 4 vols, Coimbra, Imprensa da Universidade, 1924-33.
 Correa, Gaspar, *Lendas da Índia*, ed. Lima Felner, 6 vols. Coimbra, Imprensa da Universidade, 1921-31.
 Burton, Richard Francis, *Goa and the blue mountains*, London, Richard Bentley, 1851.
 Mendes Lopes, António, *Índia portuguesa*, 2 vols., Nova Goa, Imprensa, Nacional
 Silva Correia, A. C. Germano., *La vieille Goa*, Bastorá, Tip. Rangel, 1931.
 Couto, Maria Aurora, *A Daughter's Story*

**PART I - GOANS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PORTUGUESE EMPIRE
 (SESSIONS 2, 3, 4)**

Session 2

Goa at the time of the arrival of the Portuguese: one or multiple?

Abstract:

In this session, we will revisit Goa at the time of the arrival of the Portuguese. Of which Goa are we talking about? The same Goa as the State of Goa? What was its unity, at that period? Cultural, political, social?

By providing a short ethnography of Goan society – based on existing scholarship on these issues – in this session we will discuss the existence of a Goan identity prior to the Portuguese presence.

Required Readings (select one of the three):

Gomes, Olivinho, Chapters from *Old Konkani Language and Literature: The Portuguese role*, Konkani Sorosphot Prakashan
 Moraes, George, Pre-Portuguese Culture of Goa, *Proceedings of the International Goan Convention*, eds, Myra Tavares, Armand Rodrigues, Zulema de Souza, Al Mathias, Toronto: Goas Overseas Association, 1988
 Souza, Teotonio de, “Rural Economy and Life”, in Teotonio de Souza, *Goa through Ages, vol. II – An economic History*, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 1990

Supplemental readings:

- Cohn, Bernard S., «The Past of an Indian Village», in Diane Owen HUGUES & Thomas R. Trautmann, eds, *Time: Histories and ethnologies*, ANN Arbor: The Univ. of Michigan Press, 1993
- Dhume, A. D., *The Cultural History of Goa, from 10000 B.C. to 1352 A.D.*, Panaji, Dhume Junior, 1985.
- Gomes Pereira, Rui, *Goa*, v.1; *Hindu temples and deities*, v.2; *Gaunkari, the old village associations*. Panjim, 1978-80.
- Gune, V. T., *Ancient Shrines of Goa: a pictorial survey*, Panjim, Department of Information, 1965.
- Henn, Alexander, *Hindu-Catholic Encounters in Goa. Religion, Colonialism and Modernity*, Indiana University Press, 2014
- Heras, Henry, “Pre-Portuguese remains in Portuguese India”, *Journal of the Bombay Historical Society*, (1932), pp. 1-180.
- Mascarenhas, António, *Goa from pre-historic times*, Vasco, 1987.
- Mitragotri, V. R., *Socio-cultural History of Goa, from Bhojas to Vijayanagar*, Panaji, Institute Menezes Bragança, 1999.
- Moraes, George Mark, *The Kadamba Kula*, Bombay, B. X. Furtado at Ananda Press, 1931. [pp. 165-212, on the Kadambas of Goa].
- Pereira, Gerald A., *An outline of pre-Portuguese History of Goa*, Vasco da Gama, 1973
- Pissurlencar, Panduranga S.S., *Primitivas capitais de Goa*, Nova Goa, Imprensa Gonçalves, 1932. (Offprint from “O Oriente Português”).
- Velinkar, Joseph, *India and the West: The first encounters*, Bombay, Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture, 1998
- Xavier, Ângela Barreto & Ines G. Županov, “Documents of empire”, Chapter 2 of *Catholic Orientalism, Portuguese Empire and Indian Knowledge* (Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2015)

Sources:

- Barros, João de, *Décadas da Ásia*, 4 vols, Lisboa, INCM, 1992
- Baden-Powell, B.H. «The Villages of Goa in the Early Sixteenth Century», *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1900
- Barbosa, Duarte, *The book of Duarte Barbosa*, trans., ed. Mansel Longworth Dames, 2 vols. London, Hakluyt Society, 1918-1921
- Ferishta, Mahomed Kasim, *History of Dekkan from the first Mahummedan conquests*, ed. Jonathan Scott, 2 vols., Shrewsbury, Stockdale, 1974
- Carletti, Gopal, B. R., *Corpus of Kadamba inscriptions*, Sirsi, Kadamba Institute of Cultural Studies, 1985.
- Ibn-i-Batuta, *Travels in Asia and Africa, 1325-1354*, London, Routledge, 1929.
- Pires, Tomé, *The “suma oriental”*, 2 vols., trans., ed. Armando Cortesão, New Delhi, AES, 1990. [Earlier printed in London, Hakluyt Society, 1944].
- Xavier, Felipe Neri, *Bosquejo histórico das comunidades*, 3 vols., Bastorá, Tip Rangel, 1903- 1907
- Cunha, J. Gerson da, ed., *The Sahyadri-Khan of the Skanda Purana, A mythological, historical and geographical account of Western India*, Bombay, 1877

Session 3

A “laboratory of modernity” and an opportunity for imperial “apprenticeship”?

Abstract:

In this session we will discuss why Estado da Índia – and Goa as its capital – should be considered the starting point of the Portuguese empire. Here there were many different institutional experiences, from translation of formal institutions, such as the Relação de Goa or the Inquisition – and of cultural institutions – Portuguese language, Christianity, concepts of

family, etc. These experiences would then be translated, for example, to Brazil. In addition, we argue that since the very beginning, Indians were involved in the construction of an imperial Goa. Goa was, therefore, a co-production.

Required readings (select one of the three):

- Paul Axelroad and Michelle A. Fuerch, "Portuguese Orientalism and the Making of the Village Communities of Goa," *Ethnohistory* 45:3, Summer 1998, pp. 440-476
- Ângela Barreto Xavier and Ines Županov, "Documents of empire", in *Catholic Orientalism, Portuguese Empire, Indian Knowledge*, Delhi, OUP, 2015
- Serge Gruzinski and Wachtel, Nathan, «Cultural Interbreedings: Constituting the Majority as a Minority», *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, vol. 39, nr. 2, April 1997, pp. 231-250

Supplemental readings:

- Boxer, Charles R., *The Portuguese seaborne empire, 1415-1825*, Harmondsworth (England), Penguin, 1973
- Costa, Anthony de, *The christianisation of the Goa islands*. Bombay, 1965.
- Mendonça, Délio, *Conversions and Citizenry. Goa Under Portugal, 1510-1610*, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 2002
- Pearson, M. N., *The Portuguese in India*, Cambridge University Press, 1987. (The New Cambridge History of India, I — 1)
- Santos, Catarina Madeira, *Goa é a chave de toda a Índia*, Lisboa, CNCDP, 1999
- Souza, Teotónio de, *Medieval Goa, A Socio-Economic History*, Publisher Concept, 1979
- Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *The Portuguese empire in Asia, A Political History, 1500-1700*, London-New York, Longman, 1993
- Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *Explorations in Connected Histories, vol. 1 – From the Tagus to the Ganges*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2004
- Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *Explorations in Connected Histories, vol. 2 – Mughals and Franks*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005
- Xavier, Ângela Barreto, *A Invenção de Goa. Poder Imperial e Conversões Culturais, sécs. XVI-XVII*, Lisboa: Imprensa de Ciências Sociais, 2008

Sources:

- Barros, João de, *Décadas da Ásia*, 4 vols, Lisboa, INCM, 1992
- Bulhão Pato, (ed.), *Documentos remetidos da Índia ou livros das monções*, 5 vols. Coimbra, Imprensa da Universidade, 1886-1935.
- The Commentaries of the great Afonso Dalboquerque, second Viceroy of India*. London: Hakluyt Society, 4 vols, 1875-1884
- Linschoten, John Hugh Van, *The voyage of John Hughes van Linschten to the East Indies*, ed. Burnell and Tiele, 2 vols., London, Hakluyt, 1885.

Session 4:

Goans as agents in the peripheries of Portuguese empire.

Abstract:

Besides being involved in the conquest of Goa, or being active interlocutors of the Portuguese power, Goans acted, as well, as agents of empire. Since the 16th century, we can find Goans in different sectors of the imperial administration, as well as migrants in Província do Norte. Later, they become priests and missionaries, and from the 18th century onwards, lawyers and doctors.

Required readings (select one of the three):

- Ines G. Županov, “Goan Brahmans in the Land of Promise: Missionaries, Spies and Gentiles in Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Sri Lanka,” in *Portugal – Sri Lanka: 500 Years*, ed. Jorge Flores, South China and Maritime Asia Series (Roderich Ptak and Thomas O. Hölmann, eds), Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, 2006, pp. 171-210
- Cristiana Bastos, “Doctors for the Empire; The Medical School of Goa and its Narratives”, *Identities*, vol. 8(4), pp. 517-548
- Pearson, M. N., “Indigeneous dominance in a colonial economy: the Goa rendas, 1600-1700”, in *Government and Governance of European Empires, 1450-1800*, ed. by A. J. R. Russell-Wood, Aldershot, 2000

Supplemental readings:

- Boxer, Charles H., «The Problem of the Native Clergy in the Portuguese and Spanish Empires from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century», in Cummins, J. S., *The Mission of the Church and the Propagation of the Faith, Studies in the Church History*, vol. 6, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1970
- Santos, Catarina Madeira, *Goa é a chave de toda a Índia*, Lisboa, CNCDP, 1999
- Souza, Teotónio de, *Medieval Goa, A Socio-Economic History*, Publisher Concept, 1979
- Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *The Portuguese empire in Asia, A Political History, 1500-1700*, London-New York, Longman, 1993
- Pearson, M. N., “Brokers in western-Indian port cities”, *Modern Asian studies*, 23, 3 (1988), pp. 455-472.
- Pearson, M. N., “Indigenous dominance in a colonial economy: the Goa rendas”, 1600-1670, *Mare Luso Indicum*, tome II (1973), pp. 61-73.
- Pearson, M. N., *The Portuguese in India*, Cambridge University Press, 1987. (The New Cambridge History of India, I — 1)
- Pissurlencar, Panduronga S.S., *Agentes da diplomacia portuguesa na Índia*, Bastorá, Tip. Rangel, 1952.
- Pissurlencar, Panduronga S.S., *Colaboradores hindús de Afonso de Albuquerque*, Bastorá, Tipografia Rangel, 1941.
- Scammel, G. V., “Indigenous assistance and the survival of the Estado da Índia, c. 1600-1700”, *Studia*, no. 49, (1989) pp. 95-114.
- Scammel, G. V., “Indigenous assistance in the establishment of Portuguese power in the Indian Ocean”, *Indo-Portuguese studies: Sources and problems*, ed. J. Correia-Afonso, Bombay, 1981, pp. 163-173
- Souza Teotónio R. de, “Glimpses of Hindu dominance of Goan Economy in the 17th century”, *The Indian Economic and Social History review*, XII, 1975, pp. 27-35

Sources:

- Bragança-Pereira, António Bernardo de, (ed.), *Arquivo Português Oriental*, 10 vols. Bastorá, Tipografia Rangel, 1936-40.
- Bragança-Pereira, António Bernardo de, (ed.), *Etnografia da Índia Portuguesa*, 2 vols, Bastorá, Tip. Rangel, 1940.
- Rivara, J. H. Cunha, *Arquivo Português Oriental*, Delhi, Asian Educational Services, 1992

**PART II - CULTURAL PRODUCTION OF GOA
(SESSIONS 5, 6, 7)**

Session 5

Writing and performing the empire I: Viceroy's courts and the production of knowledge and art

Abstract:

The court of the viceroys was not only the place where political decisions were taken. It was also a place where knowledge and art were produced. Starting with Martim Affonso de Sousa and its relationship with Garcia da Orta, continuing with João de Castro, himself a humanist, remembering the presence of Camões, passing by Luís de Athaide and Mathias de Albuquerque and their commissions, in this session we will engage with the viceregal courts and their cultural practices, and their impact in the construction of an image of Goa.

Required readings (select one of two):

- Rajan, Balachandra, "The Lusiads and the Asian reader", in *Under Western Eyes. India from Milton to Macaulay*, Durham & London, Duke University Press, 1999
- Xavier, Ângela Barreto, «The tragedy of Porus. Empire and Politics in 18th century Goa», *Enlightenment in India*, special issue of *Purushartha. Sciences sociales en Asie du Sud*, vol. 31 (2013), pp. 13-34.

Supplemental readings:

- Boxer, Charles H., *Portuguese India in mid-seventeenth century*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1980
- Pearson, M. N., *The Portuguese in India*, Cambridge University Press, 1987. (The New Cambridge History of India, I — 1)
- Santos, Catarina Madeira, *Goa é a chave de toda a Índia*, Lisboa, CNCDP, 1999
- Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *The Portuguese empire in Asia, A Political History, 1500-1700*, London-New York, Longman, 1993
- Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *Three ways to be alien, Travails and Encounters in the Early Modern World*, Brandeis University Press, 2011

Sources:

- Laval, François Pyrard de, *The Voyage of François Pyrard de Laval*, ed. A. Gray, 2 vols. London, Hakluyt Society, 1887-89. [This Frenchman was in Goa from 1608 to 1610]
- Linschoten, John Hugh Van, *The voyage of John Hughes van Linschoten to the East Indies*, ed. Burnell and Tiele, 2 vols., London, Hakluyt, 1885.
- Tavernier, Jean-Baptiste, *Travels in India*, trans. V. Ball, ed. W. Crooks, 2nd ed. London / Oxford, 1925, 2 vols.
- Valle, Pietro della, *The travels of Pietro della Valle in India*, ed. E. Grey, 2 vols. London, Hakluyt Society, 1892

Session 6:

Writing and performing the empire from Goa II: Goans of Portuguese origins

Abstract:

In this session we enlarge the category of Goans to include in it the Goans of Portuguese origins. Vimala Devi and Manuel Seabra had already done it in the classic book *A Literatura*

Indo-Portuguesa. In concrete, we will talk about Franciscan writers, usually forgotten by historiography, but among the most important writers of 17th century Goa. In addition, these Franciscans wanted to contribute to the European *Respublica Litterae*, writing books that were to be consumed by Europeans rather than by Goans or other inhabitants of Goa.

Required readings (select one of the three):

Ângela Barreto Xavier, “Looking through the Vizão feita por Xpo a el Rey D. Affonso Henriques (1659). Franciscans in India and the legitimation of the Braganza monarchy”, *Culture & History Digital Journal* 5 (2), Dec. 2016, pp. 1-19

Giuseppe Marccoci, “Stones of contention: Factions, Statues, and the Political Use of Memory in Early Modern Goa”, in *Visualizing Portuguese Power, The Political Uses of Images in Portugal and its Overseas Empire (16th-18th century)*, ed. by Urte Krass, Zurich-Berlin, Diaphanes, 2017

Everton V. Machado, «Indo-Portuguese literature and the Goa of its writers. In Portuguese and Luso-Asian Legacies in Southeast Asia, 1511-2011», ed. Laura Jarnagin, 229 - 238. . Singapura: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2011

Supplemental Readings:

Devi, Vimala e Manuel Seabra, *A Literatura Indo-Portuguesa*, Lisboa: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1971

Costa, Aleixo Manuel da, *Dicionário de literatura goesa*, 3 vols. Lisboa, Instituto Cultural de Macau, 1990

Figueira, Maria Inês e Óscar Noronha, *Episódio Oriental: readings in Indo-Portuguese Literature*, Lisbon, Fundação Oriente, 1997

Nazareth, Peter (ed.). "Goan Literature: A Modern Reader", *Journal of South Asian Literature* Winter-Spring 1983

Sources:

Couto, Diogo do, *Da Ásia: Décadas IV-XII*, 8 vols, Lisboa, Régia, Officina Typográfica, 1779- 1788

.Couto, Diogo do, *Soldado Prático*, ed. Rodrigues Lapa, 2nd ed. Lisboa, 1954

Souza, Francisco de, *Oriente conquistado a Jesus Christo pelos padres da companhia de Jesus*, 2nd ed., 2 vols. Bombay, Examiner Press, 1881-86.

Session 7: (open to public at Museum of Goa)

Writing the politics of empire from Goa II: Goans of Indian origin

Abstract:

This session deals with writings of Goans of Indian origin with the intentionality of challenging the imperial order, or to upgrading the position of certain social groups in the imperial architecture. As known until now, the oldest testimonies of these writings go back to the 17th centuries, and their authors were clerics. In order to communicate with the authorities of the Portuguese empire, these Goan authors choose to write in Portuguese, following the protocols of Portuguese literature.

Required Readings (select one of the three):

Chakrabarty, Dipesh, «Postcoloniality and the Artifice of History: Who Speaks for ‘Indian’ Pasts?», in *Representations*, n° 37, Winter 1992, pp. 1-25.

Vicente, Filipa, “The Goan historian José Gerson da Cunha at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (1870-1900)”, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai*, vol. 83, 2010, pp. 128-135

Xavier, Ângela Barreto, “Purity of Blood and Caste. Identity Narratives among Early Modern Elites”, *Race and Blood in the Iberian World*, ed. by Max S. Hering Torres, Maria Elena Martinez, David Nirenberg, Münster, Lit Verlag, 2012

Supplemental readings:

- Aranha, Paolo, “Early Modern Asian Catholicism and European Colonialism: Dominance, Hegemony and Native Agency in the Portuguese Estado da Índia”, in *Proceedings of the VI Freising Conference on World Christianity*, 2014
- Guha, Sumit, «Lower Strata, Older Races, and Aboriginal Peoples: Racial Anthropology and Mythical History Past and Present», in *The Journal of Asian Studies*, n° 57, 2, May 1998, pp. 423-441
- Kamat, Pratima P., *Farar Far, Local Resistance to Colonial Hegemony in Goa, 1510-1912*, Panaji-Goa, Institute Menezes Bragança, 1999
- Melo, Carlos de Mercês de, *The recruitment and formation of Native Clergy in India (16th-18th centuries)*, Lisbon, 1955
- Disney, Anthony, “Goa in the seventeenth century”, *The First Portuguese Colonial Empire*, ed. M. Newitt, Exeter studies in History, no. 11 (1986), pp. 85-98.
- Mathew, K. S., Teotónio R. de Souza, Pius Malekandathil, eds., *The Portuguese and the Socio-Cultural Changes in India, 1500-1800*, Meshar, Institute for Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 2001
- Pinto, Rochelle, *Between empires. Print and Politics in Goa*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Sardesasāya, Manohararāya, *History of Konkani Literature, : from 1500 to 1992*, Sahitya Academy, 2000
- Vicente, Filipa, *Other Orientalisms, India between Florence and Bombay, 1860-1900*, Orient Blackswan, 2012
- Xavier, Ângela Barreto & Ines G. Županov, *Catholic Orientalism, Portuguese Empire and Indian Knowledge* (Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2015)
- Županov, Ines G., “Conversion historiography. A counter-space for alternative histories in 18th century Goa, *Journal of Medieval History – theme issues Conversions*, 12, 2, 2009

Sources:

- Mateus de Castro, *Espelho de Brâmanes*, published in Giuseppe Sorge, Matteo di Castro, Bologna, Clueb, 1989
- Antonio João Frias, *Aureola dos Índios & Nobiliarchia Bracmana*, Lisbon, 1701
- Leonardo Paes, *Promptuario de Diffinicoes Indicas*, Lisbon, 1713

REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING

Class Participation (30%)

In order to make a valuable contribution students have to come prepared to each class. At least one of the required readings must be completed before each class meeting. Students should think of questions raised by the readings, and share them with the classmates and the teacher. One of the primary goals of this course is the development and refinement of critical analysis and argument, and the discussion of the proposals made by the teacher.

Exam (70%)

In the last session, students will be submitted to an exam. In advance, the teacher will indicate the topics that will be under evaluation, and suggest the students to prepare an essay on each of the topics of around 250 words.