

Tradition / Traditions (European)

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CULTURALITY
CULTURAL HERITAGE IN RURAL REMOTE AREAS
FOR CREATIVE TOURISM AND SUSTAINABILITY

Glossary of Key Terms in Cultural Heritage Training and Education

Elena Dellapiana, Xiaoxu Liang (Editors)

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Key terms in cultural heritage training and education
CULTURALITY glossary (e-book version)

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derstanding of historical events. It is important to recognize that such narratives, whether national, local, or representative of majorities and minorities, have been historically manipulated for various purposes, including celebration, propaganda, and the disparagement of others (Hobsbawm & Ranger, 1984). Consequently, traditions and their narratives serve as potent instruments not only in cultural discourse but also within political, social, and economic frameworks.

Given this context, revisiting the origins of the European pact necessitates a nuanced understanding of tradition. It is a category that demands careful consideration, particularly in relation to the ideals of a united and free Europe that honors both its foundational spirit and the diverse cultural perspectives that enrich it.

By integrating a pluralistic view of European traditions—one that embraces relativism—alongside educational and training initiatives, we can foster awareness and understanding of the commonalities and differences among the various communities within Europe. This approach can help preserve and enhance cultural heritage without resorting to absolutist or protectionist stances.

Reference

- [1] Spinelli A, Rossi E, Colorni E (1941) Ventotene Manifesto, Per Un'Europa Libera e Unita. Roma: Senato della Repubblica Italiana. 2017 ed.
- [2] Hobsbawm E, Ranger T (1984) The invention of Tradition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Transnational

Xiaoxu Liang

In the context of cultural heritage conservation, "transnational" refers to processes, practices, and collaborations that transcend national borders to recognize, protect, and manage cultural heritage. This concept encompasses the involvement of multiple countries, stakeholders, and communities in the conservation efforts of cultural sites and artifacts (ICCROM, 2015).

Transnational approaches in cultural heritage conservation emphasize shared responsibility and cooperation among nations, often facilitated by international agreements, conventions, and partnerships. These collaborative efforts aim to address global challenges, such as the preservation of endangered heritage, the impact of globalization, and the need for sustainable tourism practices (Bandarin & Oers, 2012). The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, endorsed by UNESCO, further emphasizes the integration of cultural heritage into urban planning and development, recognizing the dynamic interplay between cultural values and urban environments (UNESCO, 2011). By fostering cross-border dialogue and resource sharing, transnational initiatives enhance the effectiveness of conservation strategies and promote a more inclusive understanding of cultural heritage that respects diverse perspectives and histories (Colomer, 2018).