



MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS 2021
EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FOR HOSTING MARIE CURIE FELLOWS

HOST INSTITUTION

NOVA University Lisbon | School of Social Sciences and Humanities
CHAM

RESEARCH GROUP AND URL

Economies, Societies and Mercantile Cultures
http://www.cham.fcsch.unl.pt/li_apresenta.aspx?linha=7

SUPERVISOR (NAME AND E-MAIL)

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SHORT CV OF THE SUPERVISOR

PhD in Early Modern History (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), I was trained in historical sociology, and specialized in social conflicts in Spain in comparative perspective. My overall interests deal with the sources of individual and collective action in historical contexts, which I analyse through a range of perspectives from conceptual history and intellectual history to theories of identity and of emotions. I have been Visiting Fellow at the Center for Social Theory and Comparative History (UCLA) and Visiting Professor at Sabanci University (Istanbul) and Université Bordeaux-Montaigne. I have been teaching history of social movements at Universidad Complutense de Madrid but mainly work as a researcher at University of the Basque Country. My current topics of interest are the language of modern citizenship and the rise of modern individualism in Spain and Portugal in comparative global perspective. I'm also involved in projects on the Gran narratives in Spanish history.

5 SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- *Popular Political Participation and the Democratic Imagination in Spain. From Crowd to People, 1766-1868*, London: Palgrave MacMillan, 2020: 362 pags. ISBN: 978-3-030-52595-8. doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-52596-5.
- "Constitutional Imagination and 'Catholic' Political Anthropology: The Grammar of the Mixed Constitution in the Mid-19th-Century Crisis of Spanish Liberalism". In Xavier Gil Pujol (ed.), *Constitutional Moments. Founding myths, charters and Constitutions through History*, Leiden: Brill (forthcoming).
- "La constitución mixta: una gramática elemental para la imaginación política en el paso a la modernidad" [The mixed constitution: A basic grammar for political imagination in the passage to modernity]. In Francisco A. Ortega, Rafael E. Acevedo y Pablo Casanova Castañeda (eds.), *Horizontes de la historia conceptual en Iberoamérica. Trayectorias e incursiones*, Pamplona: Genuève (2020): 227-64.
- "El reverso del orden y el orden de los conceptos: democracia y demagogia en el liberalismo hispano" [The reversal of order and the order of concepts: Democracy and demagogia in Spanish Liberalism]. In Manuel Pérez Ledesma (ed.), *Lenguajes de modernidad en la Península Ibérica*, Madrid: Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (2012): 216-48.



- “Anarquía (capitalista), oligarquía (burguesa), demagogia (proletaria): el primer Marx y la gramática de la constitución mixta” [(Capitalist) anarchy, (bourgeois) oligarchy, (proletarian) demagoguery: The early Marx and the grammar of the mixed government]. In Pablo Sánchez León (dir.), *Karl Marx y la crítica de la economía política. Contribuciones a una tradición*, Arre (Navarre): Pamiela (2019): 61-84.

PROJECT TITLE AND SHORT DESCRIPTION

THE MIXED CONSTITUTION IDEAL AND THE LANGUAGE OF CITIZENSHIP IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL IN COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The mixed constitution or mixed government was originally an ideal combination of the features of the three pure forms of government —monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy— in an equilibrium and mutual check that was meant to ensure political stability and prevent degradation into any one of their respective obverse forms, as defined by the counter-concepts of tyranny, oligarchy, and demagoguery or anarchy (also spoken of as ochlocracy). Through the rise of modern constitutionalism and citizenship, the mixed government has been an essential repository for the socialization of political language and the practice of “constitutional imagination” (Loughlin, 2015).

Its cultural endurance relies on its remarkable flexibility as a framework of semantic ordering: neither a strictly juridical construct nor just an ideological or purely intellectual product, it overflows the framework of conventional conceptual history, introducing a whole vocabulary into discourse, not in a piecemeal, concept-by-concept fashion, but rather wholesale and as an interrelated cluster. Besides, each of the three concepts —monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy— involves an abstraction, which makes them translatable into the language of the social and political sciences: monarchy is the element or dimension giving unity and coordination; aristocracy embodies a moral set of competences essential for the exercise of representation; and democracy endows the system with collective force by sheer quantity, assuring its universal legitimacy and capacity for self-defence.

Despite all these features and relevance, the status and role of the mixed government in modern constitutions has been largely neglected. The relevance of the topic demands a long-term and comparative perspective. My project studies the repertoire of the mixed government, as deployed in public discourse and parliamentary debating, and its contribution to the shaping of a whole set of modern constitutions from the early 19th century until the second half of the 20th century. The focus is on Spain and Portugal, yet duly inserted in its wider European and American contexts.

SCIENTIFIC AREA WHERE THE PROJECT FITS BEST*

Social Sciences and Humanities (SOC)