This article discusses the relationship between race and physical anthropology in Hungary and Romania between 1900 and 1940. It begins by looking at institutional developments in both countries and how these influenced the most important Hungarian and Romanian anthropologists' professional and research agendas. Drawing from a wide range of primary sources, the article reveals the significant role the concept of race played in articulating anthropological and ethnic narratives of national belonging. It is necessary to understand the appeal of the idea of race in this context. With idealized images of national communities and racial hierarchies creeping back into Eastern European popular culture and politics, one needs to understand the latent and often unrecognized legacies of race in shaping not only scientific disciplines like anthropology, but also the emergence and entrancement of modern Hungarian and Romanian nationalism.
Horse racing is the second largest spectator sport in Great Britain, and one of the longest established, with a history dating back many centuries. It generates over £3.7 billion for the British economy, and the major horse racing events such as Royal Ascot and Cheltenham Festival are important dates in the British and international sporting and society calendar. Check out these peculiarly British traditions. Cheese rolling or bog snorkelling anyone? Spectators who get too close to the edge have been known to tumble over and join the race involuntarily. And the prize? The wheel of cheese, of course. 02 of 10. The Lusty Month of May. Gordon Scammell/LOOP IMAGES / Getty Images. May is probably the sexiest month of the year in Britain. Before May Day became entangled with international Left Wing politics, throughout England it had always been a time to celebrate all things fertile, green and juicy. In the smaller villages of England, especially those of the south and southwest, it’s still a time for letting one’s hair down and celeb. The course also compares the different ethnographic and anthropological traditions of racial thinking prevalent in Europe in the decades around 1900 and discuss the cultural, social and political reasons for the differences. Most notably, it juxtaposes forms of racial thinking in Western European empires with oversees colonies (exposed to the “external other”) with those in Central and Eastern European empires, which needed “internal colonization” of the multi-ethnic population at home. he multifarious and malleable meanings of the concept of race and explore how it got entangled with categories of gender, class, and deviance in the observed period.