

Korsbefruktad kunskap. De etnografiska samlingar i en ny kontext

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The Museum of World Culture



"In dialogue with the surrounding world and through emotional and intellectual experiences the Museum of World Culture aims to be a meeting place that will make people feel at home across borders, build trust and take responsibility together for a shared global future, in a world in constant change."

The Collections by Continent

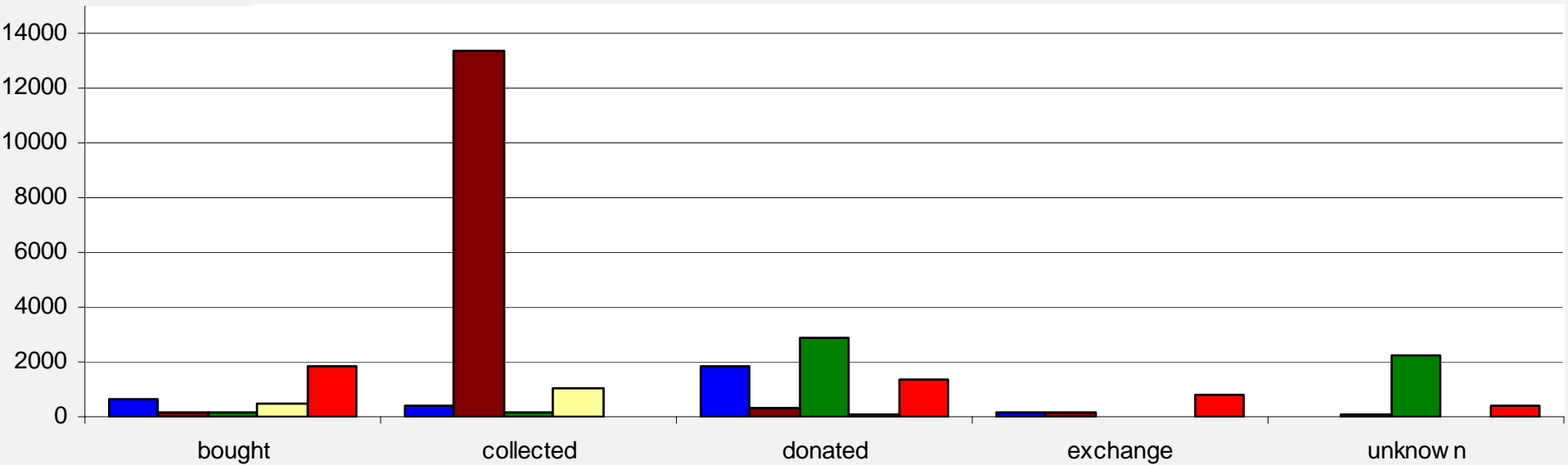
Region	Archaeological	Ethnographical
South America	31.389	17.481
North America	1.429	1.133
Central America	7,566	3.265
Caribbean	833	1
Asia	313	10.455
Africa	817	11.080
Australia	5	469
Greenland	1.577	536
Oceania	0	4.847
Europe	0	1.455

The South American Collections at The Museum of World Culture

Countries	Archaeological	Ethnographical
Argentina	3362	1534
Bolivia	14158	2768
Brazil	5461	5530
Chile	936	314
Colombia	1593	2649
Costa Rica	246	25
Ecuador	951	727
El Salvador	1056	182
Guyana	865	1015
Honduras	4	1
Mexico	1600	969
Panama	5000	1900
Paraguay	106	2419
Peru	4474	286
Uruguay	11	6
Venezuela	24	210
	39847	20535

Relationship between acquisition forms

■ Argentina ■ Bolivia ■ Brazil ■ Colombia ■ Peru



Diversity in Göteborg

Göteborg has 494806 inhabitants (31 March 2008)

21 %, or 103083 persons are born in other countries

47% of those born in other countries are from Europe and 53 % from the rest of the world
(mainly Asia)

In Göteborg are around 40000 immigrants

35000 are born in other countries

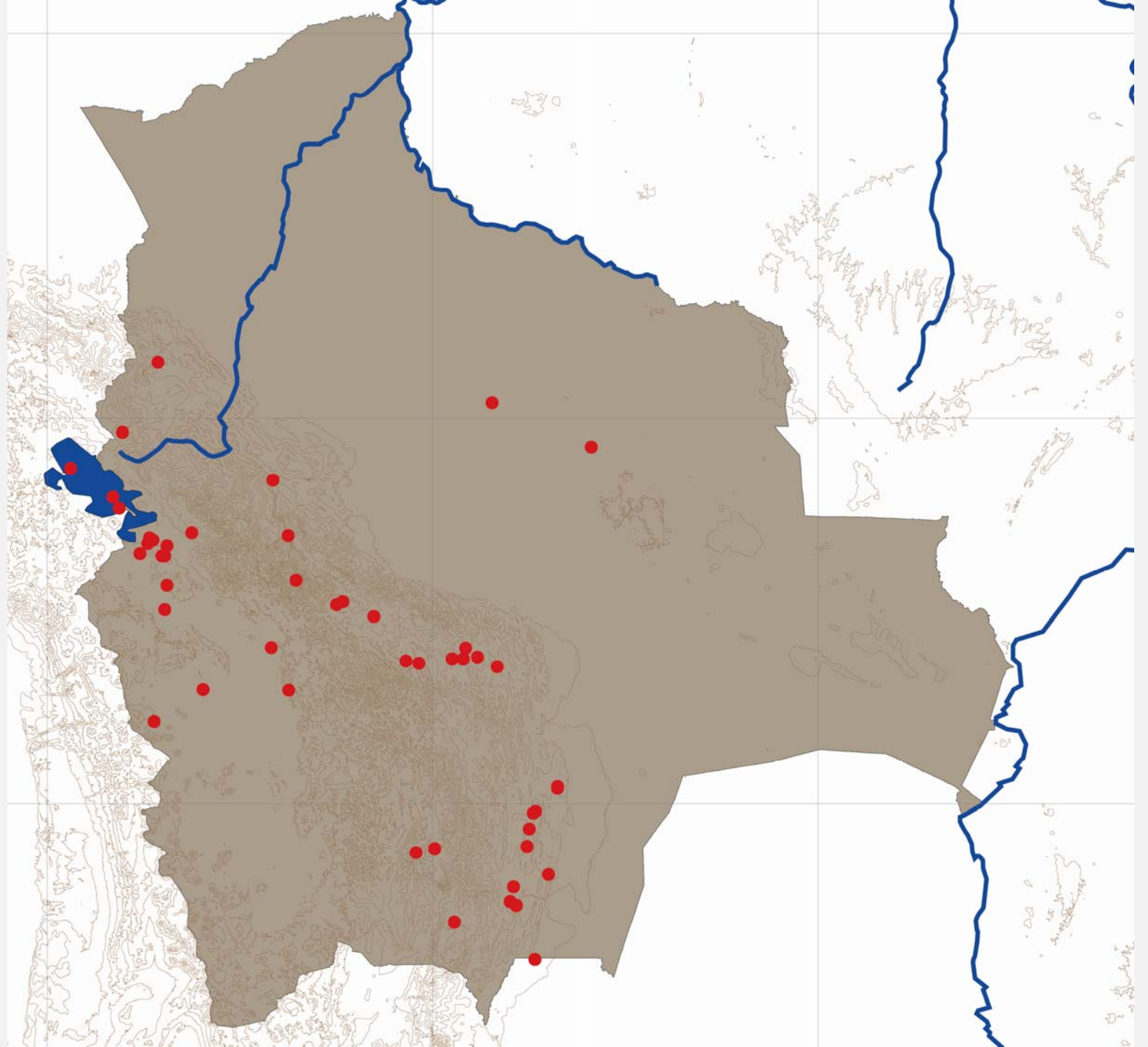
68000 Swedish citizens are born in other countries

Around 5000 are from South America (mainly Chile)

1200 are from Bolivia

37% of immigrants live in the north-east part of the city







The university was established to be a space of both reflection and action, and grew out of a project of the nationalities and peoples of Ecuador and of all Abya Yala (the Americas). Our university works towards the decolonization of knowledge and is committed to reconstructing the concept and meaning of intercultural knowledge. The UIAW is an intercultural project whose purpose is to serve as a foundation stone in construction of a plurinational state and an intercultural society.

<http://www.amawtaywasi.edu.ec/>



Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe” include knowledge, know-how, skills, practices and representations developed and perpetuated by communities in interaction with their natural environment. These cognitive systems are expressed through language, oral traditions, attachment to a place, memories, spirituality, and worldview, and they are displayed in a broad complex of values and beliefs, ceremonies, healing practices, social practices or institutions, and social organisation.

Such expressions and practices are as diverse and variegated as the sociocultural and ecological contexts from which they originate, and they often underlie other domains of ICH as described by the Convention.

This domain encompasses numerous areas such as traditional ecological wisdom, indigenous knowledge, ethnobiology, ethnobotany, ethnozoology, traditional healing systems and pharmacopeia, rituals, foodways, beliefs, esoteric sciences, initiatory rites, divinations, cosmologies, cosmogonies, shamanism, possession rites, social organisations, festivals, languages, as well as visual arts. (www.unesco.org)













Tiwanaku, Puerta del Sol, Archaeological Site, Bolivia



The Village of Tiwanaku, Bolivia



Bolivian *Kallawayas* in
Panama, 1900.



Evo Morales, president of Bolivia





The site of Tiwanaku used by the community

Quito, Ecuador



Buenos Aires, Argentina





Pictures from Hammarkullen Carnival in Göteborg, Bolivian groups and public (2007)

<http://www.hammarkullekarnevalen.com>

