

lando como un espacio de manifestación de nuevas subjetividades generadas por los movimientos feministas.” Se trata de novelas “en las que la intervención de los cuerpos y la manipulación de la naturaleza llevan a la construcción de sociedades distópicas”. Pero ¿cómo influye en la interpretación el momento y el lugar de la lectura? Es lo que intentaremos averiguar en la ponencia propuesta.

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Through the Lands of Brazil: The Journey of Austria-Hungary's Emigrants and their Environmental Challenges

This presentation explores the migration of people from Austria-Hungary to Brazil during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, focusing on the environmental and social challenges they encountered. Drawing from environmental history and migration studies, it examines how the changing landscapes of both origin and destination shaped migratory decisions and settlement patterns. Key factors driving emigration were primarily economic and social, including poverty, limited access to land, and the search for better livelihoods. Many emigrants sought to escape rural overpopulation and the rigid social hierarchies of Austria-Hungary, which restricted upward mobility. Although environmental factors such as resource depletion and natural disasters played a role, they were secondary to the pressing socio-economic motivations. Upon arrival in Brazil, settlers faced new environmental challenges, including adapting to tropical climates, cultivating unfamiliar land, and navigating conflicts over natural resources. Case studies of colonies such as Jaraguá do Sul (SC), Canta Gallo (RS) and Jaguari (RS) illustrate how these emigrants integrated into local ecosystems while maintaining cultural ties to their homeland. This research highlights the interconnectedness of environmental factors and human mobility, emphasizing the resilience of migrants in overcoming ecological and social obstacles. By understanding these historical dynamics, the study contributes to broader discussions about the role of environmental changes in shaping migration patterns.

Balogh, Ádám Tibor is a historian as well as a PhD candidate at Eötvös Loránd University under the supervision of Dr. habil. Ágnes Judit Szilágyi. His research focuses on the international relations between Austria-Hungary and Brazil, including both diplomatic and commercial ties, while exploring the connections between migration, environmental challenges, and socio-economic developments in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He is also a researcher with the university's Business History Research Group. He has participated as a speaker at several Hungarian and international conferences, and his scholarly publications have been featured in recognized academic journals.

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