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First Letters teachers in the New Spain, xvi and xvii centuries

This paper entitles to describe the teacher's profile features of first letters from the colonial times to modern Mexico. This article begins with the analysis of the importance of this ancient profession since the Spaniard occupation in the New World territories up to the colonization, then moving to the description and study of the educators of the indigenous inhabitants of the New Spain Colonies, throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

It also highlights the participation of teachers in the evangelization –the main justification that legitimized the conquest and colonization of the New World– and the imposition of a new language to indigenous inhabitants.

Key words: education; first letters; evangelization; hispanicize.

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Power struggles for control of the University and its financing seen rising from the students of Quito's Royal College and Seminary Maximum of Saint Louis at 1725

In this study we establish the origin, the economy, the confrontations and the corruption in the Quito's Royal Maximum College and Seminary of Saint Luis. We are going to do this through the study of an incident in 1725 between different ecclesiastical and civil authorities for the control of the seminary and its finances. It is only a part of the confrontation between creoles and «openinsulares» by the control of the porters and of the important incomes that provided Real Estate to finance.

Key words: Quito; University; Saint Louis Seminary; jesuits; creoles.

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Socioeducative labor of the Salesian missions in America and Spain in the XIX century and the beginning of xx century

This study aims to highlight the initial labour of the Salesian missions, being one of the most significant religious congregations from the nineteenth century to the present, in the history of America and Spain. It is inevitable stand out their pedagogical-religious milestones, that were developed in both territories by chronological order in the different national contexts. For offering an illustration of their educational impact and social work; we must remember that, from the beginning, the Salesian were worried about the training and education of young people wherever they has spread. So we analyzes the evolution since the arrival of the first Salesians for America (1874) and Spain (1880), until the early twentieth century, still being 3526 in 31 countries, more than half of America. We can argue that the diverse historical, economic, political and cultural aspects of Spain and America, the Salesian had peculiar features in each of these territories. However, both have a common core: the application of preventive educational system and the social integration of young people.

Key words: history; America; Spain; Salesian missions; history of education; Education; social and labor integration.

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The circulation of the «New School» in Brazil (1933-1958): between prescriptions and innovations

This article focuses on the circulation of ideas linked to the ideology of the «New School» in Brazil between 1930 and 1958, from the prescriptions aimed at introducing new pedagogical practices in training institutions and, through them, meet the social and educational demands of the country. By having the educational legislation, the prescribed programs for teacher training, and reports produced by delegates of education as documentary sources, this article seeks to gather guidelines produced in different instances of power to capture the combination of a refreshing lexicon, limitations of the educational system and practices intended to be spread, which, in the end, caused tension between concepts and practical experiences, featuring an innovation marked by selective appropriation of the pedagogical renewal pretensions.

Key words: Brazilian education; New Schools; teachers training; pedagogical practices; institutions.

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National cohesion through the school's press of the schools in the Spanish exile in Mexico city (1939-1960)

The Spanish republican project that came into power in 1931 relied on a strong support of the cultural world. Written media were used to spread its reforms that it supported. In political and literary circles, numerous publications were released by established writers as well as by the witness of this period. The publication of newspapers went on during the Civil War. Even the boats that transferred the refugees to Mexico, had three publications that proclaimed the necessity of staying united after the arrival. This intention was implicit in the school newspapers of the four Spanish schools in the Mexican capital and helped to keep track of Spain's presence as a common referent.

Key words: emigration; Spain; Mexico; school magazine; cultural identity.

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Child and adolescents: subject's of history and agent's of the educational process in Brazil (20th century)

The article presents a reflection of how was developed the idea of the child as an agent of the educational process and as the subject of history in the Brazilian educational thought in the twentieth century. An analysis is made of some educational tendencies –traditional pedagogy, progressive school, «pedagogía del oprimido»– to indicate how children and adolescents in their attitudes were perceived by the educational system.

Key words: child; education; «pedagogía del oprimido»; progressive school; subject of history.

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The binomial education and development as a priority policy modernization of the state of Santa Catarina

This article presents a reflection on the catarinense educational politics of the decade of 1960. At this moment, in the bulge of the desenvolvimentista ideation, the State starts to be the true conductor politician of the consolidation process and integration of the industrial capital. The educational questions pass to be thought about a global and economists perspective, inserted that they had been in a directed societário project to the state economic modernization.

Key words: history; education; educational policy; development; public school.

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Oral History and narrative analysis of narratives in the mathematics education research in Brazil

This paper presents the Oral History as an alternative for the research on the history of mathematics education according to some experiences performed in Brazil. We discuss how Oral History can be comprehended and how it can be developed by highlighting some of its possibilities and limitations. As a qualitative research methodology, the Oral History has been used either in historiographics' researches studies, or not, adopting different theoretical perspectives. In this way, we present some examples of academic works that were done in the last decade with emphasis on the use of narrative analysis of narratives as an alternative for their data analyzes.

Key words: Oral History; research methodology; history of mathematics education; narrative analysis.

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Transnational and compared history. Thinking about the self and the others

This paper reflects on the traditional model of history of education, very focused on the document and the archive, and suggests a metatheory of the history of education based on the transnational and comparative dimension. The base of reflection is the community of historians of education in the USA, but the reflection reaches universally the entire scientific community, promoting a transnational and comparative reading of historical studies on the school and educational systems around the world.

Key words: history of education; archive; theory; transnational; comparative.

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The contribution of Philipp Melanchthon, *Praeceptor Germaniae*, to language and education. Between European humanist culture and German reform

Although Melanchthon could be described as an eminent man, nevertheless, he is neither sufficiently known, translated, nor studied outside Germany.

Melanchthon's thoughts about language and education were not limited to showing their importance. He went further than this, because he worried greatly about the didactic use of both. His fundamental concern to improve language learning focused on classical languages, especially Latin, *without this supposing* turning his back on vernacular languages, German in this case. The fact that for Melanchthon *humanities* and the great writers of antiquity were his main concern, explain the public recognition Germany gave in naming him *Praeceptor Germaniae*.

Key words: language; education; European humanist culture; Protestant Reformation; *Ratio Studiorum* of the Protestant Reformation.

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Technical education of seafarers in Spain: an historical review

This review discusses the historical evolution of nautical education in Spain. In the Modern Age there are two distinct phases in the technical training of seafarers: Medieval guild, usually host under a religious patronage, formed as confraternities of tradesmen, a character maintained for the first two centuries of the West Indies Fleet; and a later stage, which we call institutional phase, coincident in time with the Age of Enlightenment. In the nineteenth century these teachings became competition to the Commerce Consulate, and finally, in the twentieth century Nautical schools are integrated within the Spanish universities as higher technical education.

Key words: nautical; technical education; Spain; West Indies Fleet; Commerce Consulate.

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«Christian Education for Workers». The educational activity of the diocese of Zamora during the Restoration: School for Adults and the Catholic Circle of Workers

Throughout the nineteenth century came a stream within the Church that came to be known as Social Catholicism. Some of the most striking developments of this social action of the Church were the promotion of popular education and

religious instruction, understood by the prelates as the best way to improve the moral situation of Spain. An early and fruitful outcome of this proposal was the creation of schools for adult education with which it pretended to solve the labor situation from an educational level. This article analyzes the episcopal discourse that served as an ideological support for the implementation of these schools and also presents the implementation and development of two initiatives that promoted the education of the proletariat in the diocese of Zamora: the Sunday and Night Schools and the Catholic Circle of Workers.

Key words: Adult Schools; Catholic Circle of Workers; Social Catholicism; pastoral letters; Zamora.

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The incorporation of women into the Secondary Public Education in Extremadura (1900-1936)

In this article we pretend to offer an approximation about the incorporation of women to secondary studies in the high schools of Cáceres and Badajoz, known as historic high schools of Extremadura, in the first of the 20th century. Mainly, the principle point of interest has been the knowledge of the evolution that the incorporation of women to secondary education has experimented and the causes that made good or bad to its development. In Extremadura, the evolution of secondary education was marked by the socioeconomic development of the region, that showed a very peculiar characteristics and that were decisive for the social, cultural and economic structure of it. However these circumstances didn't avoid the access of women to high studies.

Key words: women; Secondary studies; xx century; Extremadura.

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Secularization in Primary Education during Second Republic

City Councils were the chosen institutions to apply a relevant number of educational measures taken by Republican Government. And through the study

of these institutions, we can see the substitution process of religious education in the primary school. However, development of studies about local corporations has not been very prolific. In the other hand, a good number of monographs about educational matters were written. These ones besides documentary collections still unpublished will show us how were carried secularization attempts on education. As we will see opposition of Catholic sector, lack of resources (mainly economic ones) and government apathy during second republican biennium denied education being a government exclusive jurisdiction with secular nature.

Key words: Second Republic; education; secularization policies; primary education; religious orders.

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Representations of the Spanish Civil War in early Francoist history textbooks

Textbooks are effective tools to understand the idiosyncrasies of certain historical time periods as they allow us to examine the ideologies, concepts and values of the social groups in power. Those textbooks which were in use in the areas occupied by the Fascist National troops under the insurgent General Francisco Franco's command and in all of Spain after his victory permit us to draw conclusions about the characteristics of the Francoist ideology. The analysis of original material collected and classified by the Spanish research project of textbooks (MANES), as well as the review of theoretical studies demonstrates that Francoist schoolbooks to a large extent reproduced contents proceeding from the monarchic period before the Second Republic. The representations of the Civil War in these textbooks condense the most important doctrinal principles of the Franco dictatorship and reveal the existing ideological differences between different tendencies represented in the regime. Furthermore, the analysis of these texts shows that the ideological indoctrination through schoolbooks was an essential element of the totalitarian efforts of the Franco regime.

Key words: History; Spain; Francoism; text books.

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Cátedras Ambulantes «Francisco Franco» in Castilla y León. A recreation of cultural missions by and for women

The study of regional history of education becomes essential in a globalized context in which the amount of the particular knowledge provides a comparative framework. In this article, we provide an analysis of the actions taken by the *Cátedras Ambulantes* on a regional reality in the Castile and Leon provinces. In this sense, a few works show a regional approach although most of them do the national context. Our research interest opted for it by the use of the historical-pedagogical method in combination with the socio-historical approach. From both, we get a document that shows the preponderance of this territory in the national level, through their essential contributions in the Initiative.

Key words: *Cátedras ambulantes*; Castilla y León; Franco's Regime; women education; *Sección Femenina*.