

## **ANALYTICAL SUMMARY**

### **INEQUALITY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND ECONOMIC THOUGHT IN THE LONG TERM** (pp. 31-54)

*Adrián Allende Espinosa y David Carvajal de la Vega*

**ABSTRACT:** The current interest about inequality, heightened as a consequence of the economic crisis, is not new among authors linked to the History of Western Economic Thought. This study explores the views that leading authors of economic thought have held about inequality from Antiquity to our days. In particular, the paper is an attempt to establish a link between inequality and the triumph of private property in Western economic systems in the long term. Through the analysis of original texts and previous works of specialists in the field of economic thought, the study shows a relationship, more or less evident, between both aspects. Although criticism against the consolidation of private property and the existence of inequality abound, the former has been fully accepted and integrated into contemporary economic systems and therefore there is hardly any debate or questioning about it. On the other hand, inequality offers a different outlook. While accepting its presence as a fact, inequality generates great interest among the academy, whose members defend diverse positions regarding its origin, its evolution and today's level of inequality. The debate on inequality, far from being exhausted, is an attractive proposal for future research and reflection.

**Keywords:** Inequality; Private Property; Economic Thought; Economic History.

### **APPROACHING ECONOMIC INEQUALITY THROUGH LATE MEDIEVAL TAX RECORDS: VALLS (1378), SEVILLE (1384) AND PALMA (1478)** (pp. 55-82)

*Luis Almenar Fernández, Guillermo Chismol Muñoz-Caravaca y Lledó Ruiz Domingo*

**ABSTRACT:** Wealth inequality in pre-industrial societies is a newly reinvigorated topic in economic history. Late medieval historians, particularly those of Iberia, face the challenge to catch up with their early modern counterparts. This proves completely possible due to the existence of analytic methods already developed in economics, as well as tax sources based on patrimony estimates of tax-payers. With the aim of addressing such a topic, this essay analyses three cases coming from various late medieval Iberian populations: Valls (1378), Seville (1384) and Palma (1478). In the case of Valls and Seville the evidence has been based on transcriptions of available material, while for Palma we have studied a original unpublished record. Part one poses the limits and possibilities of the usage of these sources for the study of inequality in the late medieval context. Part two explains the foundations of our methodology, which relies on the calculation of Gini coefficients and deciles-based wealth distribution, as applied to these sources. Finally, part three shows provisional evidence from the viewpoint of inequality between occupational groups, rural and urban populations and, in the end, men and women.

**Keywords:** economic inequality; tax sources; Iberia; Later Middle Ages.

**THE MUSEUM: AN EDUCATIONAL SPACE FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY. THE PIONEER CASE OF THE NATIONAL PEDAGOGIC MUSEUM IN SPAIN (1882-1941)** (pp. 83-120)

*Javier Mateo de Castro*

**ABSTRACT:** This research analyses the National Pedagogic Museum's role in the redefinition of both the museum model and the Spanish education model. The importance of this institution resides in the conviction held by museum employees, members of the *Institución Libre de Enseñanza*, regarding the significance of education in the transition to a more equitable social system. Building upon this hypothesis, the objectives of this research are, firstly, to define the conceptual basis that gave life to this museum and its operation; secondly, to describe the transformation of the museum model that these postulates implied; and lastly, to study some of the Museum's museographic proposals intended to promote equality through education. The research methodology consists in an ordered deductive process. From the starting point of a theoretical framework analysing the role of education in achieving equality and the state of Spanish education in the context of that moment, institutional members' postulates are related to the museum's overall design, producing an analysis of their impact through a study of two specific cases: those of the embroidery works exhibitions celebrated in 1913 and in 1915. Source materials include some writings of museum director Manuel Bartolomé Cossío, as well as numerous references from the field of museology. The current importance of education as proper to the museum's role is evidence of the historical pertinence of the aspects discussed herein, becoming the principal conclusion hereof.

**Keywords:** Social equality; Museums; Education; Institución Libre de Enseñanza.

**'NAM GENERATION. VIETNAM VETERANS: YOUTH, SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND DEMOVILIZATION CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES** (pp. 121-146)

*Albert Soler Ruda*

**ABSTRACT:** This paper turns around the construction of the war veteran culture, taking the example of the Vietnam War soldiers and veterans, based on the idea that this is a product of the social inequality and cultural context of the 60's. The Vietnam War is known as the unpopular war par excellence, a demoralizing counter-insurgency war fought by drafted teenagers of working class and minorities that originated very visible physiological scarfs between the troops, and at the same time, generated an incredible wave of working-class resistance, mutiny and indiscipline inside the army.

**Keywords:** Vietnam War; Veterans; Social reinsertion; Working-class; Veterans Administration.

**EVOLUTION OF THE WELFARE STATE FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE. ¿A GENEALOGY OF EXPROPRIATION?** (pp. 147-195)

*Jezabel Lucas-García y Siro Bayón-Calvo*

**ABSTRACT:** Coverage of population social needs has been implemented in various types throughout the history of modern states. However, welfare state has not developed strategies in order to assure the equal access to rights between men and women. Issues like reproductive work, subsidiarity from labour market, or the unequal degree of demercantilization have been subordinated to other topics.

In this article, we try to analyse the genealogy of welfare state from a gender perspective. We study the criticisms introduced by feminist theories. In order to do this, we describe an historical approximation that bear in mind the perspectives that analyses the evolution of women vindication movements within the field of social welfare promotion. Furthermore, we present data related to the feminists' approaches that endorses their arguments and discourses.

Thus, these elements allow us to explore a reflection about the concept of expropriation of welfare. In this sense, those who have contributed to the supply of social care (mainly women) may have been devoid of protection, and that would be in favour of the promotion and improvement of welfare of those who have been protected from their position in the labour market.

*Keywords:* Welfare state; social policy; feminist theory; social action.

#### **A REAL LIFE OF ITS OWN DIMENSION: MYTHICAL SPACE-TIME AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HISTORICAL CONSTRUCTION** (pp. 199-210)

*Julio López Saco*

**ABSTRACT:** The space of the myth is revealed as significant imager. The human being is able to emotionally relate to the world. It is an imaginary, cross-cultural and implicative space (not cumulative as the history), and possesses a reality experienced an existential dimension. Naturally, is independent of the space geographical and of the contemplated by the physical. The space mythical is plural: are spaces qualitatively similar, not intended, but if experienced. In the form of isolated cells they interrelate, however, each other. The mythical time, for its part, is pristine and foundational. It is a not explanatory temporality based simultaneities, which is do this, because at the time that the myth is told it is current and is carried out, in a sort of total-temporal permanence. Therefore not be you may qualify of duration, but as an update.

**Keywords:** myth; space; time; simultaneity; imagination.

#### **THE HISTORICITY OF MARK 7:31** (pp. 211-220)

*Alberto González García*

**ABSTRACT:** This paper aims to demonstrate the feasibility of the route taken by Jesus as described by Mark 7:31, showing that there is nothing historically impossible, or even strange, in departing from the highlands of Lebanon to the coast of Sidon, going from here to the south by the Via Maris, reaching Scythopolis, and then turning north back to Gennesaret, along the course of the River Jordan, avoiding delays in crossing the hills of Galilee, against the of some author.

**Keywords:** Gospel of Mark; New Testament; historicity.

#### **WHAT CAN CLIMATE PROVIDE TO HISTORY? THE MEDIEVAL WARM PERIOD IN THE ALMORAVID AND ALMOHAD MAGHREB** (pp. 221-266)

*Antonio Vicente Frey Sánchez*

**ABSTRACT:** In the first half of the eleventh century born in Western Africa the Almoravid phenomenon, which occupied the entire Maghreb al-Aqsa, and appeared in al-Andalus. In a hundred years he was replaced by the Almohad, the other great political-religious movement, which was extinguished during the 13 century. Both political processes have been studied as phenomena of religious renewal component, which spurred its expansion. It is remarkable that the Almoravid pre-expansion time coincide with the greatest influence of Medieval Warm Period in the Sahel, while the Almohad disintegration is placed on dates coinciding with the climate crisis in 13th century. This paper analyzes the links that this weather event may have with these two historical processes.

**Keywords:** Almoravids; Almohads; Medieval Warm Period; Maghreb; al-Andalus.

**OBSERVATIONS ON DAILY LIFE IN THE COMMUNAL TOWN OF LEOPOLI-CENCELLE** (pp. 267-296)*Giorgia Maria Annoscia*

**ABSTRACT:** The civitas of Leopoli-Cencelle, founded by Pope Leo IV (9th cent.), is located in the Tolfa Mountains on the northern edge of the Province of Rome. The site has been the object of archaeological research directed by the Department of Medieval Archaeology at La Sapienza University of Rome. The paper focuses on the analysis of about thirty agricultural artefacts (hoes, sickles, billhooks and axes) originating from stratigraphic contexts corresponding to the town's communal facies (13th-14th cent.). The interpretation of the material properties of these tools, resulting from a synthesis of data from written sources, iconography, science applied to archaeology and the artefacts' contexts of recovery, allowed us to shed light on several social aspects of the agricultural production cycle at Leopoli.

**Keywords:** Leopoli-Cencelle; Medieval Archeology; Agriculture; Farming tools; Iron.

**THE AMARU LIKE EMBLEM OF THE INCAS OF CUSCO (16TH - 17TH CENTURY)** (pp. 297-327)*Margarita E. Gentile*

**ABSTRACT:** This article brings to the Andean studies of convergence of pre-Hispanic and European beliefs the study and analysis of two cases, their continuity and adaptation in space and time. The central theme is the eastern border of the Andes during Tahuantinsuyu, represented by the boas that populated that region. The constant attempts to alleviate the cataclysms, which were believed to have produced with their movements, date back several centuries before Pachacutec re-founded Cusco and the success of the technologies implemented each time (Chavin, Tiwanaku, Inka and its epigones) left their mark on the Pre-Hispanic time line.

**Keywords:** Incas; Amaru; Tahuantinsuyu; Earthquakes; Heraldry; Semiology.

**A ROOF TILE FROM 1678 FOUND IN CALASPARRA (MURCIA) AS AN ABIDING MEDIUM OF WRITING** (pp. 329-346)*David Martínez Chico*

**Abstract:** Analysis of a red clay roof tile which bears an heretofore unknown inscription of the late 'procesal' script style and humanistic characters along with the date 1678, marking its exact year of manufacture. This tile was found on the roof of an old barn structure in ruins, located on 'Horno de Calasparra' Street (Murcia), before its demolition. We will also point out some of the more significant aspects of the historic profession of tile making, which has all but disappeared.

**Keywords:** Ethnography and Social History; Calasparra; Roof tile; Mud; Writing; Palaeography.

**«UNA MESA PARA COMER Y CENAR EN LA CAMA». A VERY EXCLUSIVE REFINEMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY IN BURGOS** (pp. 347-373)*Francisco J. Sanz de la Higuera*

**ABSTRACT:** In 5.6 % of the probate inventories collected for the city of Burgos as regards the eighteenth century a household item appears, «A table for lunch and dinner in bed» –also sometimes described as «A pine table to write in bed»–, associated especially to ecclesiastical household –appeared, in fact, in 12.7 % of the documents of the clergy–. In these pages several questions, are answered working hypotheses in fast. What socio-professional categories are those pieces? Did they evolve throughout the eighteenth century? Why especially among the clergy? This is a test parameter in the core of the micro-history of material culture that allows us to dive into the intimacies of Burgos households of the eighteenth century in order to clarify on unknown aspects of the everyday life and the most isolated parts of their existence.

**Keywords:** Table for lunch and dinner in bed; Clergy; Burgos; Eighteenth Century.

**THE POSITIONING OF THE MAGAZINE EL RENACIMIENTO (1847) IN THE ARCHITECTURAL DEBATE BETWEEN CLASSICISM AND ROMANTICISM IN THE SPAIN OF ISABEL II** (pp. 375-398)

*María Victoria Álvarez Rodríguez*

**ABSTRACT:** 19th century Europe saw the emergence of one of the most original contributions to the field of the contemporary art historiography: the magazines in which the study of Fine Arts was addressed from a quite far perspective from the characteristic seriousness of the academies. The Spanish case was no exception in this regard, although it had to wait until the reign of Isabel II (1806-1878) for the newly won freedom of the press allowed the emergence of such publications. In some cases they were closely related to the defense of romantic ideals, while others were intended to serve as entertainment to the general public without committing to any ideology. Among the most interesting magazines that saw the light during the reign of Isabel II, *El Renacimiento* (1847) has a special significance for its preciousness and the seriousness with which tried the artistic question. In this study we will focus on the analysis of articles published in it on the debate between classicism and romanticism that was taking place in Spain at the time, comparing the views of their authors in this regard and the reasons for their different positionings.

**Keywords:** Art press; Art historiography; 19th century; Architecture; Spain.

**FROM SUBJECTS TO CITIZENS. THE EMERGENCE OF NEW ELECTORAL PRACTICES IN MADRID 1868** (pp. 399-443)

*Santiago de Miguel Salanova*

**ABSTRACT:** This article oversees the importance that the Revolution of 1868 in Spain had on the emergence of new political and electoral practices through a study case: the municipal elections held in December of that year in Madrid. That was the first time in which the inhabitants of the city elected democratically their representatives in the City Council, after the adoption of universal male suffrage. Drawing on an unpublished documentation files (proceedings of the City Council of Madrid in 1868 and of the aforementioned local elections), our purpose is to analyse the process of learning of the new electoral law by the population of this city. Within this framework, we will identify the main weaknesses of the newly electoral system, visible in the complex technical organization of the elections and the scattered panorama in voting trends, more inclined to favour the local candidates in order to the political and social prestige accumulated during the revolutionary process.

**Keywords:** Revolution of 1868; universal suffrage; Madrid; local elections.

**MUSIC, CULTURE AND SOCIETY IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT: THE CASE OF ANDÚJAR THROUGH THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EL GUADALQUIVIR (1907-1917)** (pp. 445-471)

*Consuelo Pérez Colodrero*

**ABSTRACT:** This paper participates from the objectives and methodology proposed by RIPM (*Répertoire International de la Presse Musicale*) and thus studies the musical life of Andújar, an Andalusian city, between 1907 and 1917 through one of its most relevant periodicals, *El Guadalquivir*, a conservative weekly newspaper oriented to information and entertainment. Within the ideological line of the studied journal, the results obtained suggest that musical life was clearly related (a) to the political, social and economic situation of the city and (b) to a series of private entities and figures of the local high-bourgeoisie, whose activities were soon enriched and complemented by those deployed around the cinematograph and the music bands, which had a deeper popular impact.

**Keywords:** music; culture; contemporary society; local press; Andújar; 20th century.

**THE DELEGATION OF BASQUE GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR (1936-1939): THE LOBBYING ACTIONS WITH THE NCWC AND THE US STATE DEPARTMENT** (pp. 473-510)*David Mota Zurdo*

**ABSTRACT:** In this article it is analyzed the political relations between the Basque Government delegation in New York and the National Catholic Welfare Conference and US State Department during the Spanish Civil War. This Study it is presented from the Political History point of view and contributes sources from the American archives (National Archives and Records Administration, American Catholic University Archive, Rockefeller Foundation Archive) and from the Spanish state archives (Basque Documentary Heritage Center-Irargi, Historical Archive of Basque Nationalism and General Administration Archive); thanks to these sources, it is analyzed in the study of the Basque External Action during this period. Finally, it is sketched brief conclusions about the efficacy of th basque initiatives to lobby the US agencies mentioned and to show them its perspective, the loyalty, about the Spanish Civil War.

**Keywords:** Basque Government; Spanish Civil War; National Catholic Welfare Conference; State Department; United States of America.

**INNOCENCE AND HOLOCAUST IN EDGES OF THE LORD (2001) BY YUREK BOGAYEVICZ** (pp. 511-536)*Igor Barrenetxea Marañón*

**ABSTRACT:** Second World War is, undoubtedly, the most traumatic event of the 20th century. And within the War, the most unique and heart-breaking was the *Shoah*, the extermination of the Jews. The viewpoints that have been offered on this fact, be it from documentary cinema or fiction cinema, passing through uncountable cinema genres and styles, have been very diverse. This article addresses specifically the keys of the film *Edges of the Lord* by Yurek Bogayevicz, which offers a revealing and metaphorical account of the experiences of several children in occupied Poland and, therefore, of that brutal and inhuman world which arose under the wing of the extermination camps. Bogayevicz summarizes the depravity of the Nazi regime and the piercing effect it had to innocent youth.

**Keywords:** Memory; Shoah; Cinema; Poland; Nazi.

**ANALYSIS OF THE NAVAL AND MARITIME HERITAGE DIFFUSION ON WEB 2.0: TOOLS OF THE CHAIR OF NAVAL HERITAGE AND HISTORY** (pp. 537-552)*Lorena Martínez Solís, Celia Chaín Navarro y Fernando Díaz Pérez*

**ABSTRACT:** The *Chair of Naval Heritage and History* has developed some resources 2.0 with the aim of bringing to the public the Naval and Maritime Heritage that we have inherited. With the objective of improve the digital bridges layed, we analyze the records of one of those tools, a blog, and the interaction of the entries with another successful tool, Facebook. For it, with a sample of 250 items, we study some aspects like its thematic category and the number of visits received on the blog, as well as *likes*, *shared* publications, and comments obtained, both by the blog entries and its replica in the social net. The results show that the topics more consulted, apart of the generic, are: legends and sailors' myths and Naval Construction History; in the blog we obtain more visits but more disparate, while in the social network get less but more regular; we obtained more amount of *likes* in Facebook than in the log book, but in both tools they increase progressively; *shared* publications grow considerably in the last third of the period; comments are more produced in the blog. Finally, we conclude that we have carried out an efficient management of the 2.0 communication tools, but to optimized them we have to polish some aspects for the future.

**Keywords:** Blog; Facebook; web 2.0; information dissemination; Naval History; Maritime History; Naval Heritage; Maritime Heritage; Digital Humanities.