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Hygiene, sport and humanism in the Spanish Renaissance

Starting with the medieval canon of the six non-natural things that maintain and prolong health, this paper analyses some of the hygienic aspects (air and life in the towns, the body and bathing, noble sports, the physic exercises, moderation in diet and way of life, the passions of the soul and spiritual exercises) that were considered important during the Late Middle Ages and Renaissance. Furthermore, viewing the history of teaching as a process that spans many centuries, the author argues that education has perpetuated, from Antiquity to the modern period, a series of commonplaces about bodily health that extol—in line with Aristotelian and Galenic tradition—the importance of a balanced, moderate life, which aligns with the virtue of temperance. It is also stated that hygiene—in its public and private dimensions—has a history that goes back before the Enlightenment and the liberalism of the 19th century.

Key words: Hygiene, sport, humanism, Renaissance, Spain.

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Luis Huerta: Eugenics, Medicine and Pedagogy in Spain

By comparison with the historiography of other European and Anglo-Saxon countries, the study of the origins and spread of Eugenics in Spain has not received much attention. Even less research has been done on the degree of acceptance of eugenic thought in the pedagogical domain or on the role teachers may have in the diffusion of eugenics. This paper attempts to explore the subject while focusing the analysis on the relations that were established among Medicine, Pedagogy and Eugenics in Spain during the first third of the 20th century. We will take as a point of reference

and guiding line of thought the figure of the Asturian teacher Luis Huerta Naves, who was the driving force and tireless advocate of the eugenics movement in our country.

Key words: Eugenics in Spain, Medicine and Pedagogy, Luis Huerta, teachers and Eugenics.

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Mental health and therapeutic education: «orthophrenic pedagogy» in Spain during the first third of the XXth century

The development of the so-called «feeble-minded childhood» was one of the immediate consequences of obligatory education. The fact that some child had difficulties in accepting educational rules or getting adapted to them lead to their medicalization and to set off an assistive technology that, under different titles like medico-pedagogy, therapeutic education, orthophrenic pedagogy, delineated a field of action shared by physicians and pedagogues. The paper will analyze the importance and success of this orthophrenic pedagogy within the framework of the Spanish science, society and culture during the first decades of the XXth century. Authors will draw special attention not only to discourses held by experts in order to justify their intervention but also to professional interests and scientific practices carried out by them.

Key words: Feeble-minded childhood, mental health, special education, Spain, XXth century.

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Orthopedics and civility: hygienism and body education in Brazil

This article intends to analyze the discursive and institutional practices that were involved in the construction of the scholar body as a healthy and well-built body. It is aimed at highlighting the representations of the body present in texts that were produced in Brazil, between the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century. With this purpose, texts about School Hygiene as well as reading books designed specifically for children and their educators were elected as sources. The analysis of the «dos and don'ts» prescribed by these texts displays that they were inscribed on a project of social management of children body. The set of rules presented in those texts covers the way the children looked as well as the way in which their body organs worked.

Hence, the body emerges as a result of a construction, of a balance between the flesh and the world through the word.

Key words: History of education, hygienism, body, Brazilian education, school medical inspection, textbooks.

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From charity and philanthropy to State social protection: school holiday camps in Spain (1887-1936)

School holiday camps, which started in Switzerland in 1876, would start to function in Spain under the institutionalist and director of the then called Museo de Instrucción Primaria de Madrid (Museum of Primary Instruction), Manuel B. Cossío, in 1887. The paper analyses briefly the social, hygienic and educational context in which international movement of summer camps made their appearance and with special reference to Spain. The paper focuses on the beginnings and the scope of these camps in Spain and on the influence of public policies on these processes. These policies shifted from initial government inhibition and the call to the forces of the country to charity and patriotism, to a progressive promotion and to State protection for the summer camps.

Key words: School holiday camps, Spain, public policies, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

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The institutionalization of *maternology* in Spain during Second Republic and the Franco period

Since the early twentieth century it took place in Spain, a socio-educational spreading campaign, targeted to women, based on instilling that their primary mission in their lives, by their very nature, was maternity. This campaign incorporated a medical discourse, protected by a patriarchal Government, that blame women for infant mortality as a consequence of their ignorance in breeding practices. This message transmitted, through several spreading resources of the new science of *maternology*, pretended to convert women to real maternity professionals. Among these resources, the interest of this article is focused in the National Childcare School, considered on its evolution in the general framework of the studied period. This institution, in its triple

dimension, educational, welfare and research, was fundamental agent of the development of the *maternology* (science of maternity) in Spain.

Key words: Maternology, National Childcare School, social medicine and education.

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Francisco Javier ALEJO MONTES

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The University of Salamanca under Philip II in statistic data

This paper is a statistical comparative study between the students who were registering in the University of Salamanca and who were obtaining each of three degrees that could be obtained in the University. It fills an existing emptiness in the University Salamanca historiography, since a comparative study was necessary in the epoch of Philip II. The study analyzes the university matriculation, the requirements to formalize it, the order in which there were staying new recruits and the statistical contributed information. Likewise, there are analyzed and compare the statistical information contributed for each of three degrees that could be obtained in the University of Salamanca, which they were that of graduate, that of licentiate and that of doctor or teacher. It appreciates clearly the importance that had each of the faculties, being clearly the most valued the Faculty of Canon law and that less, that of Medicine.

Key words: History of the Education, universities, Salamanca, 16th century.

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Origin and historic development of the pedagogic press of Badajoz

The educational press is one of the media that has most influenced the teachers of Badajoz and their province; however, studies regarding the press of the region have not dealt with this type of publication, even though it is a topic of fundamental importance in the History of the Education in Extremadura.

Here we describe the origin and historical development of the different educational publications that saw the light in the city of Badajoz, a process that began in the middle of the 19TH century and in which the Normal School of Badajoz played an essential role in getting them published, since proprietors, directors and editors were closely linked to this centre. We also trace the socio-professional profile of the founders and directors of this type of publication.

Key words: Educational press, Badajoz, teachers, Normal School, directors.

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Isabel RAMOS RUIZ
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Celebration and meaning of the 7th Centenary of the Salamanca University foundation. Academic year 1953-1954

Next 2018 the University of Salamanca will reach its 8th century anniversary, so we have searched into the celebration of the VII Centenary of its foundation during the academic year 1953-1954 of the last century. Besides of looking into the rituals and ceremonies that were carried out at the moment, our research deepens into the essential meaning of the event. The folders and bundles of the University have documents that have let us do a reconstruction and reflection of the event that took place during the Francoist Dictatorship and in which the Dictator got an Honorary doctorate. However the VII Centenary was also the prelude and the beginning to get some University honours such as the recovery of the delivery of the doctoral degree, the devolution of the precious codex from the old «Hall of residences» or the proposal of getting a special academic system for the University of Salamanca.

Key words: University of Salamanca, Francoist Dictatorship, VII Centenary of its foundation, course 1953-1954.

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Mathematics education and comparative historical studies

This paper has as its aims: to characterize the area of research «history of mathematics education» and to defend the idea that mathematics education has constituted a privileged research theme within the field of comparative historical studies. To achieve these aims, the text includes references to a review of the literature concerning comparative studies, the analysis of two fundamental moments focused on attempts to internationalize the mathematics curriculum, both of which occurred during the 20th century, and, to end, a case study emanating from an international cooperation between researchers in Brazil and Portugal.

Key words: History of mathematics education, comparative historical studies, mathematics curriculum.

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School and writing. A school page in the daily newspaper

The innovative and vanguard experience known as «La Isla de los Niños» that was accomplished in the Canary Islands by the teacher Ricardo García Luis, represents the reality of writing done in the schools. His ability to prepare students for participation in a form of media communication led to the fusion of educational, cultural and social elements that facilitated a dialog between the students and the world. The purpose was not to prepare a student publication for the educational center, but rather to publish in the daily newspaper. The children expressed themselves freely on diverse topics and themes at a time in which the Franco dictatorship represented definite censorship. Initially the work came out of the professional work of the aforementioned teacher, in a school in the town of La Zarza, in the municipality of Arico (south of the island of Tenerife), that discovered the ability to narrate, describe, interpret and retell the activities of his students that he felt worthy of notice. He broke with the mold and all educational stereotypes and opened new horizons for his students when he edited the material written in his school and published in the newspaper *El Día* a weekly paper from Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Key words: School, teacher, students, country, writing, newspaper, page, cultural, social, dictatorship.

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Education and Hygiene. Patricio Borobio and the first Tender for Education and Popular Hygiene (Santiago de Compostela, 1915)

The initiative of the «Liga de Amigos de Santiago» to organize a tender for Education and Popular Hygiene arose during a period when child medicalization was at the fore and schools were becoming places in which to instil principles and the acquisition of hygienic habits, while at the same time being places of social and moral control of their pupils. The speech given by Patricio Borobio Díaz, professor in Paediatrics at the University of Zaragoza, addressed the reciprocal relationships between hygiene and education. This paper is a study of the tender put out by the Santiago group and of the life and career of Dr Borobio and the speech he gave. The latter is reproduced in whole.

Key words: Education, hygiene, Patricio Borobio, Liga de Amigos de Santiago, Tender for Education and Popular Hygiene, Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, Spain), 1915.

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Pedagogic renovation and school organization. Ezequiel Cazaña's project as base of the general regulation of graded schools of 1918

The beginning of the 20th century in its two first decades corresponds to the phase of birth and childhood of the graduated public school in Spain, entering a process of change of the archaic organizing models of the unitary school by the most modern and rational of the graded school. In those first years Murcia is going to reach an outstanding place, with important people worried about the school matter. And it is in this context where this work is located, with the purpose to present the remarkable contribution of the inspector Ezequiel Cazaña Ruiz to the organization and internal operation of the graded schools, since the contents and forms of teaching, students, personal and school equipment, to the circumscholastic works and classes for adults.

Key words: History of the school, school organization, graded school, pedagogic renovation, circumscholastic works, Ezequiel Cazaña.

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