

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

MOLINA APARICIO, Fernando

RESCUING HISTORY FROM THE NATION. A HISTORY OF SPANISH HISTORIOGRAPHY ON NATIONALISM
Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 35, 2017, pp. 43-79

This article addresses the historiographical research on nationalism in Spain by giving an historical overview of the academic debate during the last four decades. It is argued here that Spanish historiography was scarcely autonomous from the (state and peripheral) nationalist narratives until the end of 20th century. It was a cultural change (and partially a generational one) reflected in new theoretical influences (mostly from Cultural history and constructivist social theory) which accelerated a new historical overview on the issue in the 21th century more focused on Spanish nationalism. A former generation rooted on Marxist and Positivist methodologies and more interested in peripheral nationalism was then partially replaced by a new generation less seduced by nationalist narratives. The historical approach to these different stages also gives the possibility of objectifying the interaction between historical discourse and political debates on the nation. It also permits to highlight current research debates and new historical proposals.

Key words: historiography; politics; Spain; nationalism; nation; nationalization.

MERA-COSTAS, Pilar

THREADS, PATTERNS AND STORIES. CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHALLENGES OF THE BIOGRAPHY
IN THE NEW POLITICAL HISTORY
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After a long period in which political history had lost its traditional hegemony in the field of historiography, the final years of the 20th century have witnessed the recovery of its prestige in the academic sphere. A recovery that has been linked to the return of the subject and the narrative to the foreground and that has led to its methodological renewal. The objective of this article is to study the role of biography in the 21st century Spanish contemporaneism, analyzing its growing

popularity from a quantitative and content point of view, in order to detect its main contributions to the Spanish contemporary historiography of the two last decades, as well as its main challenges for the future. For this, the editorial and scientific production of the period, including the biographical dictionaries, will be reviewed, and the advantages and disadvantages of the genre from the scientific point of view, its themes and main characters, its absences and outstanding issues, and the methodological debates about its exercise, will be analyzed, with special attention to the academic networks that have contributed to the reflection and consolidation of the biographical approach within the discipline.

Key words: biography; modern history; new political history; Spain; century XXI; historiography.

PONCE ALBERCA, Julio

POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER IN SPAIN DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY. AN INTERPRETATIVE ESSAY

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The main aim of this article is to present a state-of-the-art account of research into political violence in Spain during the first half of the 20th Century. Books and articles published since 2000 are considered. Certainly, the topic of political violence encompasses many different aspects, which can in turn be analysed from a range of perspectives. In this article, we focus on political violence in relation to the presence of the state and the imposition of public order. The period under study is especially important given the fact that the country experienced a variety of political regimes and a civil war; it is thus pertinent to offer an explanatory model capable of conferring meaning to the diverse types of political violence present in Spain throughout the first half of the last century.

Key words: political violence; historiography; Spain; state; political regimes; public order.

ALONSO IBARRA, Miguel

THE LIMITS OF FASCISM IN SPAIN. A CRITICAL JOURNEY THROUGH CONCEPTS, INTERPRETATIONS AND DEBATES OF RECENT HISTORIOGRAPHY ON FRANCOISM

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This article aims to study the recent Spanish historiography about Francoism, considering the works published in the 21st century. I seek to determine the main historiographical cores built in the last fifteen years around the aforementioned object of study, while shedding light on the existence of lines of fracture with the previous historiography. Equally, I will pay special attention to the concept and analytical tools developed by fascist studies regarding their application in Spain,

in order to determine the degree of dialogue existing between the Spanish and the main European academies. Therefore, I will focus on three essential thematic nodes, which have encompassed the bulk of the publications. On the one hand, the never-ending debate about the definition of the Francoist regime. On the other hand, the analysis of the Spanish Civil War as the formative scenario for the dictatorship. And, finally, the structure and development of its social support.

Key words: Francoism; historiography; new trends; fascist studies.

GLONDYS, Olga

THE CULTURAL TURN IN SPANISH CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: NEW COMPLEXITIES, METHODOLOGICAL OPENINGS AND TESTIMONIES OF PRAXIS

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The article reflects on the cultural turn in the recent Spanish historiography, and interprets it as a decisive factor for its recent methodological and epistemological openings. The main milestones linked to Intellectual History, the Cultural History of Politics and the History of marginal phenomena (Gender, Exile, Victims, etc.) are gathered. In addition, as a self-portrait, ten relevant testimonies of the incorporation of culture in historiographical practice are included. The main idea is that the cultural turn is responsible for a new anti-canonical, interdisciplinary and transnational historiographic production, which tends to include a strong self-referential and metahistorical reflection. Culture as an essential part of historical methodology allows narrating the past from a greater awareness of its pluralities, and with the inclusion of innovative interpretative frameworks and chronologies, which contributes to get ahead to the new complexities provided by the global reality of the 21st century.

Key words: critical potential of culture; epistemology; historical methodology; canon and anticanon.

LEDESMA, José Luis

THE THIRTIES AND FORTIES FROM BELLOW: SOCIAL HISTORY AND RECENT HISTORIOGRAPHY ABOUT THE SECOND REPUBLIC, THE CIVIL WAR AND THE FIRST POSTWAR PERIOD

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This article revisits what has been written about the Spanish Second Republic, the Civil War and the postwar years from the point of view of social history. Its objective is to reflect on the presences and absences of that way of writing history in the last decades and on how our ways of writing history change over time. The text argues that social history played an important role in the origins of Spanish historiography on the Second Republic, the Civil War and the postwar period; that since the 1990s it has been renewed but its prominence has been greatly

diminished; and that, as shown by his newfound spirit in the post-war study, the «social» approach, renewed and refined from previous burdens and problems, can still be very useful and even boost the critical study and representation of our recent past.

Key words: historiography; social history; spanish Second Republic; spanish Civil War; francoism.

GRANDÍO SEOANE, Emilio

ON THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND THE XXIST CENTURY: NEW PATHS, NEW FORMULAS

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Passing the frontier of the year 2000 meant for the world society a leap, a space to navigate, without knowing what the final port was. Innovations and advances in this new society of Information have made it faster than reflection. Three major cuts in 21st century Spain: the eruption of memory, the 2008 crisis and the institutional change in the State. When can this part of the past be interpreted without ties? There are many conditions: one of them, primary, basic, is the concept of Transition, not rupture: a transit from one site to another.

This is an article based more in with questions than with certainties. It is not easy trying to explain the lines of fracture —or continuity— of forty-years-ago historical processes without accessible sources: it gains in imagination but certainly also analysis and empirical reflection can be lost in translation. This paper analyses how those new historical narratives have contributed to overcoming the consideration of the transition from the single perspective of being the foundational myth of Spanish national identity.

Key words: Democratic Transition; Francoism; Memory; Public Policies; Adolfo Suárez.

LILLO, Alejandro

THE LITERATURE OF FICTION AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE

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Taking as reference the book written by Isabel Burdiel and Justo Serna and titled *La historia cultural o Por qué los historiadores deberíamos leer novelas* (1996), this paper aspires to make a theoretical-methodological synthesis around the importance of language, and more specifically the words, in the historical construction of the different social identities. Starting from the use of fiction literature as a historical source, and taking a brief tour of structural linguistics and poststructuralism, but also by the notions of culture developed by Antonio Gramsci and Raymond Williams, the objective would be to explain some of their fundamental concepts developed by Mikhail Bakhtin and that turn language into

a place of social struggle. Thus demonstrating how well-approached fictional literature is capable of providing valuable historical information that enriches what we already know from other sources.

Key words: cultural history; Mikhail Bakhtin; methodology; Antonio Gramsci.

CAYUELA FERNÁNDEZ, José Gregorio

THE QUESTION OF THE «IDENTITY OF SPAIN» AND HIS ATLANTIC FLEET: THE INCIDENT OF THE PROCESS OF THE UNITED STATES INDEPENDENCE

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The Spanish Fleet during the War of the Independence of the United States against Great Britain, fulfilled essentially the paper of effective warlike counterweight in Europe opposite to the military actions of the French Navy in the former Thirteen English Colonies. Such a circumstance would be in addition one of the principal autochthonous bases for the possible consolidation of the «Spanish identity» contemporary towards the exterior from the power of the sea, much more than from our paper like citizens of the «peninsular interior» and his consolidation and fundamental lacks like individuals of a marginal «agrarian civilization». In these questions, the key of the intervention of the Sea-coast of Spain of the Former Regime was more joined to the annihilation of the power Englishman in the Atlantic Ocean that to the worry in yes of creating a new nation in the United States. Nevertheless, the exterior keys of our identification like nation from the dominant ocean would arise theoretically from the consequences of that transcendental conflict. The analysis of all this will be the center of our hypothesis of work methodologically.

Key words: Spanish fleet; Independence of the United States; national identity; strategy of the Atlantic Ocean; mother-land; common reason; nation; transit of the Modern Age to the Contemporary Age.

PALACIOS SANZ, José Ignacio and MARTÍN DE LA GUARDIA, Ricardo

CASINOS AND RECREATIONAL SPACES FOR MUSIC: THE CASE OF THE CITY OF SORIA (1848-1936)

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The associationist models are an expanding fact since the second half of the nineteenth century, with cultural identity in the so-called casinos, recreational circles and athenaeums. In terms of coffee, daily reading of the press, debates, lectures, social action and regenerationism, music is an indispensable element, either in the form of a concert or in the form of entertainment, especially for the more affluent classes and the bourgeoisie, although little by little they are incorporating other groups.

The case of Soria is not an exception to these organizational types, with the characteristic of being a small city but rich in manifestations of this type, with several entities that use this model. The presence of the piano is constant, as well as several families of interpreters. At the same time, there is no shortage of chamber music and a repertoire of zarzuelístico and operatic type, together with a repertoire of the same interpreters totally unknown.

Key words: Casino; dances; evening; piano; aria; carnival.

ACOSTA LÓPEZ, Alejandro

ALIADOPHILES AND GERMANOPHILES IN SPANISH THOUGHT DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.
HISTORIOGRAPHICAL BALANCE OF A CIVIL WAR OF WORDS

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This article reviews and examines the publications on the ideological debate between aliadophiles and germanophiles in Spain during the Great War (1914-1918) in order to settle the progress of research, its deficiencies and its future development means. There have been considered essentially those works that have dealt with the question on a general Spanish level and which have prioritized or paid much attention to the intellectual controversy sustained by the most eminent representatives of Spanish thought of the time, since this perspective has practically monopolized the investigation about the ideological impact of the Great War in Spain.

Key words: aliadophiles; germanophiles; historiography; Great War; intellectuals; neutrality.

HERNÁNDEZ QUERO, Carlos

THE VOTE OF CUSTOM. POLITICAL CULTURES AND URBAN CRISIS IN MADRID AT THE BEGINNING OF 20TH CENTURY

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During the last decades political historians have renewed their methodological approaches to the past in order to provide wider explanations of the political identity of the historical subjects. In this intellectual frame, the concept of political culture has raised as one of the most used tools by both Spanish and international scholars. However, the important advances political culture has brought up in the study of ideas and representations have not had their counterpart in the realm of practices or actions from below and regardless of parties and institutions. In this article we try to incorporate those forgotten elements adopting an anthropological, practical and contextual approach to the concept of political culture. The majority of the article lies on a microhistorical exercise in which we make use of our definition of political culture with the aim of measuring the weight of custom and community in the political attitudes of Madrid citizenship in a particular period: the

conjuncture of social change, urban transformation and cultural crisis that defined the last years of the Spanish Restoration.

Key words: political culture; urban history; microhistory; history from below; custom; crisis of Spanish Restoration.

DE MIGUEL SALANOVA, Santiago

THE CITY AGAINST THE EPIDEMIC. EXANTHEMATIC TYPHUS IN MADRID IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

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In the early 20th century, the city of Madrid was a simple outline of the great European metropolis that it would represent just before the Spanish Civil War. One of its many deficiencies occurred in the field of hygiene and public health, whose abandonment continued to cause cyclical episodes of over-mortality. This article analyses one of the most important epidemics that the Spanish capital experienced during the first third of the 20th century: exanthematic typhus of 1909. Through the use of several documentary sources (newspapers, health reports, demographic statistics, registration books of the General Hospital of Madrid), we will try to find the causes of this disease, the reactions of the official authorities to combat it and the repercussions that finally had on the different neighbourhoods according to their social characteristics.

Key words: Madrid; public hygiene; workhouses; exanthematic typhus; hospitals.

HERNÁNDEZ FUENTES, Miguel Ángel

«PATHS OF RECKLESS DISTANCE». THE IMPACT THAT EMIGRATION HAD IN THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE POPULATION OF ZAMORA IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

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Between the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth, many Europeans left their home countries for America in a population movement that affected many local entities. Some studies have explored the economic and social factors produced by emigration and in this article we aim to show the influence that this demographic phenomenon had in the religiosity and morality of the Zamora population in the early twentieth century. The basic sources to build this discourse are forms completed by parish priests in response to some questions from the Holy See and transmitted by the bishop to the whole diocese in 1913, as well as Easter Communion records collected in years thereafter. With them we can get some interesting statistical data on emigration, such as the preferred destinations by *Zamoranos*, the reasons for their exodus and especially the impact that this migration had in their religiosity and morality.

Key words: emigration; indianos; life and customs; religious practice; secularization; Zamora.

RODRÍGUEZ TEJEIRO, Domingo

«A PRISONER WHO IS SEEKING TRUTH IN GOD IS STRENGTHENED WITH THOUGHT TO BE HELPFUL TO HIS COUNTRY»: THE IMPOSITION OF NATIONAL-CATOLICISM IN THE PRISONS IN POST-WAR
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The purpose of this work is to analyze the process by which the Church becomes hegemonic in the ideological control of the centers of imprisonment in the first half of the forties and the imposition of its doctrine on the inmates. We review the internal legislation and regulations that shape this hegemony and control during the first half of the 1940s. We come briefly to some of the statistics elaborated from the reports made by the chaplains and the propaganda that the regime develops around them. Finally, as an example, we analyze in some detail one of the religious practices that will be central in the life of prisons during the early 1940s, the «fulfillment of the paschal precept», for which we use the information that provide two detention centers of different categories located in the province of Ourense.

Key words: Franco; Church; ideology; indoctrination; repression; prison.

ZARATIEGUI LABIANO, Jesús M.^a and GARCÍA VELASCO, Alberto

JOSÉ LUIS ARRESE. FALANGIST OR TRADITIONALIST?
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This paper attempts to clarify the apparent contradiction that a Falangist as Arrese twice Secretary General of the Movement, made in 1941 and 1956 two political operations leading to the dismantling of Falange as a driving force of Francoism. In the context of European fascism we analyze Arrese's ideology, closer to traditionalism Falangism. The attempt to capture for maneuver in 1956 the fundamentalists throws some light on the ideology of Arrese. The conclusion is that he is a traditionalist who plays a false fascist role and contributes to remove the fascist substance from the regime.

Key words: Arrese; Falange; fascism; Carlism; Francoism.