

Abstracts

Invicta Clio

The Oporto's Clio

Brief analysis of the early stages of the present *History* Department of the FLUP (Faculty of Arts of the University of Oporto): facts and people of a 40 years' journey (1962-2002).

Armando Luís de Carvalho Homem

Educação Histórica: uma nova área de investigação

Historical Education: a new field of research

An intensive research on cognition in history has been carried out since the 1970s. Countries such as UK, USA or Canada started to reject traditional routes in history teaching and have searched for new evidence on how students understand history and, mainly, how they construct their knowledge. The paper examines the development of those perspectives as well as some contributions that other countries such as Portugal and Spain have brought up to this field of research.

Isabel Barca

O Estado da História – o Ensino

The State of History and its teaching

In spite of recurrent criticisms, the role of History, as a subject included in the basic and secondary levels of teaching, is internationally, socially and individually recognized. The studies made emphasize its potential role in building a historic and national identity capable of resisting to an overwhelming and amorphous globalisation. Society expects that its didactic function guaranties the preservation of more durable references than the ephemeral memories of our quotidian. If historical knowledge is the foundation on which people could rely on to broaden their cultural horizons beyond the tyranny of consumerism, this would make them more aware of the role they should play in society.

Luís Alberto Marques Alves

Ensinar História, Hoje

Teaching History, Today

School daily routine discloses a mass education, mainly expositive and, sometimes, with a fasten treatment of the programmatic contents. It is an education that aims the know-ledge acquisition instead of the promotion of attitudes/values and the competence development.

So, it is important to question the History teaching at the conceptions level, its curricula options and its pedagogical attitudes. Therefore, the text starts by showing the disparity - at the pedagogical and curricular mainframe level - between the education speech contained in the official documents and directives, and the dominant attitudes in the classroom; then, the author suggests a number of propositions and methodological approaches in order to achieve a significant operationalization of the teaching-learning process in the active methodologies perspective.

Joaquim Mendes Moreira

O ensino da História no 3º ciclo de escolaridade obrigatória – os interesses dos alunos e a prática docente

Teaching of History in high schools – The pupils' interests and the teaching methods

A search for information was put in practise in several schools in Oporto and its surroundings, in order to compare what students of the 9th form think over History, its contents, resources, classroom performing, evaluation and tools for learning.

Though it deals with a sample (175 students) their answers make possible to come to some conclusions, which, combined with some other recent studies about Portuguese and European students, can help us to understand their interests and to adapt the method of teaching History in order to acquire a large range of historical knowledge, so that they get an irreplaceable place in their curriculum.

Aníbal Barreira

O Ensino na segunda metade do século XIX

The educational system in the second half of the 19th century

The political stability achieved in the second half of the nineteenth century, although the vicissitudes resulting from rotativism, created the fundamental conditions for the implementation of some significant reforms of the educational system. Based on the spirit and ideas produced in the 1820's, 1850's and 1870's, the legislators sought to push Portugal closer to the levels of culture and education of other countries. From the primary schools to the universities, from high schools to technical colleges (clearly privileged from 1884-85 onwards), all the educational system was reformed through a number of

policies that will mark the second half of the nineteenth as a period when education was finally understood on its social, economic and cultural dimensions, lacking only the creation of a specific ministry capable of organising rationally the investments made.

Luís Alberto Marques Alves

O Fio de Água – O Porto e as Obras Portuárias (Douro-Leixões)

*Waterways – the Town of Oporto and the public works in
the Seaports of Douro and Leixões*

Funded on the historic relationship between the town of Oporto and the use of waterways as a means of transportation, this work is a historical analysis of the major public works carried out in the seaports of Douro and Leixões, in which the authors also describe the technical and economic potential of the major successive projects.

*Jorge Fernandes Alves
Emílio Brogueira Dias*

O Porto e o comércio do vinho – dos alvares de Setecentos à instituição da *Real Companhia* (1756)

*Oporto and the wine commerce – from the early 18th century to the institution
of the “Real Companhia” (1756)*

This paper is a concise study of the major guidelines of the research conducted by the author for his doctoral dissertation on the different relationships between the town of Oporto and the Douro region, based on a central element for the economic development of both areas: the wine production.

António Barros Cardoso

A Real Casa Pia de Correção e Educação do Porto (1792-1804)

The “Real Casa Pia”, a place of Custody and Education in Oporto (1792-1804)

In the year of 1794, Francisco de Almada e Mendonça received royal accent and the financial support to found in Oporto a social institution, dedicated to the correction and education, taking as a model the Casa Pia de Lisboa, which has been created by Pina Manique. In these

pages, we analyse the scope and contents of this project which was never brought to completion.

Maria José Moutinho Santos

Contributos para o estudo dos cirurgiões no Porto, no século XVIII

Contribution for the study of the surgeons in the 18th-century Oporto

This study is a contribution for a better understanding of the life of the 18th-century Portuguese surgeons, particularly those working in the town of Oporto. The author analyses several aspects related to the practice of that particular branch of medicine, as well as of the teaching of surgery, their professional association and institutional position. Based on evidences find in some specific documents, the author essays a description of the economic situation, socio-cultural representation and social status of this professional body.

Filipe Donato Vasconcelos dos Santos

O reconhecimento oficial da importância da climatologia em Portugal (1850-1900)

*Official recognition of the importance of the study of Climatology
in Portugal (1850-1990)*

Considering the growing and indisputable social significance of the study of climate, particularly due to the risks associated to *Global Warming* and consequent occurrence of climatic paroxysms, it is our purpose to describe the however short history of Climatology in Portugal. The official recognition of the importance of establishing a standardized and comparative register of climatic data started in 1853 with the establishment of the first observatory in the Medical and Surgical School of the Hospital of St. António in Oporto, followed, in 1854, by the meteorological observatory “Infante D. Luis” in Lisbon and the meteorological observatory of the University of Coimbra, in 1863.

Ana Monteiro

Armindo de Sousa. O que passa e o que fica

Armindo de Sousa. Life and work

A short introduction to the medievalist Armindo de Sousa, in which the author

analyses the most relevant aspects of this scholar's professional and academic life and illustrates the most significant lines of study and features of his work

Luis Miguel Duarte

Merecida homenagem.

**Na entrega da "Medalha de Ouro" ao Prof. Doutor Humberto Baquero Moreno
(16-01-2002)**

*A tribute to Professor Humberto Baquero Moreno.
At the ceremony in which he was awarded the University of Oporto's "Gold Medal"
(2002-01-16)*

Apart from emphasising Professor Humberto Baquero Moreno's vast scientific production, as well as his remarkable enthusiasm for teaching, an activity he never abandoned even when he was given the opportunity to do so, this brief intervention is also a tribute to his relevant services to the Portuguese culture, as director of the Oporto's District Archives and National Archives of "Torre do Tombo", as well as his dedication to the administration, scientific research and internationalisation of the Faculty of Arts and their relevance for the whole University of Oporto.

José Marques

Pensar a Universidade.

(Algumas notas a propósito do Reitorado de Oliveira Ramos – 1982-1985)

*Rethinking the University.
(Some reflections on Professor Oliveira Ramos' office as Rector of the University of
Oporto – 1982-1985)*

This paper proposes a brief introductory study to Oliveira Ramos' speeches during his office as Rector of the University of Oporto (1982-1985), texts in which he reflects on the present and on the future of universities in general and, in particular, on the University of Oporto. Most of the present problems and tensions were already being felt in the early 1980's. Some of these problems are: the university autonomy, its internationalisation, interaction with the rest of the community and with the industry, the level of excellence in scientific research and in transmitting knowledge, concern for the students' well-being and success, the students' social services, the lack of space and suitable conditions of some buildings, the status of lecturers and administrative staff, etc.

Francisco Ribeiro da Silva