







PRESENTATION OF THE ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

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We present a new issue of **Semina**, reaffirming its commitment to disseminating historical knowledge produced within the scope of graduate studies. This publication gathers a substantial set of fifteen scientific articles and one critical review, resulting from research that engages with multiple temporalities, theoretical and methodological approaches, as well as diverse issues within the field of History. The contributions in this edition not only explore relevant and timely themes but also seek to challenge established narratives, propose new perspectives on familiar subjects, and suggest innovative interpretative paths.

The first article, entitled **1964, the Threatened Nation: an analysis of Auro Moura Andrade's manifesto based on Anne-Marie Thiesse's concept of national identities**, by Rodrigo Alves Rodrigues, analyzes the use of the term “nation” in the speeches of Senator Auro Moura Andrade during the 1964 coup in Brazil. Grounded in the studies of Anne-Marie Thiesse, the author demonstrates how symbolic and linguistic elements were mobilized to justify the rupture of democratic order and the establishment of the authoritarian regime. The second article, **Memory, History and Literature: the 1964 Coup and the Dictatorship in Senador Pompeu in Crônicas (2004)**, by Antônio Wesley do Nascimento Martins and Edmilson Alves Maia Júnior, analyzes the memoirs of José Maria S. Nogueira Júnior, focusing on chronicles that depict the 1964 coup and the dictatorship in the town of Senador Pompeu/CE, highlighting the influence of the author's intellectual trajectory in constructing local memory.

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The third article, **Violence Against Women in Brazil from the Perspective of Education**, by Anaiza Queiroz de Oliveira, Dayane Lopes de Medeiros, and Maria Aparecida Vieira de Melo, examines the role of schools in preventing gender-based violence. Through literature review and content analysis, the authors highlight the importance of humanizing education as a tool for social transformation, emphasizing the school as a strategic space for promoting equity and confronting patriarchal culture. The article **The Transfiguration of the Feminine in Brazilian Literature: an analysis of the figure of Maria Moura (1992)** as a symbol of resistance and subversion of gender roles, by Lucas Matheus Araujo Bicalho and Luís Fernando de Souza Alves, explores the character Maria Moura, from the novel by Rachel de Queiroz, as a figure that challenges patriarchal norms. Drawing from feminist theories, the study portrays her journey as a symbol of female resistance and autonomy between the 19th and 20th centuries, inviting reflection on identity, equality, and power in adverse sociocultural contexts.

The article **The Agrarian Question in Southwest Paraná: land, private property, and society in the conflicts of the 1950s and 1980s**, by Eleandro de Moraes Vieira, examines two important episodes of the land struggle in Paraná: the Posseiros Revolt (1950s) and the MASTES movement (1980s). The research discusses the central role of private property in how these conflicts were perceived by the State and society. By comparing both moments, the author reveals how legal and moral meanings of property shaped perceptions of land issues and contributed to the construction of regional identity. In **Formation and Occupation of the Eastern Sector of Goiânia (GO): from squatter area to expanded center**, Luana Rodrigues Tomazett and Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão Resende analyze the constitution of Goiânia's Eastern Sector in the 1950s, reflecting on the political-institutional and land dynamics that led to its occupation by workers and migrants. The study articulates urbanism, territory, and social history to demonstrate how specific urban forms produced distinct territorialities and temporalities outside the city's legal limits.

The article **Witnesses of the Pandemic: Oral History as a Tool for Preserving Collective Memory**, by Rosângela Moura Samaniego, investigates how Oral History can record the experiences of teachers and students during the COVID-19 pandemic. The author emphasizes the school as a space for producing collective memory and highlights the pedagogical and historical potential of personal narratives in this context. The eighth article, **Reflecting on Police Reports: representation as a possible path for their use in History**, by

Filipe Arnaldo Cezarinho, explores the potential of police records as historical sources. Based on doctoral research on the War of Espadas in Cruz das Almas/BA, the author examines how police reports portray interactions between officers and practitioners. Drawing on Erving Goffman's framework, the concept of representation is emphasized as a relevant tool for interpreting documents and constructing historical narratives.

In the ninth article, **There Is No Football in the Plastic Bubble: considerations on football, violence, and history**, Gerson Wasen Fraga examines football as a privileged space for observing social expressions of violence, racism, and prejudice, interpreting them as reflections of historical paradigms that extend beyond stadiums. The text analyzes three key moments: the first half of the 20th century, the Civil-Military Dictatorship, and the Coligay fan group in the early 1980s. The tenth article, **The Catholic Church and the Educational Project in Colombia during La Regeneración (1880–1905)**, by Giovana Eloá Mantovani Mulza, analyzes the Church's central role in structuring the Colombian educational system during the political movement known as La Regeneración. The author demonstrates how the alliance between Church and State was strategic for implementing a civilizing project rooted in Catholic values, nationalism, and political centralization, using education as a tool for moralization, social control, and shaping the ideal citizen.

In the eleventh article, **Developmentalist Discourse in the Amazon: state policies and territorial appropriation dynamics in the Carajás region**, Idelmar Silva dos Santos investigates the effects of an economic model based on industrial extractivism and agribusiness in the Carajás region, focusing on Marabá. Drawing from a literature review, the author analyzes how state policies, supported by a colonizing discourse, promote territorial appropriation in the name of progress. The study calls for counter-narratives that value alternative ways of life and the preservation of life in all its forms. The twelfth article, **Heritage, Memory, and Identity: a study on the city of Sarandi/RS**, by Crislaine Teresinha Arbusti, investigates how public art acts as cultural heritage in preserving the collective memory and historical identity of Sarandi/RS. Through documentary research and photographic survey, the author analyzes urban artistic interventions as ways of narrating the past, strengthening belonging, and valuing public space as a site of memory.

In the thirteenth article, **The Role of Local Power in the Municipality of Santo Augusto in the 1923 Revolution**, by Larissa Licks, the author examines the role of local elites and their influence networks during the 1923 armed conflict in Rio Grande do Sul. Investigating

practices such as coronelismo, clientelism, and familism, the study shows how political and familial disputes shaped the local context of the revolution, highlighting the Degolados Cemetery as a symbol of collective memory and historical violence. The penultimate article, **Archaeological Artifacts from the Albino Busato Museum Collection in Casca/RS**, by Juliana Fernandes da Silva, explores the archaeological collection of the Albino Busato Museum, focusing on lithic and ceramic artifacts attributed to the Guarani and Southern Jê cultures. Drawing from theoretical references and curatorial work by LACUMA/UPF, the author discusses the collection's formation, patrimonialization processes, and the challenges of preserving Indigenous memory in a region dominated by colonial narratives.

The fifteenth and final article, **Historiographies of Women's Participation in the Armed Liberation Struggle in Mozambique**, by the Mozambican historian Maria de Alegria Salomão Couane, analyzes how Mozambican historiography has addressed the role of women in the independence struggle through selected works. The author highlights the historical invisibilization of women's contributions and advocates for feminist perspectives to reconstruct a more inclusive and plural national memory. The critical review **The Bereaved and Their Memories: an analysis of family accounts of the Trujillista Dictatorship in the Dominican Republic**, by Alexandre Firmo dos Santos, offers a sensitive and analytical reading of *Dictaduras: 14 relatos de familias* (2022), by Rosa Aura Ildelfonso Álvarez. The review emphasizes the importance of family testimonies as sources of memory and resistance against the repression of Rafael Trujillo's regime, highlighting episodes of torture, exile, and armed struggle experienced by dissidents and their families.

Faced with the rich contributions to historiography and academic debate offered by these texts, we wish all our readers an excellent read!