Abstract

Liberal heritage gave great focuses to Mexican education through the construction of schools, new methods of teaching and the creation of the National History with biographies of heroes such as Morelos, Hidalgo, Allende and others. At the end of the 19th century writers and biographers as Guillermo Prieto, Vicente Riva Palacio and Ignacio Manuel Altamirano created an epic history, with allegoric words on the Mexican nation. The history books are full of scenes where the good Mexicans are an example for children in history classes, as well as promoting civic ceremonies, with statues, monuments, flowers and speeches on the life and works of the heroes. After the revolutionary movement of 1910-1921, there is a new conception of education, the first change happened between 1934 and 1940 with Socialist education, with lessons on the evilness of capitalism and Mexico’s defense against fascism and colonialism. The decade of 1940 brought a change in the perception of Mexico, since the troubles derived from ignorance, marginality and illiteracy obligated the Mexican politicians to return to Revolutionary Nationalism and Patriotic History. Therefore, the schools opened subjects such as Geography and History, to help create good citizens, respectful of institutions and values for social coexistence.

Keywords

Civic ceremonies, biographies, education, schools, books, liberals, history and geography, revolutionary nationalism, values, icons, patriotic poetry, mexican state, teachers, ideology.