Abstract
The sexist discrimination towards women was part of an indoctrination in which education exerted a powerful influence. Since the first time of the appearance of the school for girls in the middle of the nineteenth century, we have got a difference in the curricular design as well as in the values taught at school. That difference diminished the female condition because made more powerful the spirit of submission and limited the social functions of women to labours-own of the feminine sex, This conception of house as place of the family comes to be the heart of life and the reason of being a woman until the point of ending in the Victorian concept of family. According to this philosophy, a dichotomy of spaces is created for the realization of women, and the metaphor inside outside ends creating a symbolic idea which marks a way of being very near to the feminine. Now home comes to be part of the concept of the private - The inside part - which determines no only a division of house work but of the world. The police inside regulation for La Grita’s school of girls represented a qualitative jump from the teaching profession point of view because, for the first time, there is a real proposal about the pedagogical practice that came from a teacher; in this case the proposal was suggested by Wescenlá Garcia, a teacher of primary school. Ho.: ever, the girls’ teaching process continued depending on the old patriarchal reason.

Keywords
sexism, teaching mentality, history of Education.