

Summaries

Nouria BENGHABRIT-REMAOUN et Mustapha HADDAB : *Algeria : a report concerning knowledge in human and social sciences (1954-2004)*

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian Liberation War (1st November 1954), in September 2004, the CRASC organised a symposium on: “Algeria 50 years after. A report on knowledge in human and social sciences”.

The articles of this encounter which will come out under this heading, in 2008, groups 50 interventions concerning the evolution of knowledge during half a century in fields such as: Anthropology, Sociology, History, Patrimony and memory, Citizenship and associations, the Rural world and migrations, Urbanism and geography, Family and childhood, School and education or the questions of language and cultural identity. It is a synthesis of these approaches that we put forward in this contribution which at the same time will serve as an introduction to the book programmed.

Keywords: Algeria - colonisation - independence and national State - knowledge in Human an Social sciences - Paradigms – Anthropology - Sociology - History and patrimony - Geography - Urbanism – Architecture - family and Childhood - School - Language and identity - Citizenship and society.

Hassan REMAOUN: *Teaching the National Liberation War (1954-1962) from former and recent school history text books*

The National Liberation War (1954-1962) constitutes a founder event for the national State, which emerges at the independence of the country and therefore occupies a particular place in the elaboration of national history and its teaching. We will try to present the characteristics of this teaching through a reading of old and new school history text books, targeting the representations in competition within the State and the society concerning the relations in the pre-colonial past as well as the present stakes.

This will notably be the case for those inherent to a culture of politics and citizenship.

Keywords: Algeria - Liberation War - founder event - national history - teaching and history school text books - culture of politics and citizenship.

Gilbert MEYNIER: *Historians and memory according to Halbwachs and Freud*

The professional historian knows that all representation of the past is a reconstruction, subject to criticism of the historical method. He also knows how his profession is subject to political and ideological pressure coming from the authorities, witnesses, groups considering themselves rightful bearers of memory... The case of Algeria is only one example. To confront the memory

dictate that a historian can consider a set of documents among others.

Today's historian, heir mainly of the public records school can only derive benefit from reading or rereading Halbwachs thoughts on "The collective Memory", 1950, or furthermore the psychoanalyst, Freud's contributions.

Keywords: history - collective memory - historical memory - history without borders - psychoanalysis.

James McDOUGALL: *The Mosque and the Burial ground. Places of sacredness and symbolic power at Constantine in 1936*

This article proposes studying the signification of a moment and a space, towards the late thirties in Constantine. Two episodes of conflict between actors of Constantine society about community gatherings during religious events (pilgrims returning, commemorating the Grande Mosque in April 1936, and the Zarda called "Sidi Aty", celebrated in October in the town cemetery), clearly bring out a set of stakes and conflicts within the city society, at a turning point in Algerian history. Analysing these two events in key places of the city shows us the outlines of an important moment of conflict between the holders of different positions of social authority, conflicts which develop with the creation of new public spaces about the hold of new forms of symbolic power. It's a question especially, of making new ways to assemble the community, of "staging" them in places of strong symbolic connotation, of being able to speak to it and for it.

Keywords: Constantine - public space - 'ulama - leading citizens - ritual - symbolic power.

Slimane Rafik NEBIA: *Algeria and its conquest -Field of observation and initiation to colonisation methods for the Germans in the 19 th C*

In the 19th century the Germans who had always shown a growing interest in Moslem countries, were particularly attracted by Algeria, this former Ottoman Empire province.

Until 1830, they were contented with a "passive collection" of documentation concerning the country. After the fall of Algiers it was direct on field observation. Scientific travellers.... and high ranking officers were interested in every aspect of this country and its conquest.

Keywords: the conquest of Algeria - historical sources - observation phase - German settlements in Algeria - scientific travellers - testimonials - scientific committees - high ranking officers in the German army

Mourad MOULAI HADJ: *The Trara region through colonial studies*

In this article we have tried again to look at some colonial studies devoted to the Trara region. Our interest in this study is based on the wealth of data and information on the topic which gives a complete view of the geographical history of a region. This region is known for the passage of several populations and civilisations that had an impact on the building of a specific local social culture. Beyond the colonial objective of these studies, we can affirm they are characterised by a certain contribution resulting in a certain monographic and

ethnographic aspect. They are certainly presented as a socio- cultural acquisition for social scientists, and all those researchers who have a scientific interest in this region of our country.

Keywords: Colonial studies - monographic studies - ethnographic studies - beliefs - cultural practises - Trara history - way of life - trade and crafts.

Ahmed ABI-AYAD: *The 1563 Mers el Kebir siege and spatial temporal dimension in Cervantes “Spanish El Gallardo”*

We chose this great Spanish contemporary novelist’s work to illustrate the space-time dimension in Miguel de Cervantes’ work the Spanish el Gallardo.

First we try to put forth the fundamental argument of this dramatic play which relates to an important event in the history of Oran and its conflicts with the Spanish occupation, following the conquests of Mers-el-Kebir and Oran in 1504 and 1509.

Miguel de Cervantes gets his inspiration from the military conflict which in 1509 opposed the Beylerbey of Algiers, who came with his troops to free these strongholds from Spanish domination. An imaginary story of the love relationship between the protagonists is incorporated to the real history of this historical report that Miguel de Cervantes had relived with one of the authentic protagonists during a journey to Oran in 1582 and which later inspired him to write this work, which forms a valuable historical document for us for the history of Spanish Algerian relations.

However, the time factor here, represents a quite wide and variable dimension, since it is situated over several periods rallying the elaboration of this magical work whose characters and fiction belong to a certain regional historical reality of Oran.

Keywords: Cervantes - historical characters - the Mers el Kebir siege - Oran - religion - history - time space dimension.

Yazid BEN HOUNET: *Some approaches to tribal political relations in the Maghreb*

The relationship Tribe/State would often appear to be from the angle of a relationship of opposition, one has perhaps over conveyed, after Ibn Khaldoun, the idea that tribes are expansionist entities, having only one goal, central power.

However a quick glance at tribal relations with the State in the 15th to 19th century in the Maghreb enables us to see to what extent they were important but also, and especially complex. In fact the role of the tribes was n’t simply limited to a quest for central power or its refusal. It would vary according to the nature of the State and the places. Far from being essentially a relation of opposition, the relationship tribe/ State would often seem to be complementary and dialectical.

Keywords: tribe - Maghreb - Ibn Khaldoun - political power - individualism.