

world



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MISCELLANEOUS OF THE ARGENTINEAN BICENTENNIAL



SPORTS



entertainment



nature

INDEX

PAGE

INDEX

3

**OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN ARGENTINA'S
HISTORY**

5

HOW DOES THE FOOTBALL AFFECT SOCIETY?

10

Fashion

13

Are we caring for the world?

16

DAILY LIFE

21

Improvements in cinema

26

ACTIVITIES

30

SOLUTIONS

37

STAFF

43

OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN ARGENTINA'S HISTORY

By Bouisson Ana, Altuna Guadalupe y Buffa Milagros

Since the dawn of the Argentina's history, women had never had equal rights. However, they were very important for society. From the earliest days when native people lived on this land, passing through the days of the May revolution and the independence of Argentina, the civil and military governments, the turn of the 19th century, until nowadays, the situation of women has dramatically changed. At those times women could not vote, study, and work. Little by little women's position in society began to improve. Social advances and revolutions helped a lot to this huge transformation.

At the very beginning of the 19th century, high class women were not allowed to go out alone; they had to go out with their servants. They also being music, theatre and dance lovers, used to go gathering (women's parties). Nevertheless the most important problem they had to deal with was politics because their



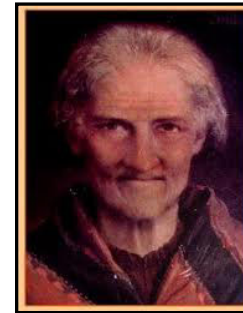
husbands were involved in the independence. Although the women's life was very easy, women could not progress in life, because they could not study. If they really wanted to learn they had to go to a convent, the only place where young women could receive systematic education. That situation changed when Manuel Belgrano (1770 – 1820), who was an



Argentinean economist, politician, journalist, lawyer and military leader built schools whose purpose was to educate girls and women. The 1810 colonial women were important in their enthusiast collaboration and fervor for the revolutionary ideas.

One of these women who had a particular performance in history of the country was **Juana Azurduy**. She was born in 1780 in Bolivia, and died in 1862. She led the Argentine warfare, and fought

like a man soldier, when that was not normal. Because of her good performance in the fighting, she received the rank of lieutenant colonel, and Manuel Belgrano gave her his sword. She is



also remembered because she saw the death of her four sons during the war, and fought being pregnant of her fifth son, this means that she was really concerned and hard involved in the revolution and independence and she gave her life for this cause.

Other women are also remembered for their actuation and participation in the war of the independence, like **Macacha Güemes** (1787 - 1866), the sister of the general Juan Martín de Güemes. She converted her home in a studio to make clothes for

the soldiers, who fought with her brother after the May Revolution. Thereafter, she was an enthusiast collaborator in the political and military activities of her city, Salta, even after her brother's death. She was also much loved by Salta's people, because her generosity with all them.

Another woman, subsequent to Juana Azurduy was **Encarnación Ezcurra** (1795 – 1838), who started to participate in politics, anyway this involvement for a woman was not common. Encarnación, Juan Manuel de Rosas's wife, is remembered for her vital participation in the "Revolución de los Restauradores" (Restoration Revolution), which was a social and political revolution that happened in 1833 in Argentina.



In the followings days, in the beginning of the 20th century, the women's activities in society began to improve. In those years the women started to be involved in a lot of strikes, industrial actions, occupations and community protests, generally the protesters were laborious women, who were employers in textile factories and in schools.

In 1912, the president of Argentina, Roque Saenz Peña (1851-1914) sanctioned a law where the vote was secret and obligatory for all the men who were older than 18 years. Nevertheless, women were not reached by this law. But, in 1862, in San Juan city, there was an exception with this prohibition, where the women who had paid the tax could vote.



Seven years after the Saenz Peña law the deputies started to do different projects about the female vote, but there were many prejudices with that. That same year, a woman called **Julieta Lanteri** (1873-1932, female activist and free thinker) was elected for national deputy. She, Alicia Moreau, Alfonsina Storni and Elvira Rawson created the “**Partido Feminista Nacional**”, and organized the first pretending of female vote. Julieta Lanteri, was one of the women who tireless fought for the women’s rights, although people thought that she was crazy for fighting for rights that were strange in those times.

Again in San Juan city, in 1927 the government announced a law where the women had the same obligations and political rights than the men. This law was nationally one in 1947. In 1951 the woman voted for first time in all the country, and, forty years later a nationally law which obliged any political group to have 30% of women was sectioned.



Beyond everything that each one of us could think about politics, it is totally undeniable that **Eva Duarte de Perón** was one of the most important figure of our history, and it is an unanimous recognition about she did a decisive work in the recognition of men and women right equality. Evita was born in 1919 and died in 1952. She got married to Juan Domingo Perón, and, as the prime lady, fought for the rights of the workers and the female vote. Her political activities started with her husband, in the election campaign. It was very strange in those times, when women lacked political rights, and the wives of presidents had a very limited public presence. Because her decisive influence, in September 1947 it was sanctioned a law which allow that all women could get access to the ballot box. Eva voted for first time in the hospital, when she was dying. She also participated in the poor people’s aid, and other social situations.



In the 70’s, Argentina went through the most cruel period of their history: the last military government. During this period, more than 30000 men and women who were considered “subversives” only for protesting and disagreeing with the new authorities disappeared. Those people were workers, students, employees, teachers, actors, artists, journalists and ordinary people. They were tortured, and their families could never know anything about them, and their sons and daughter who were born in captivity. The mothers and grandmothers of them were the courageous women who decided to fight in order to find and recover their sons, daughters, and grandsons. Peacefully, they began to be the most important government’s opposition group. Today, they are still working to recover their families, and finding justice for all the damage that the military government did to their lives. They have recovered 102 grandsons who were born when their mothers were in captivity, and were give to others families. We think the most pacifist and strongest group are they, the “**Abuelas y Madres de Plaza de Mayo**”, because even they lost all that they had, these women fought pacifically for years only for their families.



In conclusion, Argentinean women had millions problems to can be included in the political society, but they fought and are still fighting to solve all those prejudices, to have the same rights as men and to be recognized without discrimination. Women have had an important role in Argentina’s history, and this is a very significant fact that our present president is a woman: **Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner**.

Glossary

“Revolución de los Restauradores”: (Buenos Aires, 1833) It was a revolutionary armed conflict. It determined the end of the Juan Ramón Balcarce’s government and confirmed the dominion of Juan Manuel de Rosas in this land.

Aid: help, assist, support. Give support to, minister to.

Deputy: a member of the lower house of some legislative assemblies.

Gathering: It is a social meeting, very usual among the 1810 high classes. Women and men danced, talked and ate.

Lack: require, be deficient in something.

Lieutenant colonel: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a major and below a colonel.

Reach: to extend, to stretch out

Strike: It is synonym of “ to hit”.

Subversion: a systematic attempt to overthrow or undermine a government or political system by persons working secretly from within.

Tax: a charge usually of money imposed by authority on persons or property for public purposes.

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HOW DOES THE FOOTBALL AFFECT SOCIETY?



By Frettiz Franco y Grisolia Joaquin



There is hardly a person on Tejedor Avenue, Mar del Plata

when the Argentinean National team plays.

Many people do not like football, but certainly when the stars of our selection compete, the Argentineans stop whatever they are doing to watch and listen to the radio the soccer match. Many of the idols who are worldwide known spent most of their youth and adolescence being not only trained but also educated in teams such as River (Mascherano and Higuain) or Boca (Tevez). At present the three most representative Argentinean players are: Higuaín, Tevez and Messi¹.



Supermark was close because the match



This love for this sport is seen in the international competition as well as in the local Championships, especially when a so called derby is held. The most important derby in Argentina is the one held by the two most popular teams: Boca Juniors, also known as the Xeneixes, and River Plates, whose nickname is “The Millionaires”

¹ The three idols of the selección Argentina

In a River-Boca match the country is paralyzed because of the emotions arisen in the fans when viewing the match. But soccer goes beyond to what can be seen every Sunday at a stadium. Socially speaking, almost every club offers different activities and, what is of the utmost importance educational level has a primary, secondary and tertiary. In Argentina there are millions of "Potreros" (vacant lots) where at an early age children begin to play football. Many of them are seen by a club and this gives them education, food and house. This paves the way to a better life, if not in sports, in the form of professions for the future.

In Argentina, soccer has two sides. Not everything is happiness, it also has a tragic aspect. Aggression and violence are almost always present in the stadiums.

The main responsible for this sort of atmosphere are the hooligans (In Spanish, Barra Bravas).

Barras Bravas are considered very dangerous. During the last 25 years, there have been murders in and outside the field because of the struggle to get the power. As in almost every situation, power means money, and this is the ambition that triggers this sort of serious crimes.

Hooligans are considered very risky; security agencies believe that Independiente, Boca Juniors and River Plate's gangs are the most powerful and dangerous.



Each one of these hooligan gangs has a proper name with which they are recognized. The ones who represent River Plate are called "Los Borrachos del Tablón" (The Drunkards of the Stand)², the ones who are loyal to Independiente are known as "Los Diablos Rojos" (The Red Devils) meanwhile the ones who defend the blue and yellow colors are labeled as the "La 12" (The 12). Unfortunately in Argentina, hooliganism became an organized activity.

Los Borrachos del Tablón is the hooligans of the Club Atlético River Plate. They are considered one of the most violent and feared hooligans group in Argentina, and one of the four most powerful, alongside those of Independiente



Hooligans fighting .

² The supporters of the River Plate.

(Los Diablos Rojos), Boca Juniors (La 12) and Newell's Old Boys (La Hinchada Más Popular).

What is worse, and at has been fully proved with the creation and organization of "HINCHADAS UNIDAS ARGENTINAS". This association, which is at the edge of legality, has political influences and according to some versions, it is related to the government.



Players apologizing

This article tries to discover the relationship between hooligans and football and society. Among the conclusions obtained by this research, the most surprising one is that these groups are not real soccer fans but outlaws who look for profits and political connections through violence.



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Fashion

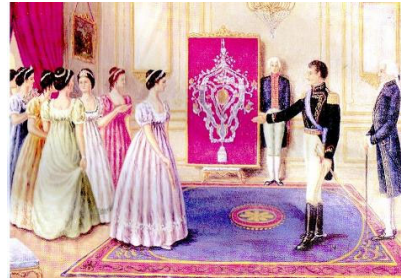


By Brandolino, María Emilia - Borges, Barbara - Vivas, Andres

What is fashion? The concept of the “fashion” is broadly used nowadays, but it is not new. Fashion, a very ephemeral concept covers from a stylish haircut to what people shoe. Do people share the same clothing style as people who lived one or two hundred years ago? It is interesting to have a look on fashion and the changes that happened since the May revolution until the present.

In 1810, high class women wore light coloured dresses. The design of this sort of dresses was and is still known as “prince’s cut”. Under those garments women wore petticoats.

Women’s hairstyle worn buns adorned with curls which fell over their rosy cheeks. To complete their fashionable dressing, women were shod with cloth shoes. Meanwhile aristocratic men wore black tight trousers and under the black jackets, white shirts could be seen.



Low class men, on the contrary, could only afford non expensive white shirt with or without collars and plain scarves on their backs. To be protected rom the sun they wore leather hats. When they had to be in the country men wore dark waistcoats, boots and ponchos, too.

By the end of the 19th century rich men wore short hair and curled moustaches. For the semi-formal occasions three-piece suits, waistcoats and trousers were worn. Trousers were ankle length with turns-up or cuffs.

For sports and other casual activities they used bright-colored blazor. The Norfolk jacket remained fashionable for outdoor pursuits. It was made of wool. It is became known as the Norfolk suit. The most formal night suit remained the black coat, the waist coat and a pair of trousers.

Rich men wore elegant accessories and like top hats Homburgs or Panama hats.

By the Argentinean centennial, fashion had changed. Women wore two kinds of hats, wide brimmed large hats and broad ones with face-shadowing brims. This fashion was at its highest point just before the outbreak of the First World War. Gradually this sort of gargantuan hats shrank into smaller ones with flat brims. This sort of hats covered a new hair style. The most fashionable haircut was the so-called Bobbed (short hair). This style was introduced into the highest classes from Paris. Even with short hair, women were frequently supplemented with pastiches, small individual wigs, curls, or false buns which were incorporated into their own hairstyles. Below those hats, and matching them in colour and style, women wore tailored suits, also known as Tailleur. These suits which were specially designed for the cities and travelling were composed by jackets and skirts which combined. Fashionable women also wore cocoon or kimono shaped fur coats. In winter women wore longer than skirts which highlighted the stockings and leg warmers. The shoes were high-heeled or slightly curved heels.

The two world wars, changes in society, the consumer market developed during the 20th century radically changed woman’s garment. Now women wear lots of different types of clothes and in this time there are different materials for make clothes. In Many social strata the most used material for making trousers is the jean. All sorts of colours and forms can be seen in jeans. The same material is used to make skirts, jackets and shorts. The t-shirts and the tank top are very popular. They are in different colours and models. Usually, in summer, the shoes are sandal. Also women wear a sports suit and use trainers. These are very comfortable for walking, running and others sports.



Nowadays people dress formally and informally in accordance with the situation men wear there pieced suits, ties and shoes. Women have more variety in the model, colour and material of their dresses and shoe both, men and women also have a numberless variety of shirts, t-shirts, trousers, jeans, and slippers when they have to wear informal clothes.

Rounding up the concept and the story of fashion is very complicated. These changes are constant and they provide a good of how a society behaves and acts. So by looking at how people dress, a good idea of how they are can be deducted.

Glossary

- 📌 **Broadly:** in a wide fashion
- 📌 **Gargantuan:** elephantine, giant, jumbo
- 📌 **Heel:** the back part of the human foot
- 📌 **Rosy:** blush colour
- 📌 **Scarves:** a length or square of fabric worn around the neck or head.
- 📌 **Slightly:** slender or slimly

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Are we caring for the world?



By Jonathan Salvador, Tomas Cunsolo y Mariano Puglia

The sun shines over the sky. A blue cloudless sky hangs over the coast. It is clean. But, below it, a huge danger lies on the once unpolluted coast. Garbage and debris of the society contaminate the world.

But... What is **pollution**?

According to the on line dictionary Webster the meaning of pollution is: "the contamination (of an environment) especially with man-made waste". This happens in every part of the world where human beings live. But pollution is a general term that embraces a number of problems. There are different sorts of contamination. Among them, it can be pointed out:

- ☢️ **Visual pollution:** "Visual pollution is an aesthetic issue, referring to the impacts of pollution that impair one's ability to enjoy a vista or view. The term is used broadly to cover visibility, limits on the ability to view distant objects, as well as the more subjective issue of visual clutter, structures that intrude upon otherwise "pretty" scenes, as well as graffiti and other visual defacement".
- ☢️ **Soil pollution:** "Soil contamination (soil pollution) is caused by the presence of xenobiotic (human-made) chemicals or other alteration in the natural soil environment"
- ☢️ **Air pollution:** "Air pollution is the introduction of chemicals, particulate matter, or biological materials that cause harm or discomfort to humans or other living organisms, or damages the natural environment into the atmosphere".
- ☢️ **Sound pollution:** "Is when the exposure of people or animals to levels of sound that are annoying, stressful, or damaging to the ears. Although loud and frightening sounds are part of nature, only in recent centuries has much of the world become urban, industrial, and chronically noisy".
- ☢️ **Thermal pollution:** "The broadest definition of thermal pollution is the degradation of water quality by any process that changes ambient water

temperature. Thermal pollution is usually associated with increases of water temperatures in a stream, lake, or ocean due to the discharge of heated water from industrial processes, such as the generation of electricity. Increases in ambient water temperature also occur in streams where shading vegetation along the banks is removed or where sediments have made the water more turbid. Both of these effects allow more energy from the sun to be absorbed by the water and thereby increase its temperature. There are also situations in which the effects of colder-than-normal water temperatures may be observed”.

☢ **Water pollution:** “Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans, and groundwater)”. Water pollution affects plants and organisms living in these bodies of water; and, in almost all cases the damage of species and natural biological communities

As it has been stated above, pollution affects almost all the World. Due to this, it is not weird to think that Mar del Plata, a tourist city that is visited by millions of people every year be also contaminated. Being a coastal resort Mar del Plata’s most important contamination happens in the water (especially in the sea). This is known as water pollution. So it is interesting to have a closer look to this problem, to investigate if this problem is growing up in time and suggest some solutions.

The problems are:

1.- The sewer waste flowing into Mar del Plata’s sea.



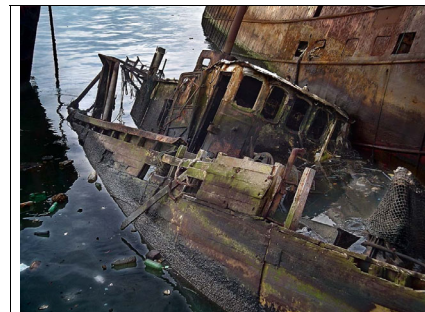
In this picture we can see polluted sea water shoring the beaches.

2.- People contaminate beaches because they are not conscious about environment and its importance.



This is a probe of the dirty sand whit many things the people do not use.

3.- The problems in the sea with the sunken ships.



Is there any clear idea of what happens with the ships when after it sinks and its remains stay in the water? In this image show a possible final.








The possible solutions for the contamination in the world are:

- 🌳 Campaigns for creating awareness to avoid damaging the environmental and therefore the ecosystems.
- 🌳 Special days and volunteering programs to clean the beaches.
- 🌳 When a ship sinks in the port, the local authorities must commission experts to deal with this problem and to avoid the polluting issues which can appear.
- 🌳 Apply a stricter law than the present ones. This law should impose heavy fines to the people who pollute, so they will avoid contaminating again in the future.

After having reading and studying on this problem, the final conclusion we reach is that many people are not interested in this topic. To see what happens in other places; a group of Australian students were contacted. They are from Canberra (Australia). In Mar del Plata (Argentina) it can easily be seen a huge difference with Canberra (Australia) because in Mar del Plata there are no rule nor heavy fines to fight against unscrupulous people who pollute in Australia polluting problems were partially solve by having heavy campaigns of recycling. There up to the 75% of the elements are recycled.

Although, Mar del Plata is a wholly coastal city and Canberra is bathed by a number of rivers, it is no excuse to pollute the vital element and to destroy ecosystems and life alike.

Glossary

-  Aesthetics: "Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of beauty, art, and taste, and with the creation and appreciation of beauty."
-  Canberra: "Canberra is the capital city of Australia. With a population of over 345,000, it is Australia's largest inland city and the eighth-largest city overall. The city is located at the northern end of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT)"
-  Environment: "The natural environment, encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally on Earth or some region thereof. It is an environment that encompasses the interaction of all living species."
-  Groundwater: "Groundwater is water located beneath the ground surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations".
-  Mar del Plata (MDP): "Mar del Plata is an Argentine city located on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean in the Buenos Aires Province, 400 km (249 mi) south of Buenos Aires. The name "Mar del Plata" had apparently the sense of "sea of the Río de la Plata region" or "adjoining sea to the Río de la Plata".[1] Mar del Plata is one of the major fishing ports and the biggest seaside beach resort in Argentina."
-  Pollution: "Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into a natural environment that causes instability, disorder, harm or discomfort to the ecosystem".
-  Recycling: "Recycling involves processing used materials (waste) into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce energy usage, reduce air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from land filling) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal, and lower greenhouse gas emissions as compared to virgin production."

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DAILY LIFE

By Ventura Lucia, Blanco Pereyra Rita



CLOTHING

A bunch of women wearing dresses in the street are talking together.

There are some suitcases and bags scattered on the muddy floor next to a new coach. Two countrymen are watching this group of women from their saddles. Another one, perhaps the coachman is resting leaning against his brown vehicle. Some dogs are walking around the place. It is one gray evening and “The Cabildo”, is behind all these people. There are many peddlers. At the back, on both sides of the Cabildo, there are two low houses.

This is a description of a picture who painter Prilidiano Pueyrredón scene of everyday life by the time of the May Revolution.



At that time, the red tiled houses where people lived were big and had many rooms, the walls were wide. Most houses looked alike. Little one-story houses were next to the Cabildo. Having plenty of space, most houses got beautiful gardens.

In those gardens, the families met and drank mate and talked in the evenings. The ground streets were narrow and when it rained, it was very difficult to walk along them.

People who lived at those times in the colonial society belonged to three different social classes. Firstly, it was the upper class, composed by the Spanish and the Creoles. The Spanish had all privileges and the Creoles were the descendants of the Spanish people born in American. Secondly, the middle class composed from the poor Spanish and the so called “gauchos”, the union of whites and Indians, people of mixed race. Thirdly the lowest social class was black people, mulato, bowlegged and native.

EDUCATION

Education has been an issue that has changed a lot in these last 200 years. In 1810 it was very different. Only men went to school. Wealthy boys and male adolescents could enjoy an appropriate education and rich women just learned in their houses. And the low class did not have any sort of formal education at all. It is not strange there had been a high rate of illiteracy.

Well, one hundred years later the education in Argentina changed; because in 1910 primary education had (and has) to be compulsory, free and secular. In Australian the education was similar because in 1910, this was compulsory for children and the government paid for the schools and the text books and the teachers. And the teachers were too very strict with to children, because in that time Teachers were very authoritarian and physically punished their pupils



FOOD

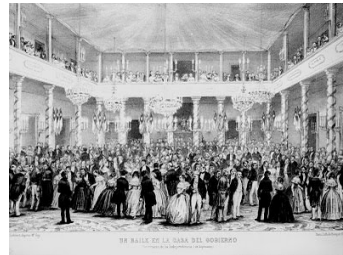
Another aspect that has changed is food. Families cook most of their meals in their houses. The Creoles ate different foods. For example they cooked: barbecue and “locro”

(typical food of Argentina).

Nowadays in Argentina, some people do not cook at home. Due to their jobs and activities, they prefer eating in standard and fast food restaurants. The latter became a 20th century fashion. Nevertheless, the traditional asado (barbecue) is still a moment of family and friend's gathering.

FREE TIME

During the colonial time people did different activities to enjoy themselves. Only the upper class went to gatherings (the rich and influential people went to a friend or acquaintance's house to dance or to play skittle). Other people, from different classes, played card games, dices and dominoes, while children played "payana" and marbles.



But now two hundred years later grown ups and children have changed their games and entertainments. Most adults work every day and hardly have time for doing different recreating activities so many of them meet at their houses to play board games



On the other hand, many children spend their time playing compute games and watching television. If the day is nice, many of them decide to go to the squares to ride their bicycles or to play soccer. And there are children who are taken to clubs to practice sports. Many adolescents decide to spend their leisure time by meeting friends and sightseeing. If they are in spring or summer, beaches and ice cream parlors are favorite destinations.

* * * * *

In conclusion people have changed through time. They varied their way of life in the last two hundred years: the world was transformed a lot since the Argentinean May Revolution: changes in society, right and movements, technology and wars created a world which could hardly be recognized by the members of the first National government.

Glossary

Coachman: This is a man whose business was to drive a coach.

Creoles: People who were born in the "Río de la Plata" viceroyalty. Their parents are Spanish.

Dominoes: It is a game which is played with domino pieces. Each piece has a number. In the game it is necessary to match the pieces only when their value be the same. The first participant who has no more tiles to play is the winner.

Locro: It is a typical food in South America. It is consumed during the "fiestas patrias" (national festivities). This food is prepared by using: meat, vegetables, tomato sauce, chorizo, salami, ham, and many other ingredients.

Payana: This is a children game, where five rocks or similar objects are necessary. The rocks are thrown into the air and the participant has to catch them before they fall to the floor.

To play skittles: In this game, it is necessary to knock the skittles down with a ball. The participant who knocks mores skittles is the winner.

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Improvements in cinema



By Naiquen Madrid, Lucila Argain, Pedro Unchalo

When did the cinema arrive in Argentina?

The cinema arrived in Argentina shortly after its creations in Paris. A year later, and influenced by the European movements and advances the first national production began, but the real film industry appeared in 1933 when sound came to the movies.

First movies in Argentina

In 1894 the kinetoscope arrived. The first real film exhibition which happened on July 18th, 1896 showed short films by the Lumiere brothers.

In 1897 the French movie maker Eugenio Py recorded the first Argentinian documentary “La Bandera Argentina”(“The Argentinian flag”). At the very beginning of the 20th century, Argentinian filmmakers began experimenting with the recording of newsreels and documentaries. Cardini film “Escenas callejeras”(“Street Scenes”) (1901) and Mario Gallo film “El fusilamineto de Dorrego”(“Dorrego’s shooting”) (1908), the first movie with argument plot.

The first film was “Amalia” (1914), and the first animation movie in the cinema history was “El Apostol”, about President Hipólito Yrigoyen.

One of the first national productions of the cinema was “Nobleza Gaucha” (1915), film by Humberto Cairo, Eduardo Martínez de la Pera and Ernesto Gunche, who were famous directors at that time.

The Lumière brothers



The Lumière brothers.

On the 28th of December, 1895, in the Grand Café in Paris, film history was writing itself while Louis Lumière showed his short films, all single shots, to a paying audience. 'La Sortie des Usines Lumière' was the first film to be played and everyone wish to have been there, not only to see the film, but also the reactions of the audience.

The movie started with closed doors of the Lumière factory. Apparently, since the image seemed a photograph, people thought they were just going to see a slide show, not something they were hoping for. But then the doors opened and people were streaming out, heading home. When the people were all out the doors were closed again.

Whether this is the first film or not (some say 'L'Arrivée d'un Train à la Ciotat' was the first film Lumière recorded), it is an impressive piece of early cinema.

The first Argentinan animation movie

The first Argentinean animation feature film, called “El Apóstol”, was mute and recorded in 1917. This political satire about Hipólito Yrigoyen’s radical government was composed by 58.000 handed painted charts. This animation movie that lasted almost one hour was created by Quirino Cristiani.

When Valle started to write “El Apóstol” in Argentina he did not have many references about animation films. The problem was that Valle could not get a movie theater, but finally he found a cinema and then on November 9th, 1917 this feature film was opened.



The poster of the first animation movie, “El Apóstol”.


The arrival of the spoken movies


The incorporation of the spoken movies hugely influenced people. In 1931 it appeared the first spoken movie “Muñequitas pequeñas”(“Little Dolls”) by José A. Ferreyra. In 1933 the Movietone system appeared. This system allowed tapping the sound on the same film where the picture was recorded.

It appeared in that year the first movie studio called “Argentina Sono Film” it was founded by Angel Mentasi. The first two spoken movies were filmed in 1933, the first was “Tango” by Luis José Moglia Barth and the other was “Los Tres Berretines” by Lumiton.




Glossary

 **Kinotoscope:** The Kinotoscope is an early motion picture exhibition device. More info: (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinotoscope>)

 **The Lumière brothers:** The Lumière brothers, Auguste Marie Louis Nicolas (19 October 1862, Besançon, France – 10 April 1954, Lyon) and Louis Jean (5 October 1864, Besançon, France – 6 June 1948, Bandol) were among the earliest filmmakers in history. They became famous because their first film shows workers

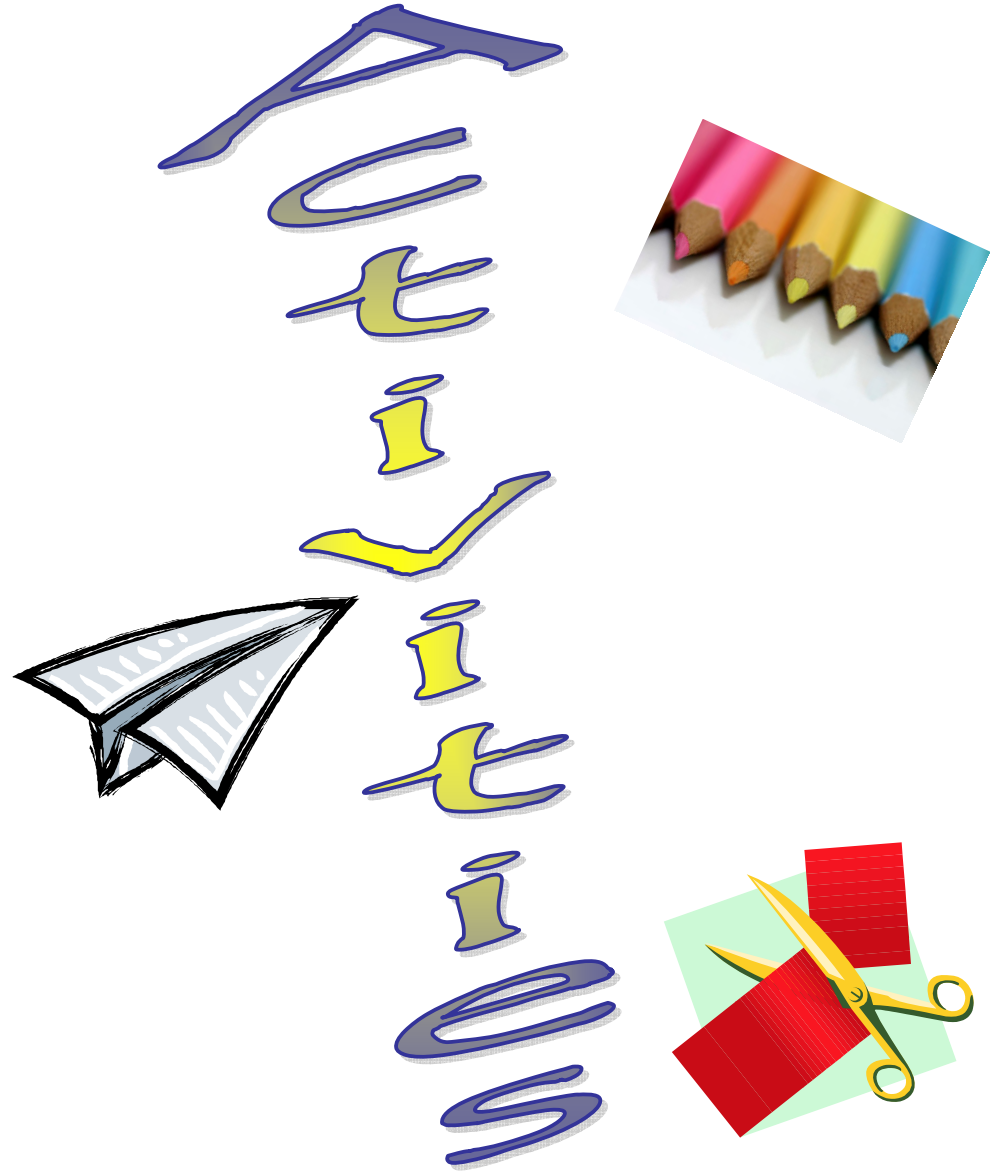
leaving the Lumière factory. More info:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auguste_and_Louis_Lumi%C3%A8re)

 **The Movietone system:** The Movietone sound system is a sound-on-film method of recording sound for motion pictures that guarantees synchronization between sound and picture. More info: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movietone_sound_system.

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2.- After you have complete the sentences, try to find these same words in this word search. Let's see how many words you can find.

A	J	G	X	L	I	S	O	Ñ	K	P	B
S	C	U	R	W	A	H	Q	F	H	R	I
O	L	H	S	Q	J	I	B	L	U	X	L
C	E	F	O	E	W	G	S	N	G	N	T
E	D	G	D	O	R	U	U	B	S	R	U
R	U	H	A	U	L	A	L	V	A	V	Y
L	C	R	G	Y	H	I	P	O	I	U	X
V	A	I	V	B	L	N	G	Z	S	Y	S
X	T	V	B	X	R	Z	L	A	Ñ	F	Z
A	I	E	R	S	I	F	U	X	N	G	A
Q	O	R	V	W	U	V	M	E	S	S	I
I	N	I	H	Q	I	U	L	W	Q	A	X

* * * * *

Fashion



1.- Read the article again and complete this crossword.

- a 7 _ _ _ _ _
- b _ A _ _ _ _ _
- c S _ _ _ _ _
- d H _ _ _
- e _ 7 _
- f _ O _ _ _ _ _
- g _ _ _ n

- a)clothes: class of garments worn by people for important occasions.
- b) : a garment for the upper part of the body which usually has an open front, collar, lapels, sleeves, and pockets
- c): a broad band of cloth worn about the shoulders, around the neck, or over the head. (pl)
- d) the back of the human foot below the ankle and behind the arch
- e) In 1910 Argentinean women frequently supplemented their short hair with
- f) is a jacket to turn into a suit and worn by men in 1910.
- g) is a type of material for making trousers, shorts and skirt.

* * * * *

DAILY LIFE



1. Read the article: "Daily life in Argentina, since 1810", then complete the text with the correct words. These words can also be found in the word search puzzle

- 1. The artist who painted the picture that illustrates the article was.....
- 2. The descendants of the Spanish people born in American were called
- 3. Two kinds of typical Argentinean food are.....and.....
- 4. The rich and influential people went to their friends or acquaintances' houses to dance or to play skittle during the
- 5. Today, many adolescents enjoy themselves by playing to computer

B	C	A	G	D	L	F	W	J	H
G	A	T	H	E	R	I	N	G	S
U	T	R	M	R	B	U	C	O	E
R	O	K	B	U	Y	F	R	C	M
B	W	E	L	A	E	H	E	I	A
Y	A	D	J	F	C	Z	O	Y	G
L	O	C	R	O	W	U	L	T	X
N	O	D	E	R	R	Y	E	U	P

2. Decide whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones:

- 1- Spanish and Creoles had the same privileges.
- 2- Australia and Argentina had similar educational systems in 1910.
- 3- The food has not changed along the time in Argentina.
- 4- Men and women alike could go to school in 1810 in Argentina.
- 5- The children played “payana” and marbles during 1810 in Argentina.
- 6- The primary education has been compulsory, free and secular in Argentina since 2000.

* * * * *

Improvements in Cinema



A) True or False

Read the article “Improvements in Cinema” and say if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

1. The cinema arrived in Argentina before it was presented in Paris
2. The first real film exhibition showed long films recorded by the Lumière cousins
3. The first animation movie in the cinema history was about President Hipólito Yrigoyen
4. The first Argentinean spoken movie was “El Apostol”
5. In 1931 it appeared the first spoken movie “Muñequitas Pequeñas” by José A. Ferreyra
6. The first real film exhibition which happened on July 18th, 1896.

B) Questions

Reread the article and answer the questions about the improvements in cinema.

1. Who were the Lumiere brothers?
2. When did the cinema arrive in Argentina?
3. What is the kinescope? When was it created?
4. Which was the first animation movie? What did it deal with?
5. Which was the first spoken movie in Argentina? Who created the film?
6. Who was Quirino Cristiani?

OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN ARGENTINA'S HISTORY



Solutions

1. Answers to the activity 1 from the article "Outstanding women"

1. **W** arfare
2. c **O** nvent
3. **M** ilitary government
4. **E** ncarnación Ezcurra
5. Sa **N** Juan
6. **S** ister

7. e **L** ectoral campaing
8. r **I** ghts
9. **F** eminista
10. **E** va Perón

2. Answer to the activity 2 (True or false), from the article "The women's life"

- a. False. Manuel Belgrano built schools to educate girls and women.
- b. True.
- c. False. The Rodriguez Peña's law established that the vote was secret and obligatory for all the men older than 18 years old.
- d. False. Julieta Lanteri, Alicia Moreau, Alfonsina Storni and Elvira Rawson created the "Partido Feminista Nacional".
- e. False. They recovered 102 grandsons.
- f. True.
- g. False. In the 19th century the women used to go gathering.

HOW DOES THE FOOTBALL AFFECT SOCIETY?



* Answers to the activity 1

- 1 Society
- 2 hooligans
- 3 mascherano
- 4 education
- 5 supporters
- 6 potrerros

* Answers to the activity 2

A	J	G	X	L	I	S	O	Ñ	K	P	B
S	C	U	R	W	A	H	Q	F	H	R	I
O	L	H	S	Q	J	I	B	L	U	X	L
C	E	F	O	E	W	G	S	N	G	N	T
E	D	G	D	O	R	U	U	B	S	R	U
R	U	H	A	U	L	A	L	V	A	V	Y
L	C	R	G	Y	H	I	P	O	I	U	X
V	A	I	V	B	L	N	G	Z	S	Y	S
X	T	V	B	X	R	Z	L	A	Ñ	F	Z
A	I	E	R	S	I	F	U	X	N	G	A
Q	O	R	V	W	U	V	M	E	S	S	I
I	N	I	H	Q	I	U	L	W	Q	A	X

Fashion



Answers to the activity

- Formal
- jeacket
- Scarves
- Heel
- wig
- Orfolk
- jean

DAILY LIFE



Answers to the activity 1

1. Pueyrredón.....
2. Creoles.....
3. Locro.....and...Barbecue.....
4. Gatherings.....
5. Games.....

B	C	A	G	D	L	F	W	J	H
G	A	T	H	E	R	I	N	G	S
U	T	R	M	R	B	U	C	O	E
R	O	K	B	U	Y	F	R	C	M
B	W	E	L	A	E	H	E	I	A
Y	A	D	J	F	C	Z	O	Y	G
L	O	C	R	O	W	U	L	T	X
N	O	D	E	R	R	Y	E	U	P

Answers to the activity 2

- 1- Spanish and Creoles had the same privileges. ...**F**...
- 2- Australia and Argentina had similar educational systems in 1910 ...**T**...
- 3- The food has not changed along the time in Argentina.**F**....
- 4- Men and women alike could go to school in 1810 in Argentina. ...**F**...
- 5- The children played “payana” and marbles in during 1810 in Argentina ...**T**...
- 6- The primary education has been compulsory, free and secular in Argentina since 2000. ...**F**....

1. *Spanish had all the privilege but Creoles hardly had any privilege.*
3. *The food has changed along the time in Argentina.*
4. *Only the man could go to school in 1810 in Argentina.*
6. *the primary education has been compulsory, free and secular since 1910 in Argentina.*

Improvements in cinema



Answers to the activity 1

- A)**
1. FALSE The cinema was presented in Paris first and later it arrived in Argentina.
 2. FALSE The first real film exhibition showed very short films recorded by the Lumière brothers
 3. TRUE
 4. FALSE The first Argentinean spoken movie was “Muñequitas pequeñas”(“Little Dolls”)
 5. TRUE
 6. TRUE

Answers to the activity 2

- B)**
1. The Lumière brothers were among the earliest filmmakers in history. They became famous because their first film shows workers leaving the Lumière factory.
 2. The cinema arrived in Argentina shortly after its creations in Paris.
 3. Kinetoscope is an early motion picture exhibition device. It was created in 1894.
 4. The first animation movie in the cinema history was “El Apóstol”, it was a political satire about Hipólito Yrigoyen’s radical government.
 5. The first spoken movie was “Muñequitas pequeñas”(“Little Dolls”) created by José A. Ferreyra.
 6. Quirino Cristiani was the creator of the first animation movie in Argentina, called “El Apóstol” (“The Apostle”).

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