

「Aldeamento de Guerra em Angola, Moçambique, e Guiné-Bissau: Histórias Espaciais do Rural Colonial em África」

3 de novembro de 2023, 9h - 18h

Centro de Informação Urbana de Lisboa | CIUL

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Atividade no âmbito do projeto “Regular o Rural Colonial: Aldeamento de Guerra no Colonialismo Português Tardio”, financiado pela Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT) com o apoio da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa

Artigo de 1973 na imprensa portuguesa com fotografia do aldeamento de Nabijões (atual Guiné-Bissau).
Fonte: Expresso, 10-2-1973, consultado por T. Castela na BLX-Hemeroteca Municipal de Lisboa.



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Cofinanciado:



Tiago Castela (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

“Recalling the Colonial Legacy for Rural Space in Angola.”

This presentation shares some of the preliminary conclusions of the ongoing research on Angola undertaken in the framework of the “Regulating the Colonial Rural” project. It recalls the process of building a network of villagization camps in the North and East of Angola by the Portuguese army during the war of liberation, where almost a million agriculturalists were displaced. Part of the rural landscape centered on roads and created through villagization schemes persists today, with agriculturalists in many places having transformed the camps into villages and towns. By remembering this colonial legacy, but also the actions of agriculturalists after liberation, the aim is to contribute to an urgent debate in Angola and elsewhere in Africa on rural urbanism and its future.

Carlos Diogo Gomes and Francisco Roque de Oliveira (University of Lisbon, Portugal)

“The Colonial Cartography of Portuguese Geographers in Fieldwork: Available Maps, Knowledge Exchange and Proposals for Cartographic Elaboration, c. 1950-1960.”

Among other aspects, the foundation and initial viability of the Center for Geographic Studies at the University of Lisbon were inseparable from a series of research projects focused on the former Portuguese colonial territories of West Africa and the Gulf of Guinea from the mid-1940s onwards. The growing importance that tropical themes assumed in this Center until the beginning of the 1970s had different periods, objects and protagonists. However, this research was based, from the beginning, on a dense network of scientific and institutional relationships, both national and international, particularly at an intra-imperial level. The use of cartography constituted a central piece in this collaboration process, and it remains to be assessed to what extent the specific requirements of fieldwork in Geography conditioned, or not, the typology and rhythm of cartographic production centralized in the main public bodies that monopolized the edition of the different series of thematic maps used by geographers. In this communication, we will highlight the case of cartographic production related to the spaces of Guinea and São Tomé and Príncipe, which corresponded to the first phase of this effort to treat African territories by Portuguese Geography in a context of late colonialism.

Mustafah Dhada (CSU Bakersfield, USA)

“The Villagization of the Military Garrison of Tite: An Incomplete History, 1950-2022.”

This paper explores how Tite's military structure evolved to fit the war time needs of the military and civilian population and how the spatial infrastructure thereafter were repurposed as a lived experience after the colonial war ended.