

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT****Code:** 33853**Name:** Historiographic Techniques for Documentary Investigation**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies**ECTS Credits:** 6**Academic year:** 2025-26**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation	Facultat de Geografia i Història	3	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation	Research foundations and methodologies	COMPULSORY

COORDINATION

CORTES ESCRIVA JOSEPA MARIA

SUMMARY

It is a question of an obligatory matter in which there is analysed and understands the graphical adventure of the Latin writing in the western world, and in I make concrete in the Iberian Peninsula, from the 5th century up to the 15th century, in his different spaces, times and forms across the reading of the different types of writings in books and documents. Parallel, and in every historical period, there are analysed the most representative documentary typologies produced by the royal chancery and by the notaries and there treat each other the questions related to the dating and validation of the documents. The way is opened those who begin and put in touch with disciplines directly related to the documentary sources since are the Palaeography and the Diplomatic, necessary for the formation of the professional futures in Information and Documentation

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE**

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS



COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation

Acknowledge diversity and multiculturalism.

Be able to analyse and index the content of documents according to the documentary language adopted and to organise such information using the technological means available for its analysis, storage and retrieval.

Be able to identify, authenticate and evaluate information sources and resources.

Demonstrate organisational and planning skills.

Have decision-making capacity.

Have oral and written communication skills in one's own language.

Know other cultures and customs.

Show commitment to the principle of equal opportunities for men and women.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. The Latin writing in the late antiquity and in the High Middle Ages in the Iberian Peninsula

After a brief introduction on terminology for the analysis of the writings, the aim of this topic centres on the knowledge of the Roman writing on Spain on the period Hispanic - Roman and on the period visigothic from the different sources preserved in stone, bronze, slate and manuscripts. There are studied the graphical characteristics of the cardinal writing, uncial, half-uncial and cursive small letter up to coming to the formation of the writing visigothic. With the support of facsimiles one introduces the student in the reading of the writing visigothic round and visigothic cursive, observing the forms of the isolated letters, links and capital letters used so much in books as in documents. For a correct reading there is necessary the knowledge of the different systems and abbreviation signs, as well as signs of punctuation and numerals.

2. From the Carolingian renaissance to the renaissance of the 12th century

The caroline minuscule writing represents the first systematic development of the small letters, which it is necessary to consider to be the most important step in the history of the writing from the categorization of the Roman alphabet. With the use of the caroline writing develops a hierarchy of fonts, which will serve to indicate the importance of the information of a text. In this thematic unit the graphical characteristics are studied that caroline writing presents in the manuscripts, generally of liturgical type, and in the documents.



With regard to the origin of the caroline writing in the Iberian Peninsula there are distinguished two phases differentiated well and separated by two centuries, centring on the study on the caroline writing on Catalonia. The reading documents in minuscule caroline will allow to the student to know different types of documents and to begin in the problems that the dating of the same ones could present.

3. The period of the scholastic culture and of the urban society

The Gothic writings are born graphically at the beginning of the 12th century from the caroline, by means of a technical change in the instrument to write, that gives the impression of crack in the arches and rounded outlines. In this period the writing leaves the ancient tradition both in the composition and in the decoration of manuscripts. The book adopts "tractatus" form, that is to say, the book of text of the scholastic university culture. From now the activities of the reading and writing they will turn out to be indissolubly close: it is read when he writes himself; he writes himself in order that it is read, when it is read, when the well-read text is commented and annotates. The renovation of the writing document is joined to the political, social and cultural relevancy reached by the notaries and by the practical ones of the right and of the administration. In this thematic unit the reading will be intensified, concretely about documents of the royal chancery of the Crown of Aragon. At the same time it will allow to the student to know the internal structure of the public documents, the systems of dating used by the notaries and the use of the seals for the validation of the documents.

4. The humanistic epoch

Between ends of the 13th century and the first quarter of the XIVth the graphical unit European reconstructed during two previous centuries on the base of the writing caroline-gothic, so much in book area since in documentary area it began to show the first signs of change, which was registered especially in Toscana, in centres as Florence. The graphical system named humanistic writing comes from Italy, and his manifestation is linked to the current of thought that receives the same epithet. The graphical medieval order was yielding the leadership to the humanistic one that the press took charge spreading. In this thematic unit there is studied the receipt of the humanistic writing in the Crown of Aragon in his two modalities: the humanistic round writing and the humanistic cursive or sloping writing, both in manuscripts and in public and private documents.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theory	60,00
Total hours	60,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00



Individual or group project	0,00
Independent study and work	50,00
Preparation of lessons	0,00
Preparation for assessment activities	40,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
Total hours	90,00

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

It will have four hours of classes attend them a week, in which the teacher will expose those important aspects that they will guide to the student in the comprehension of the different topics. In these classes they will be had in it counts so much the contents of historical nature like the methods and technologies of the Sciences and Historiographical Technologies that should help to understand the evolution of the Latin writing, the formation and structure of the documents, the systems used for his dating, as well as the methods used for his validation.

For it, the student will have to come to the classes with a **Dossier of didactic material** that will be available at the Virtual Classroom, in which he will find texts, maps or other didactic resources that complement the oral exhibition, and especially different reproductions of writings on manuscripts and documents that will allow him to approach the knowledge of the graphical forms and the documentary typology.

As it there needs the part corresponding to every topic, he will devote himself a daily time to the practice of reading, transcription, dating and comprehension of written testimonies in that the students will take part in an active way.

The work of practical character realized in the classroom with the didactic material will be an object of a **continuous assessment**.

EVALUATION

1. Exam: It will consist of a written theoretical - practical test in which the precision and the rigor will be valued specially for the treatment of the information, the coherence for the expression of the contents and the aptitude to relate concepts. The exam will be realized in the official date fixed by the Centre and will constitute 50 % of the total note. Nevertheless, it is necessary to warn that only they will make average with the rest of qualifications those exams that obtain a **minimal note of 5**.

2. Continuous assessment: The work of practical character realized in the classroom with reproductions will be an object of a continuous assessment for which three tests will be realized. In the Educational Guide Annexe, they indicate to the dates in that will take place three foreseen tests. The continuous assessment supposes 50 % of the total note.

The composition of the final note will be abided, in synthesis, by the following picture:

Final exam: 50%



Continuous assessment: 50%

TOTAL: 100 %

This assessment departs from the premise of that the teaching in the Universitat de València is, for definition, a teaching in-person. In this respect, the student must have present that the assistance to the classes is fundamental for a suitable follow-up of the contents of the subject. The student must be present equally the possibility of a part-time matriculation when it is not possible to be present at the totality of the subjects that compose a complete course (60 credits). With everything, the possibility will be established, in the cases that are adequately well-taken and for those students who request it, to be evaluated without need to be present at the totality or at part of the classes. In these cases, the student must come from the following way:

- Should inform at the beginning of the course the teacher responsible for the subject by the incidence that he is unable to attend class, which must be adequately justified in a document.
- The responsible teacher, in view of this information will decide the possibility of assessment without total or partial assistance to the classes of the subject.

Students who are in this situation must submit for evaluation all work required by the lecturer (not necessarily the same to those required for the course) and may also be called to defend them orally to the lecturer, and conduct a knowledge test. The weight of the final grade work will be 50% and the test the remaining 50% knowledge.

Only the average will be taken from the continuous assessment note and the final exam note when both are equal to or greater than 5.

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- <http://monasterium.net>