

## HISTORY OF SOCIAL MARGINALIZATION

### INTRODUCTION

This subject aims to teach the evolution of the concepts of social marginalization, exclusion and action over time, and the link between this evolution and the social and political processes that have taken place in European societies from the *Ancien Régime* to the present day, with particular reference to Spain. The objective is also to know and understand the importance of social action, State-based or otherwise, individual or collective, in the process of integration of marginalized groups and/or control of marginalization. The basis for this is an understanding of the historical process as an essential tool for understanding social change and differences between cyclical and structural elements in the construction of social marginalization and exclusion.

### COMPETENCIES

- Know how to evaluate the different processes leading to exclusion and marginalization.
- Properly evaluate the possible effectiveness of social policies for integration and control of marginalization.
- Able to formulate realistic proposals for social intervention.
- Know how to apply interpretative and social marginalization management models.
- Be able to apply and communicate acquired historical knowledge to the preparation of one's own concepts, adapted to new contexts in which social workers are required to act.
- Plan and programme a pragmatic and effective social action model with relation to social marginalization in all its forms.

### CONTENT

1. Introduction. Concepts of marginalization, poverty and social exclusion. Historical evolution in Western societies. Typologies of social marginalization: the subjects. The different debates on exclusion and its causes. Different practices relating to excluded groups according to category.
2. *Ancien Régime* (1). From the medieval age to modernity: care reform. Definition and differentiation of subjects: social position, voluntary or involuntary nature of situations, individual or group condition. Gender, beliefs and ideas. Explanation of causes and applied remedies: the debates on charity, persecution and justice. The debate on care reform.
3. *Ancien Régime* (2). From the Reform to the Enlightenment. Social control as a moral and economic response. Definition of subjects for supervision and care. Institutional agents: the central role of the Church and the growing important of State agents. Activities in the fields of care and education; change and permanence.
4. *Ancien Régime* (3). Ethno-religious marginalization and other socially marginalized groups. Groups marginalized due to ethnic and/or religious character: Christians, Muslims, Roma and other ethnic groups. Other marginalized social groups (slaves, prisoners, public women, etc.).
5. The transformation of liberal society (1). The new liberal order. Individualism and social classes, continuity and change. Citizenship, inclusion and exclusion. The new regulation of poverty and charity.
6. The transformations of liberal society (2). Evolution of subjects. Agents of social policy: Church and State. The effects of confiscation measures and the role of local, regional and State public institutions. The role of religious orders in the field of charity. Subjects of marginalization; the old and new marginalized. Poverty and social precariousness of workers.
7. The transformations of liberal society (3). Formal abolition and material persistence of ethnic-religious discrimination. Control of dissidents and the new definition of inclusion. Bandits, rebels and revolutionaries.
8. 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1). The road toward democratic societies and the Welfare State. Growth in citizens' rights and political participation. Transformations in social policy. The construction of the Welfare State

and definition of included and excluded subjects. Marginalization due to prison, prostitution and homosexuality.

9. 20<sup>th</sup> Century (2). Totalitarian experiments. Conceptual definition: fascism, Nazism, Stalinism. Criteria for inclusion and exclusion: ethnicity, race, nation, ideology, social and political class, persecution, internment in concentration camps, mass death, genocides.

10. 20<sup>th</sup> Century (3). Neoliberalism and globalization. Social, economic and material change in the last third of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Toward a global, uniform and unequal society. The crisis in the Welfare State. Criticism of the Welfare State and cracks in its functioning.