**Researcher**: María López.

**Presentation Title**: Premodernist criticism and bourgeois reformism: a juxtapositional disintegration under the influence of European bourgeois propaganda on culture and education.

**Research focus**: History.

**Student Level**: Master.

The basis of this article is the work "The influence of European bourgeois propaganda in culture and education", contemplating secondary sources as theoretical support.

It begins by delimiting and building the object of study according to empirical observation, as indicated by Klappenbach, respecting the essence of Popper's thesis (The Logic of the Social Sciences).

The modern bourgeoisie consolidated its hegemony at the end of the 19th century. According to the author, this stratum has its origin in the first merchants of medieval Europe.

Traveling in groups to protect themselves from looting, they constitute a primitive form of organization and the origin of group consciousness.

The bourgeois ideology presupposes two main symbolic movements: The transmission of money through blood as a structuring value of the social strata and the transition from a religious response to a rational one as an authority to understand the world. These movements constitute the basis of secularization that operate in the perception of the world of this social group.

During the 1920s to 1930s, new social problems required a new perspective and moral foundation. Education, influenced by Kantian idealism and sensoempiricism accompanied by protosocialism, was key.

The bourgeoisie influenced education, turning it into a class teaching. Divides children into proletarians and bourgeois, dividing the rights of access to higher education. This inequality reflects the economic one.

By reviewing the origin and development of traveling merchants, we will reliably understand the different problems in educational and cultural development.