Boston Research Journal of

# Social Sciences & Humanities

Volume 5 . Issue 7 . 2025
bostonresearch.org/brjssh

ENGLISH

Boston Research Journals
Peer Reviewed, Indexed Journal

**Research On**

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Johann Baptist Kiermeier
新高考语文文言文试题研究
Successful Use of Non-Invasive Ventilation

**Online ISSN**
2834-4863

**Print ISSN**
2834-4855

**Country of Origin**
United States of America

# Boston Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities

**Empowering Research**

**Volume 5 . Issue 7 . Version 1 . MMXXV**

## PUBLISHED BY

**Boston Research Journals LLC**

240 Elm Street, 2nd and 3rd floor

Somerville, 02144, Near Boston,

Massachusetts.

United States of America

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RESEARCH ARTICLE BY BOSTON RESEARCH JOURNALS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OPEN ACCESS

# Survival of Trade across Lake Victoria during the First World War: A Historical Perspective

*Dr. Nashon Budi*[δ]

## ABSTRACT

*The First World War (1914–1918) had far-reaching consequences on global and regional commercial networks. Lake Victoria, a transport and economic hub in East Africa became an area of interest between the Germs in Tanganyika and the British in East Africa (British East African protectorate and Uganda) where each power sought to disrupt the general supply and the commercial progresses of one another during the War. This study investigates the survival of trade across the lake amidst the hostilities and fear in the region caused by the First World War. Employing Economic Resilience, Informal Economy and Regional Integration Theories, this study illustrates the persistence of trade across the lake during the war period. The study holds that strategic interests of colonial powers and pre-existing trade relations sustained commerce across the lake during the war period. Local traders adjusted to wartime conditions by employing informal techniques including smuggling and barter systems. In the same vein British and German colonial officials reluctantly compromised some level of trade for sustainability of their respective economic interests.*

***Journal:*** Boston Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities
***Keywords:*** Lake Victoria, First World War, Trade, Survival, Informal Techniques
***Accepted:*** 04 July 2025
***Published:*** 15 September 2025
***ISSN:*** Online ISSN: 2834-4863 | Print ISSN: 2834-4855
***Language:*** English
***Research ID:*** 3865d992-36a4-4844-9f70-cfabba72b851
***Type:*** Peer-Reviewed Research Article (Open Access)

The authors declare that no competing interests exist. The authors contributed equally to this work.
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## I. INTRODUCTION

The First World War (1914–1918) had far-reaching consequences on global and regional commercial networks. Port connections to the hinterland were a major factor in the growth of many ports in the late nineteenth century (Palmer, 1999). In Africa, ports which were linked to inland transport infrastructures were meant to facilitate economic extraction processes (Martin & Sunley, 2010). However, the outbreak of the First World War interrupted this period of port expansion and trade and instead initiated engineering and infrastructural developments meant to serve the needs of the war.

The immediate outcome of the war in Lake Victoria was the total termination of all traffic between Tanzania ports and the port of Kisumu, which resulted in a decline of commodities

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exported from Tanganyika notably groundnuts, hides and skins, coffee and beeswax. The War affected the economic developments of Lake Victoria Zone, particularly colonial economies which depended on European markets and capital. The hostilities destabilised the socio-economic fabric of the lake basin and the serious consequences resulting from political disunity within the zone (Ford, 1955). This was evidenced by a decline of booking of the lake ferries due to the unavoidable dislocation of traffic from the British zone. The commercial lake ferries became under the control of the navy for the lake patrol services with the exception of four left for ordinary traffic, *SS William Mackinnion, the Clement Hill, the Rusinga* and *the steam tug Huseni*. At the same time the world prices of raw cotton dropped. Consequently, the Africans around the lake zone reduced its production due to low benefits. The commencement of the war led to the closure of many businesses in the lake region particularly Kisumu, being that railroads and lake transport were the major entry and exit of cargo in the region through Kisumu (AR, 1914/15). However, the emerging evidence indicates that informal trade systems among the locals around the lake in the three countries-Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika demonstrated remarkable persistence during this period. Economic Resilience, Informal Economy and Regional Integration Theories, explain persistence of this trade despite the war.

Trade in imports was stable until the outbreak of the war in August 1914 when it underwent a rapid decline before it revived later in 1916. Due to disruptions in trade, there was a reduction in revenues from the lake region in 1915 compared to 1913/14. However, new arrangements under which trade was conducted were becoming successful and led to increased revenue, which hitherto relied on the native hut tax (AR, 1924; AR, 1925; AR, 1924; Anyumba, 1995). Overton (1989) further indicates that during the war revenue from custom duties dropped in Kenya as shipping shortages stopped non-essential imports and some exports, yet the colony was to finance its administration. As a result, heavy taxation was imposed on Africans as more taxes that are new were introduced. With such a drop in trade and a decline in the use of the railways and thus less revenue, African taxation remained the only option for the state.

More disruptions occurred during 1915-16 as shown in figure 1.1 when more ferries were further taken over by the navy leaving Uganda Railways management with only *Rusinga,* the *Clement Hill, the steam tug Huseni* and two 50-ton lighters. Moreover, German attacks on the railway line at Voi at some point nearly brought traffic to a standstill. During November and December of 1915, the export trade of Uganda passing through the port of Kisumu stopped. As a result, a great congestion occurred at the ports and trade in Uganda was carried by storing of cargo in go downs. This was because by June 1916, 9,143 tonnes of goods had already been held up for transport at the various ports on Lake Victoria. The situation was saved in December of the same year by the British military, thus the traffic normalized and trade was restored. The ferries, which were taken over by the navy, were restored for trade on First of January 1917under the military control and only two boats, some tugs and lighters were left for the war. Despite the control and the cessation of the hostilities on Lake Victoria, the trade of the region remained distressed by the extension of the war elsewhere in East Africa and Europe. The severe war towards the end of the war instigated by the Germans resulted in a restriction of both imports and exports of East Africa, a situation which extended up to the period of peace. This condition impacted severely on the economy of East Africa. In particular, the peoples' income were affected and subsequently their purchasing power reduced because they could not export (Ford, 1955).

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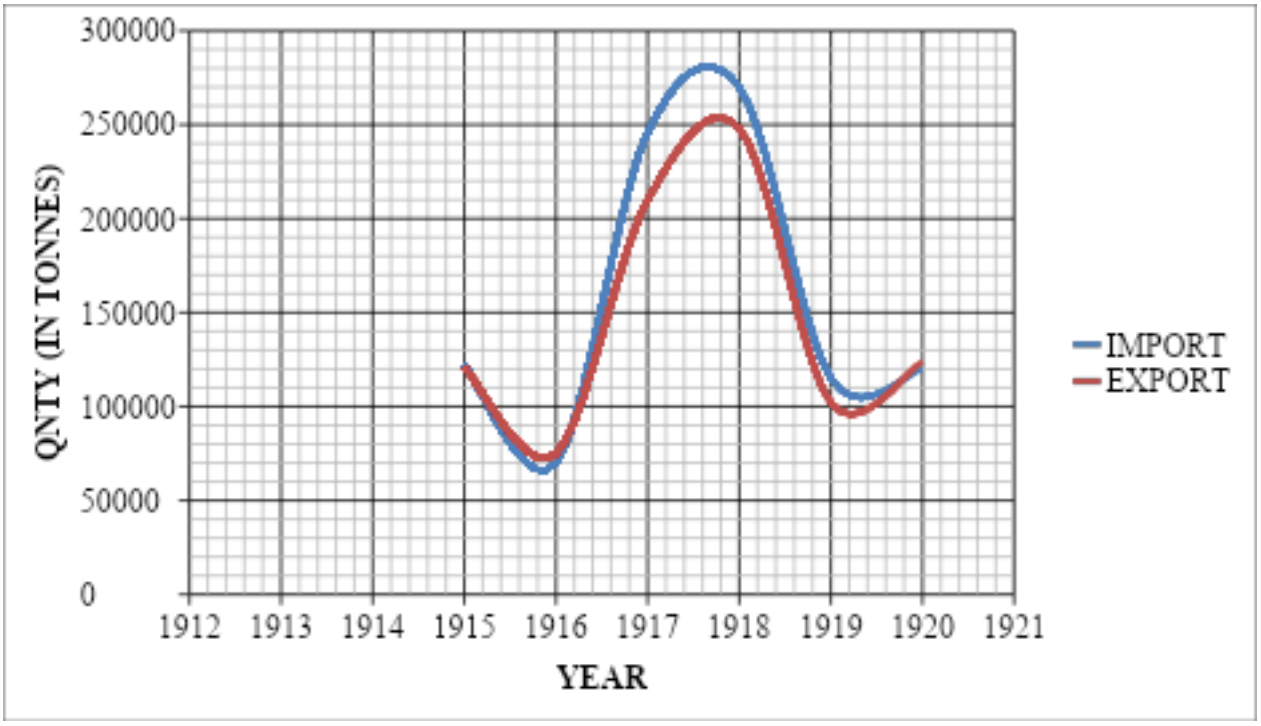


Figure 1.1: Trade across Lake Victoria during the First World War
Source: Uganda Railways Annual Report (1914/1915-1919/1920)

The use of canoes remained popular for transport and fishing during the war. Orango (O.I., 2025) a resident of Karungu, argues that before the advent of dhows and engine boats, their people travelled from Karungu to Uganda and Tanzania by use of canoes. Similar sentiments were echoed by Ougo (O.I., 2025) who indicates that the use of canoes improved fishing and was the main mode of transport connecting Asembo, Uyoma, South Nyanza and Uganda. However, at the outbreak of the war in 1914, the colonial government issued the Victoria Nyanza Fish Protection Rules that controlled fishing in the lake (MacKenzie, 1985; Opondo, 2011). For instance, all fishers had to register their boats and were issued with licenses to determine the times of fishing, trawling was not allowed near the shore of the Lake and nets of less than one inch were prohibited. Moreover, the state controlled and regulated the migration of people to the beaches from the villages by issuing regulations that determined who should be a fisher and where fishing should take place (Overton, 1989). Registration requirements were too demanding to the Africans fishers. A number of African canoe owners could not afford the fees required for licensing and at the same time many canoes were declared unworthy to be used for both fishing and transport. This further affected the African economy because many people relied on fishing for their daily leaving (Nyakiya, O.I., 2021)

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 An Overview of the Impact of World War I on Maritime Trade

Numerous studies have investigated marine travel and trade during the interwar era. No industry was more severely affected by the devastation of the world wars than shipping and subsequently maritime commerce (Ojala & Tenold, 2016). Transport connections to the hinterlands were a key factor in the development of numerous ports in Europe in the late nineteenth century. However, this development was halted when the First World War broke out (O'Brien's, 2015). During the war, a sizable portion of the maritime cargo was lost at sea. Furthermore, the war shattered long-established patterns of international trade, paving the door for the rise of new nations that threatened European dominance in both maritime transport and global

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trade (Ojala & Tenold, 2016).

The outbreak of the First World War became an opportunity for the USA and Asia to increase their marine trade. For instance, the US fleet was quite modest in 1913 when compared to her involvement in world trade. Foreign-flag ships were detoured away from US routes as soon as the First World War began. The US government decided to provide financial support to the shipbuilding industry in order to meet the demand for ships for both military and commercial objectives (Bertho, 2010). Prior to World War I, France and Britain initially procured goods for export from their colonies, particularly those in Africa, before sending them to America and other areas for sale. At the height of the conflict, American sailors were able to conduct direct trade with Africa thanks to Europe's focus on defending itself (Gregory, 2008).

At the start of the twentieth century, Britain was the world's dominant maritime power followed by France, and by 1914, the British allies held a larger portion of the world's merchant ships. About two-fifths (19 million tonnes) of the 45 million gross registered tonnes of steamships in the world's fleet were British-flagged. However, in June 1914 the UK's shipping decreased from 44% of global marine tonnage to 36% and to 39%, in June 1919. The same trend was seen for the British Empire (Tenold, 2016). Thus, transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy largely affected European trade. In particular, Allies and laws enforced by neutral nations severely limited Germany's seaborne trade. With the exception of the Black Sea and Baltic, all oceans were under British Navy authority. In the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, German vessels continued to sink Allied and neutral steamships despite these measures. In the fifth month of the war in 1914, 319,000 tons of tonnage had been lost, or around 0.7 percent of global marine trade (Klovland, 2017). Europeans heavily relied on maritime transportation to supply them with both raw materials and consumables during the start of the First World War (O'Brien, 2015). Boahen (1985) notes that ports grew quickly in regions where there were ongoing military operations in Africa or where shipping facilities were needed. Examples include Mombasa, Dakar, Port Harcourt, Bizerta, and Dakar. However, the First World War ended when German ports were captured, ending all German activity in East Africa. British navy blockades prevented German East Africa from importing or exporting manufactured goods or receiving any assistance from Germany. From 1916 until the entire country was eventually seized, the British progressively advanced into German-controlled East Africa. The achievements of Germany in East Africa were remarkably wrecked by the conflict.

## 2.2 Theoretical Analysis

This study employs three theories to explain the survival of trade across Lake Victoria during the First World War: Informal Economy, Economic Resilience and Regional Integrations Theories.

### A. Informal Economy Theory

The proponents of this theory include Hart (1985), Tignor (2006) and Yusuff, (2011). This theory postulates that informal economic activities operate outside official government structures. This system enjoys much flexibility and adaptability during crises (Godfrey, 2011). Colonial Africa is characterized by this economic orientation (Hart, 2010). When formal colonial trade systems were interrupted by World War I, these informal networks sustained commercial exchanges across Lake Victoria. The theory shows that informal economies succeed due to local knowledge, personal relationships, and faster adjustments to changing circumstances (Maddox, 1998). The survival of trade across Lake Victoria during the First World War can partly be attributed to robust informal economy operating outside colonial control. While colonial authorities concentrated on military mobilizations and formal export commodities, local traders maintained indigenous exchange networks using traditional watercraft and trade routes (Ogot, 1976). Local traders shifted to goods needed for regional consumption including domestic tools, foodstuffs and craft items that were less dependent on European markets.

The diversion of Europeans attention from commerce to war gave room for the Arab and Indian traders to expand their trade using dhows. The reference to the appearance of the first dhow in Lake Victoria can be traced after 1880 and before the colonial ferry services. These dhows were involved in trade between Mwanza and Buganda areas. Mwanza was the only point on Lake Victoria that could be reached easily from the coast and Buganda was the only major trading area in the Lake basin. These dhows were owned by the Arabs and were largely involved in slave trade (Holmes, 1971). However, the launching of the Arab dhow

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trade on the lake coincided with the European drive against slave trade in East Africa. Indians used them to carry out trade in household commodities, fishing and fish transportation. By 1908, Uganda Railways operated four steamers and other auxiliary vessels while the private merchants such as Messrs A. Visram had a steamboat and some twenty dhows and Messrs P.H. Clarke Ltd also introduced a small steam boat, all used for cargo business in Victoria Nyanza ( Kisumu Province Annual Report, 1907/08). Indian fish traders were the main beneficiaries of the commercialization of the fishing industry in Kenya. Though, there were a few Africans who owned fishing boats and benefited from the trade but, Indians owned a large number of fishing boats, the cold storages for preservation and lorries which they used to transport fish to different market places including Nakuru, Eldoret and Nairobi (Onduru, 1992; Opondo, 2011).

### B. Economic Resilience Theory

This Theory analyses how regional economies withstand, survive and recover from shocks. Among the proponents of this theory include Garmezy (1986) and Martin (2012). According to Martin (2012), resilience has four dimensions: resistance, recovery, reorientation, and renewal. This theory underscores the importance of diversified economic bases, flexible production systems, and capability for innovation in the face of disruption. According to Ochieng (1985), Lake Victoria Region had a rich culture, based on fishing, simple crop production and increased craft specialization which provided commodities for trade during the face of the First World War.

### C. Regional Integration Theory

The emphasis of this theory is based on how pre-existing relations between neighboring communities or regions maintain their economic interaction despite external shocks (De Lombaerde & Van Langenhove, 2006; Kimbugwe, et. al., 2012 and Schimmelfennig, 2018). Cultural ties, shared languages and family connections across colonial borders enabled trade to continue even when formal colonial trade systems were disrupted. Opondo (2011) observes that fishing and travelling across the lake in pre-colonial East Africa was not restricted to the modern state boundaries as in the case today, the lake belonged to all the communities that bordered it. Moreover, beyond the beach, however, there were no boundaries restraining the movement of fishers on the Lake. They freely roamed the lake catching fish because there were no borders indicating Uganda or Tanzania. Traditionally fishers believed that the Lake belonged to God. Therefore, out of regular interactions, there was a similarity in the canoes and other fishing equipment that were used by the Luos and Banyala of Kenya, the Baganda of Uganda and the Wasukuma of Tanzania. This similarity was a demonstration of the trade relations among different communities around Lake Victoria (Osogo, 1973). These pre-colonial relations continued up to the period of colonization and even today and became the basis of trade networks when the colonial authorities imposed restrictions in trade and movements.

## III. FINDINGS

The First World War disrupted the pre-war networks of trade. Before the outbreak of the war in 1914, Lake Victoria was a flourishing commercial zone where British and German territories engaged in regulated trade. Upon the establishment of the lake ports, Uganda Railway ferries transported commodities between the ports within Kenya's waters of the lake and between the ports across East Africa. After the completion of Kisumu dock and repairs at Jinja, Entebe and Mwanza in 1906, Uganda Railways Corporation witnessed the first indications that trade was developing faster than the available lake transport services (see figure 3.1). This rapid upsurge of trade continued to strain the capacity of the small fleet available for transport services to the utmost despite the addition of more lake ferries (Uganda Railways, 1907)

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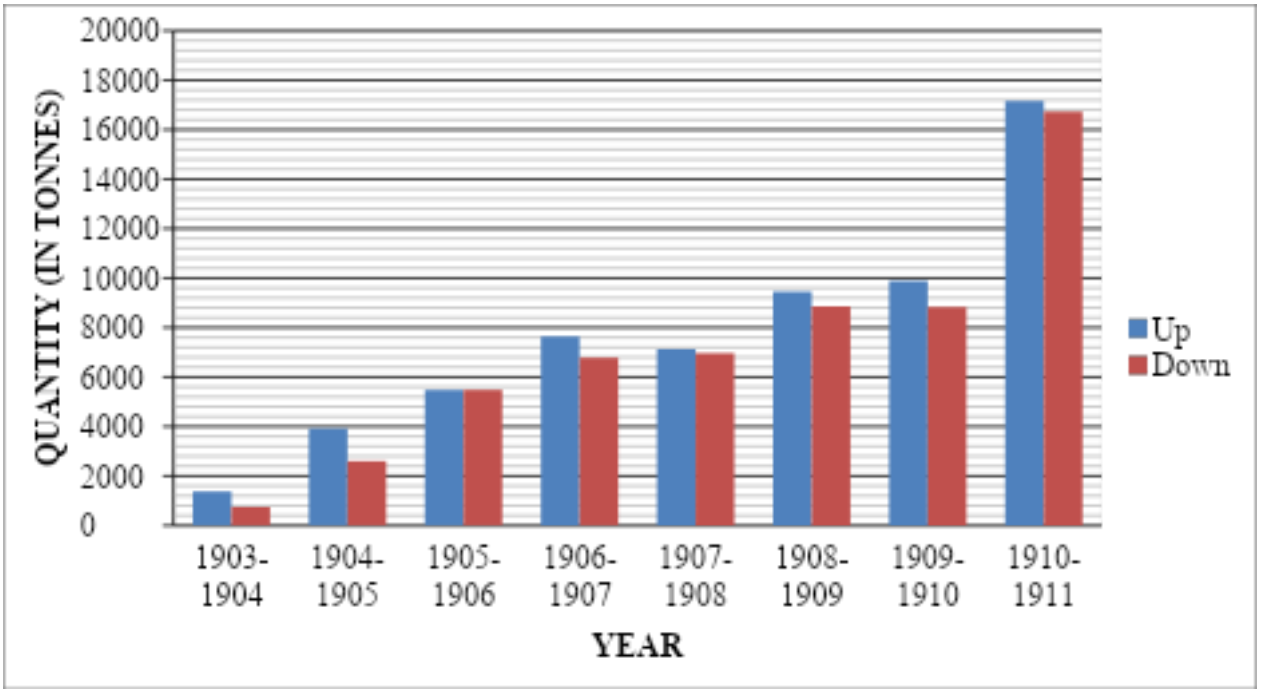


Figure 3.1: Tonnages Transported through the Lake between 1903 to 1911
Source: Uganda Railways, 1911

The principal commodities imported in the lake region included sugar, grains, salt, rice and cement while the export included cotton, groundnuts, sesame and maize (Uganda Railways, 1911). The expansion of trade continued in the next four years, 1910-1914, due to remarkable rapid development of Uganda and the opening up of the wealthy Kavirondo area. The strategic importance of the lake was to ensure that colonial administrations maintained steamship routes and customs posts to monitor trade movements (Uganda Protectorate Archives, 1915).

The war sharply declined this cross-lake commerce especially in 1914 and 1915. British colonial authorities feared that German East Africa would use this trade as an opportunity to smuggle weapons, thus imposing a naval blockade in 1915 (German East Africa Colonial Records, 1916). Similarly, German authorities regulated food exports to prevent British forces from receiving supplies. These actions led to severe shortages of supplies, mainly salt and textiles, which had previously been imported from German territories of Tanganyika.

The strict regulations imposed on transport across the lake during the war period led to the emergence of smuggling networks and informal trade. African traders across the lake including Kisumu, Ssese island of Uganda and Bukoba of Tanganyika had to adapt to other informal and illegal means to continue with trade. They used canoes and dhows especially at night to smuggle commodities which were highly demanded. German East Africa (Tanganyika) was rich in salt deposits, and became a major supplier to British East African territories despite official restrictions. This clandestine was highly organized, with traders using coded signals to avoid exposure. Colonial authorities were unable to curb these activities, because African traders often outwitted European patrols (Uganda Railways, 1921). Moreover, The consequences of the intense U-boat warfare towards the end of the war was the restriction on both the imports and the exports of East Africa, a situation which continued into the period of peace. The shortage of goods in Europe appropriate for export to East Africa and the lack of ocean-going shipping affected the commercial life of East Africa (MacKenzie, 1985).

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Colonial governments in East Africa made an effort to stop trade across the lake through coercive means (Sunseri, 2003). However, they discovered that it was not possible to completely stop it because this would endanger their own economies due to symbiotic relations they had. For example, the British in Uganda relied on Tanganyika for salt, while German Tanganyika relied on Ugandan grains. Thus, new arrangements under which trade was conducted were becoming successful and led to increased revenue (AR, 1924; AR, 1925; Anyumba, 1995). Some limited official trade was allowed under strict supervision, highlighting a reluctant concession between military strategy and economic necessity (MacKenzie, 1985; Uganda Protectorate Archives, 1916; German East Africa Colonial Records, 1917).

The British introduced a licensing system for all lake vessels, forcing traders to obtain permits for any commercial activity (Nakyonyi, 2011). At the onset of the First World War in 1914 for instance, the colonial government issued the Victoria Nyanza Fish Protection Rules that controlled fishing in the lake. All fishers had to register their boats and be issued with licenses to determine the times of fishing. Moreover, the state controlled and regulated the migration of people to the beaches from the villages by issuing regulations that determined who should be a fisher and where fishing should take place (Overton, 1989). Registration requirements were too demanding to the Africans fishers. A number of the African canoe owners could not afford the fees required for licensing and at the same time many canoes were declared unworthy to be used for both fishing and transport. This further affected the African economy because many people relied on fishing for their daily living (Nyakiya, O.I., 2021; Uganda Protectorate Archives, 1916). These policies made German officials requisition food supplies for their troops, causing widespread resentment among African producers (German East Africa Colonial Records, 1917).

However, the application of these policies remained inconsistently applied. Allegations of compromising colonial officials through corruption allowed some traders to evade such restrictions. At the same time other traders bribed customs agents to allow smuggling (Overton, 1989). These conducts highlight the limitations of colonial power to fully control African economies.

The findings of this study underscore the significance of inland waterways in wartime logistics. They also contribute to broader historiographical developments on African economic resilience during colonial rule.

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*Germán Vargas Cuervo*[δ]

## ABSTRACT

*Fluvial dynamics or avulsion occurs in floodplains, intramontane valleys, alluvial plains of low basins, river confluences, and fluvio-marine deltas, and is controlled by various factors such as sedimentation, hydroclimatic events, geology, geomorphology, floods, among others. In the Magdalena River, the main water source of Colombia, a rapid morphological and hydrological change occurred in its lower basin, consisting of the closure of a river arm and the birth of a new channel. This phenomenon modified the hydrological and geomorphological configuration of the area, in contrast to the typical fluvial processes of meandering dynamics. In this work, a multitemporal analysis of satellite images (1985–2024) was conducted to evaluate the morphodynamic evolution of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers, along with the assessment of natural factors such as geology, geomorphology, fluvial dynamics, and sediment concentration in the occurrence of the Magdalena River avulsion in the Pinillos sector, Colombia. As a result, thematic cartography was generated, allowing for the systematic evaluation and monitoring of physical variables in river avulsion studies. Contrary to what was predicted (the closure of the Pinillos meander), after the La Niña phenomenon of 2010–2011, the Magdalena River suddenly changed its course through a channel called Victoria, modifying the geomorphological and hydrological configuration of this sector. The prepared cartography evidences sedimentation processes in the closed arm, as well as the expansion and connection of minor channels that gave rise to the new active bed of the Magdalena River.*

***Journal:*** Boston Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities
***Keywords:*** Avulsion, Colombia, Magdalena River, Cauca River, geology, geomorphology
***Accepted:*** 09 July 2025
***Published:*** 15 September 2025
***ISSN:*** Online ISSN: 2834-4863 | Print ISSN: 2834-4855
***Language:*** English
***Research ID:*** d2b35227-96ca-41e1-9517-10085cc0d5a7
***Type:*** Peer-Reviewed Research Article (Open Access)

The authors declare that no competing interests exist. The authors contributed equally to this work.
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## I. INTRODUCTION

Fluvial avulsion refers to a river changing its course due to a combination of climatic, hydrological, hydraulic, geological, sedimentological, and geomorphological factors, among others. While this phenomenon is most often studied in deltaic river systems, rivers in lowland floodplains—particularly at confluences or tributary junctions—can also experience substantial geomorphological changes over relatively short periods. Researchers typically examine these processes through sedimentological, geomorphological, and geological analyses, often supplemented with data from remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Numerous studies have explored fluvial avulsion in different contexts. For instance, investigations of river dynamics in basins include work by Graves et al. (2025), Stowik et al. (2024), Speed et al. (2024), Larue et al. (2023), Dingle et al. (2020), Mitten et al. (2020), and Gomes et al. (2023). Studies focused on deltaic systems feature contributions from van de Vijsel et al. (2024), Xu et al. (2025), Zhang et al. (2024), Nota et al. (2024), and van Yperen et al. (2024). Multitemporal remote sensing techniques have been applied in research by Canudas et al. (2023), Chadwick et al. (2023), Greenberg et al. (2023), Valenza et al. (2022), Lee et al. (2022), and Smith et al. (2023). Additionally, studies examining avulsions triggered by flood events include Diez-Herrero et al. (2024) and Martin & Edmonds (2022).

In its lower basin, the Magdalena River—the primary water source in Colombia—flows through the La Mojana region, a vast landscape of floodplains and meandering channels. The agencies CORMAGDALENA and CORPOMOJANA are responsible for managing and studying both the river and the La Mojana region, with a particular focus on navigability and flood control. Notable studies of the Magdalena River include those by Alvarado (2008, 2016), Castro-Padilla et al. (2023), Márquez (2016), IDEAM–CORMAGDALENA (2001), and Vargas (2025). Regarding the fluvial dynamics of the Brazo de Loba section near Pinillos, key contributions come from CORMAGDALENA and UNINORTE (2003), CIRMAC and UNINORTE (2016), and Vargas & Alvarado (2018), which primarily examined the potential closure of the Pinillos meander by the Brazo de Loba and its interaction with the Cauca River confluence.

## II. METHODOLOGY

Several methodological steps were involved in the analysis and thematic mapping of fluvial avulsion in the Magdalena River, specifically in the Eastern Brazo de Loba and Pinillos branches (toward the Victoria Channel). First, existing information from previous studies was reviewed and analyzed. Next, optical satellite images from 1985 to 2024 were compiled and processed. Geological, geomorphological, and morphodynamic maps of fluvial processes were then generated, along with maps of relative sediment concentration in the channels using spectral methods. Finally, a comprehensive analysis of the causes and effects of the avulsion was conducted (Figure 1).

## III. STUDY AREA

At the regional scale, the study area is located in Colombia, within the so-called Mojana region in the lower Magdalena River basin, which consists of an extensive floodplain or depression with multiple wetlands. This region covers an area of 12,557 km².

At the local scale, the study area encompasses the Magdalena River, the confluence with the Cauca River, and the Chicagua River, which branches from the central section of the Brazo de Loba. To the south, the Victoria Channel runs along the southern edge of the area and eventually became part of the Brazo de Loba. The study zone covers 76.4 km² and is located within the department of Bolívar, in the municipality of Pinillos (Figure 2).

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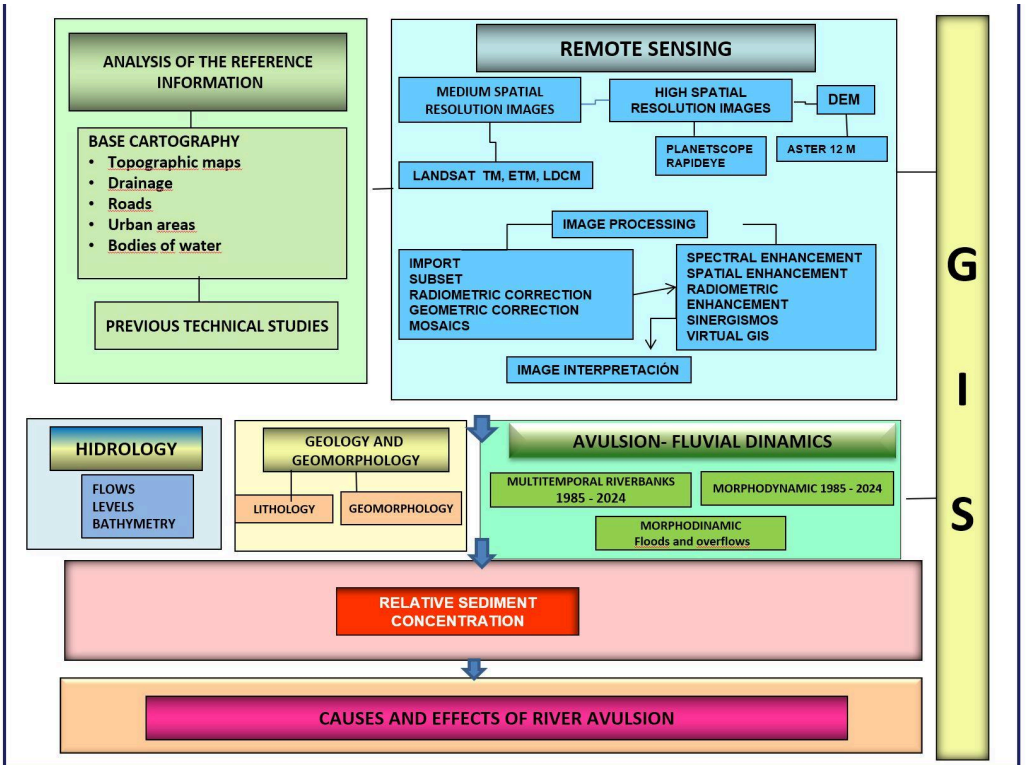


Figure 1: Methodological diagram of the study. Source: Author's own elaboration

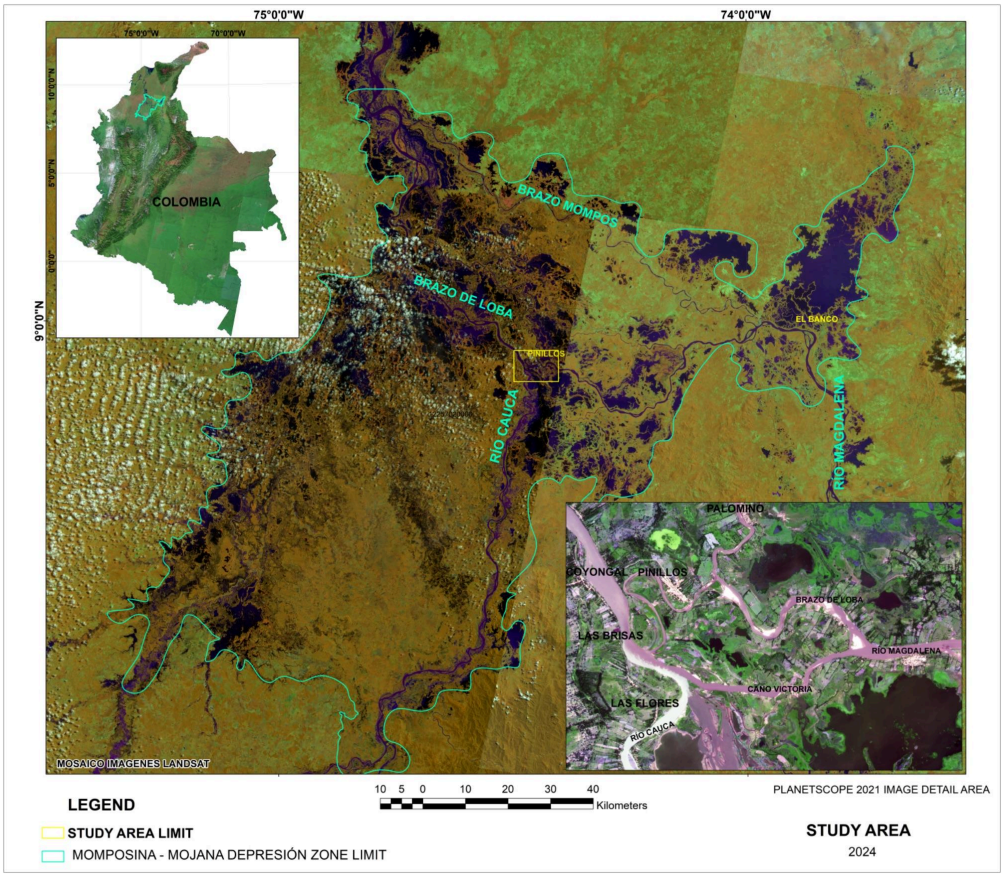


Figure 2: Geographical delimitation of the study area. Source: Author's own elaboration

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## IV. RESULTS

### Hydrology

Within the study area, no hydrological records are available from official stations of the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM). The closest stations lie outside the study zone: Coyongal (on the Magdalena, north of the town of the same name), Armenia (on the eastern edge, near the town of Armenia), Las Varas (on the Cauca River, approximately 56 km upstream of its confluence with the Magdalena), and Palenquito (on the Chicagua River, about 10 km north of its junction with the Magdalena).

Most hydrological information for this sector comes from studies conducted by CORMAGDALENA and UNINORTE (2003), as well as CIRMAC and UNINORTE (2016). These works include discharge measurements (gauging) at 10 cross sections and a bathymetric survey of the Brazo de Loba at Pinillos and the Western Brazo de Loba, along with portions of the confluences with the Cauca and Chicagua rivers. Unfortunately, no measurements exist after 2015 that capture discharge changes associated with the closure of the northern reach of the Brazo de Loba (Figure 3 and 4; Table 1)

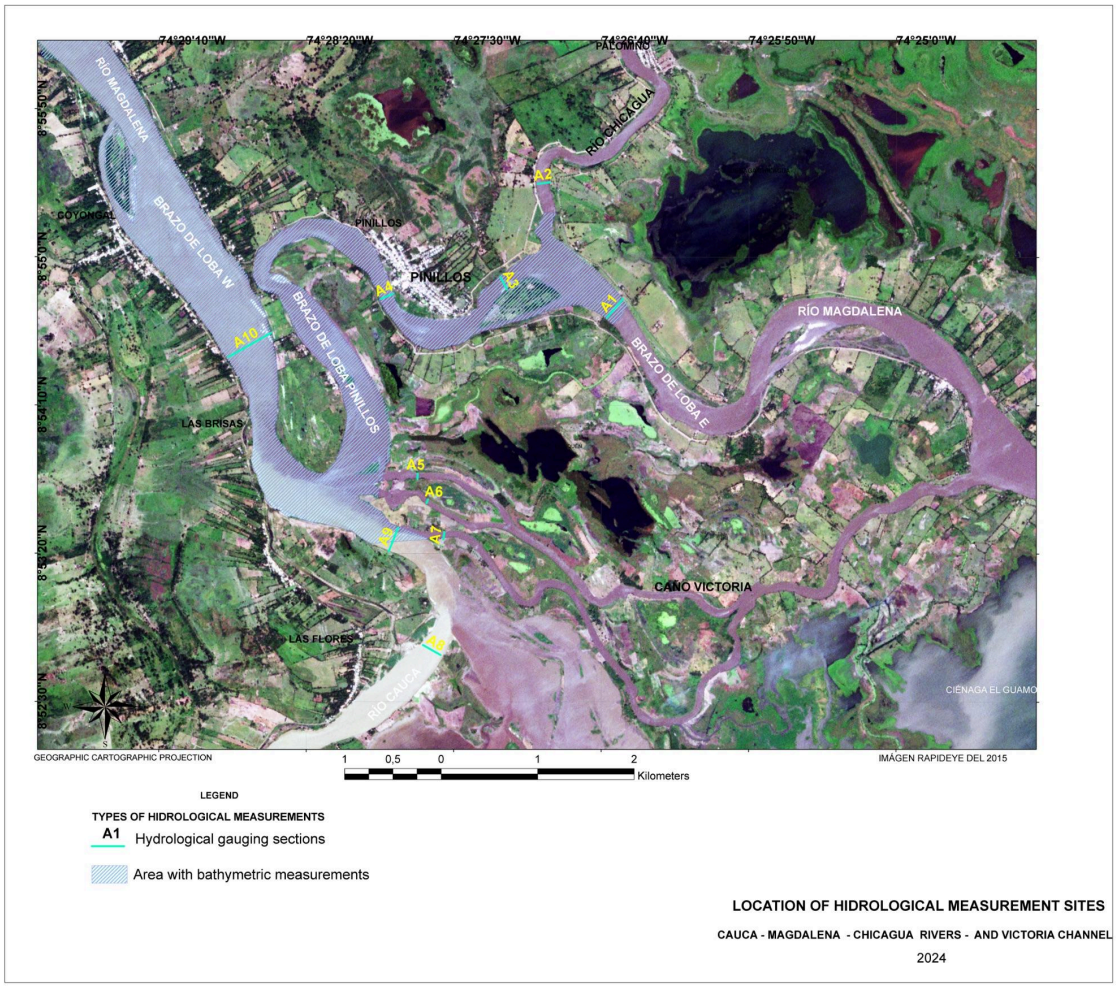


Figure 3: Map showing the location of hydrological measurement sites. Source: authors' own elaboration with data from CORMAGDALENA–UNINORTE (2003) and CIRMAC–UNINORTE (2016).


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Table 1: Discharge values from gauging at 10 fluvial sections. Source: CIRMAC–UNINORTE (2016).

| River | | Flow (m3/s) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # Secc. | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | | 2015 |
| | | May | Jun | Aug | Oct | Jan | Apr | Jun | Jul | Dic | Mar |
| Brazo de Loba E | 1 | 1806 | 1808 | 1473 | 1728 | 1399 | 1328 | 1328 | 1345 | 1997 | 1134 |
| Río Chicagua | 2 | 626 | 710 | 655 | 719 | 542 | 498 | 498 | 559 | 884 | 419 |
| Brazo de Loba Pinillos | 3 | 1196 | 1076 | 885 | 1080 | 818 | 856 | 856 | 738 | 1082 | 786 |
| | 4 | 1120 | 1189 | 805 | 1131 | 814 | 911 | 911 | 721 | 1206 | 671 |
| Caño Victoria | 5 | 310 | 299 | 294 | 360 | 314 | 367 | 367 | 390 | 499 | 300 |
| | 6 | 235 | 156 | 177 | 253 | 233 | 210 | 210 | 89 | 277 | 189 |
| | 7 | 458 | 403 | 353 | 355 | 344 | 341 | 341 | 353 | 438 | 286 |
| Río Cauca | 8 | 1373 | 1485 | 1300 | 1413 | 883 | 955 | 955 | 1464 | 2992 | 959 |
| | 9 | 2314 | 2864 | 1948 | 2589 | 1512 | 1619 | 1619 | 2083 | 4264 | 1642 |
| Brazo de Loba W | 10 | 4120 | 4482 | 3497 | 4115 | 3265 | 3047 | 3047 | 3440 | 6193 | 2872 |

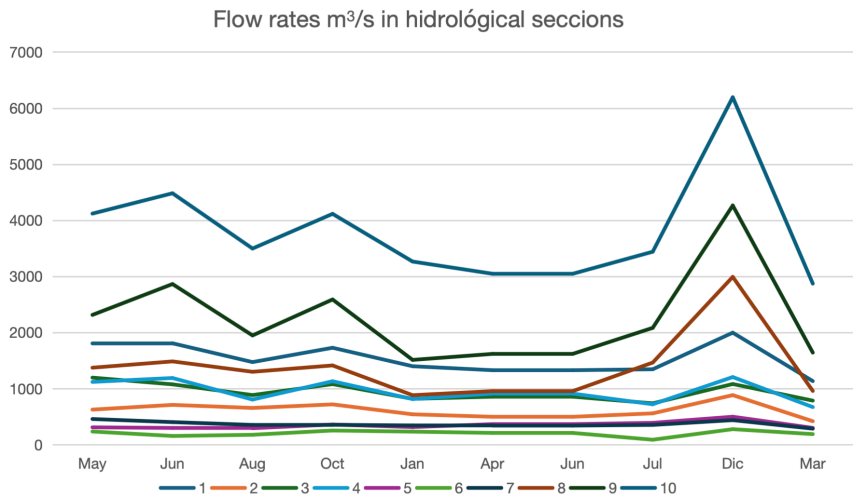


Figure 4: Discharge graph for gauging at 10 fluvial sections of the rivers Magdalena, Cauca, Chicagua, and the Victoria Channel. Source: authors' own elaboration with data from CIRMAC–UNINORTE (2016).

The results indicate that the Western Brazo de Loba of the Magdalena experienced the highest discharges, ranging from 3,017 m³/s in April 2014 to 4,482 m³/s in June 2013. The Eastern Brazo de Loba (2013–2015 records) showed minimum flows of 1,328 m³/s in April and June 2014 and a maximum of 1,997 m³/s in December 2014. In the Pinillos sector (sections 3 and 4), the Magdalena recorded the lowest discharges, with a minimum of 671 m³/s in March 2015 and a maximum of 1,196 m³/s in May 2013.

The Cauca River (sections 8 and 9) also exhibited high discharges, ranging from 883 m³/s in January 2014 to 2,864 m³/s in June 2013. In the Chicagua River (section 2), discharges varied between 419 m³/s (minimum in 2015) and 719 m³/s (maximum in October 2013).

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Regarding the Victoria Channel, which began forming as a new branch of the Magdalena around 2010–2011, records from its precursor channels show minimum discharges of approximately 89 m³/s (July 2014) and maximums of 499 m³/s (December 2014).

Bathymetric data (CIRMAC & UNINORTE, 2016) indicate that the greatest depths occur in the Western Brazo de Loba, ranging from 15 to 18.4 m, with maximum values along the right bank. Toward the Coyongal area, depths decrease along the left bank, reaching between 1 and 5 m. In the western meander of the Brazo de Loba at Pinillos, near the confluence with the Cauca, depths are considerably shallower, between 1 and 5 m (Figure 5). At the confluence of the Cauca and Magdalena, depths generally remain under 10 m, while at the mouth of the Chicagua into the Magdalena they range roughly from 5 to 10 m.

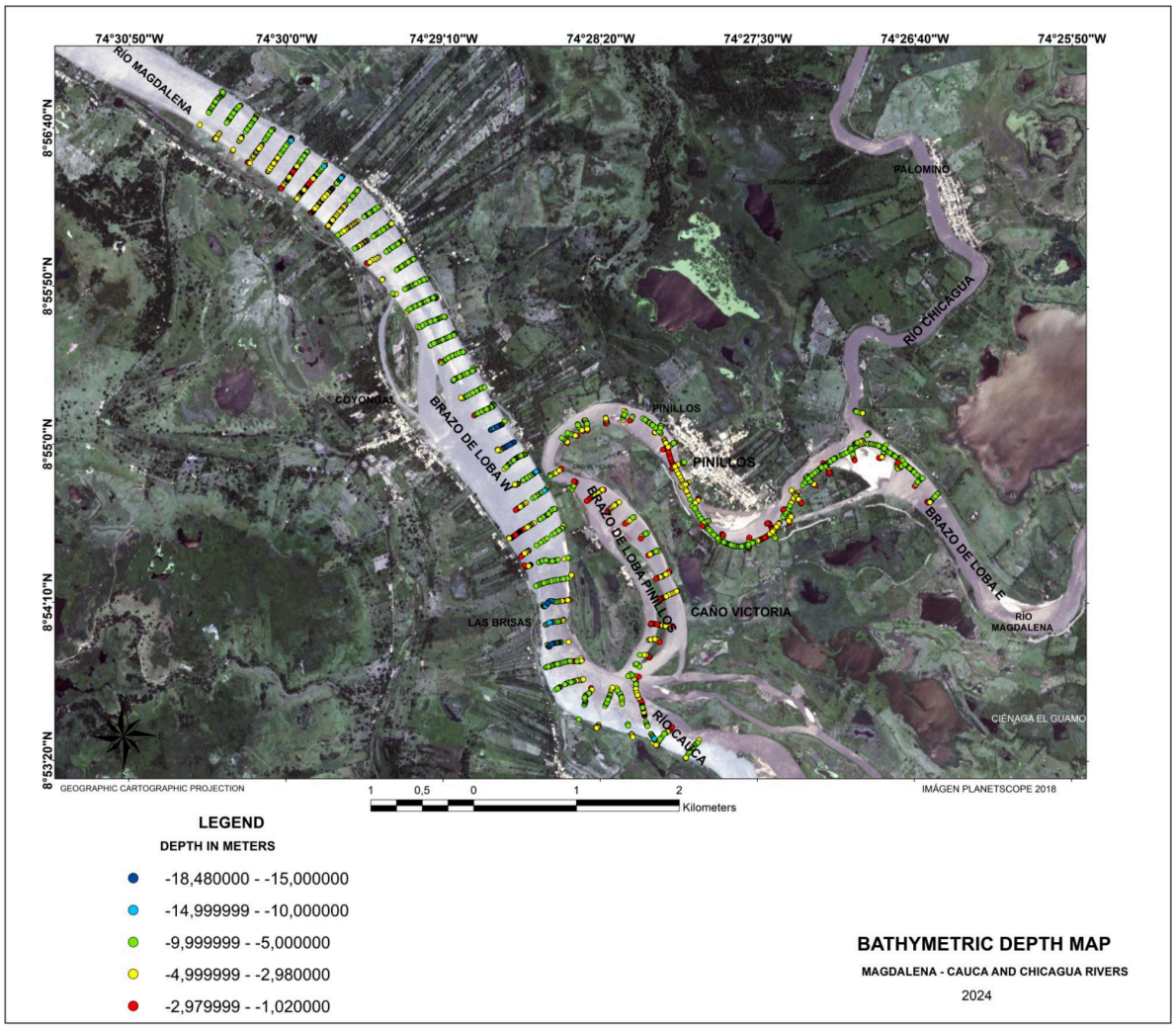


Figure 5: Bathymetric depth map. Source: authors' own elaboration with data from CIRMAC–UNINORTE (2016).


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## V. GEOLOGIA

Due to the nature of La Mojana floodplain depression, the study area is composed of unconsolidated deposits of fluvial, alluvial, and fluvio-lacustrine origin, with no rock outcrops or geological structures that shape the relief (Image 6).

Fluvial or alluvial deposits are mostly associated with active channels (the major bed) and the subrecent valleys of the main rivers (Magdalena, Cauca, and Chicagua). These deposits vary functionally and spatially, and include: alluvial deposits (Qal), alluvial levees (Qad), alluvial deposits of paleochannels (Qalp), alluvial terraces (Qtza), and alluvial plains (Qpla

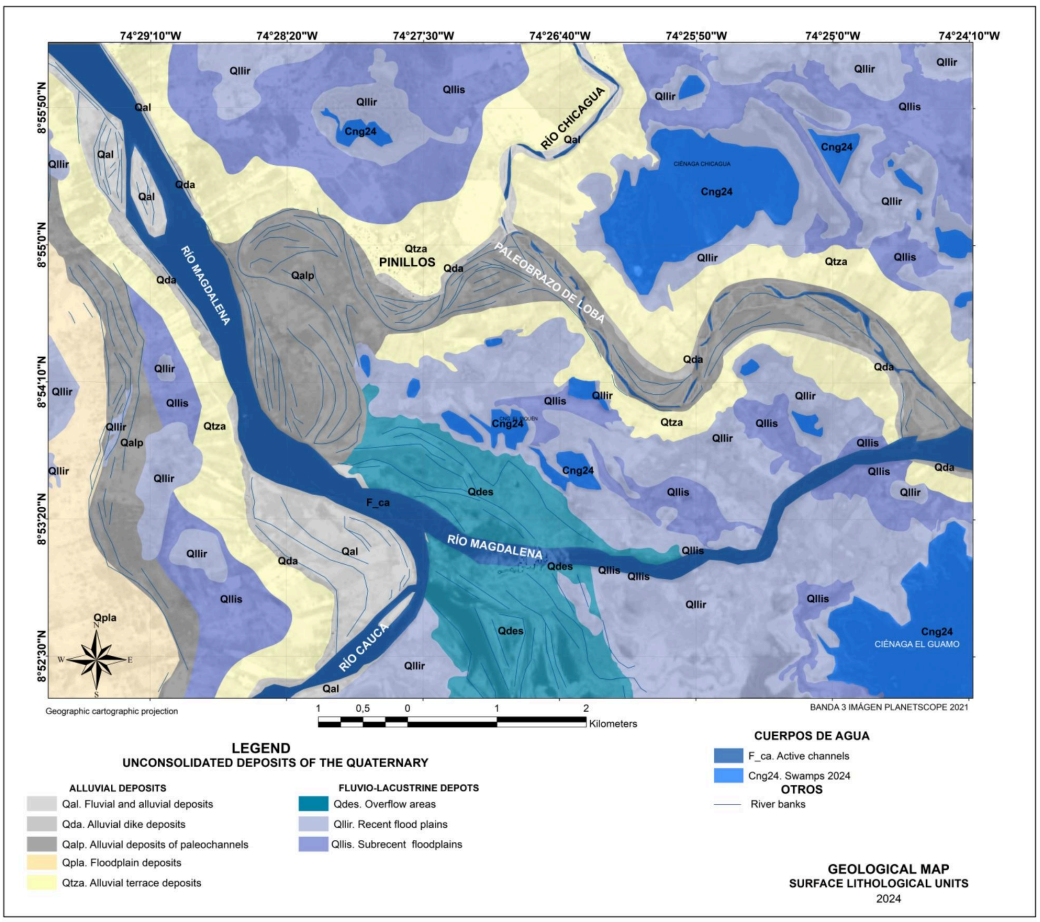


Figure 6: Geological map. Source: author's own elaboration.

The fluvial and alluvial deposits in the lower basins of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers (La Mojana floodplain) are mainly composed of fine-grained materials, primarily medium to fine sands interbedded with silts. These deposits generally have very low resistance to fluvial erosion, which contributes to the high mobility of the active channels. In contrast, alluvial levees are dominated by finer materials, such as silty clays and clays, which act as natural barriers with low to moderate resistance to erosion, partially confining the riverbed.

Fluvio-lacustrine deposits are associated with overflow areas (Qdes) and with recent (Qller) and subrecent (Qllis) floodplains. These are low-energy environments containing numerous wetlands. Lithologically, they consist of fine sediments—silts and organic clays—with moderate resistance to water erosion. In addition, sandy material from the main channels is sometimes deposited in these overflow accumulation zones.

## VI. GEOMORPHOLOGY

Regionally, the study area lies within the lower Magdalena basin, in the La Mojana region, covering

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roughly 12,257 km². This area is characterized as an extensive hydrological depression, featuring broad floodplains and a complex network of wetlands fed by fluvial channels.

At the local scale, the landscape is dominated by fluvial landforms associated with the confluence of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers, the Brazo de Loba, and the Chicagua River. These channels flow within their major beds, surrounded by alluvial terraces, plains, and floodplains that contain numerous wetland basins.

The local geomorphological analysis identified units of fluvial, fluvio-denudational, and fluvio-lacustrine origin (Image 7). Among the fluvial landforms, the active channels of the Magdalena River (F_carmg in the cartography) and the Cauca River (F_carc) were recognized as of 2024. By that year, the active channels of the Brazo de Loba and the Chicagua had lost continuity, leaving only discontinuous remnants in the Brazo de Loba up to its confluence with the Chicagua, while the main flow continued through the latter.

The current active channel of the Magdalena River exhibits a slightly rectilinear course with two preferred orientations: one roughly east–west (E–W), corresponding to the former Victoria Channel (which has not yet developed a well-defined major bed and averages about 165 m in width), and another oriented approximately N10°W after the confluence with the Cauca, where the Magdalena resumes a more developed, rectilinear channel ranging between 400 and 600 m in width. In 2024, a fluvial island (F_ifrmg) was recorded at the northwestern margin of the area, near the town of Coyongal.


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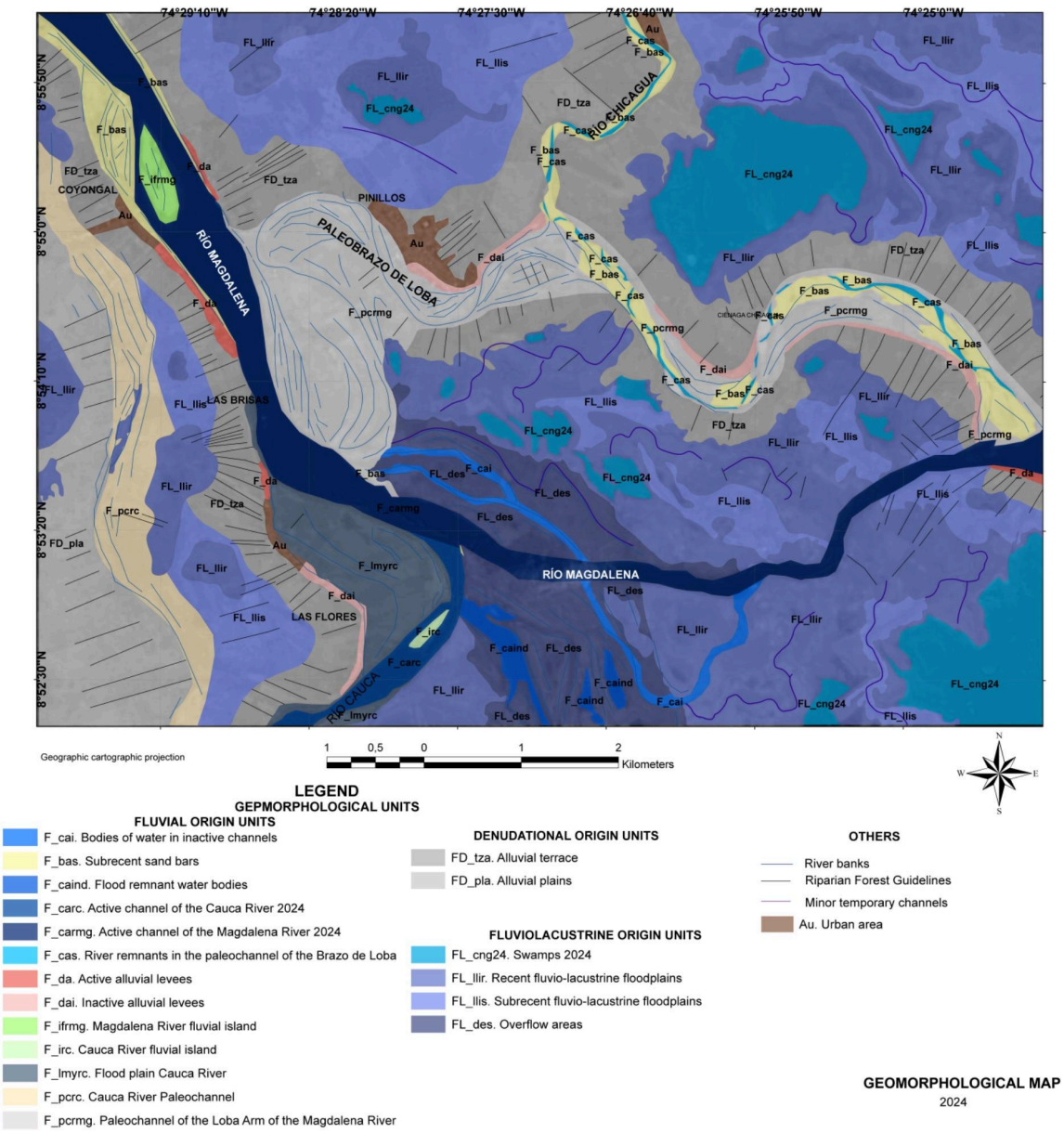


Figure 7: Geomorphological map. Source: author's own elaboration.

The Loba branch of the Magdalena River (Pinillos sector) currently has no active channel. Following its desiccation, remnants of its paleochannel and major bed (F_pcrmg) remain, along with subrecent sand bars (F_bas). These features indicate that the branch had reached a mature stage, with a well-developed major bed exceeding 1,000 m in width. The paleochannel displays a meandering pattern, with numerous traces of abandoned channels resulting from migration. Along the margins of this former branch, as well as along the northwestern bank of the main Magdalena channel, alluvial terraces (FD_tza) inherited from the fluvial system are present and show signs of denudational processes. These low, flat-topped terraces are dissected by ancient channels and are currently used for agriculture.

In the northwestern sector of the active Magdalena channel, the rectilinear alignment of the river appears controlled by active alluvial levees (F_da) on both banks, forming slight, elongated, and narrow promontories. In some sections of the Brazo de Loba paleochannel, inactive alluvial levees

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(F_dai) can also be observed.

The geomorphology of the Cauca River at its final reach before the confluence with the Magdalena shows an active channel (F_carc) with a meandering pattern. In 2024, this channel is pressed against the eastern edge of its major bed (F_lmyrc) and consists of a single active branch, approximately 100–280 m wide, containing a small fluvial island (F_irc). Overall, the confluence channel can be considered mature, with well-developed major bed features and alluvial terraces (F_tza) confining it along its left margin, which continue into the Magdalena on the same side. The current Magdalena branch running through the former Victoria Channel, however, corresponds only to an active channel, with no evidence (as of 2024) of major bed development or associated alluvial levees.

The Cauca River, in its final stretch before joining the Magdalena, has an active channel (F_carc) with a meandering pattern. As of 2024, this channel lies along the eastern edge of its floodplain (F_lmyrc) and consists of a single branch, 100 to 280 m wide, containing a small fluvial island (F_irc). Overall, this channel can be considered mature at its confluence, featuring a well-developed floodplain and alluvial terraces (F_tza) along its left bank, which continue into the left bank of the Magdalena River.

On the right margin of the Cauca confluence zone, historical overflow areas (FL_des) have left morphological traces of ancient water and sediment flows across the plain. An inactive alluvial levee (F_dai) along the western edge of the Cauca's major bed marks the course of a former branch. Geomorphological evidence of a Cauca paleochannel (F_pcrc) is also present here, consisting of an old major bed roughly 500 m wide with traces of migrated channels. This paleochannel historically discharged into the Magdalena further northwest of the current confluence. West of this feature, alluvial plains (FD_pla) extend and are affected by denudational processes.

The Chicagua River is a smaller channel branching from the Brazo de Loba. Its active channel, only a few meters wide, appeared discontinuous in 2024 and displays a meandering pattern with low sinuosity. Like the Brazo de Loba, the Chicagua is flanked along its margins by alluvial terraces (F_tza).

Fluvio-lacustrine landforms are represented by recent (FL_lli) and subrecent (FL_llis) floodplains, which contain numerous wetlands with highly dynamic water bodies. The landscape of these zones consists of plains and flood basins, with some channels connecting the wetlands to the rivers.

## VII. AVULSION – FLUVIAL DYNAMICS

The Magdalena River is Colombia's main fluvial artery. Its basin covers approximately 257,500 km², with a channel stretching 1,614.1 km and widths ranging from a few meters at its headwaters to around 1.5 km across the lower alluvial plains. The river originates in the Colombian Massif (Puracé National Natural Park, in the Las Papas páramo, Huila) at roughly 3,685 meters above sea level and empties into the Caribbean Sea at Bocas de Ceniza, near Barranquilla (Atlántico).

Within the study area, the Magdalena flows through a vast floodplain known as La Mojana (also called the Momposina Depression). In its eastern sector, near El Banco (Magdalena), the river splits into two major distributaries: to the north, the Brazo de Mompós (named after the city of Mompós), and to the south, the Brazo de Loba. Near the town of Pinillos (Bolívar), the Cauca River joins the Magdalena via the Brazo de Loba. Further northwest, the Loba and Mompós branches reunite, forming a single channel near Buenos Aires (Bolívar).

The fluvial avulsion observed in the study area involves the Magdalena River, the Brazo de Loba, the Cauca River, and the more recently formed Victoria Channel, which has become the main course of the Magdalena in this sector. These changes have been documented in numerous studies, many of which initially focused on a predicted cutoff of the Pinillos meander—an event that ultimately did not occur. Key research sponsored by institutions such as Universidad del Norte, CORMAGDALENA, and CIRMAC includes the technical reports by Vargas (2003) and Vargas (2016).

This morphodynamic study includes the analysis, processing, and interpretation of satellite imagery from 1985 to 2024, as well as the creation of multitemporal maps of riverbanks and channel frequency. These images and maps reveal a sequence of significant changes in the river systems throughout the study period (Figure 8), summarized as follows:

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1985 and 1996: In 1985, the Magdalena River flowed as a single channel through the Brazo de Loba, receiving input from the Chicagua River in its central section, which drained northward. During wet years, extensive swamps formed across the floodplains. At that time, the Cauca River joined the Magdalena along the western side of the Pinillos meander, aligned with the main channel. By 1996, the Cauca had split into two distributaries of roughly equal size, each entering the Magdalena independently.

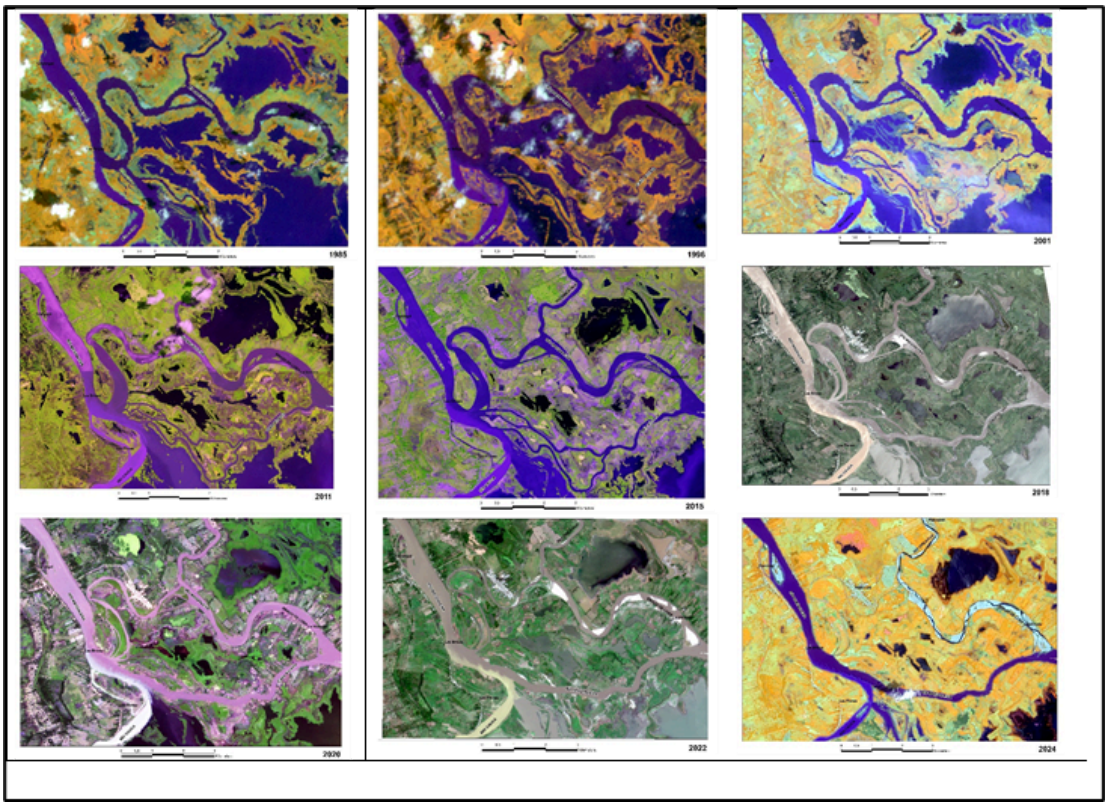


Figure 8: Sequence of satellite images showing changes in the Cauca, Magdalena, and the Victoria Channel between 1985 and 2024. Source: Landsat, RapidEye, and PlanetScope images; own processing.

2001: During a drier period, the Brazo de Loba remained active, but a new channel emerged toward the southeast: the Victoria Channel, a small branch diverging from the Brazo de Loba and reconnecting near the Cauca confluence. At the same time, the Cauca River largely abandoned its western distributary, concentrating its flow through the eastern branch, which joined the Magdalena in the middle of the Pinillos meander. The Victoria Channel appeared as an incipient course, fragmented into discontinuous reaches.

2010–2011: The La Niña event of late 2010 and early 2011, which caused widespread flooding, marked a turning point in the region's fluvial dynamics. During this period, the Victoria Channel developed into a higher-discharge course, widening from a small stream into a minor channel with several southwestern distributaries. The Brazo de Loba, although still active, experienced intense sedimentation, with the formation of several fluvial islands and high suspended-sediment loads, as detected by spectral analysis. Meanwhile, the Cauca River discharged mainly through its eastern branch, while its western branch showed minor reactivation but remained secondary.

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2015: The Brazo de Loba remained active, but lateral sandbars had merged with existing islands, especially along its southeastern margin. The island behind the Chicagua's mouth expanded, developing a narrow channel to the south. The Cauca shifted and migrated westward, moving closer to the Brazo de Loba. Meanwhile, the Victoria Channel enlarged, particularly along its eastern reach before bifurcating.

2018: During another dry phase, the Victoria Channel straightened, closing some of its minor distributaries and consolidating into a single, larger course. Near the Cauca confluence, the Pinillos meander split into two channels, enclosing a long interior island. Meanwhile, the original Brazo de Loba continued its natural desiccation, with additional sandbars forming.

2020: PlanetScope imagery indicates that by 2020, the Brazo de Loba had strengthened through the Victoria Channel, forming a straighter course approximately 240 m wide. The original Loba distributary, between the Chicagua mouth and the Cauca confluence, had narrowed to less than 80 m. During this period, the Cauca River migrated roughly 1.8 km north and east, entering the Magdalena via the Victoria Channel.

2022: Imagery from 2022 shows intense sedimentation in the northern sector of the original Brazo de Loba up to the Chicagua mouth, narrowing the channel to about 150–200 m. Near the Cauca confluence, the width decreased further to roughly 60 m. The western branch of the Pinillos meander closed entirely, shifting the Cauca's entry farther east. By this time, the new Brazo de Loba—through the Victoria Channel—had consolidated as the Magdalena's main course in this sector, approximately 230 m wide and increasingly rectilinear as its secondary distributaries closed.

2024: During a dry period associated with a moderate El Niño, Landsat imagery reveals a dramatically transformed landscape. The northern portion of the original Brazo de Loba, from the Chicagua mouth up to just before the Cauca confluence, had almost completely dried, leaving only a narrow, discontinuous channel. By late 2024, the Chicagua River had stabilized into a more continuous channel diverging from the Loba. Meanwhile, the Magdalena had fully consolidated along the former Victoria Channel, forming a single, rectilinear course along its western sector. The Cauca's confluence gradually lost its alignment with the Magdalena, becoming increasingly perpendicular to it.

Multitemporal shoreline maps (riverbank lines) generated from imagery spanning 1985, 1987, 1996, 2001, 2011, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024 illustrate clear spatial changes in the Magdalena, Cauca, and Victoria Channel. These variations reshaped the region's hydrology and geomorphology, producing a fluvial landscape strikingly different from its original state (Image 9).

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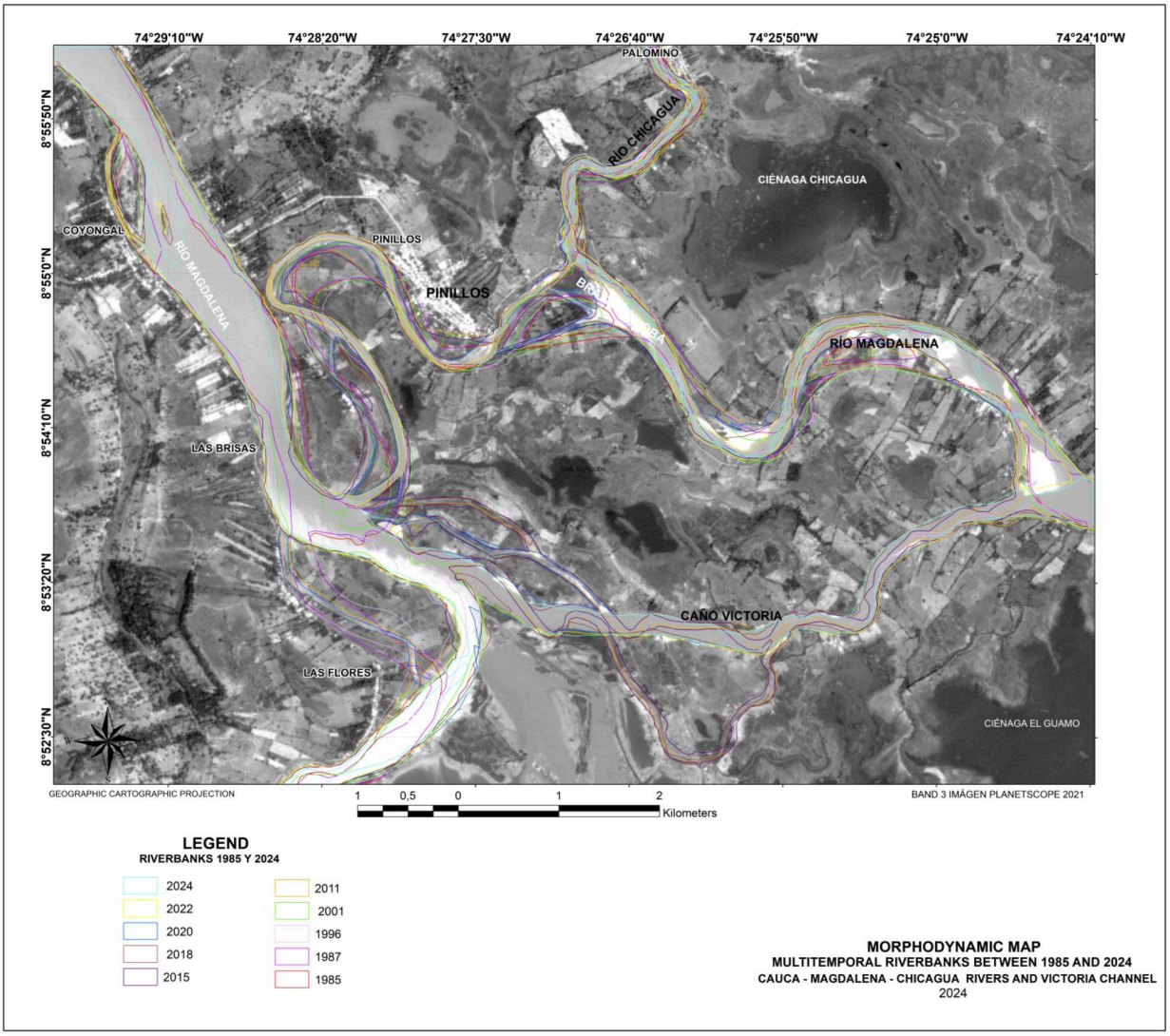


Figure 9: Morphodynamic map of multitemporal riverbanks between 1985 and 2024. Source: Author's own elaboration.

Among the spatial changes resulting from river mobility, the gradual closure of the Pinillos meander is particularly notable. This meander migrated over 300 m westward and, by 2022, was only ~30 m from the Magdalena River channel. The most likely scenario was considered to be its eventual junction with the Magdalena, which would have triggered a northward migration of approximately 25 km of its confluence with the Cauca River (Vargas, 2003; Vargas, 2016).

Another key spatial change is the migration of the Cauca River at its confluence with the Magdalena, with its channel shifting eastward by up to ~1 km by 2024. In 1996, the Cauca had two branches separated by a large intermediate island; the western branch gradually lost discharge and ultimately closed in 2001, leaving flow exclusively through the eastern branch aligned with the Magdalena.

The most significant morphodynamic event was the actual avulsion: the natural desiccation of the northern Brazo de Loba and the formation of a new channel through the Victoria Channel, a process initiated by the 2010–2011 La Niña event and consolidated between 2022 and 2024.

The surfaces of active channels and fluvial islands in the study area, derived from multitemporal cartography, are summarized in Tables 2 and 3, and in Figure 10. These statistics show that the area covered by water (channels) reached its maximum during the 2010–2011 La Niña

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(~10.53 km²), while the minimums were observed in 1987 (0.621 km²) and especially in 2024 (only 4.76 km²), clearly reflecting the loss of the active bed of the original northern sector of the Brazo de Loba. Table 2.

Table 2 :. Statistics of active fluvial channel surfaces of the Magdalena, Cauca, Chicagua Rivers, and the Victoria Channel (1985–2024). Source: Author's own elaboration.

| River | Surface in km2 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2024** | **2022** | **2020** | **2018** | **2015** | **2011** | **2001** | **1996** | **1987** | **1985** |
| Brazo de Loba W | 2.75 | 3.36 | 2.97 | 3.12 | 3.19 | 3.44 | 2.93 | 2.84 | 2.23 | 2.55 |
| Brazo de Loba E | 0 | 1.43 | 2.2 | 2.05 | 2.25 | 2.5 | 2.12 | 2.22 | 1.78 | 1.9 |
| Brazo de Loba sector pinillos | 0 | 0.42 | 0.94 | 1.42 | 1.82 | 1.9 | 1.52 | 1.92 | 1.39 | 1.5 |
| Brazo de Loba /Caño Victoria | 1.41 | 1.27 | 1.74 | 1.64 | 1.27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cauca | 0.6 | 0.84 | 1.13 | 0.94 | 0.91 | 1.26 | 0.96 | 1.58 | 0.81 | 0.9 |
| Chicagua | 0 | 0.3 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.4 | 0.43 | 0.28 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.24 |
| **Subtotal** | **4.76** | **7.62** | **9.32** | **9.52** | **9.84** | **10.53** | **7.53** | **8.77** | **6.48** | **7.09** |

Tabla 3: Statistics of fluvial island surfaces of the Magdalena, Cauca, Chicagua Rivers, and the Victoria Channel (1985–2024). Source: Author's own elaboration.

| Year | No. Islands | Island Area (Km²) |
|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 2 | 0.28 |
| 2022 | 3 | 0.43 |
| 2020 | 8 | 1.98 |
| 2018 | 5 | 0.82 |
| 2015 | 3 | 0.5 |
| 2011 | 7 | 1.32 |
| 2001 | 4 | 0.41 |
| 1996 | 3 | 1 |
| 1987 | 1 | 0.15 |
| 1985 | 2 | 0.34 |

Victoria (1985–2024). Fuente: elaboración propia.


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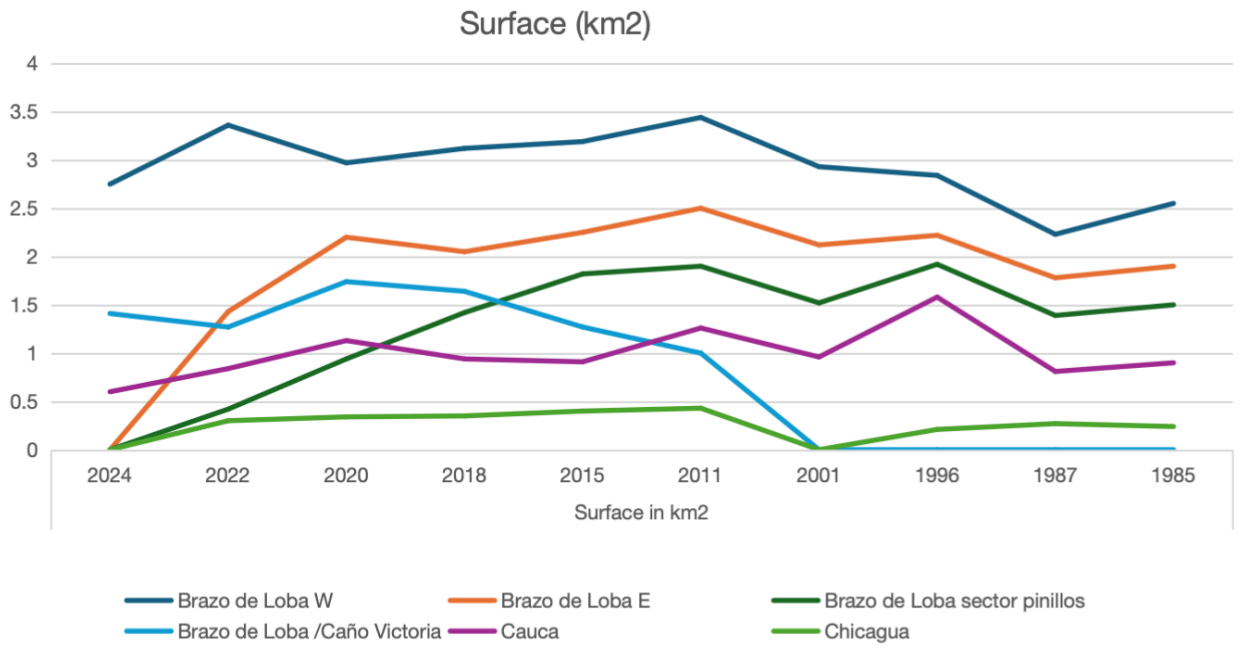


Figure 10. Multitemporal behavior of fluvial channel surfaces of the Magdalena River (Brazo de Loba W and E), Cauca River, Chicagua River, and the Victoria Channel (1985–2024). Source: Author's own elaboration.

The fluvial islands in the study area originate from two contrasting processes. During dry periods, low flows create beaches and sand bars that may later develop into islands. During floods, the active channel expands across the larger riverbed, isolating elevated zones as islands. In general, these islands are small and scarce, primarily found in the Magdalena River. The highest number of islands occurred in 2010–2011 (7 islands) and 2020 (8 islands), coinciding with La Niña events, while the lowest counts were recorded in 1985 (2 islands), 1987 (1), and 2024 (2).

The channel surface area of the Magdalena River varies among its sections. The Western Brazo de Loba (W), downstream of the Cauca confluence, is the most stable and largest, ranging from 2.23 km² in 1987 to 3.44 km² in 2011. Two clear trends emerge: growth from 1987 to 2011, followed by a steady decline from 2011 to 2020–2024. The Eastern Brazo de Loba (E), extending from the eastern end to the Chicagua mouth, ranks second in surface area, increasing from 1.90 km² in 1985 to 2.50 km² in 2011 before declining until its disappearance in 2024. The Brazo de Loba–Pinillos stretch (between the Chicagua mouth and the Cauca confluence) fluctuated between 1.39 and 1.92 km² until 2011, then declined sharply from 1.82 km² in 2015 until it vanished in 2024. By contrast, the new Brazo de Loba through the Victoria Channel displays the opposite trend: it emerged in 2011 (~1.00 km²), peaked at 1.74 km² in 2020, and slightly decreased to 1.41 km² in 2024.

The Cauca River shows fluctuations associated with dry/wet periods and the closure of one of its branches. Its minimum surface was recorded in 2024 (0.60 km²), and its maximum in 1996 (1.58 km²). The Chicagua River, being a secondary channel branching from the northern Brazo de Loba, presents much smaller surfaces: between 0.24 km² (1985) and 0.43 km² (2011). By 2024 it is considered practically dry (0 km² of continuous channel).

The channel frequency map illustrates the persistence of active channels at a given location over the 1985–2024 period, expressed as a percentage. A frequency of 100% indicates that a permanent channel existed at that location throughout the entire period, while a frequency of 10% reflects very low persistence, with a channel present in only ~10% of the years analyzed (Image 11).

The map highlights the high dynamism of the active channels in the study area. Only 15% of the fluvial zone maintained a channel with 100% frequency (permanent). About 27% of the area

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exhibits high to very high frequency, 21% moderate frequency, 23% low frequency, and 24% very low frequency.

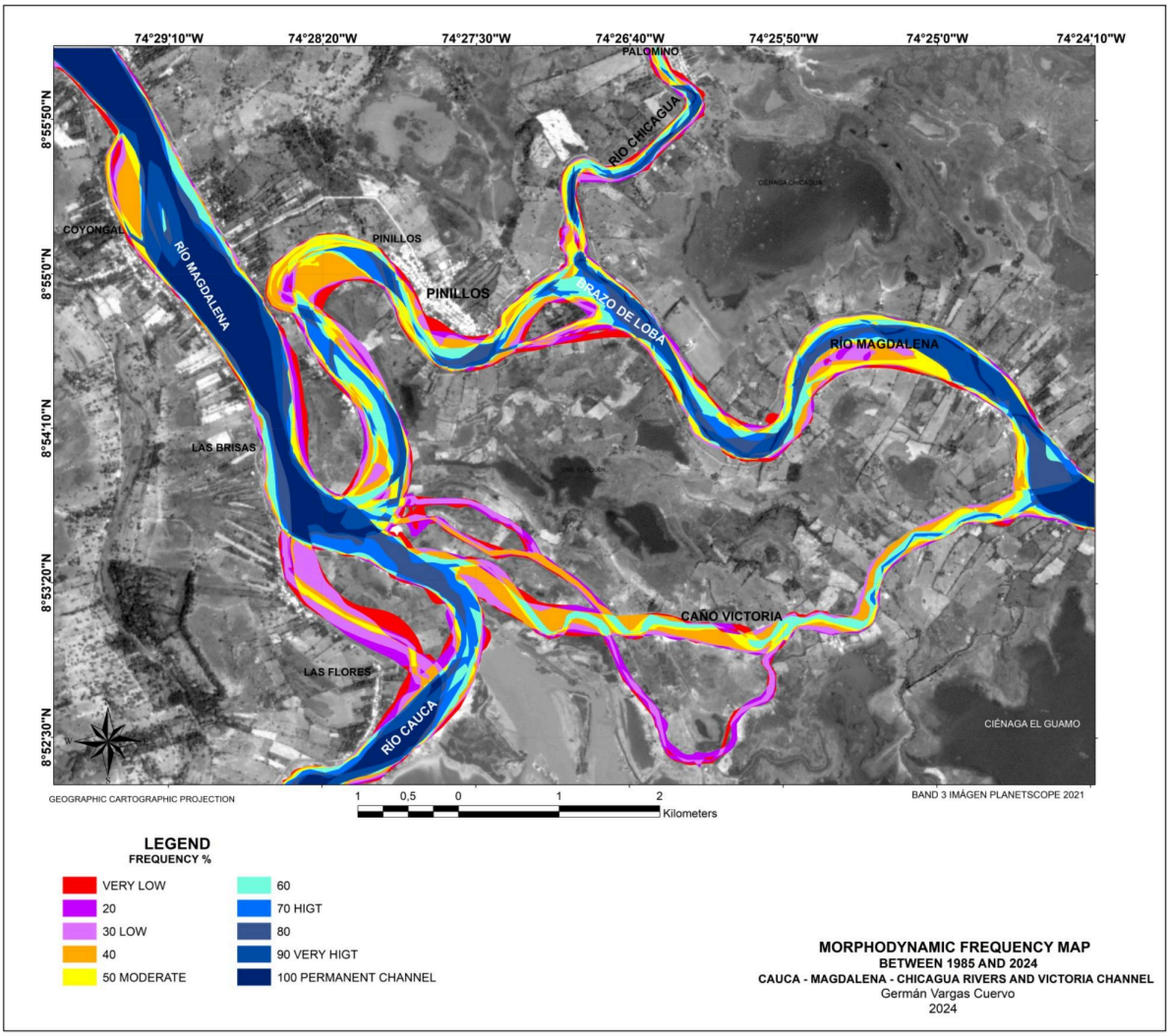


Figure 11: Morphodynamic frequency map between 1985 and 2024. Source: Author's own elaboration.

The greatest stability of the active channel, in terms of frequency, is found in the Magdalena River (Western Brazo de Loba). Even so, moderate to very low frequencies can be seen around Coyongal Island (left margin). The active channel of the Eastern Brazo de Loba shows very high to high frequencies in its central section, while toward the edges they decrease to moderate and low. The Brazo de Loba of Pinillos generally presents low frequencies: only small isolated stretches of high frequency, with most of its extent showing moderate to very low values (Table 4).


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Table 4: Statistics of fluvial frequency in the study area between 1985 and 2024. Source: Author's own elaboration.

| Frequencies (%) | Área | % |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | 0,88913 | 6,38907408 |
| 20 | 0,901394 | 6,47720023 |
| 30 | 1,505718 | 10,819727 |
| 40 | 1,768819 | 12,7103074 |
| 50 | 1,386734 | 9,96473661 |
| 60 | 1,541775 | 11,0788239 |
| 70 | 1,20202 | 8,63742628 |
| 80 | 1,212852 | 8,71526242 |
| 90 | 1,368868 | 9,83635583 |
| 100 | 2,139104 | 15,3710863 |

The Cauca River shows a permanent channel with very high to high frequencies in its right (eastern) branch, and low to very low frequencies in the former western branch. The Chicagua River, being a smaller channel, presents high frequencies in its central stretch and very low frequencies along its margins; moderate to low frequencies are observed at its confluence with the Magdalena, indicating mobility in that area. The Brazo de Loba through the Victoria Channel, given its recent formation, shows frequencies ranging from moderate to very low throughout its course.

## VIII. RELATIVE SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION

To assess relative sediment concentrations in the channels of the study area, six satellite images were analyzed following the approach proposed by Vargas (2016a). This analysis focused on the visible blue, green, and red bands, which respond to the presence of suspended sediments and provide an estimate of sediment levels in the water.

Thematic maps were created using representative images from 2001, 2011, 2015, 2018, 2022, and 2024 (Figure 12). Results indicate moderate to very high sediment concentrations in the Cauca River and in the Western Brazo de Loba of the Magdalena River, with a general decline observed since 2001. The Victoria Channel, which became the new Brazo de Loba after 2011, shows relatively low sediment levels; the occasional very high values in some Landsat images are due to cloud interference. The Chicagua River exhibits consistently low to very low concentrations from 2001 to 2022, except for some anomalous spikes in 2011, also attributed to clouds.

In the northern Brazo de Loba (Pinillos sector), the initial stretch up to the Chicagua mouth had very low to low sediment concentrations between 2001 and 2018, while values were moderate to high closer to Pinillos. By 2022, as the channel narrowed and energy decreased, two contrasting patterns emerged: moderate concentrations along the eastern side and very low to low concentrations in the Pinillos sector, where the channel had thinned significantly.

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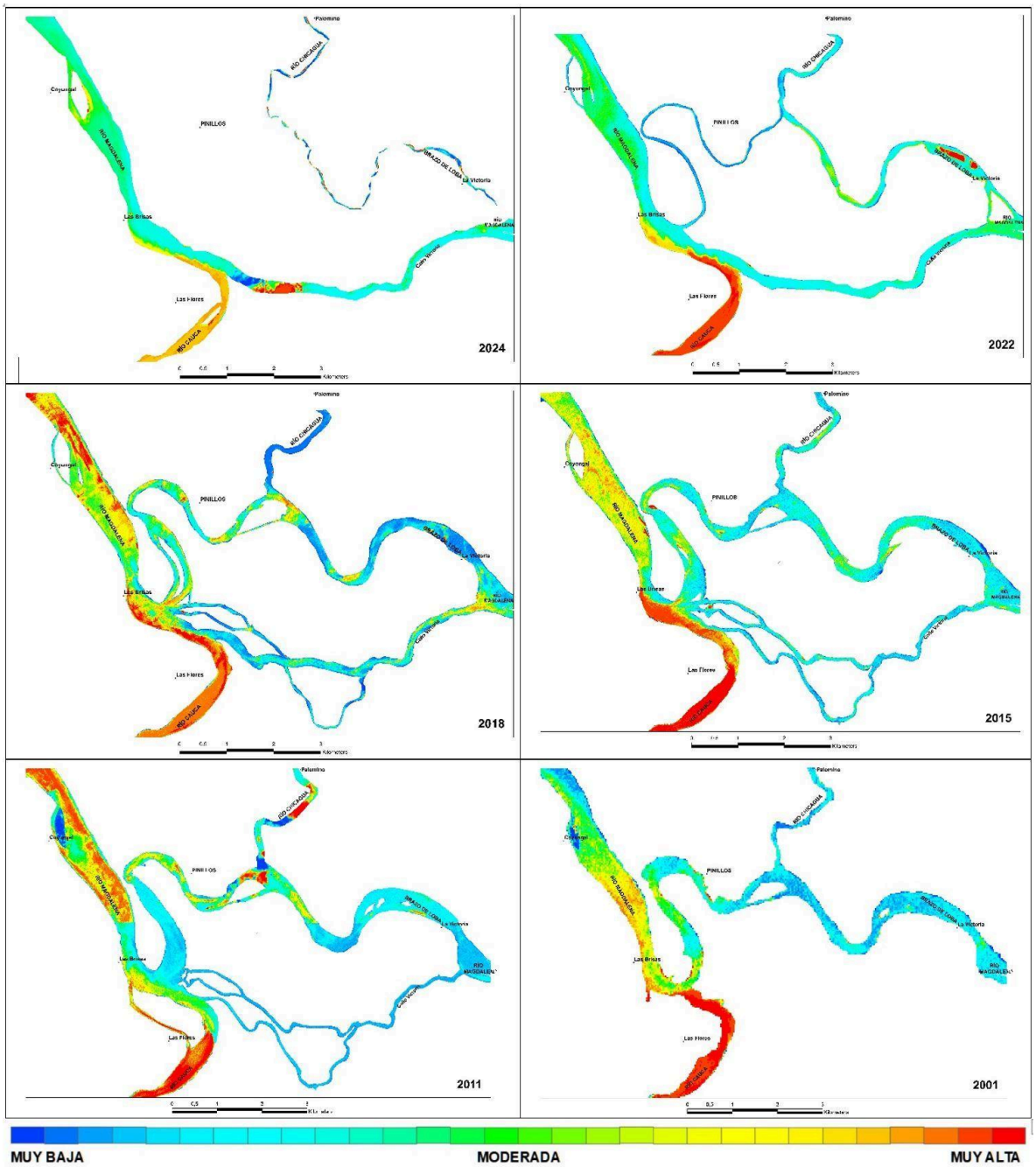


Figure 12: Maps of relative sediment concentration in the Magdalena, Cauca, and Chicagua Rivers between 2001 and 2024.

The northern side of the Brazo de Loba recorded a very low to low sediment concentration between 2001 and 2018 in its first sector, up to the confluence with the Chicagua River, and moderate to high values toward the Pinillos sector. In 2022, the low energy and reduced channel showed two different scenarios between the two sectors: moderate on the eastern side and very low to low in the Pinillos sector, which exhibits a narrow channel.

## IX. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Magdalena River, in its Brazo de Loba near Pinillos (Bolívar), exhibited a meandering channel whose total cutoff seemed imminent in the westernmost meander before the confluence with the Cauca. In fact, between 1985 and 2022 this meander migrated about 350 m westward, coming within just ~30 m of sealing and connecting with the Western Brazo de Loba. However, the forecasted scenario did not materialize; instead, the


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northern branch of the river dried up, and within a few years a new channel emerged through the Victoria Channel.

No single natural or human factor can be pinpointed as the sole trigger of the Brazo de Loba's avulsion toward the Victoria Channel. Instead, a combination of climatic, hydrological, geological, geomorphological, morphodynamic, and sedimentological factors contributed to the changes observed.

The hydroclimatic event that most strongly influenced this transformation was the La Niña phenomenon of late 2010 and early 2011, which caused widespread flooding across Colombia, particularly in La Mojana. During this period, the Victoria Channel linked with other nearby channels, including the Guamal Channel, forming a continuous course with up to three branches at its mouth into the Magdalena near the Cauca confluence. By 2019, these branches had merged into a single, sizable channel.

Hydrological records indicate that after 2011, discharge in the northern Brazo de Loba (eastern and Pinillos sectors) decreased slightly, while the Victoria Channel's capacity increased. Water-level measurements in the Brazo de Loba at the Pinillos meander showed minimum depths of about 1 m between 2013 and 2014, reflecting reduced navigability. From 2018 onward, sedimentation became particularly pronounced in the Eastern and Pinillos sections, with numerous sandbars and beaches forming. A notable sandbar appeared at the Victoria Channel's mouth into the Brazo de Loba, further limiting flow through the original channel.

The geological configuration of the area—lacking outcropping rocks or structural features that confine the channel, and characterized instead by unconsolidated, low-resistance deposits (mainly alluvial and fluvio-lacustrine)—facilitates channel mobility and change. In other words, the soft, easily erodible substrate allows the river to reconfigure its course with relative freedom in response to significant disturbances.

From a geomorphological standpoint, the predominance of alluvial plains and floodplains implies unconfined channels that, under extreme hydroclimatic events, can dramatically reorganize the fluvial landscape. The absence of rigid topographic boundaries (such as rocky slopes) in the Pinillos floodplain made it possible for the river, instead of closing the existing meander, to open a new path.

Undoubtedly, one of the greatest impacts of this avulsion is found in the socio-environmental sphere. The loss of the historical channel alongside the riverside community of Pinillos has affected their access to water for domestic use, the sewerage system, river navigation, and agricultural practices dependent on the river. Pinillos, founded in 1842 and home to about 27,000 inhabitants with a strong fishing and agricultural tradition, had long based much of its daily life around the Magdalena River. From an environmental perspective, the disconnection of the former branch has altered local ecosystems by reducing hydraulic connectivity with nearby channels and wetlands, which in turn affects wetland vegetation and associated fauna.

## X. CONCLUSIONS

In this study, thematic maps were created to analyze the avulsion of the Brazo de Loba in the Pinillos sector of the Magdalena River, near its confluence with the Cauca River, and to identify the main factors driving this process. These factors include geology (surface lithological units of Quaternary deposits), geomorphology (fluvial and lacustrine landforms), fluvial dynamics (channel shifts analyzed through multitemporal riverbanks and a channel frequency map), and sediment concentration (assessed using relative spectral mapping).

The La Niña event of 2010–2011 triggered the initial hydro-geomorphological changes in this sector, promoting the connection between the Brazo de Loba and the Victoria Channel to the south. Subsequent sedimentation and the formation of a sandbar just downstream of the Victoria Channel gradually redirected more flow through this new channel, strengthening its role as the main course of the river.

Meanwhile, the progressive narrowing of the Pinillos meander, together with increased sediment accumulation and high sediment concentrations, played a critical role in reducing the flow through the original Brazo de Loba.

This case of avulsion in a fluvial system with multiple channels and confluences demonstrates

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that the normal processes of meander closure and lateral/frontal river migration can be surpassed by abrupt events of channel opening and abandonment. It is evident that the closure of river branches has direct effects on riverside populations and their economic activities, as occurred with the Pinillos community. This knowledge is essential to establish planning and mitigation criteria in similar regions, where understanding the natural dynamics of rivers can help prevent disasters and adapt human interventions to the reality of highly dynamic fluvial systems.

## XI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author thanks the institutions that made it possible to participate in the geological and geomorphological studies of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers, such as CORMAGDALENA, CIRMAG, and Universidad del Norte, as well as the use of complementary information on hydrological and hydraulic components.

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# Exploring English Language Needs: An In-depth Analytical Approach

*Dr. Elenita P. Galvez*[δ]

## ABSTRACT

*This study explores the English language needs of students through a quantitative analytical approach, identifying key areas where learners require support in their linguistic development. By employing structured surveys and statistical analysis, the study examines students' proficiency levels, challenges, and specific reading, writing, listening, and speaking requirements. The findings reveal significant gaps in academic and communicative English skills, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions. The study concludes with recommendations for curriculum development, instructional strategies, and policy improvements to enhance English language acquisition among students.*

***Journal:*** Boston Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities
***Keywords:*** English language needs, quantitative analysis, language proficiency, curriculum development, instructional strategies
***Accepted:*** 17 July 2025
***Published:*** 15 September 2025
***ISSN:*** Online ISSN: 2834-4863 | Print ISSN: 2834-4855
***Language:*** English
***Research ID:*** 297d92e1-9d91-4ca7-95b4-28c51bcc6290
***Type:*** Peer-Reviewed Research Article (Open Access)

The authors declare that no competing interests exist. The authors contributed equally to this work.
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## I. INTRODUCTION

English proficiency is a crucial skill in academic and professional settings, influencing students' ability to succeed in diverse learning environments. Despite its importance, many learners face challenges in mastering different aspects of the language, which can hinder their academic progress and career opportunities. Understanding students' specific English language needs is essential for designing effective teaching strategies that address skill gaps and improve language competency.

This study aims to provide an in-depth quantitative analysis of students' English language requirements, focusing on reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills. The study identifies key areas where learners require additional support by gathering data through structured surveys and assessments. The results will help educators and policymakers develop targeted interventions,

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curriculum enhancements, and instructional methods that better align with students' linguistic needs. The findings of this research will contribute to the broader field of language education by offering data-driven insights into the challenges students face and the resources needed to improve their proficiency. By identifying specific areas of difficulty, this study seeks to facilitate the development of language programs that enhance learning experiences and outcomes.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aimed to quantitatively explore the English language needs of learners by conducting a systematic analysis. The specific objectives include:

1. To identify the key English language skills required by learners in academic and professional settings.
2. To assess the proficiency levels of learners in different aspects of the English language, such as reading, writing, speaking, and listening.
3. To analyze the challenges faced by learners in acquiring English language proficiency.
4. To examine the correlation between learners' English proficiency levels and their academic or professional performance.
5. To recommend pedagogical strategies that address the specific English language needs of learners.

## III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study seeks to provide empirical data that can guide the improvement of English language education, ensuring that students receive the necessary support to develop their proficiency effectively.

1. What are the primary English language needs of students in terms of reading, writing, listening, and speaking?
2. How do students perceive their proficiency levels in different language skills?
3. What challenges do students face in acquiring English proficiency?
4. What instructional strategies and curriculum modifications can help address students' English language needs?
5. How can educators and policymakers enhance language education to improve student learning outcomes?

## IV. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

### Related Literature

1. Theoretical Foundations of Language Needs Analysis

Language needs analysis (LNA) is a crucial component of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) and English as a Foreign Language (EFL) research. Hutchinson and Waters (1987) emphasized the importance of conducting a needs analysis to tailor language instruction to the learners' specific goals. Dudley-Evans and St. John (1998) further expanded this framework, highlighting the necessity of understanding both target and learning needs.

2. Empirical Studies on English Language Needs

Numerous studies have examined English language needs across various domains. A study by Long (2005) utilized task-based needs analysis to determine the linguistic demands in professional settings. Similarly, Hyland (2006) focused on the academic English needs of university students, stressing the importance of genre-based instruction.

3. English Language Proficiency and Performance

Research has consistently demonstrated a strong link between English proficiency and academic success. For instance, a study by Elder and Kim (2004) found that students with higher English language proficiency tend to perform better in standardized assessments. In the professional context, Baker and Boonkit (2004) examined workplace communication and concluded that insufficient English skills hinder career advancement.

4. Challenges in English Language Acquisition

Several challenges impact English language acquisition, including motivation, exposure, and socio-economic factors (Krashen, 1982). Additionally, Kormos and Csizér (2008) identified linguistic anxiety as a significant barrier to developing proficiency in English.

5. Pedagogical Implications and Strategies

Recent studies advocate for tailored instructional methods to address learners' specific language needs. Richards (2015) emphasized communicative language teaching (CLT) as an effective approach, while Nation (2007) highlighted

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the role of vocabulary acquisition in language competence.

## V. THE CONCEPT OF NEEDS ANALYSIS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Hutchinson and Waters (1987) define needs analysis as a process of identifying what learners need to achieve in their language learning journey. Their work highlights the importance of distinguishing between target needs (what learners must do with the language) and learning needs (how learners acquire the language effectively). Similarly, Richards (2001) emphasizes the role of needs analysis in curriculum design, stating that an effective curriculum must be grounded in a clear understanding of learners' linguistic and communicative needs. Long (2005) provides a more comprehensive examination of needs analysis methodologies, distinguishing between subjective and objective needs. He argues that combining learner self-assessments with real-world language use analysis results in a more holistic approach. Brown (1995) further supports this idea, proposing a systematic approach to needs analysis, including target situation analysis, deficiency analysis, and means analysis.

## VI. CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT BASED ON NEEDS ANALYSIS

Graves (2000) asserts that curriculum design should be learner-centered, meaning instruction should be shaped based on learners' needs. Similarly, Nation and Macalister (2010) argue that needs analysis provides a foundation for selecting appropriate materials, teaching methods, and assessment techniques. Their work underscores the need for continuous assessment of learners' evolving needs, rather than relying on a one-time evaluation. McKay and Bokhorst-Heng (2008) add a sociolinguistic perspective, discussing how globalization and the spread of English as a lingua franca have influenced language learning needs. Their study suggests that English learners today require grammatical proficiency and intercultural communication skills.

The existing literature underscores the significance of needs analysis in language instruction. This study aims to contribute to this body of knowledge by quantitatively assessing English language needs and providing evidence-based recommendations for improving language learning strategies. Understanding the English language needs of learners is crucial for developing effective curricula, instructional strategies, and language policies. Needs analysis plays a significant role in identifying learners' requirements, gaps, and expectations in various academic, professional, or general English learning contexts. This review explores key literature and studies that have contributed to understanding English language needs analysis, particularly in ESL/EFL contexts.

## VII. RELATED STUDIES

1. Empirical Research on Needs Analysis in ESL/EFL Contexts

West (1994) conducted a meta-analysis of needs analysis models and concluded that different educational contexts require context-specific approaches. His research demonstrates that while general frameworks for needs analysis exist, they must be adapted based on learners' backgrounds, goals, and institutional requirements. Similarly, Nunan (1988) conducted a study on learner-centered curricula and found that motivation and retention rates improve when learners' needs are actively considered in syllabus design. His study empirically supports tailoring English programs based on learners' personal and professional objectives. According to Brindley (1989), he investigated the role of needs analysis in adult ESL education and found that ongoing needs assessments improve learning outcomes by ensuring that instructional methods remain relevant. Similarly, Seedhouse (1995) explored needs analysis in general English classrooms and concluded that a well-conducted needs assessment enhances learner engagement and course effectiveness.

2. Practical Applications of Needs Analysis

Jasso-Aguilar (1999) conducted a workplace needs analysis on hotel staff in Waikiki, demonstrating that needs analysis must consider real-life language use rather than relying solely on learner perceptions. Similarly, Kormos and Csizér (2008) examined age-related differences in English language needs and found that younger and older learners have distinct motivational factors that influence their learning priorities. Cowling (2007) investigated intensive workplace language courses and found that tailoring language instruction to specific job-related tasks enhances workplace

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communication and overall job performance. His study emphasizes that needs analysis is crucial not only in academic settings but also in professional environments where English is necessary.

The reviewed literature and studies highlight the importance of needs analysis in designing effective English language programs. From theoretical frameworks to empirical studies, the consensus is that understanding learners' needs leads to more relevant, engaging, and successful language learning experiences. As English continues to be a global language, future research should focus on technological advancements in needs analysis, such as AI-driven assessments and adaptive learning platforms, to further refine language learning approaches. This review serves as a foundation for exploring how needs analysis can be applied in diverse learning contexts to ensure that English language instruction meets the evolving demands of learners worldwide.

## VIII. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Theoretical Framework below provided the foundation for understanding English language's needs. It included established theories supporting the research.

The study is anchored on the key theories. The first was the Needs Analysis Theory by Hutchinson and Waters (1987), which would differentiate target needs (what learners need to do with the language) and learning needs (how they could acquire them). The second was the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) by Canale and Swain (1980), which focuses on real-world communication as the goal of language learning. And, the third was Second Language Acquisition (SLA), Krashen's Theory (1982), which explains how learners could acquire a second language through input, interaction, and motivation.

## IX. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Conceptual Framework was a visual representation of how different variables in the study were related. It explains the flow of needs analysis, curriculum development, and language learning outcomes. For the key components, these were: (1) Learner Profile (Age, Background, Motivation); (2) Needs Analysis (Target Needs, Learning Needs, Deficiency Analysis); (3) Curriculum and Instruction (Course Design, Teaching Methods, Assessment); and (4) Learning Outcomes (Improved Communication Skills, Proficiency Development, Academic/Professional Success).

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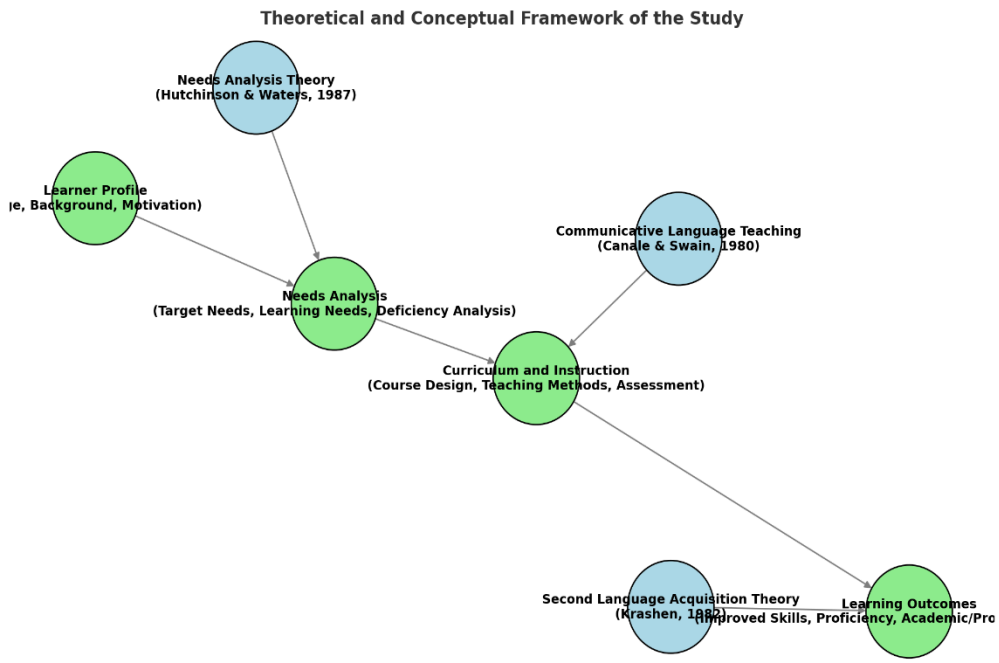


The Theoretical Framework (blue nodes) consists of established language learning theories that provide a foundation for understanding needs analysis, curriculum design, and learning outcomes, while the Conceptual Framework (green nodes) illustrates how different elements, such as learner profiles, needs analysis, curriculum, and learning outcomes, were connected in the research process.

## X. METHODOLOGY

The study utilized a descriptive research design with a mixed-methods approach to comprehensively analyze learners' English language needs. Below is a structured methodology, including respondents, sampling techniques, data collection, and the entire research process

## XI. RESEARCH DESIGN

The study employed a descriptive research design using both quantitative and qualitative methods to analyze the English language needs of learners. For the quantitative part, a survey questionnaire was used to gather numerical data on respondents' language proficiency, challenges, and learning preferences. And, for the qualitative part, a focus group discussion (FGDs) and interviews were conducted to gain in-depth insights into learners' perspectives.

## XII. RESPONDENTS OF THE STUDY

The study will involve 100 respondents who were ESL/EFL learners and were classified based on the key demographic factors such as age, educational background, English proficiency level, and learning motivations (academic, professional, or general communication).

## XIII. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A stratified random sampling technique was used to ensure representation from different groups of English learners. The steps included: (1) Defining Strata: The population was divided into subgroups (e.g., students, working professionals, adult learners); (2) Random Selection: Respondents were selected randomly from each stratum to ensure diversity in perspectives; and (3) Ensuring Proportionality where each subgroup represented according to its size in the target population.

## XIV. RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The study used the following instruments for data collection: (1) Survey Questionnaire (Quantitative Data Collection), which included demographic profile, self-assessment of English proficiency, learning challenges and preferences, and frequency of English usage in different

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contexts. Another method used was Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Interviews for Qualitative Data Collection conducted with selected respondents to explore deeper insights into learning needs and questions focused on challenges, motivations, and preferred learning strategies. Finally, the use of the Needs Analysis Checklist to categorize learners' needs into target needs, learning needs, and deficiency analysis.

## XV. RESEARCH PROCESS

There were steps followed. For step 1, the planning and preparation, the researcher defined research objectives and scope, obtained ethical clearance and consent from participants then prepared survey questionnaires and interview guides. For step 2, the selection of respondents, she identified potential respondents from schools, language centers, and workplaces, then applied stratified random sampling to ensure fair representation. For step 3, the data collection, this part was done in phases. In phase 1, a survey was administered for the quantitative data and questionnaires were distributed to 100 respondents the collected and encoded responses were in a database for statistical analysis. The Phase 2 or FGDs and Interviews for qualitative data, she selected a subgroup of 15 to 20 participants for focus group discussion then conducted one-on-one interviews with key informants (teachers, learners, and experts). In Step 4, the Data Analysis, she used quantitative analysis or descriptive statistics with frequency, percentages, and mean scores to summarize survey data followed by the qualitative analysis, which was done through thematic analysis on interview and FGD transcripts to identify themes in learners' responses. For Step 5, the Interpretation and Conclusion, the researcher compared ntitative and qualitative data findings, identified key patterns and implications for English language teaching, and provided recommendations for curriculum improvement and instructional strategies.

## XVI. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

To follow ethical standards, the researcher obtained informed consent from all participants, maintained confidentiality of responses, and ensured voluntary participation with the option to withdraw at any time.

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## XVII. RESULTS, FINDINGS, AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Respondents

| Category | Frequency (n=100) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Gender | | |
| Male | 48 | 48% |
| Female | 52 | 52% |
| Age Group | | |
| 16-20 years old | 30 | 30% |
| 21-30 years old | 45 | 45% |
| 31-40 years old | 15 | 15% |
| 41 and above | 10 | 10% |
| Primary English Learning Purpose | | |
| Academic (Students) | 40 | 40% |
| Professional (Workplace) | 35 | 35% |
| General Communication | 25 | 25% |

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents, or 45% were aged between 21 and 30 years old, indicating that young adults were the primary learners of English. Most respondents, or 40% used English for academic purposes, followed by professional with 35%, and general communication with 25%. A nearly equal gender distribution suggests no significant gender-based influence on English learning needs.

Table 2: Self-Assessment of English Proficiency/ English Proficiency Levels

| Proficiency Level | Frequency (n=100) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Beginner | 20 | 20% |
| Intermediate | 55 | 55% |
| Advanced | 25 | 25% |

Table 2 revealed that the majority of respondents 55% assessed themselves at the intermediate level. The 20% were beginners, indicating a need for basic grammar and vocabulary instruction, while the remaining 25% considered themselves advanced, meaning they could require specialized learning such as business English or academic writing.

Table 3 below depicts the Vocabulary limitations, or 40% being the most common challenge, suggesting that learners struggle with understanding and using diverse words. This also proved of Grammar difficulties or 35% indicating the need for structured lessons focusing on syntax and sentence construction. Pronunciation issues or 20% stemmed from L1 interference and required phonetic training. Listening comprehension or 25% and speaking confidence (30%) highlighted the need for more conversational practice.

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Table 3: Primary Difficulties in Learning/Learning Challenge Faced by Respondents

| Learning Challenge | Frequency (n=100) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Vocabulary Limitations | 40 | 40% |
| Grammar Difficulties | 35 | 35% |
| Pronunciation Issues | 20 | 20% |
| Listening Comprehension | 25 | 25% |
| Speaking Confidence | 30 | 30% |

Table 4: Preferred English Learning Methods/ Preferred Learning Methods

| Learning Method | Frequency (n=100) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Face-to-Face Classes | 50 | 50% |
| Online Courses | 30 | 30% |
| Self-Study | 20 | 20% |

Table 4 shows the 50% who preferred face-to-face classes, suggesting that traditional classroom settings were still the most effective for learning English. The 30% preferred online courses, likely due to flexibility and accessibility. And, 20% relied on self-study, meaning they used resources like books, apps, and online videos for independent learning.

Table 5: Frequency of Using English in Different Contexts/ Frequency of English Usage

| Context of Use | Daily (%) | Weekly (%) | Rarely (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Academic Writing | 30% | 40% | 30% |
| Workplace Emails | 25% | 50% | 25% |
| Casual Conversations | 35% | 45% | 20% |
| Public Speaking | 10% | 35% | 55% |

The above table, Table 5 proved that academic writing (30% daily, 40% weekly) shows that students often write in English. The workplace emails (25% daily, 50% weekly) indicated that English was a crucial professional tool. Casual conversations (35% daily, 45% weekly) suggested regular practice, while public speaking was rare (55%), indicating the need for confidence-building activities.

Table 6: Recommended Enhancement in English Learning/Suggested Improvements in English Instruction

| Suggested Improvement | Frequency (n=100) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|
| More Speaking Activities | 45 | 45% |
| Interactive Learning (Apps, Games) | 30 | 30% |
| Focus on Practical Writing | 25 | 25% |

Table 6 shows the 45% who wanted more speaking activities, reinforcing the need for oral communication training. The 30% preferred interactive learning tools, suggesting a demand for modern, tech-based learning. And the 25% needed a practical writing focus, aligning with academic and professional needs.

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## XVIII. RESULTS, FINDINGS, AND DISCUSSION

1. Demographics: The Majority were young adults (21-30 years old) studying English for academic and professional purposes.
2. Proficiency Levels: Most learners, or 55% were intermediate, with 20% at beginner level.
3. Challenges: The most common difficulties included vocabulary (40%) and grammar (35%).
4. Preferred Learning: Traditional face-to-face learning (50%) remained the top choice, but 30% preferred online methods.
5. Usage: English was frequently used in academic writing (70% daily/weekly) and workplace emails (75%), but public speaking was rare, with 55%.
6. Learners suggest more speaking practice (45%), interactive tools (30%), and writing-focused lessons (25%).

The findings suggest that English learners require more interactive and communicative learning approaches, with a focus on vocabulary, grammar, and oral skills. Teachers and institutions should integrate technology-driven methods, speaking practice, and practical writing exercises to enhance English proficiency effectively.

## XIX. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings from 100 respondents, the following key conclusions were drawn: Diverse Learning Needs: Learners had varying motivations for studying English, with academic (40%) and professional (35%) purposes being the most common. This suggests that English instruction should be tailored to meet both academic writing and workplace communication needs. Intermediate Proficiency with Key Gaps: Most respondents (55%) consider themselves at an intermediate proficiency level, but many struggled with vocabulary limitations (40%) and grammar difficulties (35%). This indicates the need for structured vocabulary enhancement and grammar-focused instruction. As to Speaking Confidence and Practical Application, despite frequent use of English in writing (academic and workplace settings), public speaking remained a significant challenge, with 55% rarely engaging in it. More conversational practice, pronunciation training, and confidence-building exercises should be incorporated into English learning programs.

With a Preference for Interactive and Communicative Learning, while face-to-face learning (50%) remained the most preferred method, 30% of learners favored online learning, and many recommended interactive tools such as language apps and gamified learning. This highlighted the importance of modern, technology-driven approaches in language instruction. As to Need for Enhanced Instructional Strategies, respondents suggested more speaking activities (45%), interactive tools (30%), and a stronger focus on practical writing skills (25%). This emphasized the need for English programs to incorporate engaging, real-world communication exercises rather than relying solely on traditional teaching methods.

## XX. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings of the study, the following recommendations were drawn:

A longitudinal approach to track learners' progress over time.

The effectiveness of interactive learning tools in improving English skills.

Cultural and psychological factors affecting English language acquisition.

By addressing these areas, future research could contribute to more effective and personalized English learning programs to meet the evolving needs of learners.

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# Johann Baptist Kiermeier: Zwischen Katholizismus und Modernität in Goiás (Brasilien) des frühen 20. Jahrhunderts

*Prof. Dr. Robson Rodrigues Gomes Filho*[δ]

## ABSTRACT

*This paper explores the complex relationship between the Catholic Church and modernity in early 20th-century Brazil, focusing on the example of the German Redemptorist missionaries in Goiás. The study challenges the view of the church as a monolithic, closed institution by highlighting the internal tensions and generational conflicts that emerged as it confronted modern ideals. While the Redemptorist Congregation was a key proponent of anti-modern Ultramontanism in 19th-century Germany, it transformed into a leading force for modernization in Brazil. The case of clergyman Johann Baptist Kiermeier (1874-1958) illustrates this shift. A "young reformer" fascinated with technology and science, Kiermeier pioneered innovations like the first telephone and electric lights in the city of Campinas, which later became the capital of the state of Goiás (Brazil). His progressive stance led to conflicts with his conservative superiors, who viewed his interests as a dangerous flirtation with modernism. The paper argues that for the Redemptorists, modernization was not an end, but a pragmatic means to advance their spiritual mission. This distinguishes their successful efforts from the frustrated attempts of liberal, non-religious groups in the same region, whose modernization projects were culturally driven but lacked the institutional support and strategic purpose of the church.*

***Journal:*** Boston Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities
***Keywords:*** Redemptorists; Catholic Church, Modernity, Brazil, Goiás.
***Accepted:*** 11 July 2025
***Published:*** 15 September 2025
***ISSN:*** Online ISSN: 2834-4863 | Print ISSN: 2834-4855
***Language:*** German
***Research ID:*** fb299829-27d9-4b84-b916-49c4614c8de7
***Type:*** Peer-Reviewed Research Article (Open Access)

The authors declare that no competing interests exist. The authors contributed equally to this work.
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## I. EINLEITUNG

**"Jedes Zeitalter ist ein Fluss, der uns gemäß den Neigungen des Schicksals hinwegfegt, wenn wir uns ihm hingeben." Aber es scheint mir, dass wir alle vom Kurs abweichen. Einige (die Republikaner) stürmten durch ihn und warfen sich auf das gegenüberliegende Ufer. Andere blieben auf dieser Seite und wollten es nicht wagen. Das ist die Besonderheit des Augenblicks. Einige "gehen über unsere Zeit hinaus", während andere "im Jahr 1796 als Männer des 14. Jahrhunderts weitermachen wollen". Jedenfalls steht niemand im Weg: zwischen den beiden Rändern oder zwischen zwei Historizitätsregimes.""** (Chateaubriand. Zitiert nach: Hartog, 2003. Übersetzung aus der portugiesischen Version).

Anhand der zeitlichen Erfahrungen François-René de Chateaubriands (1768-1848) während seiner Reise durch Amerika kann der französische Historiker François Hartog wichtige Elemente des Modernisierungsprozesses im Europa des 19. Jahrhundert ausmachen. Zum einen war es die Geschwindigkeit der technischen, politischen, kulturellen und sozialen Veränderungen. Zum anderen gab es einen deutlichen Bruch zwischen dem zukünftigen Horizont des Möglichen und dem bisher erlebten. Dies gab den sozialen, kulturellen und institutionellen Akteuren das Gefühl, in einer Übergangsphase zu leben. Einerseits wurden diese Entwicklungen von der Zuversichtlichkeit des Fortschritts geleitet und brachten die politischen, sozialen und kulturellen Verbände in eine damit verbundene Euphorie. Andererseits hielten ganze Sozialschichten aufgrund einer negativen Einstellung gegenüber dem Neuen an der Vergangenheit als Rettungsmöglichkeit der Werte, Kultur und politischen Privilegien fest. Die Werte schienen immer schneller sich zu vermehren und sich zugleich im immer schnelleren Wandel der Zeit zu verlieren. Während sich unter anderem Liberalen, Demokraten, Republikaner und Kommunisten auf einen zukünftigen, deutlichen Wandel stützten, griffen Konservative auf die Traditionen der vorherigen Epoche.

Zwischen den beiden Ufern dieses Flusses, um die Metapher von Chateaubriand wieder aufzugreifen, schwebte die katholische Kirche. Während sich der institutionelle Bereich des Katholizismus in Form der Amtskirche für den Ultramontanismus entschieden hatte, gab es viele katholische Gruppen, welche einer künftigen modernen Ära optimistisch gegenüberstanden. Aufgrund dessen kann das Verhältnis zwischen katholischer Kirche und Modernität vom 19. bis zum 20. Jahrhundert als eine ständige Zweideutigkeit verstanden werden. Letztendlich ging sie von der Antimodernität zur Modernität über, ohne jemals den Konservatismus aufgegeben zu haben (Gomes Filho, 2018).

In dem vorliegenden Beitrag werden die Missionare der Kongregation des Heiligsten Erlösers (Redemptoristen) aus der bayrischen Provinz in den Blick genommen, welche nach Brasilien zwischen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts und des Anfangs des 20. Jahrhunderts gewandert sind. Das Beispiel des jungen Geistlichen Johann Baptist Kiermeier (1874-1897) kann besonders gut als ein spezifisches Beispiel katholischer Faszination für Modernität herangezogen werden vor dem Kontext eines ausgeprägten Konservatismus der eigenen Kirche in der modernen Welt. Die Gegensätze der Strömungen sind hier besonders prägnant ausgebildet: Denn auf der einen Seite steht diese Kongregation für einen der wichtigsten Förderer des ausgesprochen reaktionären und antimodernen katholischen deutschen Ultramontanismus im 19. Jahrhundert. Zum anderen gilt sie im Brasilien des 20. Jahrhunderts als die Hauptvertreterin der Modernisierung und des Fortschritts, vor allem in Goiás Zudem erlaubt dieser Fokus einerseits einen transnationalen Blick, der globale Prozesse in ihrer je singulären Verortung aus nationalen, regionalen und lokalen Gesichtspunkten verstehen lässt. Umgekehrt lässt sich dadurch besser untersuchen, inwiefern zwischen fremden, relativ weit voneinander entfernten Orten in Raum und Zeit individuelle und kollektive Erwartungshorizonte generiert werden können, die Handlungspraktiken zur Folge haben, welche Aufschluss über institutionelle Prozesse aus makroanalytischer Perspektive geben.

Die Kongregation des Heiligsten Erlösers stammt aus dem 18. Jahrhundert, als Alphonsus Maria de Liguori beeinflusst von der mystischen Schwester Maria Celeste Crostarosa im Jahr 1731 in Neapel die männliche Abteilung der Kongregation des Heiligsten Erlösers gründete. Das Hauptmerkmal der neu entstandenen Kongregation war eine auf eine Rechristianisierung der vom Klerus vernachlässigten Bevölkerung auf den Dörfern und den Peripherien der urbanen Zentren ausgerichtete Orientierung. Die Ausbreitung der Redemptoristen

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außerhalb Italiens setzte jedoch tatsächlich erst im 19. Jahrhundert ein. Da waren sie sich ihrer Aufgabe bewusst, die Reform des europäischen Katholizismus zugunsten einer starken Stellung Roms und der Vermeidung der modernen Ideale voranzutreiben. Dank der Bemühungen Klemens Maria Hofbauers um die Erweiterung der Kongregation jenseits der Alpen im Laufe der ersten Jahrzehnte des 19. Jahrhunderts wurden die Redemptoristen 1841 in Bayern anerkannt. Nicht ohne Streitigkeiten blieben sie dort bis 1873, als die Missionare aufgrund des sogenannten Kulturkampfes aus dem Deutschen Reich ausgewiesen wurden und für einundzwanzig Jahre ins Exil gehen mussten.

Dieser durch den Kulturkampf ausgelöste Zusammenhang führte die bayrische Kongregation dazu, die Gründung einer Mission in Brasilien im Jahr 1894 vorzunehmen, indem die geistliche Verwaltung und Leitung der Heiligtümer von Nossa Senhora Aparecida in São Paulo und von Divino Pai Eterno in Goiás übernommen wurden. Besonders im Landesinneren Goiás wurden die Redemptoristen im Laufe der folgenden Jahrzehnte die wichtigsten Gestalter der Urbanisierung und der materiellen Entwicklung, die von den Missionaren selbst als Modernisierung und Fortschritt bezeichnet wurden. Dies stand im deutlichen Gegensatz zum Bild der Kongregation im vorangegangenen Jahrhundert in Deutschland (vgl. Weiss 1986). Hier zeigt sich die entscheidende Differenz der deutschen Missionare während des Ultramontanismus des 18. Jahrhunderts und ihren Nachfahren in Brasilien, vor allem wenn es um Elemente der modernen Welt geht. Hier führten Persönlichkeiten wie Johann Baptist Kiermeier die Kirche zur Nutzung technischer Modernisierung. (vgl. Gomes Filho 2018; Quadros 2015)

## II. JOHANN BAPTIST KIERMEIER UND DIE MODERNISIERUNG UNTER SCHUTZ DER KATHOLISCHEN KIRCHE IN GOIÁS

Wenn Missionare wie die Redemptoristen als Forschungsobjekt in den Blick genommen werden, wird nicht selten der Katholischen Kirche beziehungsweise der eigenen religiösen Kongregation ein einheitlicher, geschlossener Charakter zugeschrieben. Dies geschieht, denn ihre vertretenen Inhalte, ihre Wertvorstellungen und Weltanschauungen stehen den Regeln gemäß über den individuellen Subjekten. Von den Institutionen werden sie daher meist als Vorbilder erwähnt. Als historische Subjekte jedoch treten sie als Akteure in Erscheinung, die bestimmte kulturelle und gesellschaftliche Dynamiken analytisch erschließen lassen.

Das ist der Fall von Johann Baptist Kiermeier, (1874-1958) aus Reichertsheim im heutigen Landkreis Mühldorf in Oberbayern. Nach seiner Weihe 1897 verließ er Deutschland als Missionar der Redemptoristen nach Brasilien und starb dort am 13. Juni 1958. „Extrem methodisch", wie die Chroniken der ersten Missionare der Redemptoristen in Brasilien beschreiben, Kiermeier, so steht dort zu lesen: „schien, ein Gelübde der Gehorsamkeit an die Uhr abgelegt zu haben, so pünktlich und genau war er während der Organisation seiner Beschäftigungen" (Archiv des Redemptoristenklosters Gars. (o. D.). *Aqueles que nos precederam* [Typoskript], s. 92). Über diese Eigenschaft hinaus, für die er bekannt wurde, war er ohne Zweifel der bedeutendste redemptoristische Missionar, der für Modernisierungsprozesse in der Stadt Campinas und in gewissem Maße auch im Staat Goiás verantwortlich war: Zwischen 1921 und 1924 war Kiermeier Rektor in dem Haus von Campinas und hinterließ in der Stadt beträchtliche technische Innovationen: So unter anderem die Installation des ersten Telefons in Goiás, des elektrischen Lichts, die Einführung eines Telegrafen zwischen Campinas und Trindade, die Gründung der Zeitung Santuário da Trindade, der Kauf eines Autos, eines Motorrads und sogar eines Fahrrads. Fasziniert von technischen Entwicklungen ersuchte Kiermeier ohne Erfolg um Erlaubnis seiner Oberen für die Anschaffung eines Flugzeuges, mit dem er die Maultiere und Esel bei der Passage von Missionaren durch das Landesinnere Goiás im 1923 ersetzen wollte (Kiermeier, 1923, 13. November, S. 332).

Kiermeiers Faszination für kulturelle und technische Innovationen, die mit seiner Ankunft in Brasilien offen zu Tage trat, war Kennzeichen einer Generation bayerischer Redemptoristen einer Gruppe „junger Reformatoren" (vgl. Weiss 1983). Ihm wurde vorgeworfen, mit Modernismus und Liberalismus zu sympathisieren, da man glaubte, hinter dem Interesse für neuzeitliche Wissenschaft und Entwicklungen verberge sich die Gefahr der theologischen Modernisierung (sogenannter „Modernismus"). Zusammen waren sie von ihrem Vorgesetzten (Vorgesetzter oder Vorsteher wird auch bei R. Oberer genannt, allerdings gibt es auch Provinzialen) der Verbindung mit dem

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„Modernismus" beschuldigt und angezeigt worden. So berichtete der P. Joseph Wendl: „Wie kam diese teuflische Spucke in unsere Kongregation? Wäre es nicht besser, diese Modernisten zum Teufel zu schicken, als sie verdammte Lehren verbreiten zu lassen?!" (Wendl, 1909, 7. Februar, S. 09)

Einer der schärfsten Kritiker Kiermeiers war P. Gebhard Wiggermann, der Vorgesetzte und Gründer der bayerisch-brasilianischen Mission. Im Gegensatz zu den jüngeren Patern gehörte Wiggermann zu einer Generation von Missionaren, die im Exil infolge des Kulturkampfes lebten. Gebbhard sowie einige weitere ältere, nach Brasilien ausgewanderte Pater wie João da Mata Späth, Lourenco Gahr und Joseph Wendl, vertraten eine konservative Haltung hinsichtlich der theologischen und moralischen Einstellung des Klerus zu Liberalismus und Modernismus.

Andererseits waren auch in der ersten Gruppe der Missionäre, die nach Brasilien ausgezogen waren, der sogenannt und schon erwähnt „jungen Reformatoren" (Weiss 1983: 761), die eine liberale und moderne Vision der Regeln und Theologie hatten. Besonders traten die Redemptoristen P. Michael P. Siebler, P. Korbinian Kiermeier und P. Johann Baptist Kiermeier als Vertreter dieser Gruppe hervor. Von diesen dreien, die zu den ersten Gruppen von nach Brasilien entsandten Missionaren gehörten, verblieb nur Johann Baptist in der Kongregation. Aber es ist wichtig zu erklären, dass nicht alle junge Geistlichen zu dieser Gruppe gehörten. Ein wichtiges Beispiel war der P. Lorenz Hubbauer, dessen Konservatismus sich deutlicher daran annähert, was Weiss als „beobachtende Jungen" bezeichnet hat (Weiss 1983, S. 761). Nach wie vor lässt sich erwähnen, dass Hubbauer dem "Konflikt der Generationen" nicht entkam, indem er sich in gravierende und explizite Spannungen mit älteren Patern verstrickt hat, besonders mit Gebhard Wiggermann und Lorenz Gahr.

Es herrschten angespannte Situationen zwischen Älteren und Jüngeren. Vorwürfe wie Aufsässigkeit, Hochmut und Eigensinn führten zu Gegenreaktionen der jüngeren Geistlichen; der junge P. Lorenz Hubbauer betonte: „Hier beschweren sich die Älteren über die Jungen und diese über jene. Die jungen leiden unter Versuchungen und die älteren unter Abscheu." (Hubbauer, 1899, 29. November, S. 318)

Die ersten Klagen über Johann Baptist Kiermeier stammen bereits aus dem Jahr 1899. Er bestellte für das Haus in Campinas in Goiás bei der deutschen Provinz Bücher, die seinem konservativ-antimodernistisch eingestellten Vorgesetzten, der Obere der bayerisch-brasilianischen Vizeprovinz Gebhard Wiggermann, missfielen. In einem Brief an den Pater Rektor aus Gras, datiert auf den 7. März 1899, drückte Wiggermann seine Unzufriedenheit über Kiermeier aus:

"Euer Hochwürden schreibt, dass Kiermeier unnachgiebig nach Büchern verlangt, weil es diese in Goiás nicht gibt. Heiliger Gott! Ich begreife nicht, wie dieser unglückliche Priester so eine große Unwahrheit schreiben kann. Die Pfarrer aus Goiás besitzen die schönsten liturgischen Werke, gute Anzahl an lateinischen und portugiesischen Bibeln, Werken vom Heiligen Afons; etliche zweifach; noch mehrere Exemplare der Moral nach Mark, nach Hermann, Moral nach Diame, in 10 Heften, Acta Apostolicae in 28 Bänden, sehr wichtig für das Studium und noch mehr, sehr viel noch mehr; in einem Wort, ein Teil des Zimmers ist bis oben mit Bücher ausgefüllt. Und der Kiermeier schreibt, dass es keine Bücher gibt! Nach meiner Beobachtung mag dieser Unglückliche kein seriöses theologisches Studium; sein hochmütiger Geist hat bereits Heiligen Afons und Mark übertroffen. Er will interessantere Bücher lesen (Astronomie usw.). Ich habe alles gegeben, um ihn von der Wichtigkeit des ernsten theologischen Studiums zu überzeugen, vor allem der Moral, aber es war umsonst; er verschwendet viel Zeit mit der Lektüre von Zeitungen, Photographien usw." (Wiggermann, 1899, 7. März, S. 248-249)

Wiggermanns scharfe, sarkastische Kritik verweist auf seine theologisch-antimodernistische Haltung gegenüber Kiermeiers Interesse an Kenntnissen in modernen Wissenschaften wie Astronomie, Chemie, Mathematik oder modernen Reproduktionsverfahren. Auf einem Brief datiert auf den 24. Im Juni 1899 gibt Gebhard Wiggermann dem provinziellen Vorgesetzten, P. Ludwig Küppers, zu, dass eine von Kiermeier bestellte Kiste mit Büchern vor der Ankunft in Goiás von ihm abgefangen wurde. Laut dem Prälaten: "Im April entdeckte ich während meines Aufenthalts in Rio eine Kiste auf dem Weg von Dürrnberg zu Kiermeier. Ich brachte sie zu Aparecida. Der Inhalt? Logarithmische Tabellen, Chemiebücher, Astronomiebücher usw. Ich schickte die Bücher

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nicht fort, welche lediglich Spielzeuge sind. Dieser arme Pater sollte Theologie studieren, aber das will er nicht" (Wiggermann, 1899, 24. Juni, S. 282). Erwähnenswert ist, dass weitere junge Missionare das gleiche Interesse für die Wissenschaften hatten, wie der P. Valentin von Riedl, welcher im Jahr 1902 seinen Vorgesetzten nach Physik- und Geographieinstrumenten gebeten hat, um mit Schülern aus dem Internat zu arbeiten (s. Brief Nr. 480). Oder wie der P. Martinho Forner vorgeworfen von P. Anton Georg Heckenblaichner im Jahr 1912 für die Verschwendung seiner Zeit mit der Herrichtung von Photographien und Proben von Tieren und Pflanzen, die nach Europa versandt werden sollten.

Sein Vorwurf, Kiermeier sei, wie sein Missionarskollege, „so liberal wie P. Michael Siebler", unterstreicht dies: „Er ist noch nicht 25 Jahre alt, ist hoch begabt, aber hat den gleichen Geist wie P. Siebler, dessen enger Freund und Bewunderer er war. Er ist liberal in der Theorie und in den Prinzipien, was eine ziemlich gefährliche Sache ist", unterstreicht dies (Wiggermann, 1899, 24. Juni, S. 282). Der P. Michael Siebler, worauf sich Wiggermann bezieht, wurde von dem gleichen Vorgesetzten für Aufmüpfigkeit und Starallüren vorgeworfen und zurück nach Gars noch im Jahr 1899 fortgeschickt. Im Jahr 1902 strebte Siebler danach, zur brasilianischen Mission zurückzukehren, aber wurde durch Wiggermanns Einfluss unterbrochen. Aufgrund dessen trat er aus der Kongregation zurück und kehrte als diözesaner Pfarrer nach Brasilien zum Bistum Taubaté im Jahr 1908 zurück.

Die Vorwürfe – Kiermeier sei liberal oder sogar modernistisch – verebbten im Laufe der Jahre 1910-1920. Einiges deutet auf eine veränderte Ansicht moderner Werte hin. Dies wird in seinen Zeitungsartikeln im Santuário de Aparecida und Santuário da Trindade, sichtbar werden. Des Weiteren ist von einem internen Auffassungswandel von Fortschritt und Modernisierung auszugehen, indem die älteren Pater durch die jüngeren schrittweise im Vorsitz der bayerisch-brasilianischen Vize-Provinz ersetzt wurden. Man könnte dies als eine notwendige und zielgerichtete Anpassung der Redemptoristen an die Moderne deuten, um Erfolge in der Missionierung in Goiás zu erzielen.

In den Jahren 1910 bis 1920, vor allem während seiner Zeit in Goiás näherte sich Kiermeier einer Haltung an, die Michel Lagrée metaphorisch als „Thurifers" bezeichnete (vgl. Lagrée 2012). Er meinte den religiösen Einbezug von Technik in die katholische Liturgie als praktische, aber begrenzte Anpassung des Katholizismus an die Modernität. Die Eingliederung von Segenstexten für Eisenbahnen in die liturgischen Bücher ist hierfür ein Beispiel. Laut Lagrée war es besonders über den Ritus des Segnens möglich, dass die „Thurifers" einen fruchtbaren Weg der Versöhnung des Katholizismus mit der technischen Innovation entwickelten. Zu diesem Prozess gehörte bereits zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhundert die Verwendung von modernen technischen Mitteln der Informationsverbreitung und religiöser Mobilität. Diese spezifische Anpassung der katholischen Kirche an die Modernisierung änderte nichts an ihrem Misstrauen gegenüber den geistigen und kulturellen Werten der Moderne. Die Enzyklika Pascendi Dominici Gregis (1907) von Papst Pius X. ist dafür Zeugnis.

Dies gilt auch für die Zeitungen Santuário de Aparecida, die von Gebhard Wiggermann um 1900 gegründet wurde, und Santuário da Trindade, die vom Johann Baptist Kiermeier unter der Anweisung seines Homonyms aus Aparecida 1922 herausgegeben wurde. Kiermeier war Herausgeber und Verfasser der Zeitung während der 1890er und 1910er Jahre sowie zwischen 1922 und 1924. In seinen Artikeln ist die Verehrung des Fortschrittes und der Modernisierung eindeutig. Trotzdem sind die Kritiken an die modernistischen Werte noch ausdrucksvoller.

In Anbetracht seines Aufenthalts in Goiás fuhr Johann Baptist Kiermeier zweimal ins goianische Landesinnere. Sein erster Kontakt erfolgte kurze Zeit nach seiner Ankunft in Brasilien, bereits von 1898 bis 1904, als er Goiás verließ. Zunächst noch jung und wie gezeigt begeistert von den modernistischen Idealen, übernahm er die Funktion des Beraters und Bürgermeisters. Insofern spielte er eine wichtige Rolle für die Entwicklung relevanter Arbeiten in der Stadt Bela Vista, worüber er mit Begeisterung bereits im Jahr 1904 in den Zeitungen kommentierte: „Dank dem Engagement der Redemptoristen in der Reform der Kirche, in der moralischen Führung der Bevölkerung und in der Anstellung von Schwestern anlässlich der Gründung einer Mädchenschule ist „Bela Vista im offenen Fortschritt und verspricht einer der ersten Orten Goiás zu werden" (Kiermeier, 1904, 29. Januar, S.

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409). Bereits früher im Jahr 1900 zeigte sich Kiermeier zuversichtlich für die fortgeschrittene Zukunft in Goiás, als er an den provinziellen Vorgesetzten P. Ludwig Küppers schreibt: „Dürfte Ihnen unser Fortschritt gering scheinen, aber was können wir sonst von diesem abgelegenen Goiás erwarten? Die kleinen Samen werden Bäume in der Zukunft" (Kiemeier, 1900, 20. Dezember, S. 447).

Kiermeiers urbaner Fortschrittsoptimismus sorgte für Konflikte mit seinem Vorgesetzten P. Joseph Wendl in der Casa de Campinas während der ersten sechs Jahre in Goiás. Wendl, 1844 in Holerdau in Deutschland geboren, gehörte nach den „Biographischen Berichten" zu den ersten deutschen Redemptoristen in Brasilien. Aus einer Familie von Pflügern ist Wendl auf dem Lande aufgewachsen und 25 Jahre alt in die Kongregation der Redemptoristen eingetreten. Er wurde 1872 geweiht und in demselben Jahr ins Exil nach Holland aufgrund des Kulturkampfes geschickt. Dort blieb er in den letzten Jahren der Verbannung der Redemptoristen, bis er mit der ersten Auswanderergruppe ein Schiff nach Brasilien im Jahr 1894 bestieg. Als Vorgesetzter des Hauses von Campinas (1898-1904/1907-1908) wurde er über die religiösen Aktivitäten hinaus für die Errichtung einer ordentlichen landwirtschaftlichen Ökonomie bekannt, in der er sich mit Eifer für die Produktion von Lebensmitteln, Tierzucht und Urbarmachung des Landes eingesetzt hatte. Dadurch wurde der Konvent jahrelang als „Pater Josefs Bauernhof" bezeichnet (Paiva 2007, S. 202).

Der Konflikt zwischen P. Kiermeier und P. Wendl tritt oft offen zu Tage. Der eine, jung, fortschrittsbegeistert, stadtorientiert und ohne Erfahrung mit Kulturkampf und Exil, trifft auf den Älteren mit einer durch die ländliche Kindheit geprägten Erfahrungswelt, einen Liebhaber und Förderer des ländlichen Lebens und der Landwirtschaft. Der nimmt zudem vom Kulturkampf geprägt eine antimodernistische Haltung ein. Diese unterschiedlichen Lebenswelten erzeugten in der redemptoristischen Gemeinschaft aus Goiás zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts deutliche Unstimmigkeiten.

Die harten Kritiken Kiermeiers an der Landwirtschaft des Hauses von Campinas, welche er während des kanonischen Besuchs P. Grottes der bayerischen Provinz in Argentinien im 1902, äußerte, führten zu einem ernsthaften Verweis an Wendl aufgrund der übertriebenen Hauswirtschaft, die automatisch zu einem Klausurmangel führen würde. In einem Brief an seinen Ordensbruder P. Carlos Dilgskron, feiert Johann Baptist Kiermeier das Resultat des Besuchs Grote, indem er hervorhebt, „der Besuch bereitet uns neue Gemüt und Mut. Wenige waren die Vorbestimmungen, aber wir wissen, dass Campinas den Zustand als ländliche Kolonie verlassen wird" (Kiermeier, 1902, 4. Oktober, S. 90).

Trotz solcher Vorbestimmungen und Konflikte wird Wendl wiederum in seiner zweiten Erfahrung als vorgesetzt in Campinas zwischen 1907 und 1908 von den jüngeren Patern für die kontinuierliche Abwesenheit in den religiösen Funktionen angeklagt, da laut P. Karl Hildenbrand, "der Vorgesetzte wird am Acker den ganzen Tag von morgen bis zum Nachmittag arbeiten." (Hildenbrand, 1908, 15. Mai, S. 492). In verschiedenen anderen Briefen ist diese Meinungsäußerung über Wendl vorhanden, wie beispielsweise auf dem Brief Nr. 935 und Nr. 495 des jeweiligen Dokumentationsbandes.

Während seines zweiten Aufenthalts in Goiás zwischen 1922 und 1924, nun reifer und Vorgesetzter der Gemeinschaft Campinas, war Johann Baptist Kiermeier in der Lage, Projekte im Landesinneren Goiás durchzuführen, die ihm vorher nicht möglich waren. In diesem Moment kann Kirchmeier nach zwei Jahrzehnten in Aparecida auf einen erheblichen Entwicklungsvorsprung der paulistischen urbanen und industriellen Entwicklung vor der goianischen verweisen. Seine Erfahrungen vergrößerten seinen Erwartungshorizont für Brasilien, der ihn noch zuversichtlicher und begeisterter machte. So berichtet er ironisierend 1922 vor brasilianischen redemptoristischen Studierenden in Deutschland über den größten Teil aus seiner Initiative geleisteten Fortschritten in Goiás, und der Folge, dass „die alte Poesie des Lebens im Landesinnere bedauerlicherweise zugunsten der modernen Zivilisation mit seinen Fortschritten verloren geht" (Kiermeier, 1922, 5. Mai, S. 317-318). Er fährt fort:

"Vor unserer Tür geht die Autobahn und jeden Tag hören wir das Töff-Töff. Wir selbst haben seit einigen Wochen ein Motorrad mit drei Rädern und damit fahren wir bis zu Trindade und weiteren Ortspunkten. Außerdem haben wir bereits Telefon für das Schwesterhaus und innerhalb weniger Wochen werden wir Strom haben, so Gott will. Wir hoffen, dass unsere Zeitung „Santuário da Trindade" bis zum ersten Sonntag Juli veröffentlicht wird. Die Schwesterhäuser bauen wir gerade aus, damit sie

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ungefähr 30 Gäste aufnehmen können. Insofern hetzen wir viel. Die P. Franz und Konrad sind auf einer Mission in Formosa und Santa Luzia; sobald sie zurückkommen, wird P. Konrad mit P. Michaell 5 Missionen in Pouso Alto und in der Umgebung predigen; im Juli wird P. Franz wiederum mit P. Michael nach Alemão, Anicuns und den jeweiligen Kapellen fahren und daran bis Ende November arbeiten. Schauen Sie einmal auf der Karte diese Ortschaften, um die Distanzen zu rechnen, die die Paterdurchlaufen. Früher war alles auf dem Pferd, heute geht es teilweise mit dem Auto." (Kiermeier, 1922, 5. Mai, S. 317-318)

Diesen Erwartungshorizont brasilianischen Fortschritts nach 1920 teilte auch die Mehrheit der anderen Missionare, die seit Jahrzehnten die Veränderungen im Land erfuhren. In einem Brief an die brasilianischen Studentinnen, die sich in einer Ausbildung in der Provinz Gars in Deutschland befanden, hebt der P. Tiago Kingler im September 1928 die vielen fortschrittlichen Veränderungen in Brasilien hervor: „Es ist beeindruckend der Marsch Brasiliens im Aufstieg. [...] Däumler, Junker und Lates (französische Firma) fliegen über unseren Köpfen. Wenn sie nach Brasilien zurückkommen, werden Sie sie nicht mehr wiedererkennen" (Kingler, 1928, 16. September, S. 168).

Der Fall Kiermeier scheint aus zwei Gründen hervorzustechen. Erstens handelt es sich um einen Geistlichen, welcher sich seit seiner Ankunft in Brasilien hilfsbereit und begeistert zeigt, um für den Fortschritt Brasiliens und Goiás sich ausspricht und kämpft. Daher übersteht er Repressionen und Konflikte mit seinen Vorgesetzten. Zweitens setzt sich Kiermeier nicht nur theoretisch, sondern praxisorientiert für den Modernisierungsprozess Goias ein. In Campinas wird er zum Innovator von Fahrrad, Motorrad, Automobil, Telefon usw. für das Bundesland Goiás. Unter dem Einfluss der Kongregation der Redemptoristen und ihrer Ägide entwickelte sich die Stadt, welche im ausgehenden 19. Jahrhunderten nicht mehr als 400 Häuser besaß, zu einer der wichtigsten des Bundeslandes, sodass 1930 die Wahl, um die Errichtung der neuen Hauptstadt auf sie fiel. Ihres Einflusses auf die Modernisierung der Stadt waren sich die Redemptoristen bewusst und warben damit Die Stadt ohne die Redemptoristen in Campinas, so P. Wand:

"Ein Haufen von einigen armen Tavernen und nichts mehr. Und das Heiligtum Trindade? Es waren Sie, die hierher einen Fortschritt gebracht haben, von dem keiner geträumt hat und, wenn sie unglücklicherweise hier verlassen müssen, alles würde zu seinem primitiven Zustand zurückkehren. Das sparsame und ordentliche Leben der Missionare sowie ihre unermüdliche Tätigkeit in allen Bereichen waren eine ständige Anregung für uns, die sich nacheifern lassen" (Wand, o.D., S. 36).

Auf einem „Goyaz e sua posição futura na federação" betitelten Artikel der Zeitung Santuário da Trindade. vom 1. Juli 1924, formulieren die Redakteure der Zeitung ihre Erwartungen an eine Zukunft Goiás, indem sie Wege dorthin schildern :

"Goyaz ist zweifellos für eine glorreiche Zukunft bestimmt; alles versichert seine Stellung in der brasilianischen Föderation in nicht so weitem Zukunft. Mitten drin wird Brasiliens Herz des Vaterlandes genannt. Nun da aus dem Herz das Blut läuft, das den ganzen menschlichen Organismus beleben wird, da in ihm alle Gefühle widerhallen, da es der Regler des menschlichen Lebens, genauso soll Goyaz das lebenswichtige Prinzip der Föderation, das Zentrum der Konversion des nationalen Lebens, der Regler des Wohlstandes ganzen Brasiliens sein. Und dieses gesegnete Bundesland beherrscht die notwendigen Mittel dafür. Sein Reichtum ist riesig; obwohl noch nicht untersucht, kennt man den unausschöpfbaren Überfluss seiner Gruben. Gold im Übermaß, Eisen überall, selbst Diamanten in großen Mengen, ganze Berge mit Kristall, Edelsteinen allerhand. Die Hölzer sind der besten Qualität [unleserlicher Abschnitt] und Wasserfälle für die zukünftigen Firmen decken den goianischen Boden ab. Die berühmte zentrale Hochebene ist Mittelpunkt des hydrographischen Systems von ganz Südamerika. Thermalwasser und radioaktiv der ersten Qualität. Grundstücke mit einer hervorragenden Reichhaltigkeit. In vielen Regionen ist der Kaffee das rote Gold Einheimischer, wie man oft zu sagen pflegt. Die riesigen Flächen, die unfruchtbar scheinen, brauchen nur sorgfältige Arme. Zum Beispiel diese Oase hier in Campinas, woher wir schreiben: alles in der Umgebung scheint unfruchtbar, unproduktiv; mittendrin in dem Land entdeckt man einen Bauernhof, Frucht des Schweißes des beeindruckenden Redemptorist P. Joseph Wendl. Was fehlt nun Goyaz? Die Eisenbahn und die Straße. Damit wird alles von allein kommen: Es wird der Arm des Kolonisten kommen, die Maschinen, das Kapital, die großen Unternehmen und Initiativen, der Mut, die Belohnung der Arbeit. Noch ein weiterer Punkt. Unserer Ansicht nach würde die Regierung gut machen, etwas mehr

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Lokalpatriotismus zu zeigen. Die Mehrheit der Jungen, die die Ausbildung abschließen, suchen nach einer Stelle in São Paulo, Rio und Minas und kommen nach Goyaz nur zum Spazieren zurück. Sie werden sagen, dass nach Paranahyba die Stelle leichter und die Arbeit lohnender ist. Wir zweifeln: bequemer, ja; leichter und lohnender, nicht. Wie groß ist hier in Goyaz der Mangel an Ärztlinnen, Apothekerlinnen, Zahnärztlinnen, Lehrerlinnen, Feldmesserlinnen usw. usw. Was für ein breites Feld für die Aktivitäten der Goyanen. Wenn die Goyanen selbst ihr Land verlassen, ist es nicht verwunderlich, dass die Fremden dasselbe auch vermeiden. Es wird viel über die Verschiebung der Hauptstadt auf die mittlere Hochebene gesprochen. Die Idee ist toll und von großer Relevanz für Brasilien. Trotzdem erheben sich Stimmen gegen diese Bestimmung in unserem Grundgesetz und die Leute, die aus Minas Gerais kommen, sprechen über Belo Horizonte als zukünftige Hauptstadt. Es ist nötig, dass wir uns für unser Land interessieren, dass wir aktiv arbeiten und die eigenen oder parteilichen Interessen beiseite lassen, um auf die allgemeinen Interessen des Staates aufzupassen. Somit wird Goyaz groß und in der Regierung die Stelle besetzen, die ihm zusteht. Der Platz, der die Vorsehung ihm zugeschrieben hat, indem ihm Reichtum und Privilegien gegeben wurden, über die sich nur er rühmen kann." (Ferreira, 1924, 1. Juli, S. 4)

Dieser wichtige Artikel weist einige relevante Aspekte auf, um unsere Reflexion über die Erwartungen der Redemptoristen bezüglich des Fortschrittes in Goyas abzuschließen. Der Erste ist die Zeitanschauung. Die Idee von einer einwandfreien „brillanten Zukunft" und dass es in „nicht so weite Zukunft" stattfinden wird, spiegelt klar den Konsolidierungsprozess der Modernität – als historische Zeit – zwischen den Missionaren wider. Es handelt sich um eine Auffassung der Zukunft, welche sich ausdrücklich von der Vergangenheit unterscheidet und einwandfrei besser ist, was sehr die modernistische Denkweise des 19. Jahrhundert charakterisiert (Koselleck, 2012, S. 318).

Grundlage der Weiterentwicklung, gemäß der Verleger der Zeitung, bilden zwar die natürlichen Ressourcen und der primäre Produktionssektor Landwirtschaft, dennoch muss diese Zukunft konstruiert werden: innovativ sind die Wege dafür gelegt: die Eisenbahnen und die Verkehrsstraßen – mit denen alles weiteres kommen wird – benötigt wird aber noch die Veränderung der Haltung der goianos„ eine Identifikation mit der Provinz. Die Zukunft wird zum einen in Abhängigkeit von technischem und moralischem Fortschritt gesehen, zum anderen von einer Veränderung der Werte ab. Es wird hier deutlich, die Art und Weise wie die Modernität (sich als historische Zeit, die die Zukunft radikal unterscheidet, der Vergangenheit betrachtet), in den Erwartungshorizont der Redemptoristen versetzt ist. Es handelt sich um eine technisch moderne, aber kulturell konservative, lokalpatriotische und katholische Zukunft, denn Goiás wird infolge der Selbstaufwertung der Goianer „den Platz in der Regierung besetzen", ein Platz der ihm zusteht und „die Vorsehung ihm zugeschrieben" hat.

Den Abschluss dieser Reflexion soll ein kurzer und bemerkenswerter Vergleich bilden:

"Einer der wichtigsten Protagonisten von ähnlichen fortschrittsorientierten Gruppen in Goiás, allerdings in der nördlichen Region des Bundeslandes im heutigen Tocantins, war der Journalist, Arzt und Abgeordnet Francisco Ayres da Silva (1872-1957). Nach dem Studium der Medizin in Rio de Janeiro und unter starkem liberalen Einfluss gründete er 1905 die Zeitung Norte de Goiás in der Stadt Porto Nacional. Über die Zeitung verbreitete Ayres liberale Ideen und unterstützte den urbanen Fortschritt und die Modernisierung im Norden von Goiás. Besonders als Abgeordneter in den 1920er Jahren wurde über die Zeitung versucht in diesem Sinne bei den Lesern das Streben und die Hoffnung für eine schnelle und vielversprechenden Zukunft im Staat zu wecken. Laut Radamés Vieira Nunes lässt sich „Die Darstellungen, die für die Seiten der Porto-Zeitung gemacht wurden, zeigen eine Aufregung über die Zukunft, einen brennenden Wunsch und Optimismus über die Zukunft, denn dies wäre die ideale Realität für diejenigen, die wie Francisco Ayres da Silva dachten." (Nunes, 2016:, S. 260)

Mit ähnlichen Argumenten wie die Redemptoristen glaubte Ayres an das baldige Eintreten der fortschrittlichen Zukunft von Goiás. Auch er setzte dabei auf die Eisenbahnen und Autostraßen sowie auf die Flussschifffahrt. Über die Straßen hinaus, erwartete man in der Zeitung Norte de Goyaz immer mit Spannung die Ankunft des Fortschritts, welcher durch die technischen Innovationen, Strom-, und Telegraphennetz, oder die Automobilisierung. eintreten sollte. Im Fall von Campinas schien dies bereits eine greifbare Realität.

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Abgesehen von den interessanten Ähnlichkeiten zwischen dem Fortschrittshorizont und den jeweiligen Wegen von Ayres und den Redemptoristen spielten bei den Fortschritts- und Zukunftsvisionen unterschiedliche Wirklichkeitserfahrungen eine Rolle. Im Gegensatz zu Campinas, wo die Redemptoristen, abgesehen vom Staat, selbst in die Urbanisierung und Modernisierung der Stadt investiert haben, wurden in Porto Nacional alle stark von Ayres angeregten Erwartungen an eine fortschrittliche Zukunft frustriert, da die Gegenwart weiterhin in der Vergangenheit verblieb. Wie Radamés Vieira Nunes erklärt:

"In den nördlichen Städten haben die Frustrationen Besonderheiten im Vergleich zu denen anderer Städte, die als modern gelten. In urbanen Zentren, wo es konkrete Veränderungen gegeben hat, die durch moderne Verbesserungen gefördert wurden, erklärt sich der Frust eher durch die Erschöpfung der Erwartungen in den neuen Erfahrungen. Anders gesagt zum Beispiel enttäuschte sich eine Stadt normalerweise, wenn sie Hoffnungen über die Errichtung des Eisenbahnnetzes und des Telegraphen in ihrem Staatsgebiet nährte, aber währenddessen oder nachdem sie die Gewinne anhand der neuen von ihnen selbst geöffneten Erfahrungen bekommen hatte, wurde man sich darüber bewusst, dass sie nicht den erwarteten Ergebnissen haben würden. Im Norden von Goiás erklären sich die Frustrationen größtenteils durch die Unmöglichkeit, ihre Erwartungen erfüllt zu sehen. Das in der portugiesischen Presse skizzierte Modernisierungsprojekt wurde nicht umgesetzt. Die Pläne misslangen und gingen nicht wie erwünscht aus, weshalb sie sich nicht für die Errungenschaften, sondern aufgrund des Misserfolgs frustriert wurden. Die Qual und die Tragödie der Modernität in Porto Nacional wurden in der Beobachtung konstruiert, dass ein neues Wesen gegenüber ein anderes Neues ersetzt wird und bald altmodisch wird, ohne jemals ausprobiert gewesen zu sein." (Nunes, 2016, S. 264)

In diesem Zusammenhang kommt eine wichtige Reflexion über die Redemptoristen als Agenten des Fortschritts und der Modernisierung des Staates Goiás zustande. Diese zeichneten sich vor allem durch ihre religiöse Bedingung als katholische Missionare in diesem spezifischen Kontext. Während die nicht religiöse motivierte Modernisierungsbewegung, welche besonders liberal war, aufgrund einer bloßen kulturellen Verbundenheit ohne technischen Fortschritt frustriert wurde, unterschied sich eine Teilnahme Goiás an einer Zukunft von der erlebten Vergangenheit radikal, indem in den Worten Francisco Ayres da Silvas „Schmerzen aus der Hoffnungslosigkeit produziert werden", bei „allen, die nach dem Fortschritt Goyaz streben" (Norte de Goyaz, 31/05/1907, zitiert nach Nunes, 2016, S. 266). Bei den Redemptoristen hingegen sind Modernisierung und Fortschritt Mittel zum Zweck. In anderen Worten: Während die Modernisierung ein Projekt ist, wofür Ayres und seine Leser kämpfen, ist für die Redemptoristen das eigentliche Projekt vor allem die geistliche Mission, und aus diesem Grund – was kulturelle, persönliche und kollektive Werte betrifft – im Wesentlichen antimodern.

Dieses Merkmal ist grundlegend, damit wir verstehen, inwiefern sich die Modernisierung und der Fortschritt an die Erwartungen der hier analysierten Praxis der Redemptoristen anpassen. Es handelt sich nicht um ein Projekt. Vielmehr: Da Modernisierung und Fortschritt ihr wahres Projekt untergraben – das heißt, eine moderne, aber katholische Zivilisation – werden solche Ideale zu einem Risiko, misstrauisch angesehen und letztendlich zu zu bekämpfenden Feinden, die die Missionare zu dem Schluss führen, dass „die Zivilisation [das heißt, in diesem Kontext, die Modernität] bei all dem Fortschritt, der unseren Stolz ausmacht, den größten Schaden für die Existenz der Menschheit darstellt." (Ferreira, 1925, S. 1)

## III. FAZIT (FINAL WORDS)

Im Fazit dieses Beitrags wird deutlich, dass die Beziehung zwischen der katholischen Kirche und der Modernität im Brasilien des frühen 20. Jahrhunderts keineswegs als linearer Übergang von Antimodernität zur Moderne verstanden werden kann. Vielmehr zeigt das Beispiel der bayerischen Redemptoristen in Goiás einen komplexen und oft widersprüchlichen Anpassungsprozess. Die Kongregation, die in Deutschland als eine Hochburg des reaktionären Ultramontanismus galt, entwickelte sich in der spezifischen brasilianischen Realität zu einem zentralen Akteur der Modernisierung. Die persönlichen Konflikte zwischen der jüngeren, fortschrittsbegeisterten Generation um Johann Baptist Kiermeier und den konservativen, vom Kulturkampf geprägten Geistlichen wie Gebhard Wiggermann

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veranschaulichen die internen Spannungen, die diesen Wandel begleiteten.

Der Fall Kiermeier verdeutlicht, dass die Annahme der Modernität durch die Redemptoristen vor allem einen instrumentellen Charakter hatte. Während andere, rein liberale Modernisierungsprojekte im Norden von Goiás scheiterten, da der Fortschritt für sie ein Ziel an sich war, nutzten die Redemptoristen technische Innovationen strategisch als Mittel zum Zweck. Ihr übergeordnetes Projekt blieb die geistliche Mission und die Etablierung einer katholischen Zivilisation. Der Fortschritt in Form von Telegrafen, Eisenbahnen und Automobilen diente der Effizienz ihrer Arbeit und der Stärkung ihrer institutionellen Präsenz.

Somit präsentiert die von den Redemptoristen in Goiás vorangetriebene Modernisierung eine einzigartige und hybride Vision. Es handelte sich um eine Zukunft, die zwar technisch fortschrittlich, aber in ihren kulturellen und moralischen Werten zutiefst konservativ war. Die Missionare nahmen die technologischen Errungenschaften der modernen Welt in Dienst, ohne die antimodernen Lehren ihrer Kirche aufzugeben. Statt eines bloßen Übergangs von einer Ära zur anderen demonstriert die Geschichte der Redemptoristen in Goiás eine faszinierende Koexistenz von Tradition und Innovation, die den spezifischen Kontext und die strategischen Ziele der katholischen Kirche widerspiegelt.

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# 新高考语文文言文试题研究——以2020-2024年全国卷为例

文豪 [δ] 可晓锋 [ε] 李先锋 [τ]

## ABSTRACT

2020年新高考实施以来，文言文在新高考语文中的分值权重持续上升，难度也在不断增加，导致学生得分也变得困难。在此，本文运用文献法、统计法、比较法，统计了2020-2024年新高考文言文10套真题，从选文、题型与考点方面分析其命题趋势。发现其选文呈现多元化与多文本趋势；题型转向主观化；考点更贴近教材。基于以上，预测2025年高考文言文试题和提出高分策略。

***Journal:*** Boston Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities
***Keywords:*** 新高考, 文言文, 试题, 命题趋势
***Accepted:*** 01 July 2025
***Published:*** 15 September 2025
***ISSN:*** Online ISSN: 2834-4863 | Print ISSN: 2834-4855
***Language:*** Chinese
***Research ID:*** bf1538bb-521a-4f4b-a17f-13d1ec028204
***Type:*** Peer-Reviewed Research Article (Open Source)

The authors declare that no competing interests exist. The authors contributed equally to this work.
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## I. 引言

在国家教育部2019年颁布的《高考评价体系》[]的理论指导下，新高考模式自2020年起在部分省份启动试点，近年来随着新高考改革的逐步推进，最后一批省份完成改革方案落地，新高考将在2025年全国范围内实现全面覆盖。文言文试题作为高考语文的重要部分，分值占比达到了总分的12.67%。2020年新高考模式的实施以来，文言文试题的分数又增长了一分，从原来的19分升到了20分，分数占比增加到总分的13.33%。但随之而来的是文言文的难度不断增加，在选文与题型上发生了创造性的重大变化，对学生的素养要求也越来越高，导致学生的得分变得更加困难。在此背景下，研究新高考文言文的命题趋势，具有较大的实际意义。本文将以2020年-2024年高考语文全国卷中的10套文言文试题为研究对象，运用文献研究法、统计法、比较法，通过对比新高考文言文试题相较于旧高考文言文试题的变化，总结新高考的命题变化趋势。研究发现，新高考选文、题型、考点发生了变化，最后基于以上对文言文试题变化趋势的分析，将合理预测2025年高考文言文试题并提出高分策略，为教师教学与学生备考提供参考，助力学生在高考的文言文阅读中取得高分。

本文的研究意义在于：(1)基于最新五年高考文言文真题的实证数据，对新高考的选文类型、题型以及考点

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的变化研究，为师生提供数据参考，助力其精准应对文言文试题变化趋势。（2）对新高考文言文变化趋势，提出有效的解决措施，并通过预测2025年高考文言文试题，为老师和学生提供了教学与复习策略，帮助学生在高考文言文部分中提高分数。（3）通过试题反馈教学中的问题，帮助教师针对性调整和设计教学，做到教考结合，落实《高考评价体系》与《普通高中语文课程标准（2017年版2020年修订）》[]的核心素养要求。

## II. 文献综述

实行新高考以后，文言文试题也发生了一些变化，教育界关于对新高考文言文试题研究主要分为以下几类。

- 是分析高考文言文试题，总结命题规律，并以此为基础提出的备考策略。例如童志国的《高考文言文备考策略及命题展望》[]中研究了高考真题和明确命题思路，并且给出了相应的解题策略。但随着新高考的进行，文言文试题在题型上有了新变化，出现了新的主观问答题和文言断句题主观化。因此，这一研究缺乏了针对新高考新题型的有效备考策略。

- 是研究语文核心素养与高考文言文真题。例如徐芹的《语文核心素养视域下高考文言文（全国卷）试题研究（2011-2021）》在整理高考文言文试题的基础上，对语文核心素养视域下高考文言文试题进行研究。[]但对高考文言文试题的研究只截止到2021年，对新高考文言文试题研究数据较少，缺乏了文言文在选文与考点方面变化趋势的研究。
- 是文言文的教学策略研究。如张馨文的《高考文言文阅读试题分析与教学策略研究——以2021-2023年高考语文全国卷为例》中，作者在分析试题的基础上，基于语文核心素养提出了相应的教学策略[]，对于文言文教学有一定的借鉴意义。但是没有结合认知负荷等相关认知理论，也没有对2025年高考文言文试题进行预测。

## III. 核心概念界定

1. 新高考

新高考自2020年起在部分省份启动试点，近年来随着新高考改革的逐步推进，最后一批省份完成改革方案落地，新高考将在2025年实现全面覆盖。新高考取消了文理分科，实行3+1+2 模式，为学生提供了更多选择和发展空间。新高考使用的全国卷每年有两套，分别是新高考I卷和新高考II卷，其卷名为“普通高等学校招生全国统一考试”，其具有统一命题、适用范围广、题型稳定、体现国家意志等特点。

2. 新高考语文

新高考语文是在新高考模式下对语文学科的测试，用于全面考察高中生的语文素养。新高考语文试卷的命题依据是《高考评价体系》和《普通高中语文课程标准（2017年版2020年修订）》，试卷一共有四部分，总分为150分，分别是：一、现代文阅读（35分），二、古代诗文阅读（35分），三、语言文字运用（20分），四、写作（60分）。

3. 文言文试题

文言文试题是考查学生古代汉语能力与文化素养的重要载体。本文所提到的“文言文试题”是指新高考语文全国卷中第二部分古代诗文阅读其中的文言文阅读，分值为20分，一般呈现方式是一段文言材料和4道试题，位于新高考语文试卷的第10~14题。其文本类型多样化，题型有选择题和主观题，旨在考查学生对文言文的阅读、理解、翻译与鉴赏能力。

## IV. 新高考文言文题型之新变化

随着新高考的进行，新高考文言文试题的题型发生了变化，从原来的4道题增加到了5道，分值也从原来19分增长到了20分。除此之外还有一个变化，自从2023年以后，新高考文言文试题中的第一道文言断句题从选择题变成了主观题。新高考文言文试题在题型上进行的改变，以及分值的增加，增加了考生的答题难度，也说明新高考对学生的素养要求越来越高。


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1. 保留原有题型上，新增主观问答题

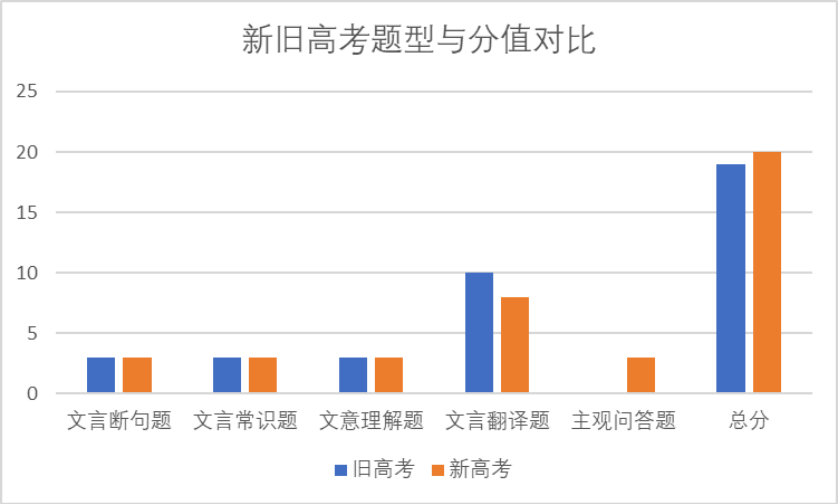


图1新旧高考文言文题型与分值对比

通过图1可以发现，新高考实施后，在分值上，发现新高考文言文试题分值提高了1分，由原来的19分提高到了20分，文言文阅读分数占比越来越大。新高考文言文在题目设置上，在保留原有题型上，新增了一道3分的主观问答题。相比于旧高考而言，新高考文言文题型组合更加多样化，也体现了新高考文言文的命题趋势与素养导向。

新高考文言文增加的主观问答题，体现了新高考对学生阅读理解能力、分析概括能力以及信息筛选能力的考察，对学生的能力与素养要求较高，反映了新时代教育下学生高阶思维能力培养的需求。通过这道主观问答题，加强学生对文言文内容的理解，在分析与作答过程中提升学生的逻辑思维和语言组织能力，还可以让学生学会从多角度思考问题，培养学生的批判性思维和创新意识。

2. 从“选择题主导”转向“主观题深化”

在新高考语文文言文新增的分析题基础上，2020至2022年期间，新高考试卷中的文言文选择题呈现出较为固定的类型，主要涵盖了断句题、文言常识题以及文意理解题这三个板块。自2023年起，新高考卷在文言文选择题的设计上进行了调整。原本的三道选择题中，减去一道，把曾作为选择题的断句题改为了主观题。这一变化无疑增加了试卷的难度。在过去，选择题的设定让学生通过对选项的对比和分析，运用排除法可以轻松得出答案，操作简单，正确率也较高。然而，转为主观题后，学生不能再仅凭选项的对比做出选择，而是需要深入理解文言文的内容，并通过准确的思考填写空白，才能获得分数。这一变化不仅要求学生扎实的文言文基础，还对其阅读理解能力和综合素养提出了更高的要求。

## V. 新高考文言文选文之新变化

新高考文言文在选文方面也有比较大的变化，主要体现在选文突破了“二十四史”的限制，呈现多元化；在文体方面也减少了人物传记类的文章，纪事本末类和议论杂记类文体不断增加；选文也从单文本阅读转向了多文本对比阅读

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1. 近五年新高考文言文选文梳理

表1近五年新高考语文试卷文言文阅读材料统计

| 年份 | 卷别 | 文体 | 单或多文本 | 篇幅长度 | 出处 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 新高考I卷 | 人物传记类 | 单文本 | 600 | 《明史·左光斗传》 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 人物传记类 | 单文本 | 595 | 《明史·海瑞传》 |
| 2021 | 新高考I卷 | 纪事本末类 | 单文本 | 637 | 《通鉴纪事本末·贞观君臣论治》 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 纪事本末类 | 单文本 | 647 | 《通鉴纪事本末·祖逖北伐》 |
| 2022 | 新高考I卷 | 议论杂记类 | 单文本 | 589 | 《战国策·魏策三》 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 人物传记类 | 单文本 | 583 | 《东观汉记》卷十 |
| 2023 | 新高考I卷 | 议论杂记类 | 多文本 | 655 | 《韩非子·难一》《孔丛子·答问》 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 议论杂记类 | 多文本 | 583 | 《百战奇略》《唐太宗李卫公问对》 |
| 2024 | 新课标I卷 | 纪事本末类+议论杂记类 | 多文本 | 812 | 《资治通鉴·汉纪》王夫之《读通鉴论》卷三 |
| | 新课标II卷 | 人物传记类+议论杂记类 | 多文本 | 701 | 《史记·魏世家》《史记·留侯世家》王充《论衡·非韩》 |

（注：表格数据均来自于教育部考试中心《高考语文试题（2020-2024）

2. 文言文选文变化趋势

高考文言文阅读的选文在很大程度上决定了试题的考查方向与难度，选文的标准必须严格遵循《高考评价体系》和课程标准的规定，以保证其典范性与适切性。同时，文本的难度应控制在适当的范围内，以适应不同层次学生答题的需求。通过分析过去五年新高考语文试卷中文言文阅读材料的统计数据，可以清晰地看到选文的显著变化。首先，选材突破了“二十四史”的局限，开始采纳更多元的文献来源；其次，人物传记类题材有所减少，而历史事件与议论类材料的比例有所增加；最后，从文言文的选文从单一文本的选取转向了多文本对比阅读的形式。

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图2 2020-2024年新高考文言文试题选材篇幅统计折线图（含标点）

选文的篇幅大小也是影响答题效率、试题难度以及题目设计的重要因素。[]过去几年，文言文的篇幅大致保持在600字左右，没有太大的变化。然而在2024年新高考文言文阅读中，文言文的篇幅出现了明显增长，达到了800多字，这对学生的阅读能力考验较大，增加了学生做题的速度和难度。

- 选文突破“二十四史”主导模式，走向多元化

新高考文言文的选材突破了传统“二十四史”的主导模式，呈现出“多元化”的特点。之前传统的文言文选材大多依赖于“二十四史”中的纪传体正史，比如《宋史》《明史》等，基本上都是人物传记。而新高考则不再局限于这个模式，对选文类型与范围进行了扩展，将一些有思想性和部分议论杂记类的文本纳入其中，要求学生不仅理解历史叙事，还要具备分析思想观点的能力。

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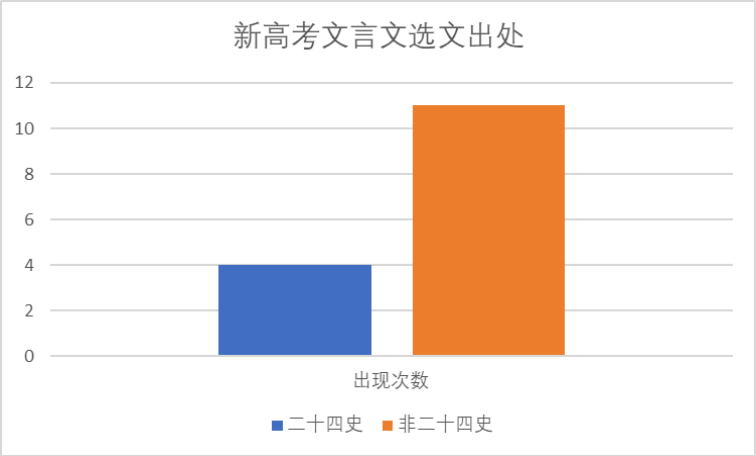


图3新高考文言文选文出处（2020-2024年）

- 人物传记类文本比例下降

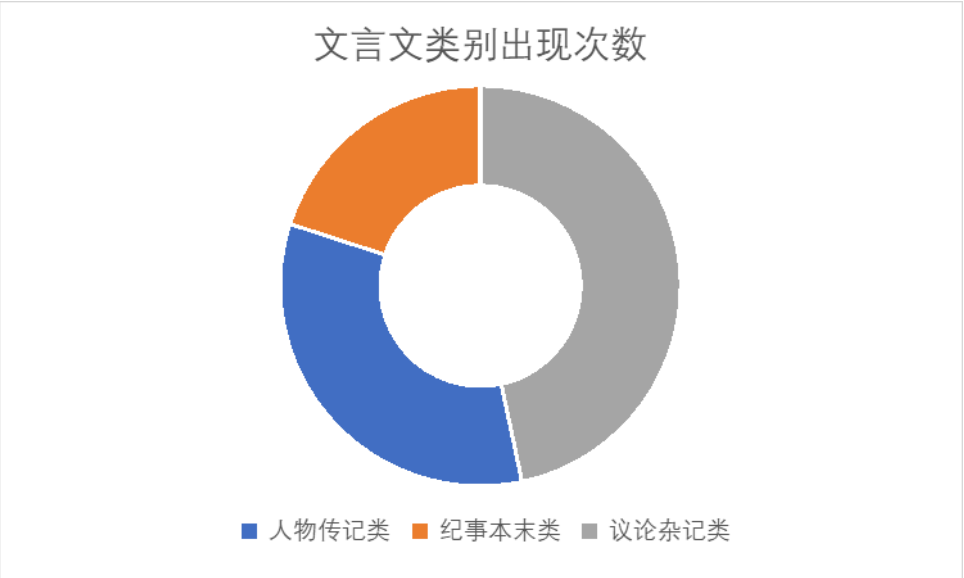


图4高考文言文选文类别出现频次（2020-2024年）

自从2020年新高考实施后，可以发现新高考文言文的选材呈现出明显的变化。2020年前，人物传记类作品一度占据主导地位，没有其他类别的文体。而这一年之后的新高考语文的10套试卷中，文言文选文的文体结构发生了较大的改变。从图2可以看出，人物传记类的出现频次下降至5次，而议论杂记类出现7次，纪事本末类则出现了3次，非人物传记类的比例显著上升，三者逐渐形成一种平衡的格局。这一转变折射出命题改革背后的深层次逻辑：一方面，文言文选文突破了传统“人物中心叙事”的单一模式，通过纪事本末类文本加强学生对历史事件的理解与分析；另一方面，借助议论杂记类题材，让学生从多种角度看待一个历史问题和人物。这一变化与新课程标准中“思辨性阅读与表达”学习任务群的要求相符合，也显示出高考命题逐步从单一的对历史人物解读转变到对不同类型文本的理解分析，更加符合新高考对学生素养能力的考察。


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- 选文从单一文本到多文本对比阅读的转变

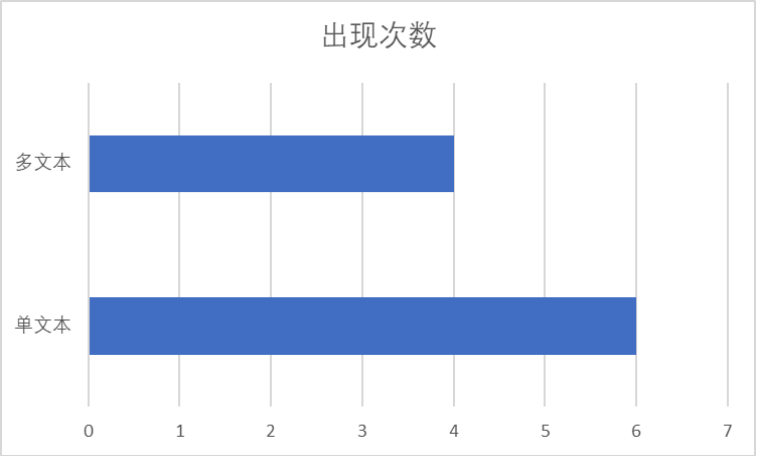


图5新高考文言文文本类别的呈现次数（2020-2024年）

从图5中可以看出，新高考文言文的多文本阅读形式已经出现4次，出现的频率较高，逐渐与单一文本阅读并驾齐驱。文言文阅读的选文从单文本到多文本的这种改变，不仅代表了新高考对文言文选文的创新，也标志着对学生能力考查难度上升，更能体现学生的文言文阅读能力。这一变化通过多文本组合的创新，提高了对学生文言文阅读的要求，从而推动了新高考从“考知识”到“考素养”的转型，顺应了新时代对人才选拔的需求。

## VI. 新高考文言文考点之新变化

新高考文言文试题一共有五道，在语文试卷第10至14题，题型是两道选择题和三道主观题，每道题分别考察学生的不同的文言知识与能力。通过对近五年（2020-2024）的高考文言试题的分析，我们可以看到新高考的考点呈现出三个取向：首先，注重对教材的抽查，每道题的考点基本都来自于教材，因此需要让文言文教学从更加关注教材内容，注意平时知识的积累；其次，营造具体情境，让学生可以靠近文言文中人物与事件，加深对文本的理解；最后，推动学生的思维从走向多元发展。准确把握这些考点的变化对备考至关重要，不仅有助于教师改变原来落后的教学策略，也能帮助学生制定备考策略，从而在高考文言文阅读中实现分数的提升。

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## 1. 第10题：文言断句题

| 年份 | 卷别 | 核心考点 |
|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 新高考I卷 | 实词、特殊句式 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 特殊句式 |
| 2021 | 新高考I卷 | 虚词、特殊句式 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 虚词 |
| 2022 | 新高考I卷 | 特殊句式 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 实词 |
| 2023 | 新高考I卷 | 特殊句式 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 特殊句式 |
| 2024 | 新课标I卷 | 特殊句式 |
| | 新课标II卷 | 特殊句式 |

表2新高考文言断句核心考点（2020-2024年）

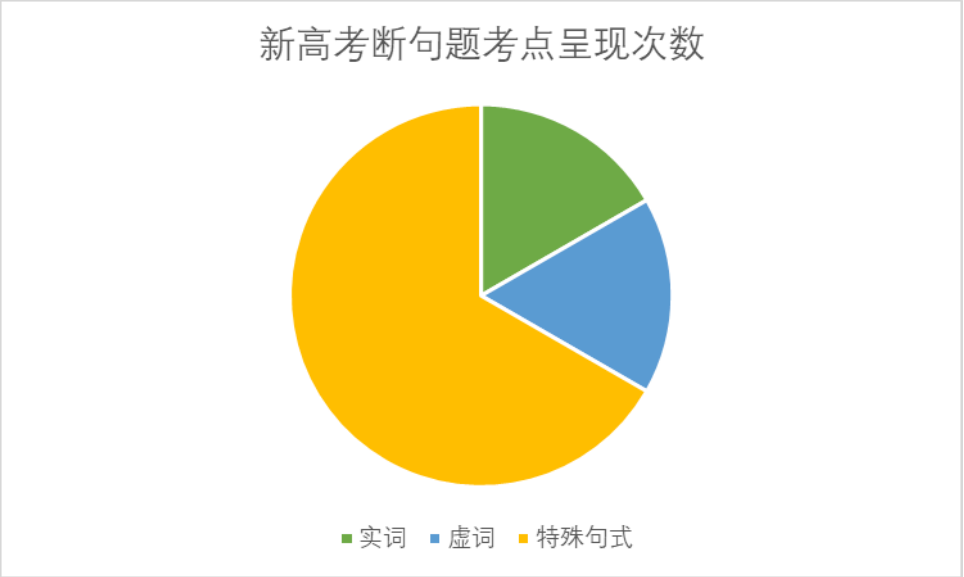


图6新高考文言文断句题考点呈现次数（2020-2024年）

新高考文言文第10题通常考查文言断句，原本是一道选择题，2023年，将原本作为客观题形式存在的选择题，转变为了主观题。但题型无论怎么变化，这道题重点考查考生对文言文文意的理解，尤其是理解文言实词、虚词和文言句式的能力。因此，解答此类题目需综合运用文意理解、词义辨析及语法分析，尤其要注重上下文的语境关联近年来，新课标强调在真实语言情境中培养学生的语言运用能力，故文言断句题的考查更加依托文本情境，要求学生结合上下文语境进行词义推断与断句判断。


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## 2. 第11题：文言常识题

| 年份 | 卷别 | 词语 | 考查点 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | I卷 | 辇下、东宫、殿下、追比 | 4古代文化常识 |
| | II卷 | 乡试、宦官、晏驾、执政 | 4古代文化常识 |
| 2021 | I卷 | 甲子、宗室、海内、庶务 | 4古代文化常识 |
| | II卷 | 京口、遗民、部曲、传檄 | 4古代文化常识 |
| 2022 | I卷 | 寡人、百乘、国门、蔽 | 3古代文化常识+1文言词语 |
| | II卷 | 衔枚、车驾、差强人意、尊重 | 2古代文化常识+2文言词语 |
| 2023 | I卷 | 围、劝、具臣、诬说 | 2古代文化常识+2文言词语 |
| | II卷 | 平易、闻金则止、片善、果 | 2古代文化常识+2文言词语 |
| 2024 | I卷 | 壮、亲、之、迨 | 4文言词语 |
| | II卷 | 燕、怪、为寿、式 | 2古代文化常识+2文言词语 |

表3近五年新高考第11题考点分布

新高考文言常识题考点分布

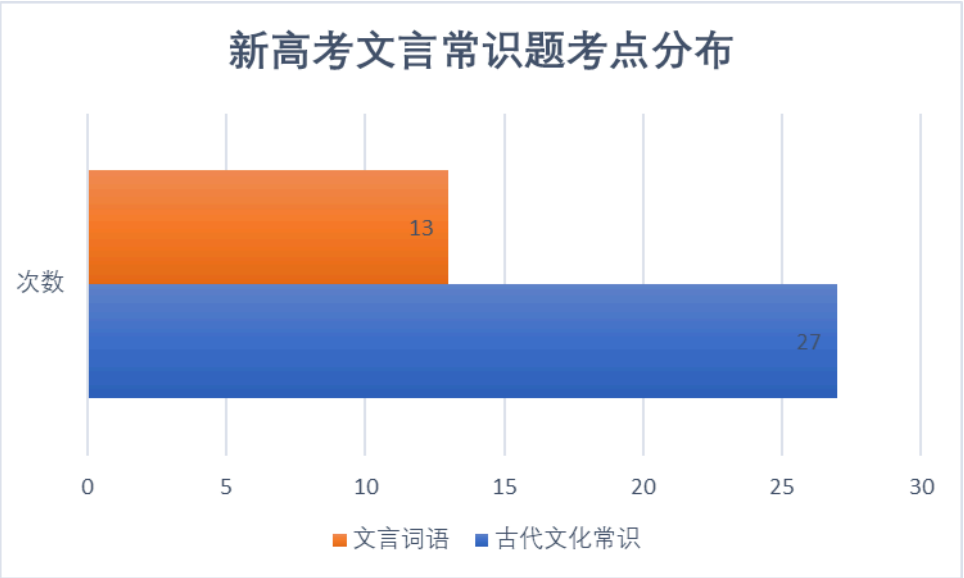


图7新高考文言常识题考点分布（2020-2024年）

新高考文言文第11题，是考察学生对古代文化常识的积累和文言词语的理解。在《古代汉语》一书，王力将中国古代文化常识划分为：“天文、地理、历法、乐律、礼俗、姓名、宗法、科举、职官、宫室、车马、饮食、衣饰、什物。”14类[]。这道题是让学生在平时的语文课中与日常生活里积累古代文化知识，了解和传承中国古代传统优秀文化，才能在答题时游刃有余。这道题命题理念也对应了新课标中提出的“文化传承与理解”核心素养要求，让学生认识中华优秀传统文化的精神力量和时代价值，增强学生的文化认同和文化自信，实现中华优秀传统文化的传承与

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发展。但在2022年，新高考在这道题的考察内容上做了调整与改变，其不再仅局限于对古代文化常识的考察，增加了对文言词语解释方面的内容，特别是一词多义和古今异义词等特殊词语。这一改变契合了《高考评价体系》对文言文的考查要求，通过学生平时的词语积累牢固根基，增强学生对文言词语的理解以及在实际语境中的运用能力，提升学生在文言文方面的能力与素养。

### 3. 第12题：文意理解题

新高考文言文的第12题是一道文意理解题，通常要求选出不正确的选项。张艳指出，高考文言文阅读的考查可以分为“文”和“言”两个层面，其中“文”的考查主要聚焦于内容的分析与综合。[]此题的考点是在于考察学生对文章的理解、分析和概括能力。具体来说，它要求学生具备几方面的能力：一是对文本结构层次的把握，能够梳理文章的脉络，理解其主旨；二是对文本细节的精准处理，能够定位关键信息并进行合理推断；三是对人物形象的认识，能够通过文本准确把握人物的性格特征。

这道题在选项设计上，一般是给出的选项是与文本核心人物相关的情节。选项的内容通常是前半部分对人物的行为特征或精神品质进行提炼，后半部分则通过具体的文本描写进行验证，让学生进行判断，选出不正确的选项。这一选项设计思路，让学生通过选项对人物或事件抽象的概括，走向文本对其的具体分析，在此过程中考察学生阅读文本时的细节，以及检验学生对文本的解读与理解能力。

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**4.**

| 年份 | 卷别 | 考察点 | 考点来源 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 新高考I卷 | 承、下、图、为……所（被动句）、犹、以、趣（通假字） | 下：《过秦论》图：《屈原列传》犹：《琵琶行》趣：《陈涉世家》 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 素、矫、杖、丧、白衣冠（名词用作动词）、酹 | 素：《陈涉世家》白衣冠：《荆轲刺秦王》酹：《念奴娇 赤壁怀古》 |
| 2021 | 新高考I卷 | 恶、过、佞、患、赇、左右 | 恶：《鱼我所欲也》过：《劝学》患：《生于忧患死于安乐》左右：《邹忌讽齐王纳谏》 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 报、听、互市、遂、感激、病 | 报：《报任安书》听：《陈情表》市：《木兰辞》感激：《出师表》 |
| 2022 | 新高考I卷 | 岁、熟、奈何（疑问句）、折节、与、去 | 岁：《寡人之于国也》奈何：《鸿门宴》去：《岳阳楼记》 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 让、军师、何、数、语、鲜 | 数：《鸿门宴》鲜：《爱莲说》军师：《烛之武退秦师》何：《六国论》 |
| 2023 | 新高考I卷 | 一隅、审、信、骄侮、先、唯 | 审：《归去来兮辞》信：《曹刿论战》先：《师说》 |
| | 新高考II卷 | 出奇、不意、相变、却、缓辔、周旋 | 出奇：《孙子兵法》却：《六国论》 |
| 2024 | 新课标I卷 | 当、专、乡、得当、愧、文 | 当：《鸿门宴》乡：《诗经》愧：《出师表》文：《论语》 |
| | 新课标II卷 | 辟、自、游、贤、高、…者，…也（判断句式） | 辟：《左传· 郑伯克段于鄢》自：《孔雀东南飞》…者，…也：《师说》高：《屈原列传》 |

**5.** 第**13**题：文言翻译题

表4 新高考文言翻译题考点（2020-2024年）

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新高考第13题是文言翻译题，一般设置为两道，每道题的分值4分。文言翻译题是对实词、词类活用、通假字、古今异义、特殊句式以及语境语义的全方位综合考查。[]明确翻译的原则也很重要，才能在这道题不失分。信、达、雅是翻译要遵循的重要原则，在翻译过程中，应努力追求这三者的结合，即译文要忠于原文（信）、通顺明白（达）、词语得体（雅）。

通过对表5的分析，可以发现文言文翻译题的考点大多数来自教材，《过秦论》、《鸿门宴》、《屈原列传》等课文是重点。因此，教师在教学过程中，应着重引导学生回归教材，做好文言词汇与句式的积累与整理工作。通过不断巩固教材中的经典例句与词汇用法，提升自己在复杂语境中准确理解和翻译文言文的能力。以便在面对翻译题目时，学生能够凭借积累的知识从容应对

**5.**

| 年份 | 卷别 | 第 14 题内容 | 考点类型 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | I卷 | 分析孙奇逢救助左光斗的原因和这事件结果如何。 | 原因分析 |
| | II卷 | 分析海瑞上疏前的“市一棺，诀妻子”的原因。 | 原因分析 |
| 2021 | I卷 | 分析司马光为什么要说“君者表也,臣者景也”这句话，有什么作用。 | 原因分析 |
| | II卷 | “边境之间,稍得休息”的原因是什么。 | 原因分析 |
| 2022 | I卷 | 分析孟尝君在赵、燕借兵采用游说策略有何不同。 | 对比论证 |
| | II卷 | 分析吴汉的形象，说明吴汉刚毅与木讷之处。 | 人物形象 |
| 2023 | I卷 | 子鲋用以批驳韩非的事实依据是什么。 | 原因分析 |
| | II卷 | 分析李靖认为淝水之战苻坚失败的原因有哪些。 | 原因分析 |
| 2024 | I卷 | 分析王夫之强调李陵“大节丧，则余无可浣也”的原因，在文中找出可以支持王夫之的观点的理由。 | 原因分析 |
| | II卷 | 王充认为，“太子敬厚四皓，以消高帝之议”犹如“魏文式段干木之间，却强秦之兵”，分析二者的相似之处。 | 类比论证 |


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### 6. 第14题：主观问答题

表5新高考全国I、II卷第 14 题考点（2020-2024年）

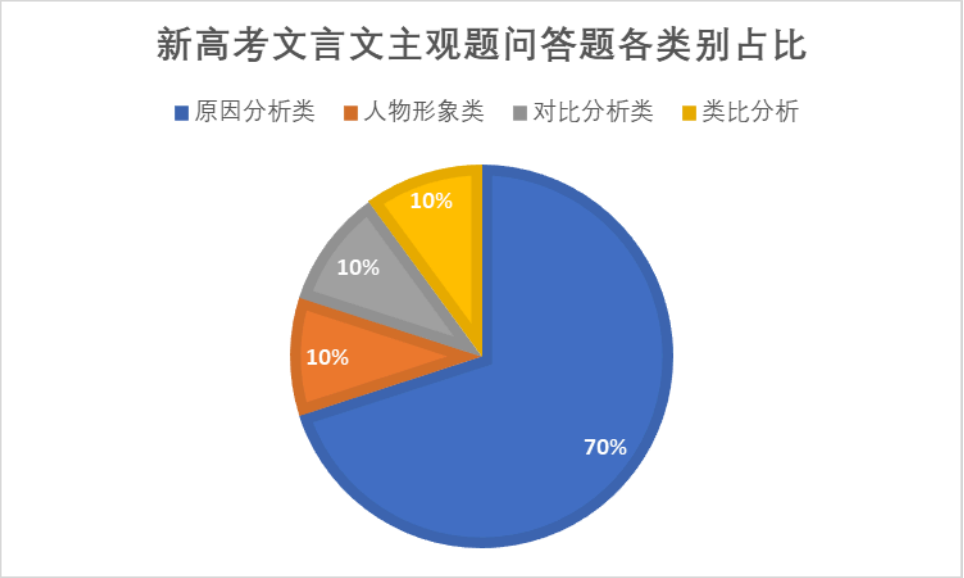


图8新高考文言文主观问答题各类别占比（2020-2024年）

文言文阅读的第14题是一道主观问答题。新高考在原有四道试题的基础上，创新性地增设了一道主观问答题。新课标的命题和阅卷原则上也有要求"测试形式要新，多设置可供学生选择的题目，体现学生个性；多设置主观性、开放性的题目，展现学生智慧，鼓励学生发挥和创造。试卷结构和测试形式不应固化，以免形成新的应试模式。"[]因此增加主观评价题，成为固定题型，以此保证试题的多样化是很有必要的。一方面，它对学生理解和把握文章内容的能力提出了更高要求，学生不再仅仅局限于对文言字词、句式的简单认知，而是需要深入研读文本，挖掘其中的深层内涵。另一方面，通过这种从不同方面进行概括分析的考查方式，有效促进了学生思维的发展与提升，锻炼了学生的归纳总结能力、逻辑思维能力以及批判性思维能力，让学生在思考和作答过程中，学会多角度、深层次地剖析文本。

## VII. 关于2025年新高考文言文预测

笔者基于对近五年（2020-2024年）新高考文言文在选文、题型、考点等方面的数据分析，对2025年高考文言文试题的进行合理预测，给老师和学生提供参考，帮助学生备战高考文言文，并能够在文言文阅读中取得高分。

1. 题型与分值预测

根据上述研究分析，2020-2024年新高考在题型和分值上保持稳定，题型一般是一道主观断句题（3分），两道选择题（6分），一道翻译（8分）和一道主观问答题（3分），总分值为20分，因此2025年的新高考语文文言文试题在题型和分值上不会有变化，跟以往一样，但2024新高考I卷的主观问答题有5分，由于只有数据太少，不知道是否会再出现这样的情况，需要注意这一点。

2. 选文来源、类型、文体预测

在选文方面，发现选文突破传统"二十四史"主导模式，呈现多元化，人物传记类文本比例下降，单文本阅读转向多文本对比阅读。2025年新高考文言文可能会选择多文本对比阅读，来源可能一个来自二十四史的人物传记类，一个来自非二十四史的纪事本末类或议论杂记类。但也可能有特殊情况，选文回归单文本或者选取的都是二十四史外的散文杂记等，如2025年四川新高考适应性考试语文试卷中，文言文阅读的选文是《元稹集》，是单文本阅读。因此笔者建议多关注先秦诸子散文、唐宋文集、明清笔记等，进行相关阅读训练。

3. 试题的考点预测

在考点上，根据先前的研究数据，近几年高考对特殊句式考察比较频繁，文言断句题大概率会考查学生对特殊句式掌握。文言常识题一般考察古代文化常识和文言词语解释，学生平时在学习需要多积累这方面的知识。翻译题考点大多来自教材，可能会考课文中出现的文言词语和特殊句式，因此学生要回归教材，做好文言词汇与句式的积累与整理工作。最后的主观问答题，根据图7的数据，原因类问题出现频率较高，10次中有7次为此类题型，笔者预测2025年新高考文言文阅读的这道题大概率会考原

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因分析类，要求学生分析某一事件或人物发生原因。新高考文言文阅读中的主观问答题，对学生归纳总结能力、逻辑思维能力以及批判性思维能力要求较高，建议教师加强学生对此类题目的练习。

## VIII. 高分备考策略

新高考文言文阅读在选文、题型、考点这三个方面进行了改变，为了让学生适应新高考的这些改变，教师对文言文的教学也要作出相应改变。在此，笔者将给出一些教学建议给教师参考。

1. 合理选择文言文材料

新高考文言文选材突破了"二十四史"的局限，人物传记类题材减少，而历史事件与议论类材料的比例有所增加，选文从单一文本的选取转向了多文本对比阅读的形式。针对这些变化，教师在文言文教学中应合理选择文言文阅读材料，使教学内容适应新高考文言文选文的改变。

认知负荷理论将学习过程中的认知负荷划分为内部、外部和关联负荷三类。[]新高考文言文试题的选文通过多文本组合，在增加文本内容（内部负荷）的同时，通过结构化命题设计（如问题链引导 ）有效降低外部负荷，促使学生将更多认知资源投入关联负荷。因此教师除了对教材中文言文的进行教学外，还应该提供一些多元化、不同类别的文言文材料，让学生进行对比阅读强化其知识联结，通过不断地练习来提高学生的文言文阅读能力。除此之外，在文言文教学中还需要进行分层教学。布鲁姆把教学目标分为"知识、 领会、运用、分析、综合、评价"六个层次。[]教师在文言文教学过程中应通过不同的教学任务，让学生的能力层级能够不断地发展，从最低级的对知识简单的识记，到最后学生能够做到对事件进行分析评价。实现文言文教学从简单的背诵字词到发展学生高阶思维的转型，帮助学生面对文言文阅读中能够轻松应对。

2. 针对不同题型考点进行练习

新高考文言文试题一共有5道，相比以前增加了一道主观问答题，原来的断句题也从选择题变成了主观题，更加考验学生的素养与能力。教师想要提高学生的答题准确率和效率，就要让学生针对不同题型考点进行不断训练。

对于断句题，教师应让学生多读文言文来提升语感，熟记文言特殊句式，能够判断句子从哪里断开，从而提高文言断句能力。文言常识题通常是对古代文化常识和文言词语解释的考察，对于这一类题型，教师应让学生平时多背诵和积累关于此方面的知识，教师也可以做一个文言常识和词语汇总，给学生练习和积累。

文意理解这类题需要学生对文言文有较高的理解能力，还要细心，对文本细节能够注意到。所以教师在平时上课时应多提问学生关于文言文主旨、内容等方面情况，训练学生的理解能力，还要注意对学生细节的训练。

翻译题的关键词于得分点基本来自教材，教师在教学过程中，应着重引导学生回归教材，做好文言词汇与句式的积累与整理工作。通过不断巩固教材中的经典例句与词汇用法，提升自己在复杂语境中准确理解和翻译文言文的能力。以便在面对翻译题目时，学生能够凭借积累的知识从容应对。

主观问答题这道题需要学生有较高的思维能力，对学生来说难度较大，不容易得分，需要教师促进学生思维的发展与提升，通过不断地试题练习提高学生的归纳总结能力、逻辑思维能力以及批判性思维能力，让学生在思考和作答过程中，学会多角度、深层次地剖析文本。

3. 新增主观问答题解题策略

新高考文言文阅读中的新增的主观问答题难度较大，学生作答困难，得分不高。根据图8，原因类问题出现频率较高，10次中有7次为此类题型，由于原因类的题目出现次数较多，笔者提供了解答这类原因分析题的一些答题技巧。

第一，仔细阅读题目，明确是要求分析事件发生的原因，还是人物行为的动机。同时，要确定题目所涉及的文本范围，是否仅限于某一段落，还是整篇文章。第二，寻找文中的关键信息。在确定了文本范围后，逐句阅读并标出与原因相关的关键句子，尤其是"以……故""因……"等能够表现因果关系的词语。第三，要理清逻辑。将找到的关键信息进行分析，厘清它们之间的逻辑联系。因为有时原因可能是多层次的，涉及到直接与间接原因。第四，还要注意一些复杂的原因分析，有些时候原因在文本中并未明确指出，但可以通过对时代背景、作者写作意图的理解，往往可以推测出隐藏的原因。最后，进行归纳整合，规范的答题。将所有信息进行整理，去除多余的内容，按照一定的逻辑顺序（如主次顺序）分点列出。还有一点，在答题时需注意语言的规范性和准确性，尽量使用一些简洁、清晰的句子。

## IX. 结语

高考肩负着为国选才、为党育人，落实立德树人的重要使命。新高考改革实施后，文言文的分值占比越来越大，也越来越难，学生得分变得困难。因此，在这一背景下，为助力学生在高考文言文中取得好成绩，本文聚焦2020-2024年高考语文全国卷的10套文言文真题，运用文献研究法、统计法、比较分析法并结合认知理论，通过对比新高考文言文试题相较于旧高考文言文试题在分值、选文、题型、考点的变化，总结新高考的命题趋势。发现选文突破传统"二十四史"主导模式，呈现多元化，人物传记类文本比例下降，单文本阅读转向多文本对比阅读。题型设计转向"主观题深化"，选择题变为主观题，新增主观问答题。考点则是更贴近教材。最后基于以上分析，合理预测2025年高考文言文试题并给出高分策略，为师生提供参考，助力学生在高考的文言文阅读中取得高分。

由于本文研究时间有限，后续数据需在实践中持续补充，使以后的研究更加严谨、全面、准确、科学。

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## XI. 致谢

本研究的开展得到了“知识自主与文化育人:高校中文师范专业新文科人才培养模式探索”(四川省中国语言文学类专业教学指导委员会教学改革重点项目, 编号:SCZW24JZW03)以及基于语文素养的专业教育与思想教育融合在《文学概论》课程中的探索与实践(乐山师范学院融合发展教改项目, 编号:RHJG-2022-26)的资助。

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# Successful Use of Non-Invasive Ventilation in Acute Cardiogenic Pulmonary Edema: A Case Report

*Eqab Al Mutairi*[δ]

## ABSTRACT

*Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) is a well-established intervention for acute cardiogenic pulmonary edema (ACPE), improving oxygenation and reducing the need for intubation. We present a case of an elderly patient with hypertensive emergency complicated by ACPE, managed successfully with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) without progression to invasive ventilation. This case highlights the importance of early recognition, appropriate mode selection, and integration of guideline-directed medical therapy in the acute phase.*

***Journal:*** Boston Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities
***Keywords:*** NA
***Accepted:*** 19 July 2025
***Published:*** 15 September 2025
***ISSN:*** Online ISSN: 2834-4863 | Print ISSN: 2834-4855
***Language:*** English
***Research ID:*** 24d883f0-28a3-4dca-875b-906f8ead130e
***Type:*** Peer-Reviewed Research Article (Open Access)

The authors declare that no competing interests exist. The authors contributed equally to this work.
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## I. INTRODUCTION

Acute cardiogenic pulmonary edema (ACPE) is a life-threatening emergency characterized by rapid accumulation of fluid in the alveolar spaces, leading to hypoxemia and respiratory distress. Non-invasive ventilation (NIV), including continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) and bilevel positive airway pressure (BiPAP), is widely used to reduce preload, afterload, and improve gas exchange. Clinical trials and meta-analyses demonstrate that NIV reduces intubation rates and may improve survival in selected patients.

## II. CASE PRESENTATION

A 72-year-old female with a history of long-standing hypertension, type 2 diabetes, and ischemic cardiomyopathy (left ventricular ejection fraction: 35%) presented to the emergency

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department with acute onset dyspnea at rest, orthopnea, and pink frothy sputum.

• **Vital signs on admission:** BP 210/110 mmHg, HR 128 bpm, RR 36/min, $SpO_2$ 78% on 10 L/min face mask oxygen, temperature 36.8 °C.

• **Physical examination:** Diffuse bilateral crackles, elevated jugular venous pressure, cold extremities, no focal neurological deficits.

• **Investigations:** Chest radiograph revealed bilateral alveolar infiltrates consistent with pulmonary edema. Arterial blood gas showed pH 7.28, $PaCO_2$ 58 mmHg, $PaO_2$ 50 mmHg on 10 L/min oxygen. NT-proBNP was elevated; troponin I was mildly increased.

## III. MANAGEMENT

The patient was positioned upright and started immediately on CPAP at 10 $cmH_2O$ with $FiO_2$ 0.8 via full face mask. Within 20 minutes, $SpO_2$ improved to 94% and respiratory rate decreased to 26/min. Arterial blood gas after one hour showed pH 7.35, $PaCO_2$ 46 mmHg, $PaO_2$ 85 mmHg.

Adjunctive therapy included IV nitroglycerin infusion (titrated for blood pressure control), IV furosemide (40 mg), and continuation of chronic beta-blocker and ACE inhibitor therapy after stabilization. Over the next 12 hours, CPAP was gradually weaned to 5 $cmH_2O$, then discontinued.

The patient avoided intubation, was transferred to a step-down unit after 24 hours, and discharged on hospital day 5 with optimized heart failure medications.

## IV. DISCUSSION

This case demonstrates the effectiveness of early CPAP in the management of ACPE. NIV improves oxygenation, reduces the work of breathing, and decreases cardiac preload and afterload. Compared to conventional oxygen therapy, multiple studies and meta-analyses confirm that NIV decreases intubation rates and shortens hospital stay.

The choice between CPAP and BiPAP depends on the clinical profile. CPAP primarily improves oxygenation, whereas BiPAP provides additional ventilatory support in hypercapnic patients. In this case, the patient improved significantly with CPAP alone, likely due to effective hemodynamic unloading in the context of hypertensive crisis.

Current guidelines (ESC 2021, AHA/ACC 2022, ERS/ATS 2017) endorse the use of NIV in ACPE with significant respiratory distress and hypoxemia, provided there are no contraindications such as altered consciousness, hemodynamic instability, or inability to protect the airway.

## V. CONCLUSION

Early initiation of NIV, particularly CPAP, can rapidly stabilize patients with ACPE, reducing the need for invasive ventilation and improving outcomes. This case underscores the value of timely recognition, appropriate ventilatory mode selection, and integration of NIV with guideline-directed medical therapy in acute heart failure management.

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