**Systematic Review of Literature Applied to the Jesuit Landscape of the Municipality of Uruguaiana, RS**

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**SUMMARY**

The Jesuit missions were of fundamental importance during the colonization period, with the proposal to catechize and protect the local indigenous from the slavery imposed by the Bandeirantes. The Jesuit priests developed a system of reductions, villages that had urban and rural structures, to self-support, helping each other in times of need. The Yapeyú Smelter, located on land now belonging to Argentina, would have been the most populous of the reductions and had the largest Jesuit cattle ranch, located on the opposite bank of the Uruguay River, in what is now Brazilian territory, the municipality of Uruguaiana/RS. Through the structure of their ranch, the Jesuits created their own landscape, which possibly would have influenced the formation of the local identity, with cattle raising still being the main economic base of the municipality. The article aimed to understand the state of art referring to scientific research on the Jesuit landscape in Uruguaiana or even in Rio Grande do Sul. For this, the systematic literature review method was used, which, through protocols for the development of the research, gathered materials that were grouped and evaluated, through bibliometric analysis.

**KEYWORDS:** Systematic review. Bibliometric analysis. Jesuit landscape.

**1 INTRODUCTION**

The Society of Jesus was a religious organization that sought to spread Christianity through the conversion of atheists and pagans. The priests belonging to this organization were known as Jesuits and were fundamentally important in the formation of Brazil. According to Soster (2014), in the reductions or missions, they grouped the Indians in order to catechize them and protect them from the attacks of the pioneers from São Paulo, who aimed to capture and enslave the indigenous.

The Jesuits arrived in the territory that today belongs to Rio Grande do Sul, around the year 1607, when they founded the Jesuit Province of Paraguay, which still covered the current territories of Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina and Uruguay (FITZ, 2011). Within the Province of Paraguay, the Yapeyú Reduction stood out, having been the most populous of the missions, maintaining the largest cattle ranch, responsible for supplying not only Yapeyú, but also other reductions in need (ROGGE et al., 2020).

According to Schmitz et al. (2017), the Yapeyú Reduction was established in a region that today is divided between Brazil and Argentina. The headquarters of the reduction was located on the right bank of the Uruguay River, in the current city of Yapeyú, Argentina. In front of it there is an island that divides the river into two shallow channels, which facilitated the passage to the left bank of the river, Brazilian territory, current municipality of Uruguaiana, where the Yapeyú resort was installed.

Even with the end of the missions, the cattle management techniques and structures implanted in the landscape by the Jesuits continued to be used, and livestock is now one of the main economic bases of Uruguaiana and one of the main characteristics of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. It could then be assumed that the legacy landscape of the Jesuit period would have been the embryo that structured the identity of the Uruguayan and Gaucho people.

Therefore, the article aims to identify in the literature the existence of works that deal with the theme of the Jesuit landscape in the municipality of Uruguaiana. For this, initially a systematic literature review was accomplished and in a second moment a bibliometric analysis of the data found in the previous step was carried out.

The results found from the developed methodology add to the study of the Jesuit landscape in Uruguaiana/RS, showing how the current scenario of scientific research on the subject is.

**2 OBJECTIVES**

The main objective of this article is to verify the state of the art of scientific production that deals with the Jesuit landscape in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, rather addressing issues related to the municipality of Uruguaiana/RS.

The specific objectives are: to analyze the main approaches present in the literature regarding the topic; identify the main databases for the research related to the theme of the article; to find out which periodicals publish the most about the Jesuit landscape.

**3 METHODOLOGY**

In order to meet the proposed objectives, it was decided to divide the methodology into two distinct moments, which initially consists of using the systematic literature review (RSL) method to gather a group of relevant scientific productions on the theme of Jesuit landscape. The second moment took place through the bibliometric analysis of the data obtained by RSL, which made it possible to quantitatively visualize the panorama of publications on the subject.

**3.1 SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW**

 The systematic review consists of a study that, through protocols prepared by the author, performs a compilation of published productions on a given subject. Sampaio e Mancini (2007) explain that the secondary study, being considered primary studies, those that provide the information for the review. Cook (1997, apud CORDEIRO, 2007) describes the systematic review as a research method that aims to gather, evaluate and conduct a synthesis of the results of multiple primary studies Sampaio and Mancini (2007) explain that the systematic review is a secondary study, being considered primary studies, those that provide the information for the review.

In order to be able to group the primary studies most relevant to the subject of this article, three protocols were prepared and executed: planning, search and analysis of the results obtained. These are presented below.

**3.1.1 PLANNING PROTOCOL**

In this stage, the main criteria that served as a guide for the later stages were defined. Firstly, they were determined: the focus of interest of the research, which is the recognition of the Jesuit landscape in the municipality of Uruguaiana, Rio Grande do Sul; the breadth of the research, where it was chosen to search for bibliography that approached the theme of the landscape linked to the Jesuit material and immaterial heritage; and the identification of research variables, such as “landscape”, “Jesuit”, “Uruguaiana” and “Rio Grande do Sul”.

Based on these definitions, an exploratory research was carried out in the electronic search engine Google Scholar. At first, the term “Jesuit landscape” was searched, resulting in approximately 18,700 correspondences, of the first 250 documents, the selection of relevance was made based on the title and abstract. In a second moment, a new search was made, searching for the term “Jesuit landscape Uruguaiana”. This time, 720 results were found and again the selection of relevance was performed following the same criteria referring to the title and the abstract.

After the selection of documents relevant to the topic, repeated materials were excluded and a total of 35 documents was reached. Then, a spreadsheet was created in Microsoft Excel software, extracting from each selected file, the title, type of document, keywords and database in which they are found.

**3.1.2 SEARCH PROTOCOL**

This step consisted of defining the criteria that would be used to search for primary studies. In this protocol, the time frame, document type, search sources, inclusion and exclusion criteria and search operators were defined. All these definitions are presented below, and were made based on the results obtained from the exploratory research carried out previously.

**3.1.2.1 TIME CLIPPING:**

As it is a theme that refers to the history of colonization of the Americas, there was no temporal delimitation regarding the material that was sought.

**3.1.2.2 DOCUMENT TYPE:**

The documents were filtered, delimiting the search only to articles, dissertations and theses. These are the groups that most resulted from exploratory research.

**3.1.2.3 SEARCH SOURCES:**

Based on the previous section, where the types of documents that would be searched were defined, it was decided to use CAPES Periodicals and CAPES’s Catalogue of Theses and Dissertations as a search source, which are sources that include articles published in several databases of research and even theses and dissertations from several universities in the country.

**3.1.2.4 INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA:**

Documents related to the areas of architecture, history, geography, sociology and anthropology were included. The materials focused on the area of religion or Jesuit education were excluded from this research, as they do not fit the theme that is sought.

**3.1.2.5 SEARCH OPERATORS:**

The main search operator was “jesuit landscape” AND “Uruguaiana” OR “Rio Grande do Sul”. Considering the possibility that materials with this search could not be found, other operators were also chosen: “paisagem jesuítica” AND “Jesuit landscape” OR “paisaje jesuíta” and the operator “jesuíta” OR “jesuit” AND “Rio Grande do Sul” OR “Uruguaiana”.

**3.1.3 ANALYSIS PROTOCOL**

For this last step of the systematic bibliography review, it was defined that the documents found in the search would be selected based on their title and abstract presented, excluding duplicate documents. This protocol also established the data that would be extracted, such as: year of publication, type of document, title, authors, language, keywords, journal, database and educational institution.

**3.2 BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS**

Bibliometrics consists of the quantitative study of the production of scientific literature, through mathematical models that result in graphs and tables that allow measuring processes and evaluating the panorama of publications in the area of research interest (MACIAS-CHAPULA, 1998).

In this second step of methodology, Microsoft Excel software was used to tabulate the selected articles, theses and dissertations, extracting the data that had already been defined in the analysis protocol of the systematic review. These data were analyzed quantitatively based on the similarity of information, resulting in the graphs that are presented and discussed below.

**4 RESULTS**

In the methodology section of this article, the protocols used for the systematic review were presented, in the search protocol we defined the criteria that would be used for research, as well as the search operators and research sources. Initially, we searched for the terms chosen in the CAPES Periodicals Portal, using the access cafe to carry out the search, thus allowing the identification of materials from signed periodicals. In the initial search, the type of document that was sought was not specified, finding a total of 448 results, when specifying the search only by articles, this number was reduced to 250 results, after being analyzed according to the established criteria, only 20 of these articles were selected. The second search took place in the Catalogue of Theses and Dissertations of CAPES, initially resulting in 22 correspondences, after analyzing these, 8 were selected. In the graphic of the following figure, we present the distribution regarding the types of documents.

Figure 1 – Graphic showing the different types of documents selected

Source: PREPARED BY THE AUTHORS, 2021.

By grouping the selected documents, we obtained a total of 28 files. Of these, we can see in the chart above that the articles represent the vast majority of scientific productions related to the Jesuit landscape in the municipality of Uruguaiana or even in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, followed by dissertations with 18% and then theses with 11% that represent only 3 documents found that address this topic.

Most publications deal with the topic with an approach focused on the sociocultural formation of the Jesuit missions, other aspects frequently addressed were the cultural landscape, agriculture and tourism.

When investigating the keywords used, we found a total of 50 different terms, the ones that appear most frequently were compiled in the graphic of image 2, coming in line with the main aspects addressed on the subject, it is possible to highlight keywords such as anthropology, heritage, territory and tourism. About the areas of concentration, we found 3 main groups, presented in the graphic of image 3.

 Figure 2 – Main Keywords Figure 3 – Areas of concentration

 Source: PREPARED BY THE AUTHORS, 2021. Source: PREPARED BY THE AUTHORS, 2021.

By observing the graphs, it is possible to notice the interdisciplinarity of the theme in question, where the keywords end up being repeated despite the different areas of concentration of the selected researches.

As for the periodicity of research in this area, we found results that start in the year 1948 and go until the year 2019. For a quantitative analysis, such data were grouped into publication periods, as shown in the graphic in image 4. Regarding the journals in which publications were made, we found a total of 16 journals, the main ones, which had the highest number of relevant publications, are shown in the graphic of image 5.

 Figure 4 – Publication period Figure 5 – Main journals

 Source: PREPARED BY THE AUTHORS, 2021. Source: PREPARED BY THE AUTHORS, 2021.

It is noted that between the years 2011 to 2015, we had the peak of publications related to the Jesuit landscape, although this period presents a greater sum of publications, it was in 2007 that more relevant publications were found, totalizing in 5 of the 28 selected documents. Other years that stood out for the quantitative were 2014 with 4 publications, 2016 with 3 publications, 2013 and 2017 both with 2 publications and the rest of the years presented only 1 or none of the researches were found in this area.

Among the main journals found in this article, Ethnohistory from Duke University stands out, a quarterly journal that brings current studies with anthropological and historical approaches, with an emphasis on studies on the Americas, especially those that bring the organizations and identity of indigenous people and other minority groups. The journal was responsible for 4 of the selected publications in this study, followed by the journals Hispanic American Historical Review and the Journal of Latin American Studies, both presenting 2 publications selected here, the first is also part of the Duke University journals, bringing studies on history and Latin American culture, while the second integrates the journals of the University of Cambridge, bringing Latin America studies on development, economics, geography, history, among others. The journals found are gathered by several databases, among these we selected in the graph of figure 6, the ones that had the highest incidence.

**Figure 6 – Main databases**
Source: PREPARED BY THE AUTHORS, 2021.

From the data extraction, 13 databases resulted, of which we can highlight *Directory of Open Access Journals* and *Scorpus*, both containing a wide range of peer-reviewed journals covering different areas of science, and both with 7 of the selected publications, in their collections, after we can point out *ProQuest* containing 6 of the publications, followed by the indexers *Cengage Learning, Inc., Duke University Press Journals* and *Web of Science*, each with 5 of the publications in this article.

**5 CONCLUSION**

The bibliometric analysis pointed to the timelessness of the subject in question, showing that it has been studied for many years, but that it still remains current and that due to the small number of studies on the subject, it still needs more research in this area. For future research, the contribution of this work is to highlight the research bases and journals that stood out the most in relation to the studies selected here.

The systematic review showed the difficulty of finding research related to the Jesuit landscape in the gaucho’s territory, especially approaching the municipality of Uruguaiana. The scarcity of material can be due either to the lack of studies that address the subject in question within the researched literature or even the unavailability in digital media of some older works.

Anyway, it becomes clear the need for more materials that discuss this theme, for the dissemination of knowledge, fundamental for the valuation, identification and consequent preservation of this cultural landscape.

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