

- Comunicado
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores -MINEX-

من هذا الإرث الحي وفهمت أن الهوية تُبنى من خلال المشاعر، وأحلق وصل شديدة الخصوصية والأهمية بين ماضيينا وحاضرنا. من وجهة نظري، يُظهر المتحف الوطني تطوّر الهوية القطرية بشكل للزوار بفهم العناصر الرئيسية التي شكّلتها: الثروة الطبيعية والشعب القطري والقيادة ذات الرؤية المستقبلية الرشيدة. وتتجلى ه فقط في القطع المعروضة، بل أيضًا في طريقه عرضها المثلى م والسياق.

وعندما كنت أتجوّل في قاعات هذا المتحف المرموق، لم يسعني إ بحب زياراتي إلى متحف الآثار والأنثروبولوجيا الوطني في غواتيم هذا المتحف لقاءً مع روح الدولة، فمن خلال مقتنياته ومعارضه الحقة ما قبل الكولومبية، لا سيّما ثقافة المايا—يقدم المتحف نا جمال وتنوّع الشعوب التي عاشت وما زالت تعيش في تلك الأرض. ومن خلال تجربتي في متحف غواتيمالا، يتجلى أكثر ما يميّزه في من قطع حضارة المايا، إحدى أكثر الحضارات تطوّرًا في الأمر.



مقال

س اومبيرتو خمينيز ليكونا

الوطنية: الهوية الوطنية الجماعية

Incluye

- Fotografía

10 Julio, 2025

Doha, Qatar, 10 de julio de 2025. Los prestigiosos medios catariés The Peninsula y Al-Sharq publicaron el pasado 9 de julio un artículo de opinión del Embajador de Guatemala en Qatar, Carlos Humberto Jiménez Licona, en el que reflexiona sobre el papel fundamental de los museos nacionales en la construcción de la identidad, la memoria colectiva y el fortalecimiento cultural de los pueblos.

Desde su experiencia en Qatar y Guatemala, el Embajador Jiménez Licona destaca cómo estos espacios culturales inspiran orgullo, fomentan la conexión entre generaciones y promueven una visión de futuro

arraigada en la riqueza histórica y cultural. Su contribución resalta el compromiso de Guatemala por fortalecer los lazos culturales y el diálogo internacional a través de la diplomacia cultural.

La publicación refleja el esfuerzo continuo de la Embajada de Guatemala en Qatar por promover el intercambio cultural y consolidar las relaciones bilaterales, en línea con los objetivos de cooperación y entendimiento mutuo entre ambos países.

El MINEX, por medio de sus Misiones Diplomáticas, reitera su compromiso con el fortalecimiento de los lazos bilaterales por medio de la diplomacia cultural.

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EDITORIAL

Ceasefire key amid Gaza crisis

QATAR has reaffirmed its pivotal role in efforts to reach a ceasefire in Gaza. During the weekly media briefing, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Official Spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Majed bin Mohammed Al-Ansari confirmed that both Israeli and Hamas delegations are currently in Doha. Qatari and Egyptian mediators are holding separate discussions with each side to bridge key differences and develop a framework that could lead to meaningful negotiations. Al-Ansari emphasized that it is "still early to assess progress," underscoring the complex nature of the talks.

Israel's war on Gaza has killed at least 57,575 people and wounded 176,879, according to Gaza's Health Ministry. Scores of medical centres and other institutions have been destroyed. The Palestinian Education Ministry says at least 18,243 students and staff members, including teachers, have been killed and 31,641 wounded in Gaza and the occupied West Bank. International bodies have been appealing for the urgent delivery of food and other essentials to the besieged population of Gaza.

Call for an immediate ceasefire comes as Gaza faces an unprecedented humanitarian collapse. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), thousands of infants in Gaza are suffering from acute malnutrition and are at imminent risk of death. The situation is aggravated by the continued closure of all border crossings, which has halted the flow of essential supplies, including food, medicine, and fuel. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) described a sharp deterioration in food security, warning that families are risking their lives daily just to find food.

The gravity of the crisis is further reflected in the destruction of Gaza's agricultural infrastructure. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that over 80% of farmland has been damaged or rendered unusable, severely undermining food production. The Ministry of Health in Gaza has reported a dire shortage of blood supplies, with rising injuries outpacing donations until widespread malnutrition and

Identity and collective memory



H E CARLOS HUMBERTO JIMÉNEZ LICONA,
AMBASSADOR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA
TO THE STATE OF QATAR

AS we all know, museums are spaces where representative examples of material culture produced by women and men over time are displayed. Initially created for study and research, they later evolved to include education and leisure, and, without losing these roles, transformed into official places to protect the collective memory of nations. Connecting the past with the present by displaying objects that link visitors to previous generations is a key role of these institutions. In my experience, the National Museum of Qatar serves as a notable example of this mission.

After several visits to the National Museum of Qatar, I can confidently say that the history of this country cannot be fully understood without visiting this emblematic place that defines Qatari identity: its perseverance, resilience, and capacity to overcome challenges. From the very first moment, everything in the museum connects you with national identity: from its location—surrounding the original palace of Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani (1871–1957), once the seat of the ruling family and government for several years—to the unique architectural design conceived by the French architect Mr. Jean Nouvel, inspired by the natural phenomenon

fauna and natural resources. It is undoubtedly a place where memory and emotion intertwine in a constant dialogue with the present.

On one of my most memorable visits, walking through the gallery dedicated to Bedouin life, I paused before a multimedia installation replaying the sound of desert winds, the murmur of traditional markets, and the song of pearl divers. In that moment, I was just observing history—I was living it. I felt part of a living legacy and understood that identity is built through emotion, and that a museum can serve as an intimate bridge between who we were and who we are.

In my view, the National Museum prominently showcases the evolution of Qatari identity, allowing visitors to appreciate the key elements that have shaped it: natural and cultural wealth, the resilience of its people, and visionary leadership. These aspects are revealed not only in the artifacts on display, but also in the way they are organized and contextualized.

By contrast, as I toured the galleries of this emblematic museum, I couldn't help but fondly recall my visits to the National Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of Guatemala. That institution, too, serves as an encounter with the soul of a nation. Through its collections and exhibitions—focused on the pre-

Columbian era, particularly Mayan culture—the museum offers a profound window into the complexity, beauty, and diversity of the peoples who inhabited and continue to inhabit that land.

From my experience at the National Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in Guatemala, the most remarkable feature is undoubtedly the vast collection of Maya civilization pieces, among the most sophisticated in the Americas. Each gallery is thoughtfully organized to present not only archaeological achievements but also the cultural continuity of indigenous peoples, demonstrating how their traditions, languages, and worldviews remain essential to national identity. In this sense, the museum is not merely a testament to the past but a living affirmation of cultural



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diversity that defines Guatemala's identity today.

Although both museums are geographically, historically, and culturally distinct contexts—one surrounded by the Gulf desert, the other in the heart of Mesoamerica—they share an essential vocation: to preserve, interpret, and promote the legacy of their peoples. In both, visitors are guided not only by dates and events but by a sensitive narrative that enables an understanding of how cultural roots persist, influencing contemporary identity.

Finally, I can say that both the National Museum of Qatar and the National Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of Guatemala stand as living examples of how a nation can preserve, honor, and project its cultural heritage into the future. These spaces don't merely safeguard historical objects; they narrate the journeys of resilient people, proud of their roots and open to global dialogue. As I walked through their halls, I realized that museums do more than teach history; they inspire identity, foster belonging, and promote mutual understanding between cultures. Thus, from the Qatari desert to the Guatemalan jungle, these museums remind us that, despite our geographic and cultural differences, we share a common aspiration: preserving collective memory to illuminate the path for future generations.



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Anterior Siguiente

Close

- Catar

- QATAR
 - Embajada de Guatemala en Qatar
 - columna
 - publicación
 - cultura
 - museos
 - Diplomacia cultural
-

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List of links present in page

- <http://209.126.109.93/comunicado>
- <http://209.126.109.93/ministerio-de-relaciones-exteriores-minex>
- <http://209.126.109.93/fotografia>
- [#bootstrap-basic-image-gallery-carousel](#)
- <http://209.126.109.93/catar>
- <http://209.126.109.93/qatar>
- <http://209.126.109.93/embajada-de-guatemala-en-qatar>
- <http://209.126.109.93/columna>
- <http://209.126.109.93/publicacion>
- <http://209.126.109.93/cultura>
- <http://209.126.109.93/museos>
- <http://209.126.109.93/diplomacia-cultural>