

# Reading Quiz 0.2 part II, and 1.1 - INTD290

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## 1 How to Submit this Assignment

Once you answer the questions, take a picture of your work and convert it to a PDF. Submit the PDF to the assignment link on Moodle.

## 2 Nueva Españ̃a

1. Discuss some examples of the book trade between France, Spain, and New Spain. What is the implication for the growth of Enlightenment knowledge in New Spain?

Book trade was very popular among those countries, the main reason was the growing scientific interest and the strive to popularize the new science that was proposed by Newton, Copernic and other scientists. Book trade allowed all these countries to be on the same page in terms of scientific knowledge and the enlightenment ideas.

## 3 Nueva Granada



Figure 1: A map of the Northern edge of South America and the Caribbean.

1. On Fig. 1, label the locations of the following cities:

- Quito
- Santa Fe (de Bogotá)
- Caracas

2. List the universities in each of the above cities. Which ones were founded with Enlightenment ideals in mind ,and at which ones were taught concepts from Newtonian (as opposed Scholastic) physics?

Quito =Universidad Gregoriana = Started developing the scientific spirit in 1740 with famous scientists such as Jorge Juan and Antonio Ulloa who pushed towards Newtonian science.

Santa Fe- Universidad Javeriana -first educational institution that permitted the teaching of Enlightenment philosophy

Caracas- Universidad de Caracas – did not allow the introduction of modern scientific theories until 1788

## 4 Comparisons of Adoption of Scientific Revolution

1. What do the contrasted examples of Jos e Ignacio Bartolache and Jos e Celestino Mutis say about the acceptance of the Scientific Revolution in the different *virreinos*? Give examples of the accomplishments of each person, and give context for the acceptance of the work of each in their respective *virreinato*.

In the viceroyalty of Nueva Espa a, Mutis propounded the Copernican system without any repercussions even before the Jesuits were banished (1767)

2. Discuss the educational roles of the Jesuits and the Dominicans in Nueva Granada<sup>1</sup>. When did the Jesuits leave Nueva Granadan education, and why? How did the Dominicans operate educational institutions as they asserted control over various universities?

Jesuits and Dominicans were always fighting for monopolization of their way of education. Jesuits were banished in 1767 by Charles 3<sup>rd</sup> because they acquired too much wealth and influence over Spanish affairs. After that the Dominicans got all the control of the education, as well as the support from the crown. They were advocating for traditionalistic education and therefore crown supported them. The expedition goal was establishing inland navigation and fixing borders.

3. Eventually, the Spanish Crown took control of education. How did this happen, and more importantly, why would the Crown wish to do this? Now turn your attention to the time before the Spanish Crown took over education. **This one is worth a bonus point.** *How did control of education grant political control? Why would the power to confer degrees give someone political power?*

- 1) Spanish Crown took control of education by banning the Jesuits and taking their properties, Spanish crown wanted political control.
- 2) Before the crown took over the education, Dominicans and Jesuits could give out degrees, that basically guaranteed not only educational, but also political control. Because of the degrees received, people could occupy the local administrative positions.

## 5 Advent of Newtonian Physics in Nueva Granada

1. Discuss the significance of the geodetic expedition of Charles de la Condamine in 1735. What was the goal? What were the cultural outcomes for Creole peoples, according to the writings of Alexander von Humboldt? Loc(2143)

The geodetic expedition has led modern science to arrive in Quito and the viceroyalty of New Granada, the expedition included scientists like Antonio Ulloa and Jorge Jian that fostered a favorable climate for discussion modern science. Alexander Von Humbolt said that even though the expedition was unfortunate, it had the biggest influence on the territories to promote scientific investigations.

- 2.
3. Which Catholic religious order first taught Newtonian physics in Nueva Granada?

- Carmelites geodetic expedition of Charles de la Condamine in 1735
- Dominicans
- Franciscans
- Jesuits

<sup>1</sup> It might be helpful to know: Dominican universities were sometimes named *San Toma's*, after Saint Thomas Aquinas (not Saint Thomas the Apostle), because Saint Thomas Aquinas was a Dominican. *San Ignacio de Loyola* was the founder of the Jesuits, and some Jesuit universities are named *San Ignacio*.

Did this order always teach Newtonian physics?- No, only in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, until they were banned