

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 España

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?

With new knowledge surfacing in France and Spain there was different people trying to control the enlightenment in the New World. New Spain was becoming a place of education and culture that scientists participated in through the spread of journals and books.

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 to Scholastic) physics?

Quito - The Universidad de Quito and Universidad Gregoriana in Quito had many foreign professors which caused exchange of new ideas. Over time they did teach Newtonian physics.

Santa Fe - The Universidad Javeriana 1755 teaching Copernican theories and did have enlightenment ideals in mind.

Caracas - The Universidad of Caracas did not teach Newtonian theories until later around 1788.

4 Comparisons of Adoption of Scientific Revolution

1. What do the contrasted examples of José Ignacio Bartolache and José 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*.

The spread of knowledge and education during this time was very important because you gained power when controlling education. Every viceroyalty had a different acceptance of knowledge. In the viceroyalty of New Granada Mutis' Expedición Botánica received a lot of support in 1763. Many people inside universities constantly debated enlightenment ideas which is the case for Bartolache who was important at the Academia de San Carlos.

2. Discuss the educational roles of the Jesuits and the Dominicans in Nueva Granada¹. When did the Jesuits leave Nueva Granadan education, and why? How did the Dominicans operate educational institutions as they asserted control over various universities?

The Jesuits were banned from education which gave Creole elite to direct and control education. Which then moved after 1767, the Dominicans monopolized education. They then requested donations and buildings for their universities. They also would confiscate objects that belonged to Jesuits which then led to the crown stepping in to regain power.

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?

Eventually the crown wanted control by enacting its right of "royal patronage" and took control over public education and university studies. By controlling education you can gain power over the knowledge and political control. By having control over granting degrees they can keep the hierarchy in order. For example some cases showed the degree creators gained from these institutions only occupied a few 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?

The expedition to viceroyalty of Peru was important in bringing and discussing modern science in that city. The expedition helped stimulate Quito's elite in scientific experimentation.

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

- Carmelites
- Dominicans
- Franciscans
- ☒ Jesuits

Did this order always teach Newtonian physics?

No the Jesuits did not always teach Newtonian physics but because of their significant influence on education they had to adapt new strategies to maintain alliances. They had to take in new innovations in both fields so they could keep alliances and maintain power.

¹It might be helpful to know: Dominican universities were sometimes named San Tomás, 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.