

Kiyoshi Matsuoka

## **Hispanic America's Historical Dynamics**

(a) México:

School of mining (1792), botany (1788), and the arts (1785)

Royal Mining College (1792)

(b) Perú:

Chemicometallurgical Laboratory (1792)

(c) Venazuela (Caracas):

Mathematics Academy (1760)

(d) Guatemala:

Botanical Garden (1796)

Maths schools (1797)

## **Modern Scientific Culture**

Empiricism is the system of knowledge which believes all knowledge is derived or originates from the senses. This differs from scholasticism because scholasticism is an exercise in logic and reasoning, with conclusions often not requiring a physical axiom.

## **Hispanic American Scientific Culture**

1. Private libraries allowed for the collection and preservation of books which may challenge the establishment, often containing theories which inferred an error in traditional beliefs. This shows science was still limited in its freedom of speech yet there was a still a healthy demand for science,

something which the private sector had to accommodate for. The new cutting edge techniques concerning machinery, brass production, paper production, and wax craft all came from these private sources which spurred innovation.

2. Literary Magazine of Mexico (1768) - Covered general scientific ideas during the enlightenment.

Miscellaneous Science and Art Subjects (1772) - Pretty self explanatory

Observations on Physics, Natural History, and the Useful Arts (1787) - Covered, physics and general scientific phenomena.

Mexican Literacy Gazettes (1788)

3. There was a large push to use amalgamation when processing water containing gold and silver. The traditional European Born method was proven to be not as efficient as the patio method developed in Latin America. This was significant as it shows science working properly is not biased.