

Midterm - INTD290

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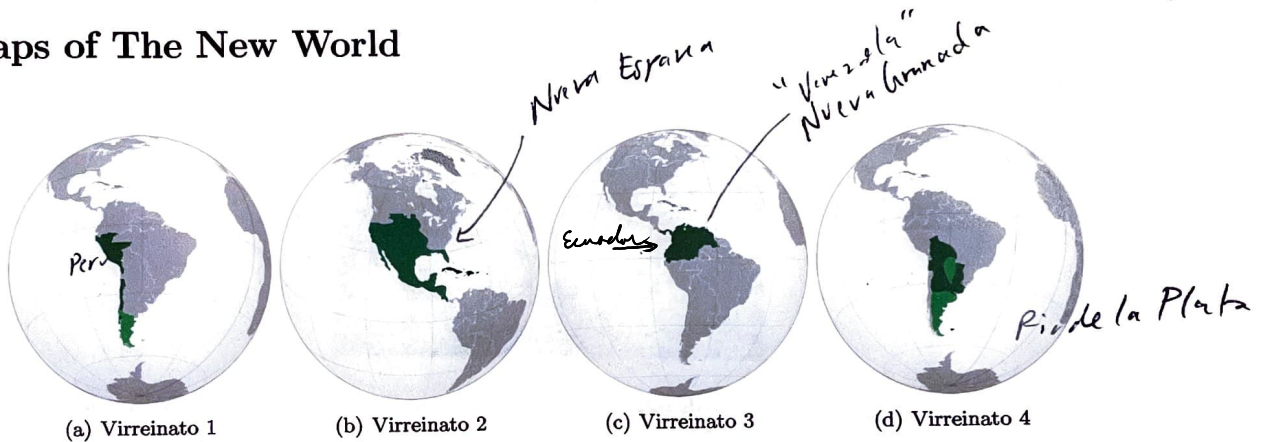
February 5, 2021

34/50

1 How to Submit this Midterm

1. Complete your work on this midterm.
2. Scan it into PDF form using a smartphone app, scanner, or digital picture
3. Alternatively you can type up your answers in a separate file, but it still must be a PDF
4. Submit it using the link on Moodle

2 Maps of The New World

Figure 1: There were up to four *virreinos* during the Spanish colonial period of Latin American history.

1. In which of the four *virreinos* of the Spanish colonial empire (shown in Fig. 1) was the *tlé huiztilin* classified by the indigenous? Virreinato 4 (-1)
 2. Which of the four *virreinos* excelled at the exportation of rum? (Virreinato 3) (c) ✓
 3. Which of the four *virreinos* was characterized by an indigenous empire that mastered agriculture in the Andean mountains? (Virreinato 2) (B) (-1)
 4. The low-latitude aurora of 1789 was observed in *which cities*? In which of the four *virreinos* are these cities? List some other countries in which corresponding observations were made. Virreinato 2 ✓
 5. List some of the locations explored by La Condamine and his Latin American colleagues, and cite the *virreinato* or *virreinos* they explored together. Quito, Santa Fe (Modern Day Ecuador) Virreinato #3 ✓
 6. The Expedición Botánica of José Celestino Mutis took place in which *virreinato*? (Virreinato 3) ✓
 7. José Celestino Mutis took place in which *virreinato*? Mutis was the inaugural chair of the department of mathematics at the *Colegio del Rosario*. In which city is this? Bogota Virreinato #3 ✓
 8. In which country is the Pierre Auger Observatory located? In which *virreinato* would this country have been in the 18th century? In Argentina. Virreinato #4 ✓
- if Ecuador is in that map area. (it is very small)

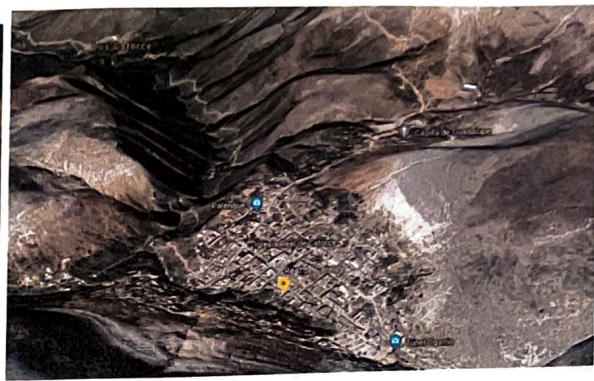


Figure 2: (Left) A physics detector near Pico de Orizaba in Mexico. (Right) A town in central Mexico.

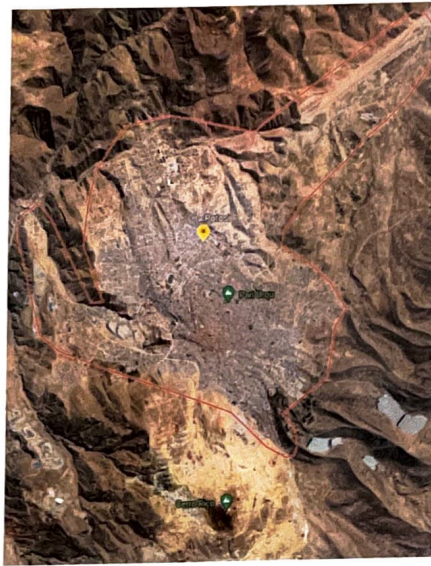


Figure 3: A historical location in Latin America known for driving a particular economic sector.

3 Asynchronous Activity Review I

1. What is the physics detector shown in Fig. 2 (left)? Explain in basic terms the purpose of this detector and how it works.

^{HAWC}
The physics detector is called a hybrid cosmic ray detector. ^{it can detect cosmic rays, but its primary objective is gamma rays}
The purpose of this detector is to detect and study high energy cosmic rays. The technique detects high energy particles through interaction with water placed in water tanks. The other technique tracks the VV light emitted high in the atmosphere.

2. What is the significance of Mexican cities as pictured in Fig. 2 (right), in the context of the development of colleges and the scientific community in 18th century Mexico?

These cities are significant b/c they were key to the development of the scientific community in Mexico, the high altitudes of certain places made it possible for people to complete more studies as well as open new universities to practice Copernican, and Newtonian philosophies. ^{mines?}

3. What city is being shown in Fig. 3? In which country is it located, and what was the historical significance of this city for international trade? Who controlled it? From where the commodity produced here originate, and how was it shipped to Europe and Africa?

[⊖] it was controlled by the Hapsburg empire...
The country that it is located in is Bolivia. It is known for its Mining economy. There was a power struggle with who controlled mining methods, but the Indigenas got to control it after a while (Spanish crown, then local)

4 Asynchronous Activity Review II

0	1	2	3	4
	•	••	•••	••••
5	6	7	8	9
	•	••	•••	••••
10	11	12	13	14
	•	••	•••	••••
15	16	17	18	19
	•	••	•••	••••

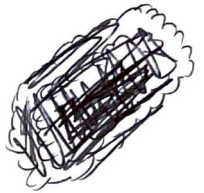


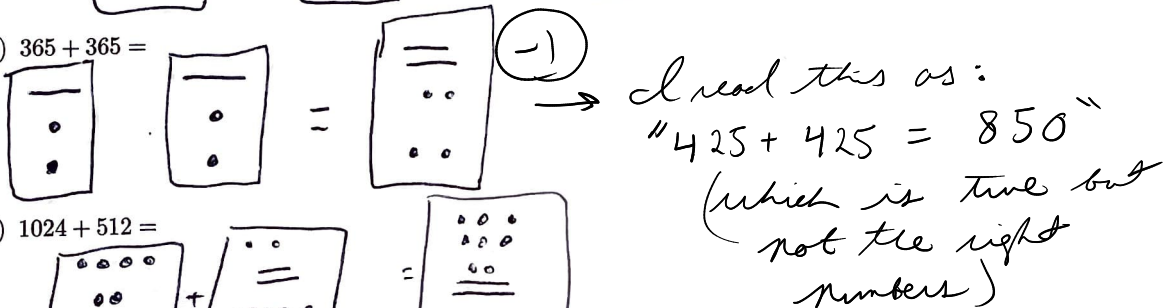
Figure 4: A list of the numerical digits used by the Maya.

1. Work out the following addition problems using the Mayan system.

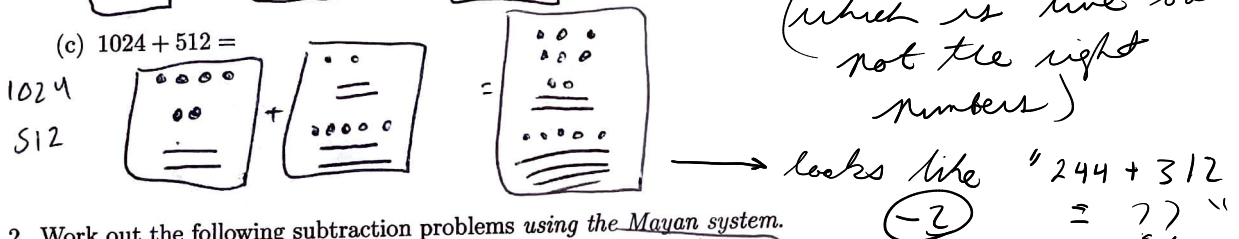
(a) $80 + 20 =$



(b) $365 + 365 =$

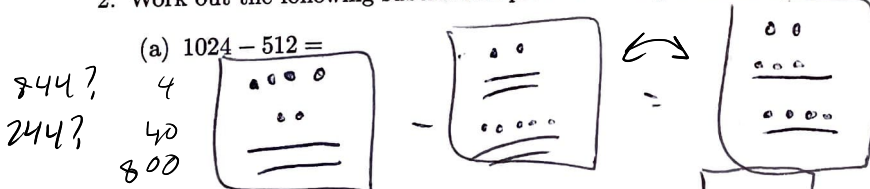


(c) $1024 + 512 =$



2. Work out the following subtraction problems using the Mayan system.

(a) $1024 - 512 =$



→ the answer is 512
so the second of
third should be
the same (-)

(b) $92 - 31 =$

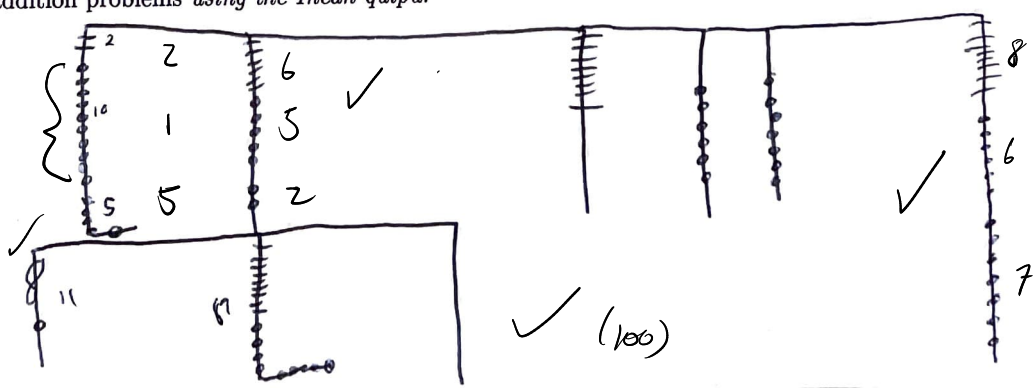


3. Work out the following addition problems using the Incan quipu:

(a) $512 + 256 =$

(all your
need is 1
line)

(b) $11 + 89 =$



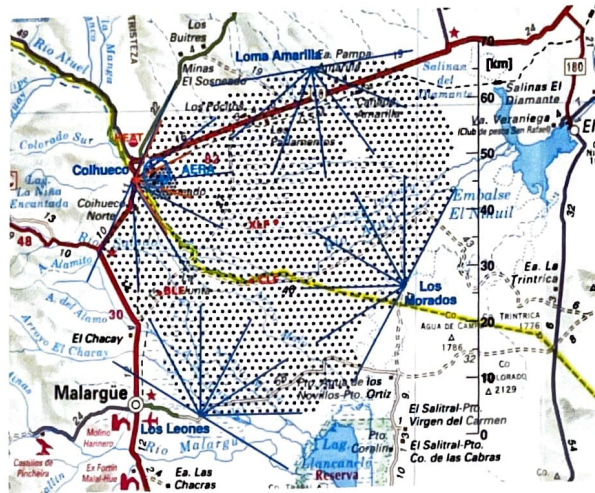
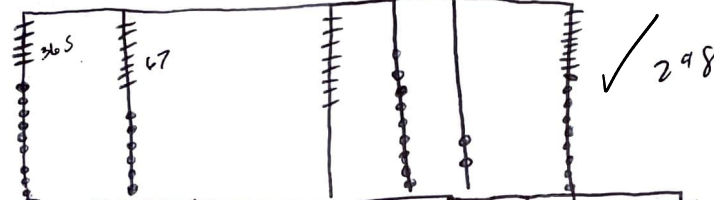


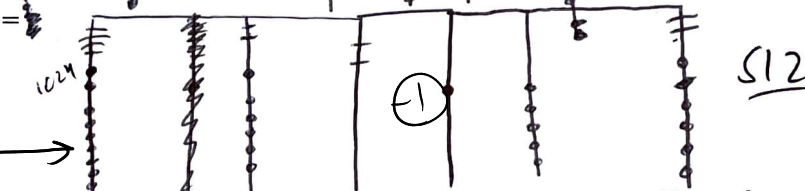
Figure 5: A physics detector near Malargüe, Argentina.

4. Work out the following subtraction problems using the Incan quipu:

(a) $365 - 67 =$



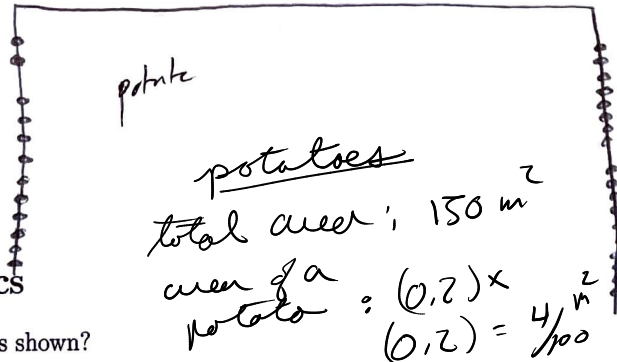
(b) $1024 - 512 =$



1024 =
4
blank 2
→ 0
1

5. Suppose you have six terrace plots in the Andean mountains to use to survive. You and your cohort of fellow Incans decide to grow potatoes and quinoa. Quinoa actually do better at higher altitudes than potatoes. So the plan is to use the two lowest terraces for potatoes, and the upper four for quinoa. Each terrace is 30 meters by 5 meters. A potato plant requires a 0.2 meter by 0.2 meter patch, and a quinoa plant requires a 0.3 meter by 0.3 meter patch. How many potato plants and how many quinoa plants can you plant? Store the results in a diagram of quipu knot system.

6 terrace plots
 $30 \times 5 = 150m$
 $0.2 > \text{potato}$
 $0.2 > \text{potato}$
 $0.3 \times 0.3 > \text{quinoa}$



quinoa
potatoes in 1 terrace:
 $\frac{150m^2}{4/100m^2} \times 2 = 7500$

5 Connection to Physics

1. In Fig. 5, what physics detector is shown?

- A: The Large Hadron Collider
- B: The IceCube Neutrino detector
- C: The Pierre Auger Observatory
- D: The High Altitude Water Cherenkov detector

2. What is the purpose of the physics project shown in Fig. 5?

- A: To collide protons and nuclei to probe sub-atomic physics
- B: To detect signals from neutrinos that originate outside the solar system
- C: To detect cosmic rays that originate outside the solar system

3. What is a gamma ray?

- A: A photon of light ✓
- B: A proton or nucleus from deep space
- C: A portion of the aurora borealis
- D: An ion floating in the atmosphere

4. What is located at each black dot in Fig. 5?

- A: A water tank designed to record Cherenkov radiation ✓
- B: A radio receiver designed to record radio pulses
- C: An optical sensor designed to record visible light
- D: A telescope designed to detect infrared radiation

6 Vocabulary

1. What is the meaning of the term *rationalism*?

- A: The idea that reason rather than experience is the foundation of certainty in knowledge
- B: Encapsulating the idea of *I think, therefore I am*.
- C: Using scientific instruments
- D: Relying on measurements and sensory experience to discover the truth

2. What is the meaning of the *Nahuatl* term *abuizotl*?

- A: A horse
- B: A hummingbird
- C: An otter
- D: An alligator

3. What is the meaning of the *Nahuatl* term *tomatl*?

- A: Smoked fish
- B: Smoked chili
- C: An herb to help digestion ✓
- D: A tomato

4. What is *cinchona*?

- A: An herb used to treat indigestion
- B: A shrub or tree used to create quinine ✓
- C: A flower used in religious rituals of the *Mexica* people
- D: A plant that can form a treatment for syphilis

5. Define the word *torpor*, as it pertains to animal behavior.

- A: The ability to hover in midair during flight using rapid wingbeats
- B: Lowering internal body temperature and metabolism to levels that render the individual immobile and in a hibernating state ✓
- C: The ability to break open the shells of mollusks using tools
- D: The ability to distinguish complex sounds in songs or calls

6. Who were the *Jesuits*?

- A: Formally known as the Order of Preachers, this is a Catholic order founded by Saint Dominic
- B: Formally known as the Order of Friars Minor, this is a Catholic order founded by Saint Francis
- C: Formally known as *Los Amigos del País*, these were mining officials who formed guilds to further economic interests of their region
- D: Formally known as the Society of Jesus, this is a Catholic order founded by Saint Ignatius of Loyola ✓

7 Free Response Section

1. **Kepler's Laws, and Newtonian Physics** Discuss the varying levels of acceptance within scientific and academic communities in Nueva Granada and Perú in the late 18th century.

There were numerous levels of acceptance across Nueva Granada and Perú in the late 18th century b/c, some areas such as areas that were more dominated by religious groups such as the Jesuits. Some areas pushed science by creating universities, while other areas reasoned the people. ✓

2. **The aurora of 1789** Discuss the significance of the aurora borealis in 1789 that was visible from Mexico City. List several researchers who made observations of this aurora and other auroras, and explain what they found.

This was significant b/c this is usually only seen in the far North part of the world, and the fact that a country so far south saw it was surprising. ✓
Miguel Miramon and Benito Juarez, as well as Camargo all were able to observe the phenomenon.

3. **Herbal medicine in the 16th century** Give several examples of treatments for various ailments in the body used by Europeans and indigenous Latin Americans in the 16th century. Explain the theory of the four humors and why this influenced the European treatments but not the indigenous ones.

Four: Blood, Bile (yellow), black bile, phlegm. ✓

Everything, and this explained ailments were cause of lack of one humor. They used plants b/c plants contained different properties.

4. **The Inquisition, the Catholic Church, and Scientific Traditions** Discuss several examples of the following:
(a) Catholic censorship of knowledge flowing from Europe to Latin America (b) Catholic censorship of knowledge flowing from Latin America to Europe (c) contributions to Latin American science by Catholic scholars and explorers (d) knowledge that was recorded or translated from indigenous sources by Catholic priests, monks, or nuns.

- a.) Some examples of Catholic censorship of knowledge are the Catholics not giving/providing certain scientific discoveries being made in the European countries.
b.) Censorship of knowledge from Latin America to Europe could be seen through keeping their discoveries in Latin America and keeping the universities closed in any way.
c.) Catholic scholars helped contribute to what became of science in Latin America. They provided funds as well as new ~~was~~ facilities.
d.) Knowledge that was recorded by Catholic priests could be seen by Father San Bernardino de Sahagun, and his study done of indigenous flora and fauna.