

9/10

Raymond Hartig

Reading Quiz 0.1 - INTD290

Dr. Jordan Hanson - Whittier College Dept. of Physics and Astronomy

January 8, 2021

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 Introduction - The Latin American Scientific Theater (Juan José Saldaña)

1. The author begins by describing different methods of historical analysis as applied to Latin America, and in particular scientific development there. What is the author's conclusion about the social history of Latin America with respect to science?

The author's conclusion is that Latin America was largely left out with respect to scientific advancements in history. He explains this by saying that this could have happened because there were not many recordings of science but that does not mean it was not happening. *oral history*

2. What is an example of the failure of economic explanations for the development of science given by the author?

That many people in Latin America were in fact, inspired by economic reasons to do science, for example, the advancements made in mining industry. *→ so the thesis that capitalism pushed scientific progress... however the economy of Mexico did not always trend the right way*

3. What is the function of La Sociedad Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y Tecnología, when was it founded, and what does it publish?

It was founded in 1984 and functions to display the progress made in science there. *"Quipu" la revista*

4. What does the concept of peripheral science, versus central science have to do with Latin America and Europe? What are some examples the author gives in which Latin America was central?

Peripheral science is science in a separate context from "accepted" science. Latin American science in history was peripheral to European/American science, which would be classified as central science.

Interesting: at the time American science was also considered peripheral to Europe

3 Chapter 1 - Natural History and Herbal Medicine in Sixteenth-century America (Xavier Lozoya), part I

1. What does the author have to say about the two versions of the history of scientific thought in Latin America, with regard to the Enlightenment? When did Christopher Columbus land in the New World, and what was the origin of the word "Indian?" In the opinion of the author, what will be the future of indigenous history?

The first way described is generally the way that thought was conducted in Enlightenment Europe. The second way discusses science in a more open form w/ more cultures interact w/ science at a larger level.

- 1492

- "Indigenous" ≈ Indian

- on just the fact that globalization
2. From the viewpoint of the author, what seems to be the definition of the term "ethnohistory"? How is it connected to globalization? Ethnohistory describes interactions between different cultures of people at specific times. The example in the book discussed about how some people were scrutinised at the end of the 16th and 20th centuries. It is connected to globalization b/c there is an assimilation of cultures going on due to globalization. tends to erase local culture
3. How was the reconquest of former Spanish territory held by Arabs from North Africa different from the conquest of Latin America with regard to preservation or censorship of knowledge? The conquest of Latin America played out more chaotically where Spaniards destroyed all the information of the natives when conquering them. When the Christians took over the Arabs, they didn't destroy everything. ✓
4. Describe the origin of the myth of the Fountain of Youth. How did this tale arise in both Europe and Latin America? What does it tell you about how people interpret what they see and hear in a foreign land? The myth was traced back to the king of Ethiopia in the 1100s. Ponce de León also thought he could find it. It was strengthened in Latin America because of all of the fantastical tales being told of the New World. ✓
5. Upon hearing of the condors from indigenous people, European colonials thought the description matched which animal? Why? They thought it looked B and seemed like a Griffon from old tales because it was so massive and had the body figure of one. It was also very powerful and could pick up large objects/prey. ✓