

9/10

well
done

Reading Quiz 0.1

2 Introduction

1. The author states that the social history of Latin America helps illustrate the role they played in contributing to Scientific achievements. It has to do with the general history of science as well.
2. The author pointed out that if we followed the theory of Latin American science heavily relying on economy, then it would basically conclude there was no science at all in Latin America. ✓
the specific example of the Mexican economy was also given
3. La Sociedad Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y Tecnología was founded in 1982 and publishes the journal "Quipu, Revista Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y la Tecnología". It helped bring international recognition to science in the region. ✓
4. Latin America is central because of New Granadan botany, Mexican herbalism, Peruvian mathematics, New Spanish metallurgy, and Newton and Sigüenza being contemporaries.

→ but which one, Euro/Latin Am was considered "central," with the other derivative, changed over time

3 Chapter 1

1. The author states that the two versions are two ways of understanding the history in the region that took 5 centuries to find syncretism to eliminate economic and social differences created by these two versions. Christopher Columbus landed in the new world on October 17, 1492, and he used the word "Indian" to refer to indigenous peoples of the land. The author states that the future of indigenous history is in the hands of the dominant Western Culture. ✓
2. Ethnohistory is the study of indigenous cultures and people. Globalization is the development of an organization at the international level. It's connected to ethnohistory because ideas from indigenous cultures do spread to other regions and begin to spread internationally. ✓ *and usually globalization mixes cultures or erases local aspects*
3. The conquest of Latin America by the Spanish led to the destruction of the indigenous people's religious, philosophical, and scientific information. The reconquest of former territory in North Africa did not involve destroying the Arab people's informational resources. ✓

→ true, but this refers to when the Spaniards re-conquered their homeland of Spain from the Arabs from North Africa (The Moors) who took it for ≈ 700 years

4. The Fountain of Youth was attributed to the king of Ethiopia in 1165. It arose in Europe by bishop Christian of Maguncia, and it arose in Latin America by Ponce de León. Both of which were discovered through written stories about the Fountain of Youth. It goes to show that people interpret things in a mythical way when they see or hear it in a foreign land. It seems "out of the ordinary" for them.

5. European colonials thought the description of the condors matched that of a griffin because of their large wing span and large talons.