

Reading Quiz 0.2 - INTD290 ... Part I

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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 Hispanic America's Historical Dynamics

1. The author lays out the central argument of the chapter in this section, which is the connection between merchant guilds, the domestic economy, and the constitution of enlightenment institutions. Please list some of the institutions, like colleges and botanical gardens (think of these as research institutes), mining guilds and corporations, etc. Give the dates, organized by country below:

(a) México:

Jardín Botánico in 1788 proposed Martín Sessé.
The Protomedicato, sometime's 1700s.

(b) Perú:

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería 1876.

(c) Venezuela (Caracas):

Trade group created in 1793.

(d) Guatemala:

Jardín Botánico in 1796. Also a mathematics school the next year.

3 Modern Scientific Culture

1. Discuss the significance of *empiricism*, or the use of observations from instruments, on scientific culture. How was this different from Scholasticism? (Feel free to look up the definitions of these terms).

It is significant because it allows for scientific discoveries without necessarily using purely theoretical assertions. This is different than scholasticism because it may not be based on long standing traditions and can be observed by many rather than just the educated.

4 Hispanic American Scientific Culture

1. Notice the discussion of *Scientific Libraries*. Discuss the significance of the formation of private scientific libraries in Enlightenment period Hispanic America. What does the existence of these collections of new, modern books tell us about scientific culture at the time? Why were these books not in common libraries? What are a few other examples of the birth of modern scientific culture that more private than public or nationalized?

These scientific libraries contained thousands of scientific works, as well as mathematics and physics. There were also tools for observation stored there. This was important because Latin American scientists began recording things rather than passing them orally. It allowed an easier metrification of information to everyone there, opening science up to more people.

2. Notice the discussion of *Scientific and Technical Journals*. Give several examples of scientific and technical journals emerging in the culture. When were they created and what did they cover?

There were many forms of science emerging, like handbooks to be spread easily. The first one however was the *Diario Literario de México*. It was created in 1768.

3. What was the significance of the debate over mining methods? Who eventually won the debate and why?

There was a large bureaucracy surrounding mining at the time since it was a large economic factor. Gamboa wrote a systematic approach to mining that used many techniques and was favored by many.