

Reading Quiz 0.1

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Intro

1. The Colonization of Latin America created a merging of culture between the Europeans & the indigenous people. This merging helped stimulate science & shared information. Once Latin American countries gained independence from Europe there was a need for progress as a society. As Latin Americans pursued to evolve, science was fully embraced & has become internationally involved.
2. Science was a way to improve technology in response to the Industrial revolution.
3. It was founded in 1982 & helped amateur science grow into a professional discipline. La Sociedad published a scientific journal called Quipu.
- 4.

Ch. 1

1. The first thought poses the indigenous of Latin America as only consumers but not contributors. & the 2nd version has yet to be written, but begins with a reassessment of the indigenous contributions to scientific knowledge w/out the lens of prejudice & discrimination. Columbus landed in the New World in 1492. The miss-naming of "indian" was a result of Columbus being confused of his location & a misunderstanding the Spanish word for indigenous.



2. It is a history of people based on location. This has revived a lens of viewing impoverished areas as primitive when compared to wealthy huge cities.
3. The Church kept the indigenous scientific knowledge of nature secret so that it would not conflict w/ the teachings of the church.
4. The king of Ethiopia during 1165 described a fountain or stream of water that returned Alexander the Great's soldiers their youth. In the Americas Europeans observed that the elder indigenous did not grow gray hair & they heard stories of people living 200 yrs.
5. They thought it was a gryphon because it was describe as being massive & big enough to carry people.