

Kiyoshi Matsuoka

History of Science in Latin America

8.5
10
nice job

Introduction:

1. The social history of Latin America with respect to science is intertwined with the culture and identity of the region. ✓ (can elaborate)

2. The idea that science was introduced thanks to capitalism, however this supposed relation between science and industry was hardly witnessed. This also assumes there was no science in the area prior to European influences. *true, though in some places it was, some not*

3. The Society was founded in 1982 and its job was to bring to the spotlight to science in Latin America and introduced the sometimes “amateur” methods. It publishes a journal with the shortened title *Quipu*. ✓

4. Given the eurocentricity of the scientific world, Latin American sciences have been left on the periphery, this was often a result of the different forms science took in Latin America.


Past notable scientific achievements from latin America include Granadan botany, Mexican Herbalism, Peruvian maths, and works from people like Carlos Siguenza. ✓

Chapter 1

Not always?

1. There is the view that Latin America was always on par with the rest of the world and the enlightenment it was experiencing, judged through the lens of modern science. The second view point begins with indigenous ideas and findings as a base for scientific knowledge. In

1492 Columbus sailed the ocean blue, and called the natives Indian thinking he had landed in


just because.

India. Indigenous history has and will be recorded by the Western world as it is seen more reliable compared to oral tradition.

2. Ethnohistory is the history concerning particular indigenous cultures/non western peoples.

As globalization led to the merging of cultures this ethnohistory can be lost or forgotten. ✓

3. Unlike in North America, Latin America has its cities razed and informational sources destroyed or ignores. ✓

When the Spanish took Spain they kept certain ones traditions and

4. The legend of the Fountain of Youth finds its roots in Ethiopia. It was used to recruit *discoveries*

soldiers for the third crusade in the twelfth century as a promise in the countries they would

be invading. The myth was also used by Ponce de Leon who searched the American peninsula

in search of the fountain. When people hear about the new discoveries in a new unknown

foreign land their imagination goes wild, and forget we'll all be standing on the same dirt no

matter where we go.

interesting... what about "Prestar John"

5. A griffin, this from soldier gossip about how there are birds who can snatch away whole

people and encrusted with gold. ✓

gossip, also conelous are huge