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Reading Quiz 1

1. The authors conclusion about the social history of Latin America with respect to science is that the past can not continue without a risk of losing the future. The history must also learn from its past and "must be written to allow the construction of national scientific capability". What about the oral aspect vs. written? European style vs. Latin American?
 2. An example of the failure of economic explanations for development of science is historical 'materialism' and effects of urban growth. American?
- I wouldn't describe this as a failing ... it was more the idea that economics and science are not always linked
3. The function of this was to help grow approaches of making the discipline of this history more professional and help bring attention to this history of science internationally.
1982-4, Quipu, revista?
 4. The concept of peripheral science vs central science has to do with Latin America and Europe because of its influence towards its social and cultural relationships. The author mentions that Latin America has been central in relation to European Science like New Brandon botany and Mexican herbalism.

1. The author says that there were 2 prominent ways of how people viewed the history by analyzing the differences. The history was inherited by the Enlightenment in the eighteenth century. Columbus landed on October 17, 1492. Indian came from a custom using this term as a synonym for indigenous, in America. The future of indigenous history is not written yet.

2. Ethnohistory is defined as a peculiar viewpoint of indigenous culture and other cultures.

How is it connected to globalism?

(globalism tends to blend or erase local ethno history) but not all differences

well, they did insist on Islam...

3. They are different because the conquest of Latin America had consequences, because their original practices and traditions were lost and only a few survived. The Spanish territory by the Arabs did not ruin the cultural sources. The Spaniards did have to re-take Spain from North African Arabs.

4. The fountain of youth was a belief that the water of a foreign river would recover the strength of youth. This came from the Carib and Lucayo Indians. This shows that when people hear about something that sounds great in another country, they will believe it and want to do it. People are easily influenced by others they do not know.

5. They compared the condors to the griffins because of how strong the condor is, and how it can carry a cow in its talons.