

Elliott Bergerson

## Reading Quiz 0.1 - INTD290

Dr. Jordan Hanson - Whittier College Dept. of Physics and Astronomy

January 8, 2021

9.5  
/ 10

Well done

### 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 Introduction - The Latin American Scientific Theater (Juan José Saldaña)

1. The author begins by describing different methods of historical analysis as applied to Latin America, and in particular scientific development there. What is the author's conclusion about the social history of Latin America with respect to science?

local context That if we want to fully understand the different factors that are represented in regional science of Latin America, we must look at Latin American and world diplomatic history as an ~~actor~~ element.

2. What is an example of the failure of economic explanations for the development of science given by the author?

The issue specificity was ~~ing~~ ignored for encouraging economism.

As a result, strange historical discourse was produced. ≈

For example, the economy of Mexico did not improve alongside science.

3. What is the function of La Sociedad Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y Tecnología, when was it founded, and what does it publish?

Founded in the City of Puebla, Mexico, in 1982, it help to bring international recognition to the history of science in the region.

4. What does the concept of *peripheral science*, versus *central science* have to do with Latin America and Europe? What are some examples the author gives in which Latin America was *central*?

The scope for historians of science expanded to include Latin America. Like how Latin American history was framed around religious influence from the Europe. So science and religion ~~the~~ had to coexist together.  
(and it was already there)

### 3 Chapter 1 - Natural History and Herbal Medicine in Sixteenth-century America (Xavier Lozoya), part I

1. What does the author have to say about the two versions of the history of scientific thought in Latin America, with regard to the Enlightenment? When did Christopher Columbus land in the New World, and what was the origin of the word "Indian?" In the opinion of the author, what will be the future of indigenous history?

2. From the viewpoint of the author, what seems to be the definition of the term "ethnohistory?" How is it connected to globalization?

ethnohistory is the analyzed viewpoint of an indigenous culture or group, with the world view of "dominant cultures" many superpowers used this term and viewed other people as primitive. ~ or Indian? indigenous

3. How was the reconquest of former Spanish territory held by Arabs from North Africa different from the conquest of Latin America with regard to preservation or censorship of knowledge?

Reconquest of Arab's was seen as infidelity and didn't lead to the destruction of all their information. ~~Latin~~ Latin America was seen as idolatry and did lead to the destruction of most of their information.

4. Describe the origin of the myth of the Fountain of Youth. How did this tale arise in both Europe and Latin America? What does it tell you about how people interpret what they see and hear in a foreign land?

The fountain could make anyone young again if they bathed in it. In Europe the tale spread about soldiers gaining their youthly strength back. In Latin America, stories of American Indians becoming young and how they don't age like Europeans spread.

5. Upon hearing of the condors from indigenous people, European colonials thought the description matched which animal? Why?

They believed the condor was a griffin due to its large size and that no bird in Europe reached the sizes described.

3.) 1) First view is that there was the same type of scientific thought in Latin American as in Europe. The other is that it values

knowledge ~~acquired~~ acquired by any culture, realizing that intellectual colonialism still outlines liberation movements.

Christopher Columbus "discovered" America in 1492 and used the term "Indian" as either the term "indigenous" or because he ~~thought~~ was trying to reach India.