

Reading Quiz Part 0.2 and 1.1 INTD 290

Nueva Espana

1. In the second half of the eighteenth-century New Spain grew significantly as a scientific community with various sectors was created. The conditions of New Spain had changed as a new community took interest in scientific nationalism, useful arts, along with new relations with scientists which helped lead to the enlightenment in New Spain. This new found interest in advanced knowledge and scientific topics helped the development of subjects such as mathematics, medicine, pharmacy, mining, and more.

Nueva Granada

1.

3 Nueva Granada

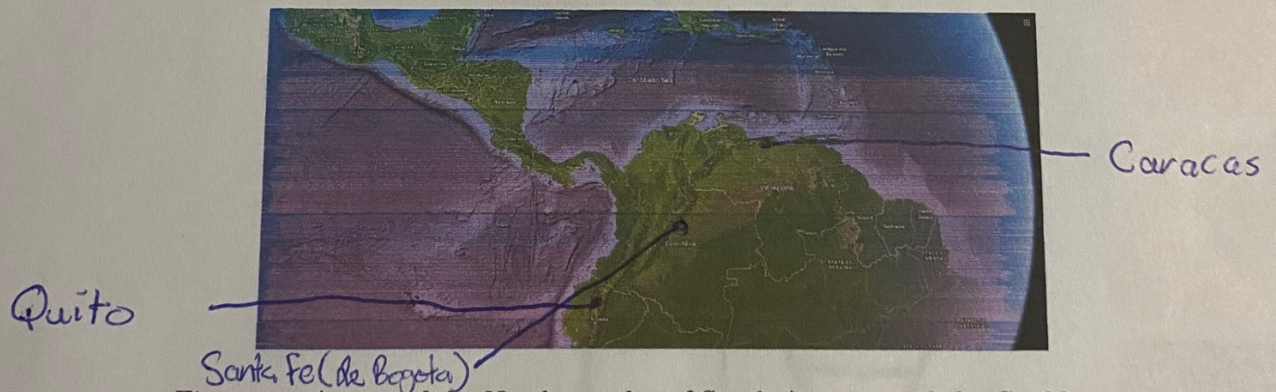


Figure 1: A map of the Northern edge of South America and the Caribbean.

2.

Universities in:

Quito: Universidad Gregoriana (1740's)

Santa Fe (De Bogota): Universidad Javierna, Botanica of Santa Fe (1783)

Caracas: Universidad de Caracas – Introduced Enlightenment theories around 1788.

### Comparisons of Adoption of Scientific Revolution

1. Jose Ignacio Bartolache focused on enlightenment ideals as he helped study religion and science at the same time. During his studies, he studied the Guadalupana which helped him prove that religion and science were not incompatible. He also published a weekly newspaper article called Flying Mercury, with Important and Curious News about Physics and Medicine. He wrote this in Spanish so that the masses could understand his work. Jose Celestino Mutis was the viceroy's doctor who taught the first mathematics and physics courses at Colegio de Nuestra Senora del Rosarito. He also taught the first Newtonian Physics course in New Granada. Referred to as the initiator of scientific movement as the generation of Creole scientists. Scientists like Mutis made remarkable efforts towards institutionalizing the Enlightenment although they never achieved full success.

2. The Jesuits taught science prior to the creation of academic institutions for brief moment when they had a certain amount of freedom. In 1767 the Jesuits were kicked out of the Spanish Viceroyalty and since they had a lack of support this prevented the institutionalization of Science in New Granada. The Dominicans attacked Mutis for contradicting doctrines of astronomy which were authorized by the inquisition. The Dominican Congregation of Santa Fe de Bogota asserted control of various universities by having professors regularly teach Copernican and Newton's theories in the scientific and mathematic classrooms.

3. The Spanish Crown took control of education as they supported Condamine's geodetic expedition. They also took control of education as during the 1790's they developed measures to control anything educational such as students, professors, and books, that were circulating in the viceroyalty.

### Advent of Newtonian Physics

1. The geodetic expedition of Condamine in 1735 was significant because Copernican theses could be found in the activities of scientific missions like this specific one. This expedition was significant, as the arrival of Charles de la Condamine and other notable Spanish scientists sparked an appropriate climate for the discussion of modern science in Quito, Ecuador.

2. Jesuits. They taught Newtonian physics first but were then kicked out of the viceroyalty and in 1767 Dominicans were then able to monopolize education. After the Jesuits were removed from the viceroyalty this gave the Dominicans the ability to request donations, buildings and other needs to help develop the universities in their communities.