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Reading Quiz 0.2 INTD290 Part 1

Hispanic America's Historical dynamics

1. a) Mexico:

- schools of mining (1792)
- Botany (1788)
- arts (1785)

b) Peru:

- ~~• Academia de Medicina (1763)~~
- ~~• Academia de Historia (1763)~~
- ~~• Academia de Ciencias (1763)~~

- Laboratorio Químico Metalúrgico (1792)

c) Venezuela (Caracas):

- Academia de Matemáticas (1760)

d) Guatemala:

- Jardín Botánico (1793)
- drawing and mathematics (1797)

3. Modern scientific culture

- Empiricism revolved around, "the use of instruments to lend the sensory knowledge it had lacked where observation and experimentation were deemed as reliable procedures" Empiricism incorporated the "use of mathematics for expressing experimental results that led to the quantification & use of reasoning with regard to empirical data." On the other hand, while Empiricism was based on evidence and experience Scholasticism centralized faith and reason where new hypotheses and concepts arose & "innovations were synthesized in a group of roles."

4. Hispanic American Scientific Culture

1. Private scientific libraries in Enlightenment period were important because the formation conveyed that they lacked overall modernization, including modern scientific texts that were not acquainted with philosophers of the Enlightenment. This formation was also important because it was initiated in spite of the smuggling for books. The existence of these new collections & modern books explains why scientific culture in Latin America at the time was so underdeveloped compared to the Americas. These books were not common in libraries to preserve religious righteousness or civil government. An example of a birth of modern scientific culture would be, "father Diego Cisneros who opened a book store in Lima. He sold books by modern philosophers and others. Religious books he also used his money to form the publication of Mercurio Peruano which was the first scientific magazine in Peru."

2. Some examples of scientific & technical journals was established by a citizen of New Spain, Jose' Antonio Alzate y Ramirez entitled Diario Literario de Mexico ~~about~~ ~~introduced~~ ~~Asunto~~ ~~varios~~ ~~sobre~~ Ciencias y Artes (1772-1773) covering Miscellaneous & it Subjects. He also created Observaciones sobre la Fisica, Historia Natural y Artes Utiles in 1787-1788 that covered observations on physics, Natural History & the Useful Arts. Alzate also published Gacetas de Literatura de Mexico in 1788-1795 covering Mexican Literary Gacettes. These journals by Alzate would

review all types of literary works along with expound on physics and mathematics while also discussing the "economic" works on "agriculture, trade, navigation & everything related to the public welfare."

3. The debate over mining was extremely significant as it allowed the world to appreciate one of the essential characteristics of Hispanic American Enlightenment science, namely, its pragmatic orientation. After 10 years of the debate the patio process was proven most efficient. Alzate noted that this process was a solid argument in his journal *Observaciones* in 1787 therefore crowning Alzate the winner of the debate.