

## Reading Quiz 0.2 part II, and 1.1 - INTD290

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

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### 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 Nueva España

1. Discuss some examples of the book trade between France, Spain, and New Spain. What is the implication for the growth of Enlightenment knowledge in New Spain?

The book trade between France, Spain, and New Spain allowed for the spread of European Capitalism and Industrial development. An example can be seen with the Deville Brothers from Lyon, France. 65% of their credits were from Spain and Mexico.

### 3 Nueva Granada

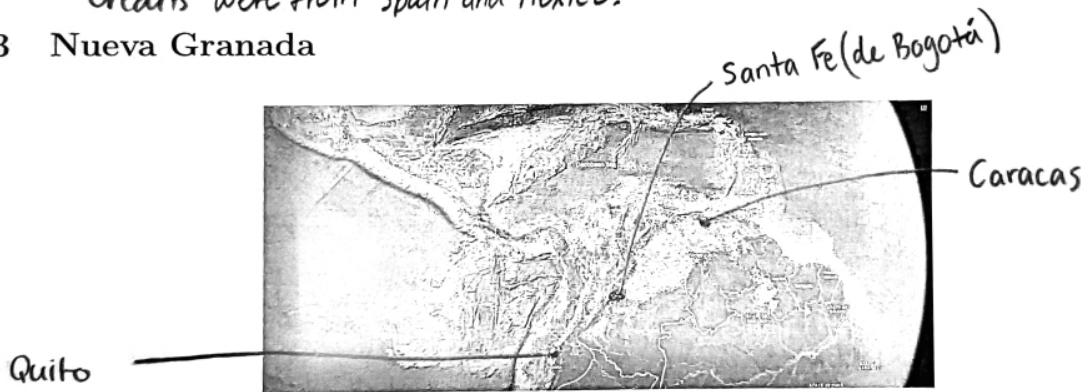


Figure 1: A map of the Northern edge of South America and the Caribbean.

1. On Fig. 1, label the locations of the following cities:

- Quito
- Santa Fe (de Bogotá)
- Caracas

2. List the universities in each of the above cities. Which ones were founded with Enlightenment ideals in mind, and at which ones were taught concepts from Newtonian (as opposed Scholastic) physics?

Quito: Universidad Gregoriana - remarkable place for the development of scientific spirit.

Santa Fe: Universidad Javeriana - first educational institution that permitted the teaching of Enlightenment Philosophy.

Caracas: Universidad de Caracas - did not allow Newtonian Physics until Prof. Baltasar de los Reyes Marrero around 1788.

#### 4 Comparisons of Adoption of Scientific Revolution

1. What do the contrasted examples of José Ignacio Bartolache and José Celestino Mutis say about the acceptance of the Scientific Revolution in the different *virreinos*? Give examples of the accomplishments of each person, and give context for the acceptance of the work of each in their respective *virreinato*.

In the case of José Ignacio Bartolache, he had a library consisting of numerous works, from medicine, to mining, to physics, etc. His care showed that enlightenment ideals had an important place in the intellectual formation of the people of New Spain. José Celestino Mutis helped aid the formation of an elite possessing knowledge for the function of the state. He taught mathematics and physics at the Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Rosario.

2. Discuss the educational roles of the Jesuits and the Dominicans in Nueva Granada<sup>1</sup>. When did the Jesuits leave Nueva Granadan education, and why? How did the Dominicans operate educational institutions as they asserted control over various universities?

The Jesuits left Nueva Granadan education in 1767 because they were banished from the Spanish territories. The Dominicans began to monopolize education and encouraged scientific activities and Newtonian theories in the schools of mining and anatomy.

3. Eventually, the Spanish Crown took control of education. How did this happen, and more importantly, why would the Crown wish to do this? Now turn your attention to the time before the Spanish Crown took over education. This one is worth a bonus point. How did control of education grant political control? Why would the power to confer degrees give someone political power?

It started as a sponsorship, but they slowly took control in order to control the education and teachings in schools. In the 1790's, they developed a way to control and repress professors, students, and books circulating within the viceroyalty.

#### 5 Advent of Newtonian Physics in Nueva Granada

1. Discuss the significance of the geodetic expedition of Charles de la Condamine in 1735. What was the goal? What were the cultural outcomes for Creole peoples, according to the writings of Alexander von Humboldt?

The goal of the geodetic expedition was to measure the roundness of the Earth. They arrived in the city of Quito, which was a great place for scientific discussion. The Universidad Gregoriana fostered the development of scientific spirit.

2. Which Catholic religious order first taught Newtonian physics in Nueva Granada?

- Carmelites
- Dominicans
- Franciscans
- Jesuits

Did this order always teach Newtonian physics?

Not until Newtonian physics spread. They originally lacked modern scientific texts and not acquainted with Enlightenment philosophers.

<sup>1</sup>It might be helpful to know: Dominican universities were sometimes named *San Tomás*, after Saint Thomas Aquinas (not Saint Thomas the Apostle), because Saint Thomas Aquinas was a Dominican. *San Ignacio de Loyola* was the founder of the Jesuits, and some Jesuit universities are named *San Ignacio*.