

Reading Quiz 0.2 part II, and 1.1 - INTD290

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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 happened and then was spread of knowledge which spread to South America, and this caused a development of the Enlightenment thought in New Spain.

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?

Santa Fe - Universidad Javeriana

Quito - The Universidad Gregoriana

Caracas - The Universidad de Caracas

Santa Fe's University taught Newton & Copernicus theories in their philosophy/math lessons. Santa Fe, Quito, and Caracas universities all came from attempts to try and implement new Enlightenment philosophy.

4 Comparisons of Adoption of Scientific Revolution

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

Bartolache and Mutis' examples contradicted one another & how the Scientific Revolution was received b/c it had been religion was powerful and there were more open. Mutis had developed half-century long Hevelius (Copernican). Bartolache = wrote importance of barometer and thermometer.

- Discuss the educational roles of the Jesuits and the Dominicans in Nueva Granada¹. 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 were kicked out of Spanish Territory in 1767. Once they were out, the Dominicans took control and began to implement Newtonian physics. The Dominicans operated the institutions by repelling Creole professors and students.

- 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?

This happened once the Jesuits were pushed out and there was a lack of power for the smaller groups. ~~the~~ Education below this was left oppressive and public schools were being opened.

The power of controlling education granted political control b/c they could control what is taught which affects ppl's perspectives.

5 Advent of Newtonian Physics in Nueva Granada

- 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 was to the Viceroyalty of Peru, the goal was to arrive in den area with favorable climate to discuss science. There was a consideration of the Creole peoples and were influenced by the Enlightenment.

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

- Carmelites
- Dominicans
- Franciscans
- Jesuits

Did this order always teach Newtonian physics?

The dominicans did teach Newtonian physics once they were able to recover their power and privileges in the universities/institutions. It became highly encouraged to learn Newtonian Physics.

¹It 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*.