

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?

Book trade between France (primary to European Enlightenment) and New Spain was technically illegal but it was overwhelming and couldn't be stopped. Ideas like Rousseau and Lavoisier were implemented into the adoption of science in New Spain. The Spanish crown had "forbid" the book trade out of fear for revolution like the French although New Spain had pre-existing knowledge and only adopted European science to "tame" it.

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; taught Copernican theories

Santa Fe (de Bogotá) = Universidad Javeriana; permitted teaching of Enlightenment Philosophy

Caracas = Universidad de Caracas; didn't allow teaching of Newton/Copernicus until 1788 due to conflict between groups over control.

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 = Encouraged the Scientific Revolution; kept a private library consisting of hundreds of Enlightenment works in 6 languages

Mutis = taught first Copernican astronomy courses in Nueva Granada; clashed with Dominicans in defense of Copernican theory

- 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 Dominicans took control and they're very traditional in terms of their teaching as opposed to the Jesuits who had been adopting modern sciences. Jesuits were banished in 1767 due to the Spanish Crown thought they were too powerful, hence the Dominican takeover. The Dominicans rejected the Copernicus theory as they continued to exert control over universities, hence why they clashed with Mutis.

- 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?

The Spanish Crown took over education in 1790s in which they repressed professors, students, and censored books. This is because of the fear of political uprising. 1790s wasn't a good time for the French monarchy since they were destroyed by their people due to the self-actualization that occurred in France hence why knowledge became restricted in New Spain. (fear of revolution)

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?

Condamine's mission was for establishing new land & borders. This made moving around Spanish America easier and the Creole people would eventually show interest in scientific investigation.

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

- Carmelites
- Dominicans
- Franciscans
- Jesuits

Did this order always teach Newtonian physics?

No because Jesuits used to follow older teachings of Pythagorean and Platonic and later began to teach Newtonian and Copernican.

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*.