

Gabriella Tellez
ID # 8001226603

Reading Quiz 0.2 part II & 1.1 INTD290

NUEVA ESPAÑA

① Some examples of the book trade included translations of European texts into Spanish. For example, the first volume of "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry" by Lavoisier, a writing of a course on modern physics applied to mining problems by Francisco Antonio Bataller, and Experimental Mathematics in 1802 were all very significant trades as they all contributed an impact on New Spain's Enlightenment period. The implication for the growth of Enlightenment knowledge in New Spain distinguished itself from other regions as New Spain's Enlightenment growth incorporated the entirety of the transference of science that attached itself to their customs & society. This implication institutionalized the teaching of new ideas of science, mining & physics impacting New Spain's cultural & ideological areas.

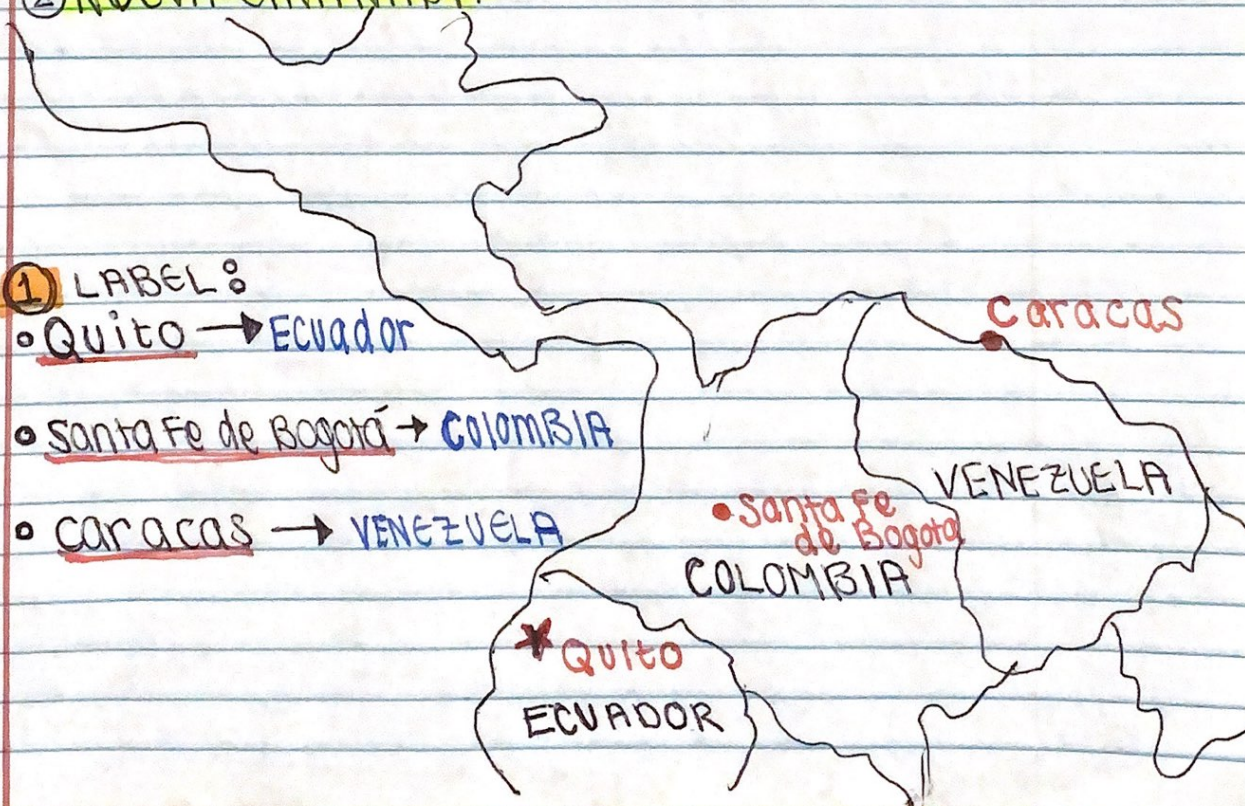
② NUEVA GRANADA

① LABEL:

• Quito → Ecuador

• Santa Fe de Bogotá → Colombia

• Caracas → VENEZUELA



② Quito

- La Condamine's expedition 1736-1767
- Universidad de Quito 1803 (Newtonian)
- Quito's public university 1788 "Dr. Nicolas Carrion y Vacares" (Newtonian but med debated encouragement of enlightenment thought in this institution)

Santa Fe de Bogotá

- Expedición Botánica of Santa Fe 1783 (Enlightenment Ideologies)
- Universidad Santo Tomás in Santa Fe (Newtonian)

Caracas

- La Real y Pontificia Universidad de Caracas 1721 (Enlightenment Ideologies)
- Real Audiencia de Caracas 1786 (Enlightenment Ideologies)
- Universidad de Caracas (Newtonian)

4 COMPARISONS OF ADOPTION OF SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

① Jose Ignacio Bartolache and Jose Celestino Mutis were both ~~professors~~ involved in the controversy of not only rival philosophical concepts but also different social & political interests that drew in two organized groups aiming to dominate education. Jose Celestino Mutis was an appointed physician in Nueva Granada. Mutis established a botanical garden, taught medicine & developed modern mining methods. He was a very significant figure in the Spanish Enlightenment as he exemplified Newtonian Ideologies therefore conveying how ideas of the scientific revolution were adopted in Virreinato de Nueva Granada. Bartolache on the other hand developed innovative ideas in medicine emphasizing rational use of medications.

All in all both figures displayed enlightened ideas important during the scientific revolution that were significant during Nueva Granada's enlightenment period.

② The Jesuits role in Nueva Granada were evangelists, educators & protectors of the indigenous people. They implemented many missions along with education centers in Nueva Granada. The Dominicans also held institutions for example "The Dominican Congregation of Santa Fe de Bogota". "Dominicans recovered their political power & privileges in their institutions, and debates and gatherings were reported in the ballads & newspapers of the time." The Jesuits in 1767 ~~were~~ Nueva Granada Education due to the eclectic teaching by univers staff and by the cultural effects in the Viceroyalty of the geodetic expedition." Dominicans operated educational institutions by confiscating all Jesuit property because of how "small their school is" & "how little money they have for books."

QUIZ CONT

③ The Spanish crown took control of education by enacting its right of "royal patronage" ultimately controlling "public education & of university studies". The crown did this to, "keep it out of anyone's hands except the state's" the crown also did this to exclude poverty as a factor towards access of education as the people would no longer consider "necessary money to obtain a college degree & finance the customary pomp and gratuities".

BONUS:

Before the crown's possession over education the control of education definitely granted political control as seen through the Jesuits & Dominican's control of public universities. When Dominican confiscated Jesuit property that conveyed political control as these institutions implemented social, ideological and political influence over the population. The power would ultimately confer degrees of political control as groups would implement a sort of bias & focus of ideologies in institutions. The crown ultimately possessed control through "royal patronage" to avoid the control of a concentrated group.

ADVENT OF NEWTONIAN PHYSICS IN NEW GRANADA

① Charles de la Condamine's geodetic expedition in 1735 stimulated interest in natural sciences through travel. This expedition was sponsored by French Académie Royale des Sciences and the Spanish crown leading many scientists on expeditions to the viceroyalty of Peru & New Spain. →

Its goal was to confirm Newton's assertion that the Earth was a sphere flattened on both poles, taking the latter only 18 months. According to Alexander von Humboldt some cultural outcomes were how travel around Spanish America was under easier circumstances than had their predecessors.

- ② The Jesuits, as a primary sources show, were the first to systematically teach theories of Newton at the universities of the Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada. This order did not always teach Newtonian physics it was not until around 1730-1740 to teaching the principles of experimental physics.