

Reading QUIZ 0.1 INTD290

Introduction

① The author, Juan José Saldana, explains the roots that supplement a platform for science among Latin America. Like other nations, Latin America experienced a social evolution throughout its past centuries revolving scientific development. José Saldana concludes that the, "choice of endogenous science and technology is historically irreversible in Latin America" he also emphasizes the need to recognize that people "belong to a particular sociocultural environment & modernization is not transferable & does not guarantee success."

② As stated by the author, "the revolutionary effects of science were manifested in the economy because of science's direct contribution to the development of productive forces". One primary example of the failure of economic explanations for the development of science was seen in Brazil's scientific backwardness where civil & religious power in the Counter Reformation in Portugal imposed the colony's economic exploitation that was essential for Brazil's scientific development.

③ The function of La Sociedad Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y Tecnología spurred the growth of, "amateur approaches to making the discipline professional & to bringing international recognition to the history of science in the region". It was founded in 1982, in the city of Puebla & published its journal, "Quipu, Revista Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y la Tecnología".

④ The concept of peripheral science was portrayed as the "science produced in countries with a small structured scientific community, where a small amount of their GPP was dedicated to scientific development". On the other hand, "central science" defines itself through the contrast of these aspects. These two sciences relate to Latin America & Europe as both of these countries justified their scientific development through standpoints of underdeveloped countries along with other asymmetries. Some examples the author gives as to when Latin America was central is when "more discoveries in endocrinology by Argentine Bernardo Houssay" along with more discoveries in "Microbiology by the Brazilian Oswaldo Cruz".

Chapter 1

① The author claims that there are two versions of the history of scientific thought in Latin America. The first version followed the history dominant in Western cultures where, "wise and studious men drank from the same fountain; were familiar with the same thoughts or by the same muse" but most importantly that Latin Americans have been present in the development of "universal knowledge". The second version is yet to be written where the "world view of dominant cultures is manifested in centers of industrial & commercial power". Christopher Columbus landed in the New World on October 17, 1492. The origin of the word "Indian" came from the word "Indigenous". According to the author the future of indigenous history is interpreted as "transcultural, acculturated or assimilated" however one may wish to see them.

② "ethnohistory" is defined through the author as indigenous culture that began again to scrutinize the lives of the "primitives" concerning transcultural similar during the time of the New World exploration. This is similar to globalization where both concepts concern the interaction & integration among different cultures and people.

③ The reconquest of former Spanish territory was different as ~~Spaniards~~ the Arabs did not mean cultural destruction there seen as in fidelity and not idolatry as was the case in Latin America where the conquest in Latin America was a time of conquest & colonization for the American continent.

④ The "Fountain of Youth" is a medieval story based on how Ponce de León discovered among the Carib and Loayo Indians of America the belief that the water of a foreign river returned vigor to the old. This arose in both Europe & Latin America as it resembled a morally applicable story among both cultures & arose by "Prestor John" in Europe. People interpret this story through religious and moral approaches.

⑤ "The fantastical griffin turned out to be insignificant next to the Andean condor, which, every time it flies by with a cow in its talons