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## Quiz #1

### Introduction

- 1) The Author's conclusion about the social history of Latin America with the respect to science was, "It is equally important to base these modifications on social history of local science." The history of science must be written to allow the construction of national scientific capability.
- 2) The Author stated that between 1930's and the 1950's, expectations like *~ there are specific examples* arose in the region regarding a quick development of science in Mexico Latin America as part of economic-development projects. Latin and Brazil Americans sought to graft into or inject scientific modernization into society where and the issue of the situation with consequences arose. Other teachings got in the way.
- 3) La Sociedad Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y la *STEM* Tecnología was founded in the city of Puebla, Mexico, in *and not* 1982, and the launch of its journal, Quipu, Revista Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y la Tecnología *w/ growth* in 1984. They both helped spur growth in the 1980's of *immediately* a more approaches to making the discipline professional and to bringing international recognition to the history of science in the region.
- 4) Peripheral science offered new, specific facets for historical study. The science of Latin America came to be recognized as science in its own context. Latin American science has been "central" in relation to European science. Some example of Latin American being central was New Spanish Metallurgy, New Granadan botany and Mexican herbalism, colonial peruvian mathematics, and the fact that Newton and Siguienza were contemporaries.

*~ not always, but in the case of mining there are examples, also there are modern examples*



## Chapter #1

- 1) The author stated that two different viewpoints of the same process have existed - two ways of analyzing the same history of a region that for five centuries has tried to find the syncretism necessary to eradicate the great social and economic differences created by two different worlds views still current among the population. Columbus arrived in the new world on Wednesday, October 17th, 1492. The origin of the word "indian" came from the word "indigenous", Columbus thought they were synonyms in American? The Author stated that the indigenous people still in essence preserve and transmit their knowledge orally. Spanish
- 2) The Author stated, "Analyzed from a peculiar viewpoint called 'ethnohistory', indigenous culture, at the end of the twentieth century, began to scrutinize the lives of the 'primitives' with the same interest as in the sixteenth century. By the Author stating this, I think what he means by the term 'ethnohistory' means that the study that people are doing now on the lives of the indigenous peoples ways and their culture. This has to do with globalization because the people around the world are starting study the ways of the indigenous people and use them in the real world. → and also globalism has a tendency to merge and erase local culture
- 3) The reconquest of the Christian territories, in contrast, did not mean the Arabs' cultural destruction, and their religious antagonism - there seen as infidelity and not idolatry, as was the case in Latin America - did not lead to the destruction of all their informational and cultural sources. In Latin America, on the contrary, Christianization had as a consequence the total renunciation of the knowledge.



4) Ponce de Leon discovered, among the Carib and Lucayo Indians of America, the belief that the water of a foreign river returned vigor to the old, which was called the Fountain of Youth, the description of which was attributed to the King of Ethiopia in 1165, called in Europe "Pesther John". In Europe, the Christian of Maguncia used this document that spoke of this and stated that if soldiers jumped in this pool of water, they would get stronger. Ponce de Leon thought he could find this place in the Florida peninsula but only anecdotes about aged American Indians who became young after diving into a mighty river in Florida. In a foreign land, people like to change things and interpret things how they want to.

5) The European colonials thought it was a griffin or vulture because they said from the descriptions they were given, such as a feather from their wings as thick as an arm and the birds being so big to snatch a human being, they made that assumption.