

Reading Quiz 0.1 - 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 Introduction - The Latin American Scientific Theater (Juan José Saldaña)

1. The author begins by describing different methods of historical analysis as applied to Latin America, and in particular scientific development there. What is the author's conclusion about the social history of Latin America with respect to science?

The social and cultural histories of Latin America play a vital role in the type of science conducted as well as scientific findings produced by Latin American scientists.

2. What is an example of the failure of economic explanations for the development of science given by the author?

The author explains that critical situations as foreign indebtedness and concomitant reduction of funds spent on science and technology cause Latin Americans to believe that scientific collaboration could be more beneficial.

3. What is the function of La Sociedad Latinoamericana de Historia de las Ciencias y Tecnología, when was it founded, and what does it publish?

This society functions as a way to bring professionalism and international recognition to the history of science in the region. Founded in 1984, they also publish a journal, "Quipu, Revista Latinoamericana de

4. What does the concept of *peripheral science*, versus *central science* have to do with Latin America and Europe? What are some examples the author gives in which Latin America was *central*?

Historia de las ciencias y la tecnología.
Peripheral science is specific facets for historical study, dependent on the mythical and ideological scientific misnomers, whereas central science connects physical sciences and applied sciences (medicine). The author gives examples such as New Garden Botany and Mexican herbalism.

3 Chapter 1 - Natural History and Herbal Medicine in Sixteenth-century America (Xavier Lozoya), part I

1. What does the author have to say about the two versions of the history of scientific thought in Latin America, with regard to the Enlightenment? When did Christopher Columbus land in the New World, and what was the origin of the word "Indian?" In the opinion of the author, what will be the future of indigenous history?

The two versions of the history of scientific thought in Latin America have caused the split in how the history of region is analyzed and the social & economic differences. Christopher Columbus landed on October 17, 1492. Indian came from Columbus as he used it in short for indigenous. The future of indigenous history is in writing.

2. From the viewpoint of the author, what seems to be the definition of the term "ethnohistory?" How is it connected to globalization?

The scrutinization of the lives of indigenous cultures. 'Ethnohistory' applies to the indigenous cultures all over the world and the expansion "globalization" of indigenous territories.

3. How was the reconquest of former Spanish territory held by Arabs from North Africa different from the conquest of Latin America with regard to preservation or censorship of knowledge?

The conquest of Latin America caused for the destruction of all informational and cultural resources which did not occur during the reconquest of the Arab Spanish territory.

4. Describe the origin of the myth of the Fountain of Youth. How did this tale arise in both Europe and Latin America? What does it tell you about how people interpret what they see and hear in a foreign land?

The myth of the Fountain of Youth originated from Ethiopia in 1165. The myth was spread by "Prester John" and the story was later told to recruit soldiers for crusades. People interpret things as it is reality when they are unfamiliar with it.

5. Upon hearing of the condors from indigenous people, European colonials thought the description matched which animal? Why?

A gryffin, because of its large talons and how large it was.