

9/10

well done

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## Reading Quiz #1

### Introduction- The Latin American Scientific Theater (Juan Jose Saldana)

1. The author of this text concludes that science is critical to consider social history when considering science as this has affected the development of Science in Latin American communities. The author also states that this conceptual progress helps people truly appreciate knowledge and the field of science

→ local circumstances matter a

2. The author stated as the developments of sciences continued to expand in Latin America from the 1930s to 1950s expectations arose in Latin American regions. These parts of the economy were unexplained as the sciences were new and still developing.

great deal

→ I think there are specific examples in the text about the

3. The function of the Latin American Society for History of Sciences and Technology was to help incite growth in the field of science in these Latin American regions. This society was founded in Puebla, Mexico in 1982, where they later launched an important journal in 1984 which also helped the development of science in these regions.

Mexican economy being

unrelated with STEM level.

4. Peripheral science is described as a science which offered new facets for study of Latin America. This change made it recognizable as its own science in Latin America. Central science lacks new facets for study as societies many societies were formed centrally rather than peripherally. The author states that Latin American sciences are central in their relation to American Science.

→ Europe? Europe used to be considered "the center?"

### Chapter 1- Natural History and Herbal Medicine in Sixteenth Century America (Xavier Lozoya)

1. The author says that scientific modernization which was caused by the enlightenment, led to more progressive ideas, the other form of science the author discusses is how nationalism was imposed on enlightenment science. When Columbus arrived to the New World in 1492 the word Indian meant indigenous peoples of North America however, they thought they had actually arrived in India initially.

2. From the viewpoint of the author, ethnohistory can be referred to as an indigenous culture. The author goes in depth on transculturation and how in this period similar to the new world order many cultures were changing due to exploration and globalization throughout different regions of Latin America.

but of course, who specifically was enlightened

3. The reconquest of former Spanish territory held by Arabs from North Africa differed from Latin America as for the Arabs the reconquest of Christian territories did not mean they would face cultural destruction or loss of information or cultural sources. However, this reconquest in Latin America would lead to a ruining of knowledge that had been accumulated by a culture over hundreds of years.

4. The fountain of youth was based upon the myth that if soldiers were able to discover the fountain for the nation they were sent to, they could bathe in these magical waters and recover their youth. This myth started as Ponce de Leon discovered a foreign river along the Carib and Lucayo which he spread the word about developing the fountain of youth myth. This legend was also spread by the Archbishop as they used the Fountain of Youth myth to recruit soldiers for the Crusades.
5. Europeans thought that the griffin compared to the condor in the sense that it was a very large bird, that had large talons and the ability to snatch and eat other animals similar to the condor.