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Reading Quiz 0.2 part II, and 1.1 - 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 Nueva España

1. Discuss some examples of the book trade between France, Spain, and New Spain. What is the implication for the growth of Enlightenment knowledge in New Spain?

Distribution of literature was a bit easier since the printing press was well established and the knowledge was coming from there. In New Spain, people (like Alzate) collected books and created libraries w/ scientific literature.

2. *It eventually became so prevalent for people to gather many books that were not allowed that the monarchy of Spain gave up censorship.*

3 Nueva Granada



Figure 1: A map of the Northern edge of South America and the Caribbean.

1. On Fig. 1, label the locations of the following cities:

- Quito (In Ecuador)
- Santa Fe (de Bogotá) Colombia
- Caracas Venezuela

2. List the universities in each of the above cities. Which ones were founded with Enlightenment ideals in mind, and at which ones were taught concepts from Newtonian (as opposed to Scholastic) physics?

In Caracas, there was the Universidad de Caracas where Enlightenment ideals were taught. In all three of these cities, Newtonian physics and Enlightenment ideals were being taught, which was big for the time. In Santa Fe, a major university was Universidad Javeriana. In Quito there was the Universidad Gregoriana.

4 Comparisons of Adoption of Scientific Revolution

1. What do the contrasted examples of José Ignacio Bartolache and José Celestino Mutis say about the acceptance of the Scientific Revolution in the different *virreynatos*? Give examples of the accomplishments of each person, and give context for the acceptance of the work of each in their respective *virreynato*.

José Ignacio Bartolache had a major collection of scientific books and instruments that many interested people came to experience. José Celestino Mutis in New Granada had much scientific literature as well. In Nueva Granada, Celestino taught physics and math courses and trained students to take his place. He was also affiliated w/ the Viceroy, so it is clear that science was more accepted in that region.

2. Discuss the educational roles of the Jesuits and the Dominicans in Nueva Granada¹. When did the Jesuits leave Nueva Granadan education, and why? How did the Dominicans operate educational institutions as they asserted control over various universities?

The Jesuits and Dominicans both played critical roles in the development of educational practices in ~~the new~~ Latin America. The Jesuits left education in Nueva Granada in 1762 because their philosophies were non-scholastic and they were opposed to censorship. The Dominicans operated differently, and they taught theories that were more accepted and scholastic. They operated more conventionally.

3. Eventually, the Spanish Crown took control of education. How did this happen, and more importantly, why would the Crown wish to do this? Now turn your attention to the time before the Spanish Crown took over education. This one is worth a bonus point. How did control of education grant political control? Why would the power to confer degrees give someone political power?

The Spanish Crown wanted to take control because they had seen what happened in the French Revolution and did not want to lose their colonies in an uprising/revolution. In an effort to attain this level of control, they began to find ways to censor knowledge and to hide/censor books that contained the "forbidden knowledge" that they defined. Not cool!

5 Advent of Newtonian Physics in Nueva Granada

1. Discuss the significance of the geodetic expedition of Charles de la Condamine in 1735. What was the goal? What were the cultural outcomes for Creole peoples, according to the writings of Alexander von Humboldt?

The significance of the expedition was to foster a culture of scientific thought and discussion. The attempt to inspire interest in science was a success as people truly appreciated it.

2. Which Catholic religious order first taught Newtonian physics in Nueva Granada?

- Carmelites
- Dominicans
- Franciscans
- Jesuits

Did this order always teach Newtonian physics?

They valued Newtonian Physics (in the book it says that they valued it because it was probable) and tried to teach it as often as they could. The Jesuits adopted more Enlightenment ideals quicker than other sects.

¹It might be helpful to know: Dominican universities were sometimes named *San Tomás*, after Saint Thomas Aquinas (not Saint Thomas the Apostle), because Saint Thomas Aquinas was a Dominican. *San Ignacio de Loyola* was the founder of the Jesuits, and some Jesuit universities are named *San Ignacio*.