

Reading Quiz 0.2 - INTD290 ... Part I

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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 Hispanic America's Historical Dynamics

1. The author lays out the central argument of the chapter in this section, which is the connection between merchant guilds, the domestic economy, and the constitution of enlightenment institutions. Please list some of the institutions, like colleges and botanical gardens (think of these as research institutes), mining guilds and corporations, etc. Give the dates, organized by country below:

(a) México: growth corporations of mine owners in 1594. school of mining created 1792, botany 1788, and arts in 1785.

(b) Perú: growth corporations of mine owners in 1780s.

(c) Venezuela (Caracas): in 1793 growth corporations of mine owners. Mathematics academy established in 1760.

(d) Guatemala: in 1793 growth corporations of mine owners. Botanical Garden established 1796 and drawing/mathematics school in 1797.

3 Modern Scientific Culture

1. Discuss the significance of *empiricism*, or the use of observations from instruments, on scientific culture. How was this different from Scholasticism? (Feel free to look up the definitions of these terms).

The use of empiricism play an important role during the Enlightenment because it caused a development in scientific knowledge unlike the old ideas from Scholasticism the use of sensory knowledge with observation and experimentation were established as reliable procedures. It allowed for different theories to be researched and establish hypotheses.

4 Hispanic American Scientific Culture

1. Notice the discussion of *Scientific Libraries*. Discuss the significance of the formation of private scientific libraries in Enlightenment period Hispanic America. What does the existence of these collections of new, modern books tell us about scientific culture at the time? Why were these books not in common libraries? What are a few other examples of the birth of modern scientific culture that more private than public or nationalized?

The formation of private scientific libraries by scientists and physicians was important because it showed how much scientific knowledge and instruments were being kept in these places. The "common" libraries still had very traditional materials and lacked modern scientific texts. It shows us that the private libraries had control over the scientific knowledge and how it impacted Hispanic American societies. There were false doctrines and information coming from Europe to Hispanic America because of the increasing desire for books. Many Hispanic Americans wanted to use the knowledge from science and useful arts to carry out social reformation.

2. Notice the discussion of *Scientific and Technical Journals*. Give several examples of scientific and technical journals emerging in the culture. When were they created and what did they cover?

3. What was the significance of the debate over mining methods? Who eventually won the debate and why?

The debate between European inventor and Hispanic American colonies on the correct mining methods was important because it shows the amount of knowledge and information there was in the colonies and how much of an influence the European countries tried to have on Latin American countries during that time. The home countries trying to enforce the Born method were eventually proven wrong and that the patio process discovered in Mexico was a more efficient mining process.

2. one of first scientific magazines established was "Diario Literario de México" in 1768 by José Antonio Alzate. It was a scientific journal that popularized science and focused on a range of subjects from mathematics, agriculture and medicine. Another example is "Mercurio Volante" by José Ignacio Bartolache in 1772. This magazine was dedicated to medical topics. Later in the nineteenth century José de Caldas published "Semanario del Nuevo Reino de Granada" in 1808. It discussed many different topics agriculture, industry, history. It was a journal many different kinds of people would find interest in.