

Reading Quiz 0.1 - INTD290

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8.5/10

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 author's conclusion of the social history of Latin America w/ respect to science is that Latin American science has often been accredited w/ Europeans, but Latin American science is its own separate entity when we account for local context.

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

An example of the failure of economic explanations for development of science is the lack of funding given in order to fund further scientific developments. X historically, the economy of Mexico is unrelatable w/ Enlish.

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 was founded in order to give a platform to Latin American scientists, it publishes Latin American science works/texts. X 1982 history of science

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*?

Peripheral offered new specific facts for historical study, central arena made European developments the center of development. Some examples of this being Mexican herbalism, Peruvian mathematics.

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?

Wednesday October 17, 1492. Upon his arrival it became a word. He explained that the two versions discredit the progress made by the natives in regard to the enlightenment.

- at the same time ethnohistory explains local differences
2. From the viewpoint of the author, what seems to be the definition of the term "ethnohistory?" How is it connected to globalization?

This ethnohistory focused more on scrutinizing the native peoples. This is connected to globalization b/c it paints natives in a negative, primitive light. ≈ almost

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?

It was different b/c there was not destruction of preexisting cultures when the Spanish territory was held by Arabs. For a while the Spanish erased all Arab tradition.

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 European story arose from Prester John, it came about during 3rd Crusade. The Latin came about in Peru from a running fountain w/ hot water.

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

They thought the description matched with a griffin b/c of the way that it flew.

→ it shows how similar civilizations are.