

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?

In New Spain enlightenment works would be smuggled in to private libraries where elites & intellectuals would gather and

2. could utilize the sources present provided by French & Spanish traders and fellow enlightenment scientist & theorists.

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
- Santa Fe (de Bogotá)
- Caracas

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 Scholastic) physics?

Quito:

San Fulgencio

Santo Tomás

San Gregorio Magno
(Newtonian)

Santa Fe:

• Pontificia Xavierian
University.

• San Nicolás

• (Newtonian & Scholastic)

Caracas:

• Central University of
Venezuela (Newtonian)

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 *virreinos*? Give examples of the accomplishments of each person, and give context for the acceptance of the work of each in their respective *virreinato*.

José Bartolache was a physician & mathematician, he focused on medicine and developed the iron pill & ways to treat small pox. José Mutis was a doctor who taught the 1st modern mathematics & physics at a college, he adopted the new theoretical paradigm of physics. Both doctors' ideas were widely accepted and showed that the Enlightenment was giving way to new theories in the scientific community.

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 taught science (mathematics & physics) in the universities. The Jesuits left in 1767 due to repression imposed by religious orders. The Dominicans taught science in educational institutions ~~but did not~~ the ideas shared ~~in the schools~~ were ~~not aligned with religious teachings~~ consistent w/ Newtonian teachings.

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 was able to take control of education w/ the help of the creole elite; they took control in order to regulate who could have the privilege of granting academic degrees.

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 goal of Condamine's expedition was to measure arcs of the Earth & the equator's latitude. The Creole peoples had accurate longitudinal measurements & helped with accurate calculations of physics.

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

- Carmelites
- Dominicans
- Franciscans
- Jesuits

Did this order always teach Newtonian physics?

They did not always teach Newtonian physics, ~~although~~ they taught geometry & the mathematics of ~~the~~ classical Greece, even Newton did this to prove many aspects of his calculus.

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