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Reading Quiz 0.2 - INTD 290 ... 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: Escuela de Botánico (1788), Escuela de minería⁽¹⁷⁹²⁾, Escuela de artes (1785)

(b) Perú:
Químico-Metalúrgico (1792)

(c) Venezuela (Caracas):
Academia de Matemáticas (1760)

(d) Guatemala:

Jardín Botánico (1796), Escuela de dibujo (1797) and Escuela de matemáticas (1797) [Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País],

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 significance the use of observations from instruments had on scientific culture is that those observations and findings were published in magazines and texts. Those observations from instruments being published made the new scientific findings accessible to anyone.

During this time, the diverse scientific fields, such as, agriculture, medicine, mining, and pharmacy, benefited from the observations from instruments, thus, promising the "well-being and happiness for all". (S7 Saldaña); which was the main point of the Enlightenment.

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 is more private than public or nationalized?

The formation of private libraries during the Enlightenment period in Hispanic America is significant because these libraries had a large circulation of books that reflected the cause and the ideologies that were changing the Americas. By these private libraries existing, literature about the Enlightenment began to spread. Due to this spread of information, Creoles' intellectual formation began to change. The existence of these collections of the new modern books tell us that the scientific culture at the time changed, not only because of the libraries, but because of the Enlightenment. The way in which these changes happened is by the Creoles becoming exposed to the Enlightenment ideology which then reformed/formed them via the scientific culture. These books were not in common libraries because they were forbidden in "public" libraries "held important materials, although they were basically traditional" (Saldana). An example of the birth of modern scientific culture that is more private than public is how José Ignacio Bartolache leaving his library that had literature on mining, medicine, religion, physics, law, chemistry, botany, history, mathematics.

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?

- Diario Literario de México (est. 1768): popularizing science
- Semanario de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio (est. 1802): talked about the agriculture industry
- Semanario Económico de Noticias Curiosas y Eruditas sobre Agricultura y Demás Artes, Oficios, Etcétera (est. 1808): a weekly publishing with articles about agriculture, economics, and arts.

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

The significance of the debate over mining methods is that mining is not just a trade. It requires an education, which is what the debate centered around.

The "winner" of the debate was Gamboa since his ideas were aligned with the Enlightenment.