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INTD 290

Reading Quiz 0.2

2 Hispanic America's Historical Dynamics

1. a) México: 27 million pesos' worth of gold was possible due to mining in 1800. Schools of mining (1792), botanical schools (1788), art schools (1785)

   b) Perú: Mine owners began to organize tribunals and merchants organized into trade groups in the 1780s. Laboratorio Químico-Metalúrgico founded in 1792.

   c) Venazuela: Academia de Matemáticas founded in 1760

   d) Guatemala: Jardín Botánico established the Botanical Garden in 1796. Drawing and math schools were set up by economic Society of friends of the country in 1797.

3 Modern Scientific Culture

1. The use of observations from instruments allowed for scientific experimentation of the nature around you. These experimental observations would then allow for quantification with the use of mathematical equations. Basically, it allowed for a new method of "proving" ideas and theories on how the natural world really works. For example, Galileo's discovery of Jupiter and its moons with the use of a telescope helped

Verify the heliocentric view of the universe. Before Galileo's discovery, it was accepted that the universe was geocentric by Scholastic thought. Scholasticism did not provide any scientific proof, it only used principles laid out in the Bible (or any other traditional texts/principles).

4 Hispanic American Scientific Culture

1. The formation of private scientific libraries allowed for the spread of scientific information among other scientists within a private group. This was during a time of censorship, where "common" libraries only had traditional materials (Scholastic stuff). The existence of these revolutionary scientific works showed the changes waiting to take place in the Americas. Common libraries were not allowed to store these revolutionary scientific works because they went against traditional ideals.

2. Diario Literario de México was the first proper scientific magazine established in 1768, and it would review many different literary works, discuss physics and math, and also talk about the economy. Issues 2 and 3 published excerpts from other author's works, issue 4 contained an astrological chart, issue 5 talked about the steam engine, issue 6 described earthquakes, issue 7 talked about the convenience of pocket watches, and issue 8 published reformation in Europe and utility in New Spain.

After the demise of Diario Literario de México, a weekly newspaper called Mercurio Volante, con Noticias Importantes y Curiosas Sobre Física y Medicina. It was dedicated to topics regarding medicine and medicine, but it was the first to publish medical topics. Another magazine called Advertencias y Reflexiones Varias Conducentes al Buen Uso de los Relojes Grandes y Pequeños y su Regulación: Papeles Periódicos was published in Mexico in 1777 and it discussed chronometry and instruments. Mercurio Peruano also published information on botany, agriculture, medicine, mineralogy, physics, Peruvian history, and theology. The Papel Periódico de La Habana was published in 1790 discussing scientific news and other articles written by Cuban authors and other authors from the Americas. And so many other scientific journals...

3. The patio process which was discovered by Bartolomé de Medina was proven to be superior over the barrels and Born method. This was significant because it allowed for communication among scientists in different countries; collaboration.