

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910777518603321
Autore	Barrera-Osorio Antonio <1964->
Titolo	Experiencing nature [[electronic resource]] : the Spanish American empire and the early scientific revolution // Antonio Barrera-Osorio
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Austin, TX, : University of Texas Press, 2006
ISBN	0-292-79594-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (224 p.)
Classificazione	NN 1710
Disciplina	509.8
Soggetti	Science - Latin America - History - To 1830 Science - Spain - History - To 1830 Science - United States - History - To 1830 Latin America History To 1830 Spain History Spain Colonies America
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [189]-204) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Searching the land for commodities -- A chamber of knowledge: the Casa de la Contratacion and its empirical methods -- Communities of experts: artisans and innovation in the New World -- Circuits of information: reports from the New World -- Books of nature: scholars, natural history, and the New World -- Conclusions: the politics of knowledge -- Appendix 1. Pilots and cosmographers at the Casa de la Contratacion -- Appendix 2. Instruments -- Appendix 3. Spanish scientific books.
Sommario/riassunto	As Spain colonized the Americas during the sixteenth century, Spanish soldiers, bureaucrats, merchants, adventurers, physicians, ship pilots, and friars explored the natural world, gathered data, drew maps, and sent home specimens of America's vast resources of animals, plants, and minerals. This amassing of empirical knowledge about Spain's American possessions had two far-reaching effects. It overturned the medieval understanding of nature derived from Classical texts and helped initiate the modern scientific revolution. And it allowed Spain to commodify and control the natural resources upon which it built its American empire. In this book, Antonio Barrera-Osorio investigates

how Spain's need for accurate information about its American colonies gave rise to empirical scientific practices and their institutionalization, which, he asserts, was Spain's chief contribution to the early scientific revolution. He also conclusively links empiricism to empire-building as he focuses on five areas of Spanish activity in America: the search for commodities in, and the ecological transformation of, the New World; the institutionalization of navigational and information-gathering practices at the Spanish Casa de la Contratación (House of Trade); the development of instruments and technologies for exploiting the natural resources of the Americas; the use of reports and questionnaires for gathering information; and the writing of natural histories about the Americas.
