

ne, mathematics, and pharmacy, to pedagogy, or architecture, throughout different periods of history. Through a process of historical, geographical, and biographical bibliographic review, information about up to 27 nationally and internationally-recognized authors in different fields has been compiled. These characters are the ones who have really built up the history of science in the province of Albacete. At the beginning of the 16th century, Renaissance period in which Bachiller Sabuco stands out, we can find the first one, original from the city of Alcaraz, which was an important economic, cultural, and knowledge center. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the technological development running through Europe is also reflected in these lands. Besides, the creation of the Institute of Secondary Education in Albacete and Scholl of Teaching which facilitated wider access to education, was fundamental then. Finally, in the XX century, coinciding with the great scientific revolution that took place after World War II, we can find the majority of personalities, who study new disciplines incorporated into the world of science, such as Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biology, Pedagogy, or even Economy worked from an environmental perspective.

**Keywords:** biography of scientists, history of science, Albacete province.

## 1. INTRODUCCIÓN

El reconocimiento de ciertos personajes que han sobresalido a lo largo de la historia en el mundo de las humanidades y de las artes es frecuente. Sin embargo, esa percepción cambia si el área de estudio corresponde a lo que, quizás erróneamente, se entiende por «ciencias». Ya sabemos que la clasificación de las disciplinas científicas obedece a presupuestos epistemológicos muy diversos y cambiantes con el tiempo, siendo quizás la división entre ciencias sociales y ciencias naturales la que más polémica ha generado. Sin entrar en este debate, nos interesa para este análisis solamente el campo de las ciencias desde su perspectiva histórica. Seguimos el criterio del profesor López Piñero cuando dice que «la historia de la ciencia es, simplemente, una disciplina historiográfica especia-