

<<哈维的心脏>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

在17世纪，担任过詹姆斯一世和查理一世的医生的威廉·哈维，做出了解剖学领域最伟大的发现之一，使我们对人体的认识发生了革命性的转变。

他发现血管是一个封闭的系统，由心脏提供的血液在人体内做快速的循环运动。

他的发现推翻了1,500年以来被人们毫不怀疑地接受的观点，即认为血液是由肝脏生成，然后慢慢地被全身消耗的观点。

作者叙述了哈维在文艺复兴时期的艺术和科学背景下所取得的重要成就，以及哈维为了倡导自己的发现所进行的艰苦卓绝的斗争。

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章节摘录

Vesalius frontispiece is a completely different matter. Here we have a magnificent example of the new use of proportion and perspective, and there are many typical Renaissance devices to draw your eye to the central focal point. So too, the characters have that glorious Renaissance animation to them, of people interested in a quest for knowledge. In the 1493 woodcuts, we can clearly see the division of labour between the professor reading from a text and the barber surgeon actually performing the dissection. Dissection also often employed the services of an ostensor (see Figure 5b), whose job was to point out the parts of the body being referred to by the professor as the barber surgeon laid them bare. Vesalius himself is the central character in his own frontispiece, and he has broken down this division and is both dissecting and teaching. As he did some of his own drawings as well, he has good claims to be considered a Renaissance polymath. Look at the spectators too. In Figure 5b, no one seems particularly interested in the dissection. Perhaps the characters talking to each other are debating points of anatomy, perhaps they are just gossiping, but there is no great animation about them. Compare the Vesalius frontispiece, in which everyone is clamouring to see and to learn. That seems representative of the new attitude of the Renaissance. The three large characters in ancient dress in the foreground are supposed to be ancient Greek atomists, who are also interested in the new knowledge. Vesalius does not want to break with the ancients, so they are given heroic poses and an important place, but they too wish to learn new things about the body. Vesalius, like so many in the Renaissance, looks back to antiquity whilst attempting to push its achievements further forward. The skeleton may be there to emphasise the importance of the bones as the foundation of the body, an important matter for Vesalius in *De Fabrica*, although it may simply be a typical Renaissance motif as a reminder of man's mortality. Let us now compare a diagram from the pre-Vesalius period (Figure 7) with some of those we can find in *De Fabrica* (Figures 8 and 9).

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编辑推荐

《哈维的心脏：血液循环的发现》是以大学生和研究生为主要对象的科普英语读物。原书由在英国和新西兰著名大学讲授科学史的教师撰写，英国ICON公司2002年出版。参照我国大学生的英语水平，本丛书为生词作了注释，并对有关的文化背景和语法难点作了简短的说明；在每一章前用英文提问，促使读者有目的地阅读；在每一章后用中文给出内容摘要，帮助读者准确理解。

本系列丛书从历史的角度，分析探讨了有关学科的发展进程，可以帮助读者以史为鉴，了解科学演进中的有关情况和问题，懂得科学的发展总是充满了矛盾和斗争，从而学习科学研究的方法，增强克服困难的信心和勇气。

本丛书还有助于大学英语专业和其他人文学科的学生扩展科技知识，提高阅读科技文章的能力；帮助理工学科的学生扩展知识面，提高英语阅读水平；对英语水平较高的高中学生和广大英语爱好者也是难得的课外阅读材料。

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