

## The Lagoon How Aristotle Invented Science

Creatures Born of Mud and Slime is a compelling look at how we understand conceptions of scientific change, truth, and progress. This encyclopedia offers an interdisciplinary approach to studying science and technology within the context of world history. With balanced coverage, a logical organization, and in-depth entries, readers of all inclinations will find useful and interesting information in its contents. Science and Technology in World History takes a truly global approach to the subjects of science and technology and spans the entirety of recorded human history. Topical articles and entries on the subjects are arranged under thematic categories, which are divided further into chronological periods. This format, along with the encyclopedia's integrative approach, offers an array of perspectives that collectively contribute to the understanding of numerous fields across the world, and over eras of development. Entries cover discussions of scientific and technological innovations and theories, historical vignettes, and important texts and individuals throughout the world. From the discovery of fire and the innovation of agricultural methods in China to the establishment of surgical practices in France and the invention of Quantum Theory, this encyclopedia offers comprehensive coverage of fascinating topics in science and technology through a straightforward, historical lens. Provides readers with a multicultural view of the evolution of science and technology from prehistory to the present Covers both scientific theory and practical technology Encourages readers to think about science and technology in historical terms Places current conditions within a broad historical framework

This is the first volume to consider the relevance of hermeneutical philosopher Paul Ricoeur's thinking for feminist theory. Fourteen renowned scholars, including some young promising ones, critically investigate the gendered aspects of Ricoeur's main conceptions and explore new possibilities and opportunities for feminist thinking with the help of his philosophy. Among the themes addressed are justice, recognition, critique, discourse, imagination, the capable subject, and universalism.

Aristotle reflected upon everything from the weather, physics, and natural sciences to justice, government, and art. Armed with a critical eye and a great curiosity about life, he had a fundamental influence on the way we perceive and understand the world around us. Although some of his theories turned out to be inaccurate, Aristotle's philosophy continues to inform and inspire present and future generations of minds eager to learn. Readers will find out about his early life, his scholarship under Plato, his tutelage of Alexander the Great, and the opening of the Lyceum, his school in Athens.

A much-maligned feature of ancient and medieval political thought is its tendency to appeal to nature to establish norms for human communities. From Aristotle's claim that humans are "political animals" to Aquinas' invocation of "natural law," it may seem that pre-modern philosophers were all too ready to assume that whatever is natural is good, and that just political arrangements must somehow be natural. The papers in this collection show that this assumption is, at best, too crude. From very early, for instance in the ancient sophists' contrast between *nomos* and *physis*, there was recognition that political arrangements may be precisely artificial, not natural, and it may be questioned whether even such supposed naturalists as Aristotle in fact adopt the quick inference from "natural" to "good." The papers in this volume trace the complex interrelations between nature and such concepts as law, legitimacy, and justice, covering a wide historical range stretching from Plato and the Sophists to Aristotle, Hellenistic philosophy, Cicero, the Neoplatonists Plotinus and Porphyry, ancient Christian thinkers, and philosophers of both the Islamic and Christian Middle Ages.

Het boek Over groei en vorm is een van de meesterstukken uit de twintigste eeuwse wetenschappelijke literatuur.

Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy is a volume of original articles on all aspects of ancient philosophy. The articles may be of substantial length, and include critical notices of major books. OSAP is now published twice yearly, in both hardback and paperback. "Have you seen the latest OSAP?" is what scholars of ancient philosophy say to each other when they meet in corridors or on coffee breaks. Whether you work on Plato or Aristotle, on Presocratics or sophists, on Stoics, Epicureans, or Sceptics, on Roman philosophers or Greek Neoplatonists, you are liable to find OSAP articles now dominant in the bibliography of much serious published work in your particular subject: not safe to miss." - Malcolm Schofield, Cambridge University "OSAP was founded to provide a place for long pieces on major issues in ancient philosophy. In the years since, it has fulfilled this role with great success, over and over again publishing groundbreaking papers on what seemed to be familiar topics and others surveying new ground to break. It represents brilliantly the vigour - and the increasingly broad scope - of scholarship in ancient philosophy, and shows us all how the subject should flourish." - M.M. McCabe, King's College London

'Wonderful and timely ... Hugely recommended' STEPHEN FRY What do you and an ancient philosopher have in common? It turns out much more than you might think... Aristotle was an extraordinary thinker yet he was preoccupied by an ordinary question: how to be happy. In this handbook to his timeless teachings, Professor Edith Hall shows how ancient thinking is precisely what we need today, even if you don't know your Odyssey from your Iliad. In ten practical lessons you can learn how to make good decisions, how to ace an interview, how to choose a partner and how to face death. This is advice that won't go out of fashion. 'A beguiling cross between Mary Beard and Mary Poppins' Observer

A riveting journey into the bizarre world of the Asian arowana or "dragon fish" the world's most expensive aquarium fish--reveals a surprising history with profound implications for the future of wild animals and human beings alike. The Dragon Behind the Glass tells the story of a fish like none other: a powerful predator dating to the age of the dinosaurs. Treasured as a status symbol believed to bring good luck, the Asian arowana is bred on high-security farms in Southeast Asia and sold by the hundreds of thousands each year. In the United States, however, it's protected by the Endangered Species Act and illegal to bring into the country--though it remains the object of a thriving black market. From the South Bronx to Singapore, journalist Emily Voigt follows the trail of the fish, ultimately embarking on a years-long quest to find the arowana in the wild, venturing deep into some of the last remaining tropical wildernesses on earth. In an age when freshwater fish now comprise one of the most rapidly vanishing groups of animals on the planet, Voigt unearths a paradoxical truth behind the dragon fish's rise to fame--one that calls into question how we protect the world's rarest species. An elegant exploration of the human conquest of nature, The Dragon Behind the Glass revels in the sheer wonder of life's diversity and lays bare our deepest desire--to hold onto what is wild.

Ooit werkten gepassioneerde wetenschappers uit vele landen voor het eerst samen om de grootte van ons zonnestelsel te bepalen. Ze wilden de geheimen van het heelal doorgronden en slaagden daarin, ook al lagen piraten, tegenslag en

domme pech voortdurend op de loer. In de achttiende eeuw wist men grofweg hoe ons zonnestelsel in elkaar zat, maar niet hoe groot het was. In 1761 en 1769 zou, voor het eerst en het laatst in honderd jaar, Venus tussen de zon en de aarde passeren, en dat maakte een meting mogelijk. Daartoe moest men vanaf zo veel mogelijk punten op aarde meten, op exact hetzelfde moment. Astronomen namen deze taak op zich. Hun verhalen worden hier verteld. Eén van de hoofdrolspelers, naast onder meer Captain Cook en Catharina de Grote van Rusland, was Guillaume Le Gentil. Le Gentil vertrok in 1760 uit Frankrijk naar India om daar de eerste Venusovergang mee te maken. Maar zijn schepen werden aangevallen door zeerovers en bijna verwoest door een orkaan. Hij strandde op Mauritius en zeilde alsnog naar India, waar vijandige Engelsen hem beletten aan land te gaan. Hij besloot in de buurt te blijven en de overgang van 1769 af te wachten. Toen het zover was, was het zwaar bewolkt en waren de zon en Venus onzichtbaar...

This collection of essays by leading Aristotle scholars worldwide covers a wide range of topics on Aristotle's work from metaphysics, politics, ethics, bioethics, rhetoric, dialectic, aesthetics, history to physics, psychology, biology, medicine, technology. The thorough exploration of the issues investigated deepens our knowledge of the most fundamental concepts, which are crucial for an overall understanding of Aristotle's work. Moreover, the contributors explore the relevance of Aristotle's ideas to contemporary issues and provide new perspectives on the study of Aristotle's thought. The essays of the volume were presented at the plenary sessions of the World Congress "Aristotle 2400 Years," organized by the Interdisciplinary Centre for Aristotle Studies of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, on May 23-28 2016, in commemoration of the 2400th anniversary of Aristotle's birth. The aim of the congress was to advance scholarship on all aspects of Aristotle's work, both in philosophy and in the fundamental disciplines of science. The impressive number of 250 papers from 40 countries highlighted the fact that Aristotle's work continues to exercise an influence on our intellectual lives on a global scale.

A brilliant study of Aristotle as biologist The philosophical classics of Aristotle loom large over the history of Western thought, but the subject he most loved was biology. He wrote vast volumes about animals. He described them, classified them, told us where and how they live and how they develop in the womb or in the egg. He founded a science. It can even be said that he founded science itself. In *The Lagoon*, acclaimed biologist Armand Marie Leroi recovers Aristotle's science. He revisits Aristotle's writings and the places where he worked. He goes to the eastern Aegean island of Lesbos to see the creatures that Aristotle saw, where he saw them. He explores Aristotle's observations, his deep ideas, his inspired guesses—and the things he got wildly wrong. He shows how Aristotle's science is deeply intertwined with his philosophical system and reveals that he was not only the first biologist, but also one of the greatest. *The Lagoon* is both a travelogue and a study of the origins of science. And it shows how a philosopher who lived almost two millennia ago still has so much to teach us today.

In 'Wat zou Aristoteles doen' maakt Edith Hall duidelijk hoe Aristoteles ideeën juist nu kunnen dienen als kompas voor een betrokken en gelukkig leven. Ze combineert hiervoor ethiek en joie de vivre en haalt verrassende, onderbelichte kanten van Aristoteles leven naar voren en verbindt zijn filosofie met onze eigen levens. Aristoteles is dé filosoof voor wie een goed en gelukkig wil leven. In een bijzonder turbulente en politieke tijd praktiseerde hij zijn filosofie niet alleen in de maatschappij, maar ook in het familieleven en in vriendschappen. 'Geweldig en op het goede moment ... Van harte aanbevolen.' – Stephen Fry 'Edith Hall is een van onze meest gerespecteerde kenners van de klassieke oudheid.' – The Guardian Edith Hall is hoogleraar klassieke filosofie aan King's College in Londen. Ze publiceerde meer dan twintig boeken, is regelmatig op radio en tv en geeft over de hele wereld lezingen.

In *Antikythera Mechanism: The Story Behind the Genius of the Greek Computer and Its Demise*, Evaggelos Vallianatos, historian and ecopolitical theorist, shows that after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great in the late fourth century BCE, the Greeks, especially in Egypt, reached unprecedented heights of achievements in science, technology, and civilization. The Antikythera Mechanism, an astronomical computer probably crafted in Rhodes in the second century BCE, was proof of that prowess. It's the grandfather of our computers. Greek sponge divers discovered the Antikythera Mechanism in 1900 on a 2,100-year-old Roman-era shipwreck. The hand-powered device reveals a sophisticated Greek technology previously unknown to scholars and historians, not seen and understood again until the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The book not only describes how the sophisticated political and technological infrastructure of the Greeks after Alexander the Great resulted in the Antikythera celestial computer, and the bedrock of science and technology we know today, but also how the influence of Christianity on Greek civilization destroyed the nascent computer age of ancient Greece. Vallianatos, born in Greece and educated in America, is a historian, author, and journalist. He is a passionate champion of Greek culture and a well-suited guide to this historical account. Vallianatos explains how and why Greek scientists employed advanced engineering in translating the beautiful conception of the Antikythera Mechanism into an astronomical computer of genius: a bronze-gear device of mathematical astronomy, predicting the eclipses of the Sun and the Moon; calculating the risings and settings of important stars and constellations, and the movements of the planets around the Sun; while mechanizing the predictions of scientific theories. The computer's accurate calendar connected these cosmic phenomena to the Olympics and other major Panhellenic religious and athletic celebrations, bringing the Greeks closer to their gods, traditions, and the Cosmos.

Kurt Austin en zijn NUMA-team redden een archeologe van de verdrinkingsdood. Zij blijkt de enige overlevende van haar expeditie. Heeft het zojuist door haar opgedoken beeld te maken met de moord op haar collega's? Dan blijkt dat de resten van het scheepswrak van de Andrea Doria een nog veel groter geheim herbergen dan alleen een kostbare schat. Het spoor leidt naar een machtige industrieel uit Texas, die op het punt staat een revolutie te ontketenen in Zuidwest-Amerika.

Martin Heidegger is niet alleen een van de invloedrijkste denkers, maar ook de meest omstreden filosoof van de twintigste eeuw. De originaliteit en de kracht van zijn denken vonden binnen, maar vooral ook buiten het vakgebied grote

weerklink. Rüdiger Safranski slaagt erin Heideggers weerbarstige filosofie uiteen te zetten en plaatst diens nazistische verleden onverbloemd in het juiste licht.

Op 20 augustus 2018 begon de Zweedse Greta Thunberg, vijftien jaar oud, haar actie als klimaatspijbelaar. Europa beleefde op dat moment de warmste zomer in drie eeuwen; hittegolven, droogte en bosbranden teisterden het continent. Greta besloot iedere dag voor het Zweedse parlement te protesteren om aandacht te vragen voor klimaatverandering. Wat begon als een actie van één jonge vrouw groeide in korte tijd uit tot een wereldwijde beweging. Ons huis staat in brand is het niet eerder vertelde, zeer intieme verhaal van Greta Thunberg en haar familie. Haar moeder, operazangeres Malena Ernman, beschrijft de moeilijke jaren die voorafgingen aan die dag in augustus: hoe Greta als jong meisje worstelde met depressies en een eetstoornis, hoe haar ouders zochten naar verklaringen en hoe ze omgingen met de diagnose die volgde, hoe Greta voor het eerst over klimaatverandering hoorde en niet kon stoppen erover na te denken, hoe ze haar gezin overtuigde om hun levensstijl fundamenteel te veranderen en te vechten - voor het klimaat en voor de toekomst. Dit is het uitzonderlijke en ontroerende verhaal van een gezin dat laat zien wat we zelf kunnen doen voor een betere wereld. Meer nog dan dat is dit een verhaal over de crisis die ons allemaal aangaat.

Although Aristotle's contribution to biology has long been recognized, there are many philosophers and historians of science who still hold that he was the great delayer of natural science, calling him the man who held up the Scientific Revolution by two thousand years. They argue that Aristotle never considered the nature of matter as such or the changes that perceptible objects undergo simply as physical objects; he only thought about the many different, specific natures found in perceptible objects. Aristotle's *Science of Matter and Motion*'s focus is on refuting this misconception, arguing that Aristotle actually offered a systematic account of matter, motion, and the basic causal powers found in all physical objects. Author, Christopher Byrne sheds lights on Aristotle's account of matter, revealing how Aristotle maintained that all perceptible objects are ultimately made from physical matter of one kind or another, accounting for their basic common features. For Aristotle, then, matter matters a great deal.

We access Greek and Roman scientific ideas mainly through those texts which happen to survive. By concentrating only on the ideas conveyed, we may limit our understanding of the meaning of those ideas in their historical context. Through considering the diverse ways in which scientific ideas were communicated, in different types of texts, we can uncover otherwise hidden meanings and more fully comprehend the historical contexts in which those ideas were produced and shared, the aims of the authors and the expectations of ancient readers. Liba Taub explores the rich variety of formats used to discuss scientific, mathematical and technical subjects, from c.700 BCE to the sixth century CE. Each chapter concentrates on a particular genre - poetry, letter, encyclopaedia, commentary and biography - offering an introduction to Greek and Roman scientific ideas, while using a selection of ancient writings to focus on the ways in which we encounter them.

Verhandeling door de Griekse wijsgeer (384-322 v.Chr.) over politiek en staatsinrichting.

In dit belangrijke boek, gebaseerd op een schat aan nieuwe gegevens, wordt de opmerkelijke relatie tussen Roosevelt en Stalin tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog voor het eerst in al haar diepgang en complexiteit blootgelegd. Aan de hand van geheime documenten en spoedtelegrammen uit verschillende (staats)archieven, laat Butler zien hoe de leider van het kapitalistische Westen en de heerser over de communistische wereld tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog méér dan noodgedwongen bondgenoten werden. Butlers studie laat zien hoe beide mannen samenwerkten, hoe ze tot dezelfde kijk op de naoorlogse vrede kwamen en hoe hun ongemakkelijke maar diepe vriendschap tijdens de oorlog maar ook na 1945 de geopolitieke wereldorde tot aan de 21ste eeuw zou blijven bepalen. Roosevelt en Stalin vertelt over de eerste persoonlijke ontmoetingen tussen de twee leiders gedurende de vierdaagse Conferentie van Teheran, in december 1943, waar de geallieerden de volgende kritieke fase van de oorlog bespraken; over Stalins goedkeuring voor een nieuw offensief aan het oostfront en over zijn toezegging om na de geallieerde zege op Duitsland de oorlog aan Japan te verklaren. Butler beschrijft tot in de fascinerendste details de ontmoeting in Jalta in februari 1945 - twee maanden voor Roosevelt's dood - waar werd besloten uitsluitend de onvoorwaardelijke overgave van Nazi-Duitsland te accepteren, de reorganisatie van het Europese continent werd beklonken en waar Stalin zich bereid verklaarde deel te nemen aan Roosevelt's concept van de Verenigde Naties. In het boek zien we hoe Stalins beeld van Roosevelt evolueerde en hoe hij de Amerikaanse president als de sleutel tot een vreedzame wereld begon te zien. Een fascinerend en onthullend portret van de cruciale historische en persoonlijke samenwerking tussen twee wereldleiders.

The first English-language collection to establish curiosity studies as a unique field From science and technology to business and education, curiosity is often taken for granted as an unquestioned good. And yet, few people can define curiosity. Curiosity Studies marshals scholars from more than a dozen fields not only to define curiosity but also to grapple with its ethics as well as its role in technological advancement and global citizenship. While intriguing research on curiosity has occurred in numerous disciplines for decades, no rigorously cross-disciplinary study has existed—until now. Curiosity Studies stages an interdisciplinary conversation about what curiosity is and what resources it holds for human and ecological flourishing. These engaging essays are integrated into four clusters: scientific inquiry, educational practice, social relations, and transformative power. By exploring curiosity through the practice of scientific inquiry, the contours of human learning, the stakes of social difference, and the potential of radical imagination, these clusters focus and reinvigorate the study of this universal but slippery phenomenon: the desire to know. Against the assumption that curiosity is neutral, this volume insists that curiosity has a history and a political import and requires precision to define and operationalize. As various fields deepen its analysis, a new ecosystem for knowledge production can flourish, driven by real-world problems and a commitment to solve them in collaboration. By paying particular attention to pedagogy throughout, Curiosity Studies equips us to live critically and creatively in what might be called our new Age of Curiosity. Contributors: Danielle S. Bassett, U of Pennsylvania; Barbara M. Benedict, Trinity College; Susan Engel, Williams

College; Ellen K. Feder, American U; Kristina T. Johnson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Narendra Keval; Christina León, Princeton U; Tyson Lewis, U of North Texas; Amy Marvin, U of Oregon; Hilary M. Schor, U of Southern California; Seeta Sistla, Hampshire College; Heather Anne Swanson, Aarhus U.

Proposes an innovative rethinking of Aristotle's work as a system that integrates his theology with his doctrine of reproduction and life. In this deep rethinking of Aristotle's work, Abraham P. Bos argues that scholarship on Aristotle's philosophy has erred since antiquity in denying the connection between his theology and his doctrine of reproduction and life in the earthly sphere. Beginning with an analysis of God's role in the Aristotelian system, Bos explores how this relates to other elements of his philosophy, especially to his theory of reproduction. The argument he develops is that in talking about the cosmos, Aristotle rejected Plato's metaphor of artisanal production by a divine Demiurge in favor of a biotic metaphor based on the transmission of life in reproduction, in which pneuma—not breath as it is often interpreted but the life-bearing spirit in animals and plants—plays a key and sustaining role as the vital principle in all that lives. In making this case, he defends the authenticity of the treatises *De Mundo* and *De Spiritu* as Aristotle's, and demonstrates Aristotle's works as a unified system that sharply and comprehensively refutes Plato's, and in particular replaces Plato's doctrine of the soul with a theory in which the soul is clearly distinguished from the intellect. "Bos offers a fresh, interesting, and important perspective. His interpretation will be very controversial, but if he is right, the standard Anglo-American interpretation of Aristotle will have to change radically." — Malcolm Wilson, author of *Structure and Method in Aristotle's Meteorologica: A More Disorderly Nature*

"The ultimate literary bucket list." —The Washington Post "If there's a heaven just for readers, this is it." —O, The Oprah Magazine Celebrate the pleasure of reading and the thrill of discovering new titles in an extraordinary book that's as compulsively readable, entertaining, surprising, and enlightening as the 1,000-plus titles it recommends. Covering fiction, poetry, science and science fiction, memoir, travel writing, biography, children's books, history, and more, *1,000 Books to Read Before You Die* ranges across cultures and through time to offer an eclectic collection of works that each deserve to come with the recommendation, You have to read this. But it's not a proscriptive list of the "great works"—rather, it's a celebration of the glorious mosaic that is our literary heritage. Flip it open to any page and be transfixed by a fresh take on a very favorite book. Or come across a title you always meant to read and never got around to. Or, like browsing in the best kind of bookshop, stumble on a completely unknown author and work, and feel that tingle of discovery. There are classics, of course, and unexpected treasures, too. Lists to help pick and choose, like *Offbeat Escapes*, or *A Long Climb, but What a View*. And its alphabetical arrangement by author assures that surprises await on almost every turn of the page, with Cormac McCarthy and *The Road* next to Robert McCloskey and *Make Way for Ducklings*, Alice Walker next to Izaak Walton. There are nuts and bolts, too—best editions to read, other books by the author, "if you like this, you'll like that" recommendations, and an interesting endnote of adaptations where appropriate. Add it all up, and in fact there are more than six thousand titles by nearly four thousand authors mentioned—a life-changing list for a lifetime of reading. "948 pages later, you still want more!" —THE WASHINGTON POST

*Truth and Wonder* is an accessible introduction to Plato and Aristotle, showing their crucial influence for literary and cultural studies, modern languages and related disciplines. It focusses on both what Plato and Aristotle say about literature and how they say it, and so demonstrates the ways their philosophies still shape our reading, thinking and living. In the clear and engaging style for which he has become known, Robert Eaglestone uses Plato and Aristotle's literary qualities to explain their thought. He presents Plato's ideas through the metaphors, stories and style of his dialogues, and Aristotle's ideas through the significance of narrative. *Truth and Wonder* draws on a wide range of thinkers including Hannah Arendt, Martin Heidegger, Jacques Derrida and Martha Nussbaum, and a number of canonical writers including Phillip Sidney, Percy Shelley, Ng?g? wa Thiong'o and Iris Murdoch with examples that will be familiar to students. The ideas of Plato and Aristotle underlie much of Western culture, continue to inspire contemporary literary and philosophical work and shape the case for the central importance of the humanities today. *Truth and Wonder* is essential reading for students and researchers in the study of literature, theory and criticism as well as for those wishing to understand the foundations of the field. It will also be of interest to those studying philosophy, classics and political theory. Its accessible style and approach also mean it's a perfect starting point for any literary-minded person who wants to know more about these two foundational thinkers.

Aristotle's voluminous writings on animals have often been marginalised in the history of philosophy. Providing the first full-length comprehensive account of Aristotle's biology, its background, content and influence, this Companion situates his study of living nature within his broader philosophy and theology and differentiates it from other medical and philosophical theories. An overview of empiricism in Aristotle's *Historia Animalium* is followed by an account of the general methodology recommended in the *Parts of Animals*. An account of the importance of Aristotle's teleological perspective and the fundamental metaphysics of biological entities provides a basis for understanding living capacities, such as nutrition, reproduction, perception and self-motion, in his philosophy. The importance of Aristotle's zoology to both his ethics and political philosophy is highlighted. The volume explores in detail the changing interpretations and influences of Aristotle's biological works from antiquity to modern philosophy of science. It is essential for both students and scholars.

Het grootste deel van de menselijke geschiedenis zijn microben onzichtbaar geweest en werden ze alleen opgemerkt door de ziekten die ze veroorzaakten. Pas sinds kort zijn ze vanuit de verwaarloosde marges van de biologie verhuisd naar het centrum ervan. De microben in ons gunt ons voor het eerst een blik in die wereld en laat ons zien hoe alomtegenwoordig en vitaal microben zijn: hoe ze onze organen vormgeven, ons helpen bij het bestrijden van ziektes hoe ze voedsel afbreken, ons immuunsysteem opvoeden, ons gedrag begeleiden, ons genoom bombarderen met hun genen en ons van buitengewone capaciteiten voorzien. Met veel humor en eruditie nodigt Ed Yong ons uit om op een andere manier naar onszelf en onze collega-dieren te kijken: minder als individuen en meer als de onderling verbonden, onderling afhankelijke veelvouden die wij zijn. We leren de geheime, onzichtbare en wonderlijke biologie kennen die schuilgaat achter grootse koraalriffen. We lezen over de gloeiende inktvis die ons inzicht verschaft in de bacteriën in onze eigen darmen, over de kevers die hele bossen neerhalen, en over de ziekte bestrijdende muggen die in Australië zijn ontwikkeld. Maar ook over de ingrediënten in moedermelk die zijn

geëvolueerd om de eerste microben van een baby van voedsel te voorzien. We zien hoe mensen deze samenwerkingsverbanden verstoren en hoe wetenschappers ze nu tot ons voordeel manipuleren. We zien, zoals William Blake schreef, de wereld in een korrel zand.

Aan de westkust van Turkije ligt het eiland Lesbos, dat door een lagune vrijwel in tweeën is verdeeld. Dit is de plek waar, 2400 jaar geleden, Aristoteles besloot zich te gaan verdiepen in de natuurlijke wereld. Iedereen kent Aristoteles als filosoof – maar dat hij ook voor de biologie van enorm belang is geweest, is een beetje vergeten. Hij schreef alles op wat hij over de dierenwereld kon zeggen, teksten die bekendstaan onder de naam *Historia Animalium*. Eeuwenlang trokken wetenschappers er niet meer op uit om te kijken hoe de natuur erbij lag: ze sloegen simpelweg Aristoteles erop na. Vanaf de zeventiende eeuw kwam het tegengeluid: 'Bestudeer de natuur! Niet de boeken!' Zo verdween Aristoteles langzaam uit de wetenschappelijke canon. Nu is het tijd voor een herwaardering: Armand Leroi herstelt in dit boek de reputatie van Aristoteles de wetenschapper. Niet alleen was hij de eerste bioloog, hij is nog steeds een van de grootste. Met *De lagune* geeft Leroi werkelijk een nieuwe visie op leven en werk van de filosoof.

Provides a broad framework for engaging with ideas relevant to ancient Greek and Roman science, medicine and technology. Longlisted for the RUNCIMAN AWARD, 2021 Medicine is one of the great fields of achievement of the Ancient Greeks. Hippocrates is celebrated worldwide as the father of medicine and the Hippocratic Oath is admired throughout the medical profession as a founding statement of ethics and ideals. In the fifth century BC, Greeks even wrote of medicine as a newly discovered craft they had invented. Robin Lane Fox's remarkable book puts their invention of medicine in a wider context, from the epic poems of Homer to the first doctors known to have been active in the Greek world. He examines what we do and do not know about Hippocrates and his Oath and the many writings that survive under his name. He then focuses on seven core texts which give the case histories of named individuals, showing that books 1 and 3 belong far earlier than previously recognised. Their re-dating has important consequences for the medical awareness of the great Greek dramatists and the historians Herodotus and Thucydides. Robin Lane Fox pieces together the doctor's thinking from his terse observations and relates it in a new way to the history of Greek prose and ideas. This original and compelling book opens windows onto many other aspects of the classical world, from women's medicine to street-life, empire, art, sport, sex and even botany. It fills a dark decade in a new way and carries readers along an extraordinary journey from Homer's epics to the grateful heirs of the Greek case histories, first in the Islamic world and then in early modern Europe.

'Quite simply the best book about science and life that I have ever read' - Alice Roberts How does life begin? What drives a newly fertilized egg to keep dividing and growing until it becomes 40 trillion cells, a greater number than stars in the galaxy? How do these cells know how to make a human, from lips to heart to toes? How does your body build itself? Magdalena Zernicka-Goetz was pregnant at 42 when a routine genetic test came back with that dreaded word: abnormal. A quarter of sampled cells contained abnormalities and she was warned her baby had an increased risk of being miscarried or born with birth defects. Six months later she gave birth to a healthy baby boy and her research on mice embryos went on to prove that – as she had suspected – the embryo has an amazing and previously unknown ability to correct abnormal cells at an early stage of its development. *The Dance of Life* will take you inside the incredible world of life just as it begins and reveal the wonder of the earliest and most profound moments in how we become human. Through Magda's trailblazing research as a professor at Cambridge – where she has doubled the survival time of human embryos in the laboratory, and made the first artificial embryo-like structures from stem cells – you'll discover how early life is programmed to repair and organise itself, what this means for the future of pregnancy, and how we might one day solve IVF disorders, prevent miscarriages and learn more about the dance of life as it starts to take shape. *The Dance of Life* is a moving celebration of the balletic beauty of life's beginnings.

With a focus on science in the ancient societies of Greece and Rome, including glimpses into Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China, *The Oxford Handbook of Science and Medicine in the Classical World* offers an in depth synthesis of science and medicine circa 650 BCE to 650 CE. The Handbook comprises five sections, each with a specific focus on ancient science and medicine. The second section covers the early Greek era, up through Plato and the mid-fourth century bce. The third section covers the long Hellenistic era, from Aristotle through the end of the Roman Republic, acknowledging that the political shift does not mark a sharp intellectual break. The fourth section covers the Roman era from the late Republic through the transition to Late Antiquity. The final section covers the era of Late Antiquity, including the early Byzantine centuries. The Handbook provides through each of its approximately four dozen essays, a synthesis and synopsis of the concepts and models of the various ancient natural sciences, covering the early Greek era through the fall of the Roman Republic, including essays that explore topics such as music theory, ancient philosophers, astrology, and alchemy. *The Oxford Handbook of Science and Medicine in the Classical World* guides the reader to further exploration of the concepts and models of the ancient sciences, how they evolved and changed over time, and how they relate to one another and to their antecedents. There are a total of four dozen or so topical essays in the five sections, each of which takes as its focus the primary texts, explaining what is now known as well as indicating what future generations of scholars may come to know. Contributors suggest the ranges of scholarly disagreements and have been free to advocate their own positions. Readers are led into further literature (both primary and secondary) through the comprehensive and extensive bibliographies provided with each chapter.

An examination of two seemingly incongruous areas of study: classical models of argumentation and modern modes of digital communication What can ancient rhetorical theory possibly tell us about the role of new digital media technologies in contemporary public culture? Some central issues we currently deal with—making sense of information abundance, persuading others in our social network, navigating new media ecologies, and shaping broader cultural currents—also pressed upon the ancients. *Ancient Rhetorics and Digital Networks* makes this connection explicit, reexamining key figures, texts, concepts, and sensibilities from ancient rhetoric in light of the glow of digital networks, or, ordered conversely, surveying the angles and tangles of digital networks from viewpoints afforded by ancient rhetoric. By providing an orientation grounded in ancient rhetorics, this collection simultaneously historicizes contemporary developments and reenergizes ancient rhetorical vocabularies. Contributors engage with a variety of digital phenomena including remix, big data, identity and anonymity, memes and virals, visual images, decorum, and networking. Taken together, the essays in *Ancient Rhetorics and Digital Networks* help us to understand and navigate some of the fundamental communicative issues we deal with today.

Gregory of Nyssa is firmly established in today's theological curriculum and is a major figure in the study of late antiquity. Students encounter him in anthologies of primary sources, in surveys of Christian history and perhaps in specialized courses on the doctrine

of the Trinity, eschatology, asceticism, or the like. Gregory of Nyssa's Doctrinal Works presents a reading of the works in Gregory's corpus devoted to the dogmatic controversies of his day. Andrew Radde-Gallwitz focuses as much on Gregory the writer as on Gregory the dogmatic theologian. He sets both elements not only within the context of imperial legislation and church councils of Gregory's day, but also within their proper religious context—that is, within the temporal rhythms of ritual and sacramental practice. Gregory himself roots what we call Trinitarian theology within the church's practice of baptism. In his dogmatic treatises, where textbook accounts might lead one to expect much more on the metaphysics of substance or relation, one finds a great deal on baptismal grace; in his sermons, reflecting on the occasion of baptism tends to prompt Trinitarian questions.

Riccardo Chiaradonna, Filippo Forcignanò e Franco Trabattoni, *Presentazione* • Francesco Fronterotta, "Do the Gods Play Dice?". *Sensible Sequentialism and Fuzzy Logic in Plato's Timaeus* • Riccardo Chiaradonna, Massimo Marraffa, *Ontology and the Self: Ancient and Contemporary Perspectives* • Gabriele Galluzzo, *Are Matter and Form Parts? Aristotle's and Neo-Aristotelian Hylomorphism* • Riin Sirkel, *Essence and Cause: Making Something Be What It Is* • Marilù Papandreou, *Aristotle's Hylomorphism and The Contemporary Metaphysics of Artefacts* • Gabriele De Anna, *Substance, Form, and Modality* • Maddalena Bonelli, *Dipendenza e indipendenza ontologica: la modernità della posizione peripatetica* • Enrico Postiglione, *Aristotle on the Distribution of Consciousness* • Diego Zucca, *Neo-Aristotelian Biofunctionalism* • Matteo Pietropaoli, *L'????? come presenza costante e l'esser vero come autentico essere. Heidegger interprete di Aristotele, Metafisica ? 10*

Toen het Romeinse rijk eenmaal een wereldrijk was kwam er een einde aan de republiek. Rome baadde in bloed. De burgeroorlogen waren zo gewelddadig geweest dat het volk blij was met een alleenheerser die vrede bracht. Hij noemde zichzelf Augustus: 'de door God begunstigde'. De lugubere roem van de door Augustus gestichte dynastie is nooit verbleekt. Er is geen familie die kan bogen op een vergelijkbare rij fascinerende namen. Tiberius, berucht om zijn perversiteit, was een formidabele generaal die eindigde in verbitterde afzondering; Caligula, gevreesd vanwege wreedheden en vernederingen, reed over de zee; Agrippina, Nero's moeder, wrong zich in bochten om haar zoon, die haar zou vermoorden, aan de macht te brengen; Nero zelf trouwde met een eunuch en bouwde een sprookjespaleis op de restanten van het door vuur verwoeste centrum van zijn stad. Tom Holland schetst een ver-bijsterend portret van Rome's eerste keizerlijke familie. Dynastie gaat over haar aantrekkingskracht en over de bloedige slagschaduw van haar misdaden, over de imposante hoofdstad die door Augustus in marmer werd herbouwd en over donkere Duitse bossen vol barbaren. De personages vormen een spectaculaire cast van moordenaars en metroseksuelen, overspeligen en druïden, konkelende groot-moeders en weerspannige gladiatoren.

In deze volledig herziene en sterk uitgebreide editie van zijn spraakmakende essay *Onbehagen* legt Bas Heijne de wereld van nu op de sofa en werpt een ontluisterend nieuw licht op de huishouding van onze beschaving. Bas Heijne is schrijver, essayist en columnist voor NRC Handelsblad. Hij schreef veelbesproken essays als *Moeten wij van elkaar houden?* (2011) en *Mens/Onmens* (2020; negende druk). 'Een van de scherpste denkers van onze tijd.' Rutger Bregman 'Een schitterend essay!' Adriaan van Dis 'Een scherp en intelligent, toegankelijk en geestig geschreven pamflet over het onbehagen in onze samenleving.' de Volkskrant 'Heijne is Nederlands beste tijdgeestfluisteraar.' *Filosofie Magazine* 'Bas Heijne is een schrijver met een bijzondere positie als columnist en essayist, die over een enorme verscheidenheid aan actuele onderwerpen en kwesties schrijft. Hij schrijft als een denker en denkt als een lezer.' Juryrapport P.C. Hooft-prijs 2017

A monumental and exhilarating history of European thought, from the fall of Rome in the fifth century AD to the Scientific Revolution thirteen centuries later. *The Awakening* traces the recovery and refashioning of Europe's classical heritage from the ruins of the Roman Empire. The process of preservation of surviving texts, fragile at first, was strengthened under the Christian empire founded by Charlemagne in the eighth century; later, during the High Middle Ages, universities were founded and the study of philosophy was revived. Renewed interest in ancient Greek and Roman thought provided the intellectual impetus for the Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, whose ideas – aesthetic, political and scientific – were disseminated across Europe by the invention of the printing press. Equally momentous was Europe's encounter with the New World, and the resulting maritime supremacy which conferred global reach on Europe's merchants and colonists. Vivid in detail and informed by the latest scholarship, *The Awakening* is powered not by the fate of kings or the clash of arms but by deeper currents of thought, inquiry and discovery, which first recover and then surpass the achievements of classical antiquity, and lead the West to the threshold of the Age of Reason. Charles Freeman takes the reader on an enthralling journey, and provides us with a vital key to understanding the world we live in today.

This book establishes a dialogue between colonial studies and the history of science, contributing to a renewed analytical framework grounded on a trans-national, trans-cultural and trans-imperial perspective. It proposes a historiographical revision based on self-organization and cooperation theories, as well as the role of traditionally marginalized agents, including women, in processes that contributed to the building of a First Global Age, from 1400 to 1800. The intermediaries between European and local bearers of knowledge played a central role, together with cultural translation processes involving local practices of knowledge production and the global circulation of persons, commodities, information and knowledge. Colonized worlds in the First Global Age were central to the making of Europe, while Europeans were, undoubtedly, responsible for the emergence of new balances of power and new cultural grounds. Circulation and locality are core concepts of the theoretical frame of this book. Discussing the connection between the local and the global, in terms of production and circulation of knowledge, within the framework of colonialism, the book establishes a dialogue between experts on the history of science and specialists on global and colonial studies.

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