

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910555023103321
Autore	Dambricourt Anne
Titolo	Embryogeny and phylogeny of the human posture . 1 A new glance at the future of our species // Anne Dambricourt Malasse
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, England : , : ISTE Ltd, , [2021] 2021
ISBN	1-119-85490-3 1-119-85491-1 1-119-85489-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (256 pages)
Collana	Comparative anatomy and posture of animal and human set ; ; Volume 3
Disciplina	301.21
Soggetti	Human beings - Attitude and movement Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Half-Title Page -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Contents -- Preface -- PART 1. The Vertical Human: Philosopher of Nature -- 1. Anthropos, the First of the Animals -- 1.1. Introduction -- 1.1.1. Epistemology according to Georges Cuvier -- 1.1.2. From the metaphysics of beings to the physics of their matter -- 1.1.3. Mathematics, forms and women physicians -- 1.1.4. Socrates, Plato and Aristotle: an anthropology of ideas or a -- 1.2. Anthropos, the axis of the world -- 1.2.1. Man, a vertical anatomy -- 1.2.2. Apes and humans -- 1.2.3. The generation of anthropos: the father as a model, the mother -- 2. From Aristotle to the 16th Century: The Eclipse of Science -- 2.1. Introduction -- 2.2. Comparative anatomy of apes and humans from Aristotle to Galen -- 2.2.1. The Museum of Alexandria -- 2.3. Decadence and rebirth of natural philosophy and human anatomy -- 2.3.1. Albertus Magnus, the Aristotle of a reborn Europe -- 2.3.2. The first lay schools of medicine in Europe in the 11th and 12th centuries -- 2.3.3. Instant of grace: Leonardo da Vinci, from the elusive movement to the restitution of the soul -- 3. The 16th Century: From Generation to Human Physiology -- 3.1. Ambroise Pare (1510-1590), father of French surgery with "more than barbaric Latin" -- 3.2. Andre

Vesale (1514-1564), the audacity of objectivity in the face of Galen's anthropo-simian chimeras -- 3.3. Jacobus Sylvius (1478-1555): defending Galen body and soul -- 3.4. Gabriele Fallope (1523-1562): freedom of dissection, the fine anatomy of the ear and cranial base -- 3.5. Bartolomeo Eustachi (Bartholomaeus Eustachius, c. 1523-1562): the human fetus and the monkey -- 3.6. The embryo, the fetus and blood circulation with the maternal body -- 3.6.1. Arantius (1530-1589): the development of the human fetus -- 3.6.2. D'Aquapendente (1533-1619): the father of embryology. 3.6.3. William Harvey (1578-1657): the demonstration of blood -- 3.7. On human generation and fetal development -- 3.7.1. Gabriel de Zerbis (1455-1505) -- 3.7.2. Volcher Coiter (1534-1576) -- 3.7.3. Felix Platter (Folix Platerus, 1536-1614), the first optician -- 3.8. Giovanni Alfonso Borelli (1608-1679): the dynamic geometry of the vertical body -- 4. Centuries in Search of Light -- 4.1. Independent Academies of Sciences -- 4.1.1. Gerolamo Cardano: of the necessity and the form of Man, by -- 4.1.2. Giulio Cesare Vanini (1585-1619), "Prince of the libertines" -- 4.1.3. Man absent from himself, God always as explanation -- 4.2. The beginning of Man and Russian dolls -- 4.2.1. From microscope to microcosm -- 4.2.2. The created species are not immortal -- 5. The Century of Naturalistic Enlightenment -- 5.1. The Jardin royal des plantes: a new natural history of animals -- 5.1.1. Georges Leclerc, Count of Buffon -- 5.1.2. A research organization independent of biblical dogmatism -- 5.1.3. The history of the Earth as a premise of the natural history of Man -- 5.1.4. Man is the last "internal mold" created on the Earth -- 5.1.5. The species according to Buffon -- 5.1.6. A fundamental principle: the subordination of external parties to internal parties -- PART 2. The Place of Humans among Current and Fossilized Primates -- 6. From Natural Curiosity Cabinets to the First Primate Collections -- 6.1. Introduction -- 6.1.1. Conrad Gessner (1516-1565), the first great collector of natural curiosities -- 6.1.2. Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522-1605), the first natural history museums in Europe -- 6.1.3. Jacobus Bontius (Jacob de Bondt, 1592-1631): the first wild great ape or "Man of the Woods" -- 6.1.4. Tulpus (1593-1674), the first description of a chimpanzee -- 6.1.5. Edward Tyson (1650-1708), the first dissection of a chimpanzee. 6.1.6. Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), the classification of organisms by species and genera -- 6.2. Comparative anatomy at the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle -- 6.2.1. Louis-Jean-Marie Daubenton (1716-1799), the occipital hole and the face unified by geometry -- 6.2.2. Georges Buffon publishes his own "Nomenclature of Apes" -- 6.2.3. Petrus Camper (1722-1789), the first dissection of an orangutan: the ape does not speak -- 6.2.4. The premises of a gradualist and racial anthropology -- 7. The Transition from the 18th to the 19th Century: Birth of Paleontology and Comparative Anatomy -- 7.1. Oryctography or the study of the disposition of minerals and fossils in the soil -- 7.1.1. Francois-Xavier de Burtin (1743-1818), a leading European collector -- 7.1.2. The French Revolution: naturalist audacity faced with the fury of the Terror¹ (1792-1794) -- 7.1.3. The premises of the Industrial Revolution: energy and thermodynamics -- 7.2. Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), the French Revolution and the revolution of the globe -- 7.2.1. The natural sciences at the heart of the "Terror" -- 7.2.2. Karl Kielmeyer, Georges Cuvier's great comrade and gifted youngster -- 7.2.3. Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, the unity of the animal composition plan -- 7.2.4. The laws of animal oeconomy -- 7.2.5. Humans have no fossil ancestor according to Cuvier -- 7.2.6. The division between Cuvier and Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire or the distinction between microand macroevolution -- 8. The Slow

Recognition of Humans' Simian Origins -- 8.1. Introduction -- 8.2. Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck or the audacity of the transformist theory of organization plans -- 8.2.1. "The causes of the main physical facts" or "what is life" (1780) -- 8.2.2. Transformism or the first formulation of evolution -- 8.2.3. Lamarck and the first theory of the common origins of the orangutan, the chimpanzee and Homo sapiens. 8.2.4. The anatomical origins of Homo sapiens, a break with his own statements -- 8.2.5. Which system to classify humans: the separation of organizational plans or the variety of a single plan? -- 9. Embryology, Fixist Anthropology and the Neanderthal Man -- 9.1. Introduction -- 9.1.1. The theory of epigenesis (Wolff 1759) -- 9.1.2. Karl von Baer discovers the formation of the ovum (1827) -- 9.1.3. Johann Meckel (1781-1833), the revolution of the 11 laws of embryogenesis -- 9.2. The origins of the vertical anatomy of humans: between poetic metaphysics, transcendental finality and climatic influences -- 9.3. Great confusion between Linnaean nesting classification and the emergence of organizational plans -- 9.3.1. Etienne Serres (1786-1868) and the "transcendental" anatomy of the embryo (1832) -- 9.3.2. Alfred Velpeau (1795-1867) and the cranio-caudal gradient of embryogenesis (1832) -- 9.3.3. The first Chair of Embryogeny at the College de France (1844) -- 9.3.4. The discovery of the gorilla, 1847-1852 -- 9.3.5. Franz Fick (1813-1858), a giant step forward: the study of the internal base of the skull (1853-1862) -- 9.3.6. Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902), a major study on the relations between the internal base and the external face -- 9.3.7. Neanderthal Man (1856), a lost human species -- 9.3.8. Herman Welcker (1822-1897), comparative internal growth of the orangutan and Homo sapiens (1862) -- 10. The Decline of Transformism at the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle -- 10.1. The decline of transformism despite the discovery of the first monkey fossils -- 10.1.1. First manmade objects contemporary to Diluvium, 1842 -- 10.1.2. Edouard Lartet: the first great fossil monkey to the rescue of -- 10.1.3. Paris, capital of transformist anthropology and free thought -- 10.2. A theory lacking internal coherence. 10.2.1. Gradualist classification and discontinuities between fossil -- 10.2.2. Charles Darwin (1809-1882) knocked at the door of the French -- 10.2.3. A progression toward scientific formalization of the evolution of -- 10.2.4. The cart before the horse: the Linnaean classification of fossils -- 10.2.5. The transmission of acquired characteristics and Charles -- 10.2.6. The faults of Charles Darwin against Armand de Quatrefages -- 11. Transformist Paleontology Inaugurates the 20th Century -- 11.1. The rebirth -- 11.1.1. Albert Gaudry (1827-1908), a palace in the Jardin des plantes for paleontology and comparative anatomy -- 11.1.2. Paul Gervais (1816-1879) at the Chair of Anatomy and the first bipedal fossil monkey -- 11.1.3. Haeckel (1834-1919), on the way to formalizing processes -- 11.1.4. Haeckel, a new hope -- 11.1.5. Phylogenesis and embryogenesis, a reversed logic -- 11.2. Natural selection and the scale of human societies -- References -- Index -- Other titles from ISTE in Biology -- EULA.
