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Titolo	The way and the word [[electronic resource]] : science and medicine in early China and Greece // Geoffrey Lloyd and Nathan Sivin
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Altri autori (Persone)	SivinNathan
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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Introduction -- 1. Aims and Methods -- 2. The Social and Institutional Framework of the Chinese Sciences -- 3. The Social and Institutional Framework of Greek Science -- 4. The Fundamental Issues of Greek Science -- 5. The Fundamental Issues of the Chinese Sciences -- 6. Chinese and Greek Sciences Compared -- Appendix: Evolution of the Chinese Cosmological Synthesis -- Chronology of Historical Events -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index and Glossary
Sommario/riassunto	The rich civilizations of ancient China and Greece built sciences of comparable sophistication-each based on different foundations of concept, method, and organization. In this engrossing book, two world-renowned scholars compare the cosmology, science, and medicine of China and Greece between 400 B.C. and A.D. 200, casting new light not only on the two civilizations but also on the evolving character of science. Sir Geoffrey Lloyd and Nathan Sivin investigate the differences between the thinkers in the two civilizations: what motivated them, how they understood the cosmos and the human

body, how they were educated, how they made a living, and whom they argued with and why. The authors' new method integrally compares social, political, and intellectual patterns and connections, demonstrating how all affected and were affected by ideas about cosmology and the physical world. They relate conceptual differences in China and Greece to the diverse ways that intellectuals in the two civilizations earned their living, interacted with fellow inquirers, and were involved with structures of authority. By A.D. 200 the distinctive scientific strengths of both China and Greece showed equal potential for theory and practice. Lloyd and Sivin argue that modern science evolved not out of the Greek tradition alone but from the strengths of China, Greece, India, Islam, and other civilizations, which converged first in the Muslim world and then in Renaissance Europe.
