HPSC1001: History of Science: Dr Simon Werrett

View Online

1

Fara P. Babylon. Science: a four thousand year history. Oxford: Oxford University Press 2009:8–15.

2

Reiner, Erica. Chapter 1: Babylonian celestial divination. Ancient astronomy and celestial divination. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press 1999:21–37.

3

Oppenheim AL. Man and Nature in Mesopotamian Civilization. Complete Dictionary of Scientific Biography. Detroit, Mich: Charles Scribner's Sons 2008:634–66.

4

Lindberg D. Chapter 1 - Science Before the Greeks. The beginnings of western science: the European scientific tradition in philosophical, religious, and institutional context, prehistory to A.D. 1450. Chicago: University of Chicago Press 2007:1–20.

5

Toulmin S, Goodfield J. Celestial forecasting. The fabric of the heavens. Hutchinson 1961:23–65.

6

Gregory A. The first scientific theories. Eureka!: the birth of science. Cambridge: Icon 2001:23–46.

7

Lindberg D. Chapter 2 - The Greeks and the Cosmos. The beginnings of western science: the European scientific tradition in philosophical, religious, and institutional context, prehistory to A.D. 1450. Chicago: University of Chicago Press 2007:21–44.

8

Osborne, Catherine. Presocratic philosophy: a very short introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press 2004.

9

Lloyd, G. E. R. Early Greek science: Thales to Aristotle. New York: Norton 1970.

10

Lloyd GER. The physics of the heavenly region. Aristotle: the growth and structure of his thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1968:133–57.

11

Barnes, Jonathan. Early Greek philosophy. 2nd rev. ed. London: Penguin Books 2001.

12

Sambursky S. The cosmos of Aristotle. The physical world of the Greeks. London: Routledge and K. Paul 1956:80–104.

13

Plato. Timaeus by Plato (The Internet Classics Archive).

14

Sloan PR. Natural History 1670-1802. Companion to the history of modern science. London: Routledge 1990.

15

Lindberg D. Chapter 8 - Islamic science. The beginnings of western science: the European scientific tradition in philosophical, religious, and institutional context, prehistory to A.D. 1450. Chicago: University of Chicago Press 2007:163–92.

16

Sivin N. Why a Scientific Revolution did not take place in China, or didn't it?

17

Nathan Sivin. State, Cosmos, and Body in The Last Three Centuries B. C. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies. 1995;55:5–37. doi: 10.2307/2719419

18

Fara P. Interactions: China, Islam. Science: a four thousand year history. Oxford: Oxford University Press 2009:43–67.

19

Nomanul Haq S. That Medieval Islamic Culture Was Inhospitable to Science. Galileo goes to jail, and other myths about science and religion. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press 2009.

20

Shank MH. That the Medieval Christian church suppressed the growth of science. Galileo goes to jail, and other myths about science and religion. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press 2009:19–27.

21

Kibre P, Siraisi NG. The institutional setting: the universities. Science in the Middle Ages. Chicago: University of Chicago Press 1978:120–44.

22

Brooke JH. Chapter 1- Interaction between science and religion: some preliminary considerations. Science and religion: some historical perspectives. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1991:16–51.

23

Lindberg D. Chapters 9 and 10 - The Revival of Learning in the West. The beginnings of western science: the European scientific tradition in philosophical, religious, and institutional context, prehistory to A.D. 1450. Chicago: University of Chicago Press 2007:193–253.

24

Bartlett R. Chapter 2 -The Machine of this World: Ideas of the Physical Universe. The Natural and the Supernatural in the Middle Ages: the Wiles lecture given at the Queen's University of Belfast, 2006. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2008:35–70.

25

Dear P. Chapter 2 - Humanism and ancient wisdom: How to learn things in the sixteenth century. Revolutionizing the sciences: European knowledge and its ambitions, 1500-1700. Basingstoke: Palgrave 2001:30–48.

26

Henry J. Why did Copernicus say the earth moves? Moving heaven and earth: Copernicus and the solar system. Cambridge: Icon 2001:12–55.

27

Daston, Lorraine et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 3: Early Modern Science. 2008.

28

Sloan PR. Natural History 1670-1802. Companion to the history of modern science. London: Routledge 1990.

29

Cohen, I. Bernard. The birth of a new physics. Rev. and updated ed. Harmondsworth: Penguin 1987.

30

Daston, Lorraine et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 3: Early Modern Science. 2008.

31

Paula Findlen. Jokes of Nature and Jokes of Knowledge: The Playfulness of Scientific Discourse in Early Modern Europe. Renaissance Quarterly. 1990;43:292–331. doi: 10.2307/2862366

32

Daston L. Curiosity in early modem science. Word & Image. 1995;11:391–404. doi: 10.1080/02666286.1995.10435928

33

Pamela H. Smith. Alchemy as a Language of Mediation at the Habsburg Court. Isis. 1994;85:1–25.

34

Biagioli M. Galileo's System of Patronage. History of Science. 1990;28:1–62.

35

Swerdlow N. Galileo's discoveries with the telescope and their evidence for the copernican theory. The Cambridge companion to Galileo. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1998:244–70.

36

Peter Barker and Bernard R. Goldstein. Theological Foundations of Kepler's Astronomy. Osiris. 2001;16:88–113.

37

Finocchiaro MA. That Galileo was imprisoned and tortured for advocating Copernicanism. Galileo goes to jail, and other myths about science and religion. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press 2009:68–78.

38

Brooke, John Hedley. Science and Religion: Some Historical Perspectives. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1991.

39

Drake S. Chapter 4 - Conflicts with astronomers and theologians. Galileo. Oxford: Oxford University Press 1980:53–72.

40

Werrett, Simon. Chapter 2: Philosophies of fire: pyrotechny as alchemy, magic and mechanics. Fireworks: pyrotechnic arts and sciences in European history. Chicago: University of Chicago Press 2010:47–72.

41

The New Atlantis by Francis Bacon. 1626.

42

Dear, Peter Robert. Revolutionizing the sciences: European knowledge and its ambitions, 1500-1700. Basingstoke: Palgrave 2001.

43

Dear, Peter Robert. Revolutionizing the sciences: European knowledge and its ambitions, 1500-1700. Basingstoke: Palgrave 2001.

44

Steven Shapin. The House of Experiment in Seventeenth-Century England. Isis. 1988;79:373–404.

45

Werrett, Simon. Wonders Never Cease: Descartes's 'Météores' and the Rainbow Fountain. The British Journal for the History of Science. ;Vol. 34:129–47.

46

Wilson, Catherine. Visual Surface and Visual Symbol: The Microscope and the Occult in Early Modern Science. Journal of the History of Ideas. ;49:85–108.

47

Review by: Deborah Jean Warner. What Is a Scientific Instrument, When Did It Become One, and Why? The British Journal for the History of Science. ;23:83–93.

48

Bennett, Jim. Presidential Address: Knowing and Doing in the Sixteenth Century: What Were Instruments For? The British Journal for the History of Science. ;36:129–50.

49

Hankins, Thomas L., Silverman, Robert J. Instruments and the imagination. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press 1995.

50

Van Helden, Albert. The Telescope in the Seventeenth Century. Isis. ;65:38–58.

51

Daston, Lorraine et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 3: Early Modern Science. 2008.

52

David Kubrin. Newton and the Cyclical Cosmos: Providence and the Mechanical Philosophy. Journal of the History of Ideas. ;28:325–46.

53

Dobbs, B. J. T. Newton's Alchemy and His Theory of Matter. Isis. ;73:511–28.

54

Sloan PR. Natural History 1670-1802. Companion to the history of modern science. London: Routledge 1990.

55

Sloan PR. Natural History 1670-1802. Companion to the history of modern science. London: Routledge 1990.

56

Koyré, Alexandre. Newtonian studies. London: Chapman & Hall 1965.

57

Koerner, Lisbet. Linnaeus' Floral Transplants. Representations. ;144–69.

58

Sloan PR. Natural History 1670-1802. Companion to the history of modern science. London: Routledge 1990.

59

Bowler, P. Nature and the Enlightment. The Fontana history of the environmental sciences. London: Fontana 1992:139–92.

60

Hankins, T. L. Natural history and physiology. Science and the Enlightenment. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1985.

61

Schaffer, Simon. Herschel in Bedlam: Natural History and Stellar Astronomy. The British Journal for the History of Science. ;13:211–39.

62

Schaffer S. Natural Philosophy and Public Spectacle in the Eighteenth Century. History of Science. 1983;21:1–43. doi: 10.1177/007327538302100101

63

Heilbron, J. L. The case of electricity. Elements of early modern physics. Berkeley: University of California Press 1982:159–240.

64

Stewart, Larry. Public Lectures and Private Patronage in Newtonian England. Isis.

;77:47–58.

65

Porter, Roy et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 4: Eighteenth-Century Science. 2008.

66

Outram, Dorinda. The Enlightenment. 3rd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2013.

67

Porter, Roy et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 4: Eighteenth-Century Science. 2008.

68

Sloan PR. Natural History 1670-1802. Companion to the history of modern science. London: Routledge 1990.

69

Daston, Lorraine et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 3: Early Modern Science. 2008.

70

Findlen, Paula. Science as a Career in Enlightenment Italy: The Strategies of Laura Bassi. Isis. ;84:441–69.

71

Schiebinger, Londa. The Anatomy of Difference: Race and Sex in Eighteenth-Century Science. Eighteenth-Century Studies. ;23:387–405.

72

Porter, Roy et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 4: Eighteenth-Century Science. 2008.

73

Sivasundaram S. Sciences and the Global: On Methods, Questions, and Theory. Isis. 2010;101:146–58. doi: 10.1086/652694

74

Porter, Roy et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 4: Eighteenth-Century Science. 2008.

75

Delbourgo J. Sir Hans Sloane's Milk Chocolate and the Whole History of Cacao.

76

Fara, Patricia. Sex, botany & empire: the story of Carl Linnaeus and Joseph Banks. New York: Columbia University Press 2003.

77

Roberts L. The death of the sensuous chemist: The 'new' chemistry and the transformation of sensuous technology. Studies In History and Philosophy of Science Part A. 1995;26:503–29. doi: 10.1016/0039-3681(95)00013-5

78

Porter, Roy et. al. The Cambridge History of Science, Volume 4: Eighteenth-Century Science. 2008.

79

Mokyr, Joel. The Intellectual Origins of Modern Economic Growth. The Journal of Economic History. ;65:285–351.

80

Crosland, M. Chemistry and the chemical revolution. The Ferment of knowledge: studies in the historiography of eighteenth-century science. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1980:389–416.

81

Crosland, M. Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier: the chemical revolution. Man masters nature: 25 centuries of science. London: BBC Books 1987:101–13.

82

Knight, D. Romanticism and the sciences. Romanticism and the sciences. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1990:13–24.

83

Knight, D. M. German science in the romantic period. The emergence of science in Western Europe. London: Macmillan 1975:161–78.

84

Holmes R. Chapter 8: Davy and the lamp. The age of wonder: how the Romantic generation discovered the beauty and terror of science. London: HarperPress 2008:337–80.

85

Dettelbach, Michael. Alexander von Humboldt between Enlightenment and Romanticism. Northeastern Naturalist. 2001;8:9–20.

86

Nicholson, Malcolm. Alexander von Humboldt and the Geography of Vegetation. Romanticism and the sciences. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1990:169–88.

87

Outram, Dorinda. The Enlightenment. 3rd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2013.

88

Osborne, Catherine. Presocratic philosophy: a very short introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press 2004.