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Medizinhistor

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From Darwin to Hitler R. Weikart 2016-09-27 In this work, Richard Weikart explains the revolutionary impact Darwinism had on ethics and morality. He demonstrates that many leading Darwinian biologists and social thinkers in Germany believed that Darwinism overturned traditional Judeo-Christian and Enlightenment ethics, especially the view that human life is sacred. Many of these thinkers supported moral relativism, yet simultaneously exalted evolutionary 'fitness' (especially intelligence and health) to the highest arbiter of morality. Darwinism played a key role in the rise not only of eugenics, but also euthanasia, infanticide, abortion and racial extermination. This was especially important in Germany, since Hitler built his view of ethics on Darwinian principles, not on nihilism.

Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin der Naturwissenschaften und der Technik... 1923

Gesnerus 1984

A Forgotten Christian Deist Jan van den Berg 2021-07-22 This is a cultural and intellectual biography of a neglected but important figure, Thomas Morgan (1671/2–1743). Educated at Bridgewater Academy, he was active as Presbyterian preacher, medical practitioner, and one of the first who called himself a Christian Deist. Morgan was not only a harbinger of the disparagement of the Old Testament, but also a prolific pamphleteer about things religious, and a publisher of medical books. He received praise for his medical work, but a negative press for his theological visions, and he ended as a forgotten figure in history; this book restores an overlooked writer to his due place in history. It is the first modern biography of Morgan and its readership comprises historians of deism, the enlightenment, the eighteenth century, theology and the church, Presbyterianism, and medical history.

Cultural Techniques Bernhard Siegert 2015-05-01 In a crucial shift within posthumanistic media studies, Bernhard Siegert dissolves the concept of media into a network of operations that reproduce, displace, process, and reflect the distinctions fundamental for a given culture. Cultural Techniques aims to forget our traditional understanding of media so as to redefine the concept through something more fundamental than the empiricist study of a medium's individual or collective uses or of its cultural semantics or aesthetics. Rather, Siegert seeks to relocate media and culture on a level where the distinctions between object and performance, matter and form, human and nonhuman, sign and channel, the symbolic and the real are still in the process of becoming. The result is to turn ontology into a domain of all that is meant in German by the word Kultur. Cultural techniques comprise not only self-referential symbolic practices like reading, writing, counting, or image-making. The analysis of artifacts as cultural techniques emphasizes their ontological status as "in-betweens," shifting from first-order to second-order techniques, from the technical to the artistic, from object to sign, from the natural to the cultural, from the operational to the representational. Cultural Techniques ranges from seafaring, drafting, and eating to the production of the sign-signal distinction in old and new media, to the reproduction of anthropological difference, to the study of trompe-l'oeils, grids, registers, and doors. Throughout, Siegert addresses fundamental questions of how ontological distinctions can be replaced by chains of operations that process those alleged ontological distinctions within the ontic. Grounding posthumanist theory both historically and technically, this book opens up a crucial dialogue between new German media theory and American postcybernetic discourses.

The Development of Medical Liability in Germany, 1800-1945 Colm Peter McGrath 2019-02 This volume examines the development of medical liability in Germany during its intense formative period from 1800-1945. It focuses on how the fault requirement in civil law was conceptualised and applied to liability for errors in the diagnosis and treatment of a patient. By focusing on the development of the law, and how it related and responded to changes in the nature of medicine, medical practitioners and healthcare over this period, it uncovers a rich interaction between the legal and medical narratives concerning fault. It offers an account of legal development where the law and lawyers were deeply embedded in, and influenced by, the broader social context, identifying a gradual shift towards asserting courts' independence from the medical narrative medical technological advances.

Beihefte zu Sudhoffs Archiv 1982 Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftsgeschichte.

La Cultura psicoanalitica Anna Maria Accerboni 1987

Anthology of German Psychiatric Texts Henning Sass 2009-06-22

Einführung in die Physiologie des Menschen M. Schneider 2013-03-09

Translation and Transfer of Knowledge in Encyclopedic Compilations, 1680–1830

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Clorinda Donato 2021-08-31 From its modern origins in seventeenth-century France, encyclopedic compilations met the need for the dissemination of information in a more flexible format, one that eschewed the limits of previous centuries of erudition. The rise of vernacular languages dovetailed with the demand for information in every sector, sparking competition among nations to establish the encyclopedic "paper empires" that became symbols of power and potential. The contributors to this edited collection evaluate the long-overlooked phenomenon of knowledge creation and transfer that occurred in hundreds of translated encyclopedic compilations over the long eighteenth century. Analysing multiple instances of translated compilations, *Translation and Transfer of Knowledge in Encyclopedic Compilations, 1680–1830* expands into the vast realm of the multilingual, encyclopedic compilation, the most tangible proof of the global enlightenment. Through the presentation of an extensive corpus of translated compilations, this volume argues that the true site of knowledge transfer resided in the transnational movement of ideas exemplified by these compendia. The encyclopedia came to represent the aspiring nation as a viable economic and political player on the world stage; the capability to tell knowledge through culture became the hallmark of a nation's cultural capital, symbolic of its might and mapping the how, why, and where of the global eighteenth century.

Drugs on Trial Andreas-Holger Maehle 2016-08-29 This book describes the main issues of eighteenth-century pharmacology and therapeutics and provides detailed case studies of three key areas: lithontriptics (remedies against urinary stones), opium, and Peruvian bark (quinine).

Einführung in die Physiologie des Menschen Hermann Rein 2013-07-02

Georg Groddeck Galina Hristeva 2008

Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx-Universität Universität Leipzig (1409-1953) 1956

Functions and Uses of Disciplinary Histories Loren Graham 1983-07-31 Edward Gibbon's allegation at the beginning of his *Essay on the Study of Literature* (1764) that the history of empires is that of the miseries of humankind whereas the history of the sciences is that of their splendour and happiness has for a long time been accepted by professional scientists and by historians of science alike. For its practitioner, the history of a discipline displayed above all the always difficult but finally rewarding approach to a truth which was incorporated in the discipline in its actual form. Looking back, it was only too easy to distinguish those who erred and heretics in the field from the few forerunners of true science. On the one hand, the traditional history of science was told as a story of hero and hero worship, on the other hand it was, paradoxically enough, the constant attempt to remind the scientist whom he should better forget. It is not surprising at all therefore that the traditional history of science was a field of only minor interest for the practitioner of a distinct scientific discipline or specialty and at the same

time a hardly challenging task for the professional historian. Nietzsche had already described the historian of science as someone who arrives late after harvest-time: it is somebody who is only a tolerated guest at the thanksgiving dinner of the scientific community .

Literatur und Medizin Bettina von Jagow 2005 Das Interesse an 'Schnittstellen' von Literatur und Medizin ist groß und nimmt stetig zu, die Thematik ist vielfältig und nicht leicht überschaubar. Hier bietet das im Entstehen begriffene Lexikon Orientierung und Überblick. Es schafft Grundlagen und fördert darüber hinaus den Dialog zwischen Geistes- und Naturwissenschaften. Sachlich-systematisch orientiert und alphabetisch angeordnet sind einschlägige medizinische Sujets verzeichnet, die in der Literatur von der Antike bis in die Gegenwart eine Rolle spielen. In über 250 Artikeln von Abtreibung bis Zwang wird die medizinische und historische Begriffsgeschichte sowie die geistes-, ideen- und kulturhistorische Bedeutung im Wandel der Zeiten dargestellt. Zu jedem Artikel gibt es weiterführende Literaturhinweise; Personen-, Werk- und Sachregister erleichtern das Suchen und Nachschlagen.

Embracing Bell Beaker Jos Kleijne 2019-06-19 This book investigates how local communities across Europe adopt the Bell Beaker phenomenon during the 3rd millennium BC.

Between Occultism and Nazism Peter Staudenmaier 2014-04-03 Peter Staudenmaier's study *Between Occultism and Nazism* examines the controversial history of Rudolf Steiner's anthroposophist movement in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy as a case study in the political significance of esoteric and alternative spiritual groups.

Suggestive Therapeutics Hippolyte Bernheim 1880

The Frontiers of Ancient Science Brooke Holmes 2015-03-30 Our understanding of science, mathematics, and medicine today can be deeply enriched by studying the historical roots of these areas of inquiry in the ancient Near East and Mediterranean. The fields of ancient science and mathematics have in recent years witnessed remarkable growth. The present volume brings together contributions from more than thirty of the most important scholars working in these fields in the United States and Europe in honor of the eminent historian of ancient science and medicine Heinrich von Staden, Professor Emeritus of Classics and History of Science at the Institute of Advanced Study and William Lampson Professor Emeritus of Classics and Comparative Literature at Yale University. The papers range widely from Mesopotamia to Ancient Greece and Rome, from the first millennium B.C. to the early medieval period, and from mathematics to philosophy, mechanics to medicine, representing both a wide diversity of national traditions and the cutting edge of the international scholarly community.

Knowledge, Science, and Literature in Early Modern Germany St. Louis Symposium on German Literature 1994 1996 Focusing on knowledge, science and literature in

early modern Germany, this collection presents 12 essays on emerging epistemologies regarding: the transcendent nature of the Divine; the natural world; the body; sexuality; intellectual property; aesthetics; demons; and witches.

Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaften 1922

The Century of the Gene Evelyn Fox KELLER 2009-06-30 In a book that promises to change the way we think and talk about genes and genetic determinism, Evelyn Fox Keller, one of our most gifted historians and philosophers of science, provides a powerful, profound analysis of the achievements of genetics and molecular biology in the twentieth century, the century of the gene. Not just a chronicle of biology's progress from gene to genome in one hundred years, *The Century of the Gene* also calls our attention to the surprising ways these advances challenge the familiar picture of the gene most of us still entertain. Keller shows us that the very successes that have stirred our imagination have also radically undermined the primacy of the gene—word and object—as the core explanatory concept of heredity and development. She argues that we need a new vocabulary that includes concepts such as robustness, fidelity, and evolvability. But more than a new vocabulary, a new awareness is absolutely crucial: that understanding the components of a system (be they individual genes, proteins, or even molecules) may tell us little about the interactions among these components. With the Human Genome Project nearing its first and most publicized goal, biologists are coming to realize that they have reached not the end of biology but the beginning of a new era. Indeed, Keller predicts that in the new century we will witness another Cambrian era, this time in new forms of biological thought rather than in new forms of biological life.

Franz Anton Mesmer und der Mesmerismus Walter Bongartz 1988

Hypnotisme, Suggestion, Psychotherapie Hippolyte Bernheim 2018-02-02 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

On Dreams Sigmund Freud 2019-12-19 Central to Sigmund Freud's philosophy on psychoanalysis is the idea that dreams give a window into one's unconscious

desires. This is the principal argument of his groundbreaking work "The Interpretation of Dreams", published in 1899. However, realizing the incredibly technical and dense nature of that more detailed work, Freud felt that a simpler and more accessible derivation of his theories was necessary in order to popularize his ideas and to make them more understandable to the average person. "On Dreams", published in 1901 and translated into English in 1914, is the result of that endeavor and it is executed with masterful effect. "On Dreams" is a straightforward and simplified explanation of Freud's theories on dreams and their meanings, such as condensation, dramatization, displacement, repression, the three classes of dreams, and how dreams are affected by the events of the previous day. "On Dreams" serves as a great place to start for those who wish to learn more about the meanings of their own dreams, as well as how Freud's influential and important ideas helped to form the field of psychoanalysis. This edition is printed on premium acid-free paper.

Resultate und Desiderate der Paracelsus-Forschung Peter Dilg 1993 Aus dem Inhalt: Peter Dilg: Paracelsus-Forschung gestern und heute: Grundlegende Ergebnisse, gescheiterte Versuche, neue Ansätze • Oskar Reichmann: Möglichkeiten der lexikographischen Erschließung der Texte des Paracelsus • Hartmut Rudolph: Paracelsus' Laientheologie in traditionsgeschichtlicher Sicht und in ihrer Zuordnung zu Reformation und katholischer Reform • Heinz Schott: Die Heilkunde des Paracelsus im Schnittpunkt von Naturphilosophie, Alchemie und Psychologie • Wolf-Dieter Mueller-Jahncke: Magische Medizin bei Paracelsus und den Paracelsisten: Die Waffensalbe • Joachim Telle: • Von der Wahrheit der alchemischen Kunst • Der pseudoparacelsische Brieftraktat ‚Vom Wunderstein‘ in einer fruehneuzeitlichen Verfassung • Robert Juette: Valentin Rösswurm: Zur Sozialgeschichte des Paracelsismus im 16. Jahrhundert • Rudolf Schögl: Ansätze zu einer Sozialgeschichte des Paracelsismus im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert • Siegfried Wollgast: Zur Wirkungsgeschichte des Paracelsus im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert • Udo Benzenhöfer: Die Paracelsus-Dramen der Martha Sills-Fuchs im Umfeld des ‚Vereins Deutsche Volksheilkunde‘ Julius Streichers.

Einführung in die Physiologie des Menschen Max Schneider 2013-11-11

Alchemy and Chemistry in the 16th and 17th Centuries P. Rattansi 2013-03-07 The present volume owes its ongm to a Colloquium on "Alchemy and Chemistry in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries", held at the Warburg Institute on 26th and 27th July 1989. The Colloquium focused on a number of selected themes during a closely defined chronological interval: on the relation of alchemy and chemistry to medicine, philosophy, religion, and to the corpuscular philosophy, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The relations between Medicina and alchemy in the Lullian treatises were examined in the opening paper by Michela Pereira, based on researches on unpublished manuscript sources in the period between the 14th and 17th centuries. It is several decades since the researches of R.F. Multhauf gave a prominent role to Johannes de Rupescissa in linking medicine and alchemy through the concept of a quinta essentia. Michela Pereira explores the significance of the Lullian tradition in this development and draws attention to the fact that the early Paracelsians had themselves

recognized a family resemblance between the works of Paracelsus and Roger Bacon's scientia experimentalis and, indeed, a continuity with the Lullian tradition.

Bally - A History of Footwear in the Interwar Period Anna-Brigitte Schlittler
2021-02-28 Carl Franz Bally founded a shoe factory in Switzerland in 1851. Within decades, the Bally name had achieved worldwide recognition for its high-quality footwear. The history of modern footwear can be traced through the lens of Bally's corporate evolution. This book brings together the results of research on such topics as the economic importance of fashion, Bally's fortunes in the US, the career of shoe design, the sourcing and use of materials, and the rise of strategic product display. The research focuses on the 1930s and 1940s: years of economic crisis and war, characterized by a wide diversity of designs and increasing variety in product range. Shortages also led to experiments with materials and technical innovations. Featuring numerous points of contact with adjacent fields of historical study, this publication marks a contribution to the history of fashion as the history of industrially manufactured products.

Medizinhistorisches Journal 1993

Bibliography of the History of Medicine

Psychiatry and the Legacies of Eugenics Frank W. Stahnisch 2020-07-28 From 1928 to 1972, the Alberta Sexual Sterilization Act, Canada's lengthiest eugenic policy, shaped social discourses and medical practice in the province. Sterilization programs—particularly involuntary sterilization programs—were responding both nationally and internationally to social anxieties produced by the perceived connection between mental degeneration and heredity. *Psychiatry and the Legacies of Eugenics* illustrates how the emerging field of psychiatry and its concerns about inheritable conditions was heavily influenced by eugenic thought and contributed to the longevity of sterilization practices in Western Canada. Using institutional case studies, biographical accounts, and media developments from Western Canada and Europe, contributors trace the impact of eugenics on nursing practices, politics, and social attitudes, while investigating the ways in which eugenics discourses persisted unexpectedly and remained mostly unexamined in psychiatric practice. This volume further extends historical analysis into considerations of contemporary policy and human rights issues through a discussion of disability studies as well as compensation claims for victims of sterilization. In impressive detail, contributors shed new light on the medical and political influences of eugenics on psychiatry at a key moment in the field's development. With contributions by Ashley Barlow, W. Mikkel Dack, Diana Mansell, Guel A. Russell, Celeste Tuong Vy Sharpe, Henderikus J. Stam, Douglas Wahlsten, Paul J. Weindling, Robert A. Wilson, Gregor Wolbring, and Marc Workman.

Luzifer-Amor 1990

Verstörte Sinne Ulrike Krampfl 2020-10-05 Sinne gehören zur anthropologischen Grundausstattung des Menschen, ihre Definition, Erfahrung und Verwendung sind jedoch kulturell und historisch je unterschiedlich: Sinnesordnungen sind gesellschaftliche Ordnungen. Was geschieht nun mit den damit verbundenen Geschlechterordnungen, wenn die Sinneswahrnehmung Störungen ausgesetzt ist, sei es infolge von Kriegserlebnissen oder Gotteserfahrung, im Kulturkontakt oder im Zuge von Konsumwandel? Zu dieser Frage versammelt das Themenheft neben einer Rubrik zu Archiven der Sinnesgeschichte vier Beiträge, die exemplarisch von der Antike bis zum 20. Jahrhundert untersuchen, ob und wie durch die Verunsicherung der sinnlichen Gewissheit zuweilen die Gewissheit um die Geschlechterverhältnisse ins Wanken geraten konnte. Aus dem Inhalt: Sinnesregime und Körper der Athene bei Homer / Sinnesirritationen in englischen Reiseberichten über Nordamerika im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert / Soldatische Hysterie und Narkohypnose in britischen und US-amerikanischen Lehrfilmen (1943–1945) / Geruchslandschaften in der Volksrepublik Polen im Wandel / Unternehmerisch tätige Frauen im Wiener Vormärz / Streitende Freundinnen / Archivrecherchen zu David P. Boders Interviews mit Displaced Persons im Sommer 1946 / The Corona Crisis, Informal Gendered Support and Vulnerable Migrant Women in India. Senses are part of the anthropological basic equipment of humans. However, their definition, experience and usage vary throughout history and different cultures: sense orders are social orders. What happens to the gender roles associated when the sensory perception is disturbed, either due to war or God experiences; in cultural contact or due to consumption change? This issue not only assembles four contributions which concern themselves with these questions but also a section with archives on the history of senses. The contributors try to analyse how the confusion of the sensual certainty might shake the certainty of the gender roles from ancient times to the 20th century.

Brainwaves: A Cultural History of Electroencephalography Cornelius Borck 2018-01-29 In the history of brain research, the prospect of visualizing brain processes has continually awakened great expectations. In this study, Cornelius Borck focuses on a recording technique developed by the German physiologist Hans Berger to register electric brain currents; a technique that was expected to allow the brain to write in its own language, and which would reveal the way the brain worked. Borck traces the numerous contradictory interpretations of electroencephalography, from Berger's experiments and his publication of the first human EEG in 1929, to its international proliferation and consolidation as a clinical diagnostic method in the mid-twentieth century. Borck's thesis is that the language of the brain takes on specific contours depending on the local investigative cultures, from whose conflicting views emerged a new scientific object: the electric brain.

Kultur und Kult in der Medizin Rolf Deininger 1998

Cultural Techniques Jörg Dünne 2020-08-24 This volume presents the preliminary results of the work carried out by the interdisciplinary cultural techniques research lab at the University of Erfurt. Taking up an impulse from media studies, its contributions examine –from a variety of disciplinary

perspectives—the interplay between the formative processes of knowledge and action outlined within the conceptual framework of cultural techniques. Case studies in the fields of history, literary (and media) studies, and the history of science reconstruct seemingly fundamental demarcations such as nature and culture, the human and the nonhuman, and materiality and the symbolical order as the result of concrete practices and operations. These studies reveal that particularly basic operations of spatialization form the very conditions that determine emergence within any cultural order. Ranging from manual and philological "paper work" to practices of opening up and closing off spaces and collective techniques of assembly, these case studies replace the grand narratives of cultural history focusing on micrological examinations of specific constellations between human and nonhuman actors.

Handbook of Paleoanthropology Winfried Henke 2014 This extensive, three-volume handbook, intensively updated and enlarged, is a superb new resource for students, researchers, and practitioners in paleoanthropology. A baseline storehouse covering the full extent of current knowledge, the volume is a multilayered, comprehensive companion of inestimable value to students, academics, and working professionals alike.