The Scientific Revolution: An Encyclopedia (History of Science)

William E. Burns
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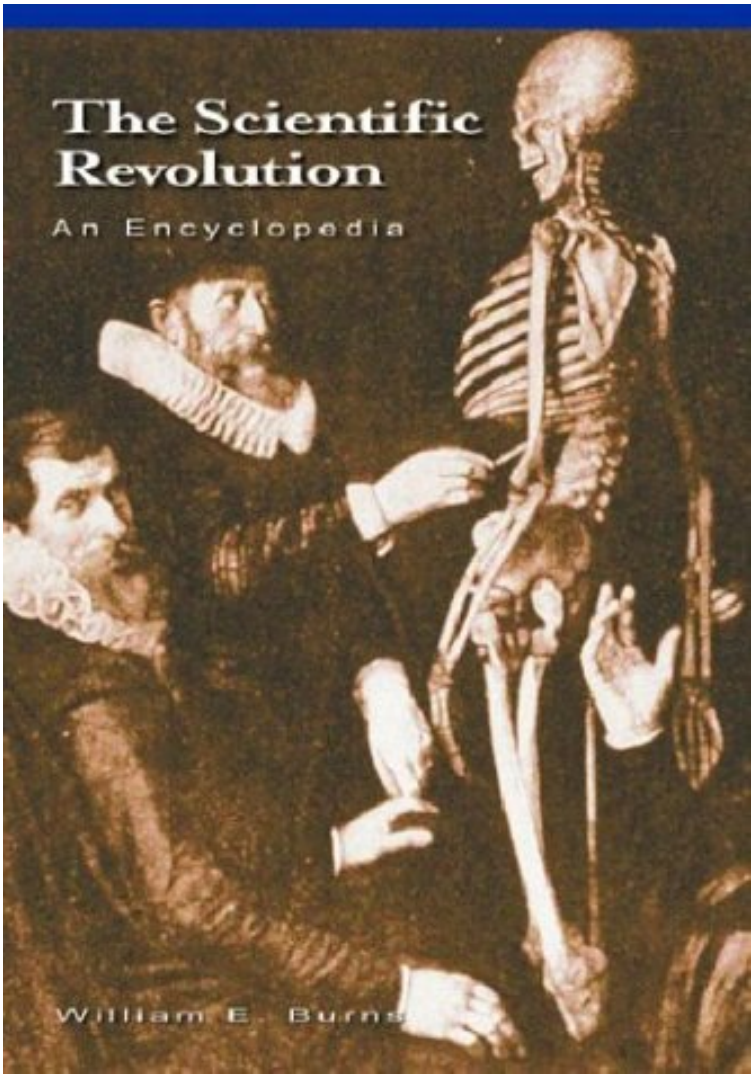

#4466533 in Books ABC-CLIO 2001-10-23Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 10.00 x .94 x 7.01l, 1.93 #File Name: 0874368758387 pages | File size: 49.Mb

William E. Burns : The Scientific Revolution: An Encyclopedia (History of Science) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Scientific Revolution: An Encyclopedia (History of Science):

1 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Star inflation alertBy D. VaderWilliam E. Burns has a habit of reviewing his own books. He awards himself five stars. This is blatant self-promotion on his part. His book is too short to be called an encyclopedia. Like other books in the publisher's History of Science series, it is aimed squarely at school and public libraries. Students looking for biographical entries would do better to consult the Dictionary of Scientific Biography. A real encyclopedia, like the Encyclopaedia Britannica, would be better for most other purposes.

In short, I do not see any need for Burns's book.1 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Error on pageBy William BurnsThe age range is not 4-8. Its for teenagers/adults. I tried fixing this in corrections, but age range wasn't listed as one of the things you could correct. Its a great book, of course, but I'm a little prejudiced.

An encyclopedic collection of key scientists and the tools and concepts they developed that transformed our understanding of the physical world. Includes over 200 AZ entries covering topics ranging from Gregorian reform of the calendar to Thomas Hobbes, navigation, thermometers, and the trial of Galileo Provides a chronology of the scientific revolution from the founding of the Casa de la Contratacion, a repository of navigational and cartographic knowledge, in 1503, to the death of Antoni van Leeuwenhoek in 1727

From Library JournalThis encyclopedia covers not only the keynote moments of the intellectual transformation that we call the Scientific Revolution but also its influences and cultural effect. It ranges from the early 16th century to the 18th century in 228 entries, which feature traditional topics such as Corpernicus, William Harvey, and Isaac Newton as well as less-expected subjects like magic, Robert Fludd, and the Jesuits. An annotated chronology and a detailed bibliography are included. Burns, a historian who has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Maryland, and Oklahoma State University, has attempted to fit a significant amount of current research and thinking into this heavily illustrated and attractively formatted work. Each entry is one or two pages long and includes references for further reading, making this a good resource for public as well as college and research libraries. However, owing to the brevity of the entries and the limited number of references provided at the end of each, users can get only the most basic information. A better choice for younger readers is The Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution (LJ 5/1/01). No better quick reference exists for adult readers, who might instead turn to Steven Shapin's The Scientific Revolution (LJ 8/96) for a general overview. Eric D. Albright, Duke Univ. Medical Ctr. Lib., Durham, NC Copyright 2001 Reed Business Information, Inc.From BooklistThis encyclopedia covers the advances in science during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Many of us are familiar with the ideas of Copernicus, Descartes, and Galileo, but here we are also introduced to the lesser-known ideas and scientists of the movement known as the Scientific Revolution.More than 200 entries of one or two pages discuss topics including Atomism, Blood transfusions, Humanism, Navigation, Physics, Telescopes, and Witchcraft and demonology. Also discussed are individuals such as Maria Cunitz, who simplified Kepler's theories for working astronomers; and Andreas Vesalius, whose anatomical charts revolutionized the study of the human body. Numerous see also references are provided, as are bibliographic citations to works for further research. An assortment of beautiful black-and-white prints and photographs complements the entries. An extensive bibliography adds great value, but the list of Web resources is a token one, listing just seven sites.A comparable title is Encyclopedia of the Scientific Revolution: From Copernicus to Newton (Garland, 2000), which has almost twice the number of entries. Topics that are covered in both encyclopedias are often treated at greater length and in more detail in the Garland volume, and supported by more extensive and scholarly bibliographies. The Scientific Revolution is generally more accessible, and has the added bonus of entries on several women not found in the Garland offering. It is recommended for high-school, undergraduate, and large public libraries. RBBCopyright American Library Association. All rights reserved "A good resource for public as well as college and research libraries." - Library Journal"It is recommended for high school, undergraduate, and large public libraries." - Booklist"This book is one of the few to present brief essays with illustrations concerning the state of science and technology and the major figures and their times in one volume for reference. . . . It is well illustrated and attractively formatted. For high school and undergraduate libraries." - Choice"An attractive reference work that discusses the personalities, ideas, and instruments that comprised this era. . . . Has an edge in readability and cost and will be a solid addition to many collections." - American Reference Books Annual