



Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Description

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was a German writer and statesman. His works include four novels; epic and lyric poetry; prose and verse dramas; memoirs; an autobiography; literary and aesthetic criticism; and treatises on botany, anatomy, and color. In addition, there are numerous literary and scientific fragments, more than 10,000 letters, and nearly 3,000 drawings by him extant. More at Wikipedia



Related References

Shampo, M. A., & Kyle, R. A.. (1976). Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832).. Journal of the American Medical Association

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1001/jama.235.19.2104

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“Johann wolfgang von goethe (* 28. august 1749 in frankfurt am main; † 22. märz 1832 in weimar), geadelt 1782, war ein deutscher dichter. er forschte und publizierte außerdem auf verschiedenen naturwissenschaftlichen gebieten. ab 1776 bekleidete er am hof von weimar unterschiedliche politische und administrative ämter.”

Jedlicka, A. P., Schwarzacher, S. W., Winkels, R., Kienzler, F., Frotscher, M., Bramham, C. R., ... Deller, T.. (2008). Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main. Hippocampus

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1179/019713689806046156

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“Die untersuchungen der vorliegenden arbeit wurden während des zeitraumes märz 2006 bis november 2006 im arbeitskreis von j.p. dr. michael rother im fachbereich molekulare biowissenschaften der universität frankfurt am main am campus riedberg (biozentrum) durchgeführt. die betreuung erfolgte durch j.p. dr.”

Psychology, D. G.. (2012). Gestalt Theory of Perception. Exposure

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“The gestalt theorists were the first group of psychologists to systematcially study perceptual organisation around the 1920's, in germany. they were johann wolfgang von goethe, ernst mach, and particularly of christian von ehrenfels and the research work of max wertheimer, wolfgang köhler, kurt koffka, and kurt lewin.”

Benjamin, W.. (1982). Goethe: The Reluctant Bourgeois. New Left Review

Plain numerical DOI: 10.2307/2737905

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“First paragraphe: when johann wolfgang goethe came into the world on 18 august 1749 in frankfurt-am-main, the town contained 30,000 inhabitants. in berlin, the largest town in germany at the time, there were 126,000, whereas both paris and london had already surpassed 500,000. these figures are an important signpost to the political situation in germany, for throughout the whole of europe the bourgeois revolution depended on the big cities. on the other hand, it is a significant fact about goethe that during his entire life he never lost a powerful feeling of antipathy towards living in big towns. he never visited berlin [1] and in later life he paid only two reluctant visits to his native frankfurt, passing the larger part of his life in a small princely town with 6,000 inhabitants. the only cities he ever became more familiar with were the italian centres, rome and naples. goethe was the cultural representative and, initially, the political spokesman of a new bourgeoisie, whose gradual rise can be clearly discerned in his family tree. his male ancestors worked their way up from artisan circles and they married women from educated families or families otherwise higher in the social scale than themselves. on his father's side his great-grandfather was a farrier, his grandfather was first a tailor and then an innkeeper, while his father johann caspar goethe began as an ordinary lawyer. within a short time, however, he acquired the title of imperial councillor and when he had succeeded in winning the hand of katharina elisabeth textor, the daughter of the mayor, he definitively established his position among the ruling families of the city.”

Ribe, N., & Steinle, F.. (2002). Exploratory experimentation: Goethe, land, and color theory. Physics Today



Plain numerical DOI: 10.1063/1.1506750

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"Discusses the style of investigation exemplified by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's experiments with color called the exploratory experimentation. details of Isaac Newton's experimental approach to his study of color; stages in Goethe's experimental procedure; comparison of the research strategies employed by Newton and Goethe; details of the experiments on color vision by Edwin Land. insets: box 1. Faraday's synthetic investigation of solenoids; box 2. Faraday's analytic investigation of induction." Plathow, M.. (2012). Johann Wolfgang von Goethe – Glaube. Neue Zeitschrift Fur Systematische Theologie Und Religionsphilosophie

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1515/nzsth-2012-0020

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"BACKGROUND with Marfan (MFS) and Loeys–Dietz (LDS) syndromes have been shown to have abnormal aortic biophysical properties. the purpose of this study was to compare the effects of 12-months of therapy with atenolol or losartan on vascular function in young patients with MFS and LDS. methods seventeen patients with MFS or LDS were recruited and randomized to treatment with atenolol, 25–50mg, or losartan, 25mg daily. prior to treatment and following therapy, echocardiography for left ventricular size, function and aortic root size was performed. pulse wave velocity (PWV), input (Zi, Zif) and characteristic (Zc, Zcf) impedances, arterial stiffness (EP and β -index), total arterial compliance (TAC), mean (WM) and total (WT) hydraulic power, efficiency, power cost per unit of forward flow (WT/CI) and brachial artery flow-mediated dilation (FMD) were measured. results the atenolol group consisted of 9 females (17.6years) and the losartan group 7 males and 1 female (17.0years). their height, weight, BSA, BMI, systolic and diastolic blood pressures were similar. baseline to 12-month changes for atenolol and losartan were PWV (20% vs \pm 14%), Zi (\pm 2% vs \pm 27%), Zc (\pm 20% vs \pm 27%), EP (1%, vs \pm 13%), β -index (10% vs 14%), FMD (11% vs 20%), TAC (3% vs 42%), WM (\pm 24% vs 15%), WT (\pm 24% vs 17%), and WT/CI (3% vs 21%). there was a trend for losartan to decrease PWV and stiffness indexes while atenolol decreased power and power/unit flow. conclusion this pilot study suggests that atenolol and losartan may have different mechanisms of action on vascular function. a larger clinical trial is needed to confirm these effects. clinical trials registration NCT00593710 (clinicaltrials.gov)."

Goethe, J. W. von. (2006). Zur Farbenlehre (1810). Sämtliche Werke – Münchner Ausgabe

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1016/j.jvs.2013.04.053

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"Von goethe, j. w. (1810). zur farbenlehre (vol. 1). jg cotta."

Holton, G.. (1992). How to think about the "anti-science" phenomenon. Public Understanding of Science

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1088/0963-6625/1/1/012

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"Die drei goethes reisen nach italien; rom als wichtigstes ziel der italienreisen johann caspar: 1740 überquerter er die alpen bis nach neapel. johann wolfgang: 1787-1788: identische reiseroute;entschied sich in neapel, bis nach sizilien zu reisen. caspar: inschriften werden kopiert, katholiken kommen nicht gut weg. sehen mit eigenen augen als topos rom als wichtigstes ziel der italienreisen goethe: sentimenlae, nicht rationale reise (vs. vater); filippo miller goethe las des vaters buch nicht vor der abreise fokus liegt im aufsatz eher auf neapel august im schatten des vaters tor, v.a. nach neapel; guckt sich auch bilder an, 'klassisch' august beschreibt nicht, sondern interpretiert zuhausegefühl (erkennt vieles wieder)"

Bohring, G.. (1967). Ideen zur philosophie der geschichte der menschheit. Deutsche Zeitschrift Fur Philosophie

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1524/dzph.1967.15.2.223

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"Ideen zur philosophie der geschichte der menschheit ist eine geschichtsphilosophische abhandlung johann gottfried herders, die zwischen 1784 und 1791 im verlag von johann friedrich hartknoch in vier teilen erschien. herder, den man neben goethe, schiller und wieland zum „viergestirn“ der weimarer klassik zählt, fasste in der abhandlung seine erkenntnisse über die erde und den menschen zusammen, „dessen einziger daseinszweck auf bildung der humanität gerichtet ist, der alle niedrigen bedürfnisse der erde nur dienen und selbst zu ihr führen sollen“."

Category

1. General

Tags

1. natural sciences
2. naturwissenschaften

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