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Work in Florence

Work

- 1. Before
- 2. During
- 3. After



Before

- Make a choice
- Collecting information
- Make a travel marks



During

- Visiting travel marks
- Making photo
- Asking peoples



During

- Design a concept of a future article
- Adding extra points
- Present a concept of article in international groups

Example of article

Biography



Alexander A. Leontovitch - was born in June 25, 1829 in Vladimir. [Biographical sketch](#), a useful, philosophical, psychological, didactic, and pedagogical work, historical leader of the Russian intelligentsia of the middle of the XIX century.

Alexander Leontovitch grew up under the influence of his father and his friends - prominent people of their time. From an early age he showed the interest to natural sciences. His helper was a famous naturalist Carl Vogt. Vogt lectured on physiology the whole Leontovitch family and gave lessons to Alexander.

In 1847 his parents took him overseas. In 1857 Alexander attended the University of London. As a result of these studies in 1856 he published his book "A brief summary of commonly understood comparative anatomy and zoology". Wanting to continue university education, Alexander Leontovitch sent his son to Carl Vogt to Switzerland. Vogt took him in long and dangerous scientific expeditions.

In 1861, Alexander Leontovitch brilliantly graduated from the University of Bern, received a medical degree.

In 1877 Alexander became a professor of physiology in Florence, since 1881 - professor of the University of Lausanne. He enjoyed wide popularity among scholars of that time with his work on the neurophysiology. His research of human brain made Leontovitch name honorable and respectable.

Leontovitch was going to come to Russia several times, he asked permission, but because of the reputation his father was always refused.

In August 24, 1906 Alexander Leontovitch died in Lausanne (Switzerland).

Creative Works

"General physiology of the soul", - 62p., Type: [essay](#), "Neva", 1890 - 222.

"Physiological contemplation", - 62p., Type: [Compendium](#), "public benefit", 1901, 226 sec.

"Les Centres moteurs de l'action réflexe" (Turin, 1864)

"Accettibile" (Bologna, 1879)

"L'azione riflessa" (Bologna, 1873)

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Florentine Influence

In March 1867 A. A. Leontovitch read in the Florentine Museum of Natural History [public lecture](#) (1), which reported the results of the studies of the nervous system. He also touched on the topical issue of if actions are subject of the will of a man, or they depend on the organism and the environment.

In March 1869, Leontovitch read in Florence a lecture on relationship of man and monkey.

A. A. Leontovitch met with Maurice Schiff (professor of physiology in Bern) during his studies in Bern; he became his chief assistant in the [Florentine laboratories](#). Just two months after the start of the work he had to speak in defense of Schiff, whose physiological experiments sparked protests from animal defense. He [published controversy](#) with historical comments in the form of a verbatim record of the courtroom. In 1873 at the initiative of a few Englishmen had emerged the Florentine Humane Society, which consisted of mostly Italian artists. In 1876, the Humane Society demanded that the animal experiments should be under their control. In protest, Schiff resigned. Together with him all the [staff](#) (including A. A. Leontovitch) quit.



Learn more

http://www.library.vladimir.ru/alexander/09_05_25.htm (out)

<http://www.vozro.ru/WJOURNAL/MET1492.HTM> (out)

[Google Book](#) (Action in historical perspective)

http://www.dzozz.it/Readmin/User_uploaded/Florence/leontovitch_digitali/pdf/barni_coma.pdf (16)

http://www.zendigitalibrary.it/documents/17_159_20090605170605.pdf (16)

Associations

During my work on this article I found pleasant fact that most sources about A. A. Leontovitch is Italian. There is only one book and one biographical article about him on Russian, but lot of Italian books and articles mention him. In Russia he known only as son of A. S. Leontovitch, but all over the world he is known as scholar who defended his beliefs.

Biography

Photo

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Extra Photo

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Association

After

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