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Aristoteles aportaciones a la ciencia

Las principales contribuciones de Aristóteles a la ciencia incluyen el desarrollo del Método Científico y la fundación de una escuela en Atenas que proporcionó el primer estudio global del conocimiento humano desde la perspectiva de la filosofía natural. Era una esfera. Aristóteles introdujo el concepto de Método Científico al proponer que los principios de la naturaleza podrían encontrarse dentro de la naturaleza y podrían descubrirse mediante una observación cuidadosa y un razonamiento inductivo. Esto también incluyó una clasificación de alrededor de 500 especies de aves, mamíferos y peces. Muchos de los elementos utilizados en su sistema de clasificación todavía se utilizan en la actualidad. Aristóteles estableció la Escuela Peripatética, conocida como el Liceo, en el año 335 a.C. En su filosofía y enseñanzas, Aristóteles se centró en las verdades fundamentales del mundo que lo rodea. Sus puntos de vista sobre la ciencia física conformaron profundamente la erudición medieval y más allá, incluida la de Galileo y Einstein. Aristóteles fue el primero en demostrar que la Tierra es esférica. Al observar el comportamiento de las sombras durante un eclipse, las variaciones direccionales y los efectos de la gravedad, Aristóteles dedujo que la Tierra era esférica. La observación influyó en la idea sobre la erosión de las montañas y la tensión superficial. También explicó por qué los planetas y las estrellas también son esféricos. Announcements News and administrative announcements about the website and The Flat Earth Society.
Child Boards:
Status:
Notices Moderator:
Pete Svartior
Last post by xasop in Re: Scheduled maintenanc...
Suggestions & Concerns
For any suggestions or problems you may have related to the forum or the Society in general.
Last post by Action8m in Re: ISSUE CONCERNING POS...
Flat Earth Investigations Investigate authoritative claims on any topic.
Question our institutions and challenge conventional wisdom.
Last post by Tom Bishop in Re: Physicist Brian Cox ...
Flat Earth Community For the discussion of any FF topics unrelated to Flat Earth Theory.
Last post by Longitude in Re: Your data is at risk...
Flat Earth Theory A place to examine the Flat Earth Theory.
Last post by Tom Bishop in Re: A paradox in SR Flat Earth Media Post articles, newsletters, and any other information pertaining to Flat Earth Theory or The Flat Earth Society.
Last post by mahogany in Re: Whiting to Chicago...
...
Flat Earth Projects For discussion of ongoing projects by FES members.
Child Boards:
Earth Not a Globe Workshop Moderator:
Tom Bishop
Last post by Tom Bishop in Re: Reasons to consider ...
Arts & Entertainment For the discussion of any and all forms of art or entertainment: cinema, literature, TV, sports, video games, the fine arts, etc.
Last post by Crudbild in Re: Now Playing Technology & Information For the discussion of technology and issues related to its nature and role within society.
Last post by Rushy in Re: Ask Rushy about Bitc...
Philosophy, Religion & Society For the discussion of philosophy, society, politics, history, religion, and other controversial issues.
Last post by Tom Bishop in Re: Trump Science & Alternative Science For the discussion of theoretical, applied, and alternative science.
Last post by DuncanDoentz in Re: Blue Ghost Aristóteles fue un filósofo y científico griego cuyas contribuciones abarcaron múltiples campos del conocimiento. Aquí te presento cinco áreas de la ciencia moderna las que se destacó y una breve explicación de sus trabajos en cada una.1. *Lógica* Aristóteles consideró el padre de la lógica formal. El desarrollo del silogismo, una forma de razonamiento deductivo que se basa en premisas para llegar a una conclusión. Su obra "Órganon" es una colección de escritos que sentaron las bases de la lógica formal, que son hoy se estudian.2. **Biología** En biología, Aristóteles realizó extensas observaciones y clasificaciones de animales y plantas. Es conocido por sus estudios de animales comparada y embriología. Describió más de 500 especies y sus características, y sus observaciones sobre el desarrollo del embrión de los pollos fueron pioneros.3. **Metafísica** Aristóteles exploró cuestiones fundamentales sobre la existencia y la realidad en su obra "Metafísica". Introdujo conceptos como la "sustancia" y el "acto y potencia", que han influido profundamente en la filosofía occidental. Su enfoque se centraba en entender la naturaleza de la realidad y el ser.4. *Ética** En el campo de la ética, Aristóteles escribió "Ética a Nicómaco", donde presenta su teoría del "Justo medio". Según esta teoría, la virtud se encuentra en un punto intermedio entre dos extremos viciosos. Su enfoque ético se basa en la búsqueda de la felicidad a través de la virtud y el razonamiento.5. **Política** Aristóteles también hizo importantes contribuciones a la teoría política. En su obra "Política", analizó diferentes formas de gobierno y propuso la idea del "animal político" (zoön politikon), destacando la naturaleza social del ser humano y la importancia de la comunidad y la organización política para alcanzar el bien común.Aristóteles fue un verdadero polímata, y su influencia se extiende a muchas otras áreas del conocimiento. ¿Hay algún campo en particular que te interese más?Origen: Conversación con Copilot 27/09/2024(1) Las 15 aportaciones de Aristóteles más importantes - Lifeder.
2) Aristóteles, el padre de la ciencia - Historia National Geographic.
3) Aristóteles: principales aportes y legado en ciencia y filosofía.
Aristóteles: principales aportes y legado en ciencia y filosofía.
5) Aristóteles, filósofo griego - Biografía y obras.
6) "La ciencia moderna ha aprendido mucho del ingenio filosófico de ...".
x The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editor's FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editor's FavoritesExperience AI-Powered Creativity 3 years ago Mayuri Gangwal 3 years ago Augustus Perez 3 years ago Ethan Stephens 3 years ago Mayuri Gangwal Publicado por Yurielseo 06/05/202406/05/2024 Las aportaciones de Aristóteles han dejado un legado invaluable no solo en el área de la filosofía, sino en diversas áreas de conocimiento, que abarcan desde la lógica hasta la política. Aunque algunos de sus estudios han sido refutados, son, sin duda, pieza fundamental en los diferentes campos. Los estudios del filósofo han perdurado por los siglos. Incluso, hoy en día siguen siendo objeto de estudio y reflexión. Áreas como la metafísica, la ética, la política y la ciencia han sido influenciadas por sus teorías. Son muchas las aportaciones que ha dejado Aristóteles a la humanidad, con su visión única del mundo y su profundo pensamiento. Veamos a continuación un poco de su biografía y algunas de sus obras. Aristóteles nació en Esgaira, en el año 384 a. C. Perteneció a una familia acomodada, encabezada por un médico prestigioso, Nicómaco, quien era parte de los médicos del rey Amintas III. Aristóteles fue considerado un pensador, filósofo y científico muy influyente en la historia occidental. Se dedicó a estudiar diferentes disciplinas, como lo son: la metafísica, la ética, la biología, la lógica, y la física. Sus aportes a las diferentes temáticas dejaron un importante legado. Además, de las ramas anteriores, también fue un defensor del conocimiento empírico y la educación. Afirmaba que la observación y la experiencia eran la base para adquirir el entendimiento y el conocimiento. Aristóteles también fue un defensor de la educación y la importancia del conocimiento empírico. Creía en la observación y la experiencia como base para adquirir conocimiento y entendimiento. Muchas de sus obras fueron ampliamente debatidas y estudiadas durante siglos, lo que ayudó a entender los conceptos de la evolución, más de dos milenios antes de que Darwin publicara El origen de las especies. 5. Entendimiento de la memoria humana El proceso de aprendizaje por asociación, que se ha vuelto muy popular hoy en día, debe muchos de sus aspectos al estudio de la mente realizado por Aristóteles. Aristóteles incluyó en la idea de la virtud y la moralidad. Aristóteles fomentó el uso de las virtudes y la moralidad se desarrollaban al razonar y pensar. Aristóteles fomentó el enfoque en la importancia de las premisas (o bases) como parte de la estructura de un argumento, en vez del contenido del argumento. De esta manera, si las premisas del argumento eran verdaderas, entonces la conclusión también debería serlo. Las ideas de Aristóteles fueron durante muchos años los escalones para el avance en el campo de la lógica. 2. La política de Aristóteles Los tratados e ideas de Aristóteles también dejaron grandes contribuciones en el campo de la política, especialmente relacionadas con la estructura, funcionamiento y objetivo de una ciudad-estado. El creó el concepto de animal político (zoön politikon) para referirse a la capacidad humana de relacionarse, crear sociedades y organizarse en una ciudad. 3. Estudios de biología y de la medicina griega El campo de la medicina también fue de gran interés para Aristóteles. Aunque se destacó por sus estudios en biología, también es considerado como el padre de la fisiología y anatomía comparativa. Se cree que llegó a comparar más de 50 especies de seres vivos durante sus investigaciones. Entre sus observaciones se destacan sus estudios embriológicos, usando el embrión de pollo para describir las primeras etapas del desarrollo, el crecimiento del corazón, y las diferencias entre las arterias y las venas en el sistema circulatorio. Su doctrina de las cuatro cualidades básicas se considera como la contribución más importante para la teoría de la medicina griega antigua, usada por muchos médicos y filósofos durante siglos, aunque finalmente fue reemplazada durante el Renacimiento. Puede servirte: Sujeto moralLas cuatro cualidades básicas según Aristóteles eran calor, frío, húmedo y seco. Durante años esta doctrina le dio forma a la investigación y enseñanzas de muchos filósofos griegos. 4. Ideas tempranas sobre la teoría de la evolución Aristóteles fue un gran codificador y clasificador, siendo uno de los primeros filósofos en desarrollar un esquema de clasificación, al estudiar las diferencias y similitudes de docenas de especies de animales con la intención de aprender al compararlos. El sistema que utilizó para organizar a estos animales y sus diferencias fue uno que iba de lo "imperfecto" a lo "perfecto", buscando así diferencias que mostraban mejoras o superioridad. De manera indirecta, Aristóteles empezaba a entender los conceptos de la evolución, más de dos milenios antes de que Darwin publicara El origen de las especies. 5. Entendimiento de la memoria humana El proceso de aprendizaje por asociación, que se ha vuelto muy popular hoy en día, debe muchos de sus aspectos al estudio de la mente realizado por Aristóteles. Aristóteles hace más de 2.000 años. Aristóteles escribió que la memoria se basaba en tres principios: - Contigüidad: recordar una idea que se experimentó al mismo tiempo junto con otra. - semejanza: se refiere a la facilidad de recordar una idea mientras más similar sea a otra, por ejemplo, el presenciar un amanecer puede traer a la mente otro día en el que se presenció un amanecer parecido. - Contraste: es recordar lo opuesto de lo que se está experimentando en el momento, como el pensar en un día de mucho frío al experimentar un día de mucho calor. 6. El concepto aristotélico de los hábitos Para Aristóteles, la concepción de hábitos en el comportamiento humano era más que simples acciones rígidas y automátatas que se realizaban de forma inconsciente. Por mucho tiempo, la neurociencia ha utilizado este concepto rígido de los hábitos que deja de lado muchos aspectos de la naturaleza humana. Sin embargo, Aristóteles tenía una idea diferente. Usó tres categorías para clasificar la concepción de hábitos, basadas primero en conocer las características de cierta cosa o idea, después en el conocimiento previo sobre cómo comportarse y, por último, en las ideas aprendidas sobre cómo hacer algo. Estas categorías representan una disposición adquirida y toman en cuenta aspectos cognitivos del comportamiento humano. Puede servirte: Los 10 Tipos de Amor Según los Griegos ¿Cuál es el Tuyo? Esta noción del hábito humano ha sido una gran contribución para nuevos conceptos de la neurociencia. 7. La importancia de la observación en la naturaleza Aristóteles fue un gran partidario de la observación cuando se intentaba comprender el funcionamiento de las cosas y promovió el uso de esta práctica como parte principal y primaria del razonamiento. En sus conferencias y clases en el Liceo, Aristóteles fomentaba en sus estudiantes la observación como método de aprendizaje y comprensión, y presentaba el estudio del conocimiento humano desde la perspectiva de la filosofía natural. Esto fue clave en el desarrollo del método científico. 8. Uno de los precusores del método científico Aristóteles es considerado como uno de los primeros filósofos en presentar un tratado sistemático de la investigación científica. También se le considera como uno de los precursores del método científico, considerado imprescindible para la consideración y estudio de nuevas ideas y en el establecimiento de nuevas teorías. Aristóteles estableció la observación como paso primordial para la recopilación y clasificación de datos empíricos, con el objetivo de ordenar y descubrir el funcionamiento y composición de las cosas. Además, enseñó que la forma en que se muestran los hechos es fundamental para determinar el método de una investigación científica extosa, e incluyó la lógica como sistema de razonamiento en el método científico. Esto dio paso a nuevas formas de publicación e investigación. 9. La Tierra es una esfera Aristóteles fue el primero en argumentar y probar que la Tierra tiene forma de esfera. Antes de esto, algunos otros filósofos ya habían dado indicios sobre la idea de la forma redonda de nuestro planeta, pero no había sido probado, y las ideas antiguadas sobre una forma cuadrada seguían prevaleciendo. En el 350 a.C., Aristóteles usó varios razonamientos para probar que la Tierra era redonda. Primero, argumentó que la Tierra era una esfera debido a las diferentes constelaciones que se pueden ver en el cielo al alejarse cada vez más del ecuador, junto con la variación en sus tamaños. Además, sin conocer todavía el concepto de la gravedad, argumentó que el peso de todas las partes de la Tierra, al estar suspendidas, tendían a moverse hacia abajo, o en otras palabras, hacia el centro, lo cual daría naturalmente a la Tierra una forma esférica. Puede servirte: Dualismo platónicoTambién notó, al igual que otros filósofos, el contorno de la sombra de la Tierra sobre la luna durante los eclipses. 10. Conceptos de física Aristóteles examinó y documentó de forma muy amplia sus investigaciones y observaciones en el campo de la física. Hizo grandes razonamientos sobre el movimiento, la naturaleza de la materia, el espacio y el tiempo. Mediante simples observaciones, Aristóteles descubrió y publicó verdades fundamentales que se siguen enseñando hasta nuestros días. Por ejemplo, enseñó que la inercia era el estado natural de la materia a menos que una fuerza actuara sobre esta. Además, llegó a entender hasta cierto grado el concepto de la fricción que existe en un objeto que cae dentro de un fluido y las diferencias que existen dependiendo del peso del objeto y el espesor del fluido. 11. Principio de no contradicción Dentro de la lógica, postuló que una proposición y su negación no pueden ser verdaderas al mismo tiempo y en el mismo sentido. Es decir, que un razonamiento que implica una contradicción puede ser falso. En este sentido, estudió las falacias, y las categorizó en 13 clases. 12. División de la filosofía Aristóteles propuso una división de la filosofía para su estudio: la lógica, la filosofía teórica (que incluía la física, la matemática y la metafísica) y la filosofía práctica, que abarcaba la ética y la política. 13. Teoría clásica de las formas de gobierno Propuso 6 formas de gobierno, según la cantidad de gobernantes y de acuerdo con la búsqueda del bien común. Estas formas son: - Monarquía, gobierno de una sola persona. - Aristocracia, gobierno de pocas personas. - Democracia, gobierno de muchas personas. - Tiranía, gobierno degradado de una sola persona. - Oligarquía, gobierno degradado de pocas personas. - Demagogia, gobierno degradado de muchas personas. 14. Principios de la teoría literaria Sentó las bases de los estudios de estética y de poesía, y propuso los tres grandes géneros poéticos: la épica, la tragedia y la comedia. Todo esto está en su Poética. 15. Propuso la teoría de la generación espontánea Si bien esta teoría fue refutada apenas en el siglo XIX por Louis Pasteur, estuvo aceptada por la comunidad científica durante más de 1.500 años. Proponía que la vida podía surgir espontáneamente a partir de humedad, rocío o sudor, porque había una fuerza generadora vital en la materia, que él llamó entelequia. Aristotle was one of the greatest philosophers and scientist who has studied and researched various subjects. He was the first to introduce a comprehensive system of Western philosophy. He also established science as a field of study. Biology, zoology, physics, metaphysics, ethics, logic, aesthetics, rhetoric, linguistics, music, theatre, poetry and politics and government are few subjects that have been influenced by Aristotle. Aristotle's father, Nicomachus, at a young young age. Nicomachus was the king of Macedonia's physician. He was the only inspiration for Aristotle for his love of science. He studied in Plato's Academy and is famous for rejecting Plato's theory of forms. Rather, he transformed almost every area of knowledge that he touched. His views on physical science during the medieval world. From Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages to the Renaissance, these influences were not replaced until theories like classic mechanics came up. His zoological observations were accepted much later but they are still used in practice. Aristotle's metaphysics theories have also well influenced Judeo-Islamic thoughts and their influences exist even today in Christian theology. Here are some significant contributions that Aristotle has made in the field of science. 1. Development of Scientific Method Source = Mototeria Aristotle introduced the concept of Scientific method. This method involved both observation and deduction for conducting scientific studies. He believed that nature's principles can be discovered with careful observation and reasoning within the nature itself. He set the basic standards for this method. All observations must include the composition and motion or change, shape or form and the end result or purpose of examination. This method exists even today. 2. Establishment of his Own School Source = Wikipedia School of Aristotle in Mieza, Macedonia, Greece (image)Aristotle established a school, called the Lyceum in Athens. The school was the first platform in the world where human knowledge was taught from the perspective of natural philosophy. He changed the way students learnt about physical science. He assigned scientific methods of using theories and equations and gave a clear understanding to the students on how they were developed. In his 12 years tenure at the school (between 335 and 323 BC), Aristotle made big contributions to science education. Studies and researches conducted by him during these years in his school are thought to have drafted as the best of his works. 3. Earth is Spherical Source = Revival Of True India Aristotle was the first person to firmly suggest that Earth is spherical along with relevant arguments. Aristotle observed stars in Egypt and Cyprus, which were not seen in northerly regions. Physical and astronomical observations by him during his time in his school led him to this conclusion. He was the first to suggest that Earth is spherical. This was the first important contribututor of antiquity to botany. Instead of focusing on form, Aristotle concluded that Earth was spherical. This also explained that planets and stars were spherical. 4. Classification of Living Things Source = New Aristotle classified living beings into 500 species of birds, mammals and fishes. The present terms 'vertebrates' and 'invertebrates' were referred by Aristotle as 'animals with red blood' and 'animals without red blood'. The first category was divided into live-bearing (mammals) and egg-bearing (birds and fish). Second category includes insects, testacea (molluscs) and crustacea (divided into shelled and non-shelled). In the History of Animals, Aristotle stated that creatures were arranged in a graded scale of perfection. This great chain of being or the scala naturae rises from minerals to plants and animals and to the man. He further held that these perfection levels were reflected in the creature's form. He also laid emphasis on the type of souls that organisms possess. • Plants: Vegetative soul (responsible for reproduction and growth) • Animals: Vegetative and sensitive soul (mobility and sensation) • Humans: Vegetative, sensitive and rationale soul (Capable of thought and reflection) 5. Five Elements Source = Subconscious Mind In addition to four elements earlier proposed by Empedocles, Aristotle proposed a fifth element - aether. These were proposed to explain the nature and complexity of all matter in terms of simpler substances. The five elements are: • Earth: Cold and dry (modern idea of a solid) • Water: Cold and wet (modern idea of a liquid) • Air: Hot and wet (modern idea of a gas) • Fire: Hot and dry (modern idea of plasma and heat) • Aether: Divine substance that makes up heavenly spheres and heavenly bodies (stars and planets)Greeks personified aether as a deity. It is called akasha in India and quintessence in Europe. Several theories have used the concept of fifth element to explain light and gravity: aether being a medium through which light travels; light rays in vacuum and that it existed throughout the space. 6. Causality, the Four Causes Source = Historeo Wikipedia This is a 1644 version of Aristotle's explanation of the four causes. Aristotle's theory of causality was a key concept in his philosophy. He believed that everything has a cause, and he identified four types of causes: material, formal, efficient, and final. These causes were used to explain the nature and complexity of all matter in terms of simpler substances. The five elements are: • Earth: Cold and dry (modern idea of a solid) • Water: Cold and wet (modern idea of a liquid) • Air: Hot and wet (modern idea of a gas) • Fire: Hot and dry (modern idea of plasma and heat) • Aether: Divine substance that makes up heavenly spheres and heavenly bodies (stars and planets)Greeks personified aether as a deity. 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saber. Ciencias prácticas (o praxis): tratan de hallar la mejor forma de vida humana, atienden a cómo debemos proceder como seres humanos. Para Aristóteles estas son las segundas más importantes. Ciencias productivas (poiéticas): ocupan el último eslabón y tratan de realizar la forma de las cosas para que terminen siendo útiles. En este grupo se encuentran las distintas técnicas y el arte.Sistema lógico de pensamiento Aristóteles no fue el primer pensador en usar la lógica, en cambio a él se atribuye la implantación de la misma. Esto se debe a que Aristóteles desarrolló el proceso de deducción lógica o razonamiento deductivo. Es decir, el filósofo estableció esta ciencia formal, como es la lógica, como un instrumento preparatorio para el estudio de las ciencias. Es preciso recordar que predecesores como Platón, maestro de Aristóteles, llega al conocimiento a través de la dialéctica platónica, un avance de la mayéutica socrática, por la cual se llega a la verdad mediante preguntas y respuestas. En este sentido, Aristóteles formalizó el silogismo categórico, una forma de razonamiento que está compuesto por dos proposiciones que guardan un término asociativo en común, a través del cual se llega al nuevo conocimiento o conclusión. Los silogismos utilizan las categorías A, B y C, aunque esto no resulte novedoso en la actualidad, Aristóteles fue el primero en emplear estos silogismos. En la práctica, un ejemplo de este proceso de deducción llevado a cabo por Aristóteles sería el siguiente silogismo, uno de los más cocidos: Proposición A: (Si) Todos los hombres son mortales. Proposición B: (y) Sócrates es un hombre. Conclusión C: (entonces) Sócrates es mortal.Esto quiere decir que si A se predica de todo B y B todo de C, entonces A se predica todo de C. Aunque en la actualidad las aportaciones de Aristóteles en este campo del conocimiento puedan parecernos obsoletas, hay destacar que sus contribuciones penetraron en el pensamiento occidental durante siglos, al menos hasta que la lógica basada en silogismos pasó a formar parte de las ciencias matemáticas. Demostraciones sobre la forma esférica de la tierra Aristóteles fue la primera persona en demostrar la forma esférica de la Tierra basándose en demostraciones físicas y empleando argumentos surgidos de la observación. Esto se puede considerar un avance en el campo de la cosmología de la época. Desde tiempos remotos se ha cuestionado cuál podría ser la forma de nuestro planeta. Algunos filósofos presocráticos ya apuntaban, en torno al siglo VI y VII a. C., a la posibilidad de que la tierra fuera plana. Otros defendían una forma cilíndrica. En su tratado Acerca del cielo, podemos extraer tres argumentos con los que pretende demostrar la esfericidad de la Tierra. El primero, se refiere a que cada porción de la tierra tiende hacia el centro, como resultado se forma una esfera por confluencia y comprensión de dichas partículas: Al desplazarse las partículas de todos lados por igual desde los extremos hacia un único centro, la masa resultante será similar por todas partes, (...) el extremo necesariamente distará lo mismo del centro por doquier. Ahora bien: esta figura es esférica. En segundo lugar, Aristóteles argumenta en relación a la posición del planeta cuando se producen los eclipses y la forma de la sombra de la Tierra: En ocasión de los eclipses, tienen siempre una delimitación convexa. Por consiguiente, dado que se eclipsa debido a la interposición de la Tierra, será el perfil de la Tierra, al ser esférica, la causa de esta figura. Por último, atiende al cambio de las estrellas según la localización en que nos encontremos: Las estrellas situadas sobre nuestras cabezas cambian considerablemente, y hacia la Osa y hacia el mediodía no aparecen las mismas cuando uno se desplaza. (...) De modo que no sólo es evidente a partir de estas (observaciones) que la figura de la tierra es redonda. Precursor de la anatomía comparada Los hallazgos de Aristóteles forjaron las bases de la anatomía comparada, una rama de la biología cuyo objeto de estudio son los distintos organismos a fin de establecer una comparativa entre ellos basada en diferencias y semejanzas. En este sentido, Romero Reverón, destaca dos aportes muy importantes de Aristóteles que servirían a la biología y medicina. Por un lado, descubrió que los embriones no respiran por sí mismos, también observó por primera vez los latidos cardíacos de los mismos. Por otro lado, distinguió a la arteria Aorta, así como algunas diferencias entre venas y arterias. Método comparativo en ciencias políticas Uno de los grandes aportes de Aristóteles en el campo de las ciencias políticas fue revolucionar el procedimiento para estudiar las distintas formas de gobierno. A diferencia de Platón, Aristóteles empleaba la observación y la experimentación y realizaba su estudio en base a certezas históricas. Para ello Aristóteles se encargó de analizar multitud de constituciones que habían tenido lugar en Grecia a lo largo de la historia. Así como apunta Sonia López Ana en Los aportes de Aristóteles a la Ciencia Política, una de las principales contribuciones del filósofo en este campo en el presente fue “su nuevo modo de concebir la disciplina y la innovadora metodología para abordarla”. Proceso asociativo de aprendizaje Una de las contribuciones de Aristóteles en el campo de la psicología está relacionada con el proceso asociativo de aprendizaje. Desde tiempos tan remotos, los pensadores ya se planteaban sobre la naturaleza del conocimiento. Aristóteles contribuyó en la Psicología del Aprendizaje esbozando tres principios básicos de asociación que contribuyen al aprendizaje. Semejanza: esta ley de asociación establece que los estímulos se vinculan con otros que son parecidos. Contraste: se explica por la asociación de conceptos que son muy diferentes entre sí. Pensar en un determinado elemento puede dar lugar a un concepto contrario a este. Contigüidad: tal y como sugiere Aristóteles “cuanto más cercano en el tiempo ocurran dos sucesos, la aparición de uno traerá al otro a la mente”.En este sentido se puede considerar a Aristóteles el creador del asociacionismo. Sus postulados en esta materia tuvieron una gran influencia en los filósofos empiristas del siglo XVII y XIX. Obras de Aristóteles Las obras de Aristóteles se clasifican en dos. Por un lado las exotéricas, de las cuales se conservan solo algunos fragmentos de ellas. Eran normalmente diálogos destinados a divulgar su pensamiento. Por otro lado, las pedagógicas o esotéricas, aquellas creadas para utilizar en el Liceo durante las clases. En el siglo I a.C se hizo una clasificación temática de las mismas a cargo de Andrónico de Rodas. Lógica: Organón es como se denomina a las cuatro obras de lógica de Aristóteles. En Categorías establece los modos de ser. Por otro lado, en el tratado Tópicos trata el tema de la construcción de argumentos. Sobre la interpretación abarca la correlación entre la lógica y el lenguaje. Los tratados Primeros Analíticos y Segundos Analíticos son los más importantes dentro de la lógica aristotélica, ya que en ellos se presenta su teoría de silogismos. Física: su obra sobre física comprende diferentes libros. Entre los más importantes de esta agrupación se encuentra, por un lado, Sobre el cielo, uno de sus tratados más importantes sobre cosmología. Por otro lado, el tratado Sobre la generación y la corrupción contiene un estudio sobre cambios y transformaciones en el mundo sublunar. En Sobre los meteoros, Aristóteles plantea la agrupación de los cuatro elementos. Uno de los tratados más importantes de esta categoría es Historia de los animales, comprendido por una decena de libros donde reúne las diferencias entre especies. En su obra Acerca del alma hace una distinción de los seres vivos. Metafísica: dentro de esta categoría se encuentra Metafísica, una de las obras más conocidas de Aristóteles. Está comprendida por 14 libros, en lo cuales abarca temas como historia de la filosofía o la introducción a la filosofía natural. Ética y Política: en esta agrupación se encuentran Ética a Nicómaco, obra que lleva el nombre de su hijo y en la que aborda entre otras cuestiones como la de qué clase de vida hace feliz al hombre. Por otro lado, Ética a Eudemo en la que trata temas como la amistad, la felicidad o la virtud. En su tratado Política, reflexiona sobre la naturaleza de los Estados, de la familia y las diferentes maneras de constitución. Poética: en esta categoría se encuentra Poética o Sobre la Poética, obra de la que se conserva solo un fragmento y en la que habla sobre el origen de la tragedia y sus características. Retórica:en su obra Retórica o Ars Rhetorica, Aristóteles reflexiona sobre la naturaleza de la misma y sobre cómo ha de emplearse el discurso para generar los efectos deseados.Referencias: Aristóteles. (1981). Metafísica. Colección Austral.Aristóteles, (1996). Acerca del cielo. Gredos.Assimov, I. (1965). A short History of Chemistry. Anchor Books.López Hana, Sonia (2014). Los aportes de Aristóteles a la Ciencia Política. Procesos Históricos, (25),61-72. ISSN: 1690-4818.Orozco, E. C. (2009). Las teorías asociacionistas y cognitivas del aprendizaje: diferencias, semejanzas y puntos en común. Revista Docencia e Investigación, 1, 175–191.Romero Reverón, Rafael. (2015). Aristóteles: Pionero en el Estudio de la Anatomía Comparada. International Journal of Morphology, 33(1), 333-336Ruiz Trujillo, P. (2015). Aristóteles: De la potencia al acto. Hardcover.Si te ha gustado este artículo, también te puede interesar: