

# Anatomia

## Valkyrie Anatomia

Valkyrie Anatomia: The Origin was a role-playing video game developed by Dokidoki Groove Works and published by Square Enix for Android and iOS. The game - Valkyrie Anatomia: The Origin was a role-playing video game developed by Dokidoki Groove Works and published by Square Enix for Android and iOS. The game is set in an alternate world from Valkyrie Profile and was released in Japan in April 2016 and worldwide in April 2019. The worldwide server of the game was shut down in August 2020 and the Japanese one in April 2021.

## Brazil

ISBN 978-85-00-02094-0 de Carvalho, Ney O. Ribeiro (2004), O Encilhamento: anatomia de uma bolha brasileira, Bovespa, ISBN 978-85-904019-1-9 Martins, Hélio - Brazil, officially the Federative Republic of Brazil, is the largest country in South America. It is also the world's fifth-largest country by area and the seventh-largest by population, with over 213 million people. The country is a federation composed of 26 states and a Federal District, which hosts the capital, Brasília. Its most populous city is São Paulo, followed by Rio de Janeiro. Brazil has the most Portuguese speakers in the world and is the only country in the Americas where Portuguese is an official language.

Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Brazil has a coastline of 7,491 kilometers (4,655 mi). Covering roughly half of South America's land area, it borders all other countries and territories on the continent except Ecuador and Chile. Brazil encompasses a wide range of tropical and subtropical landscapes, as well as wetlands, savannas, plateaus, and low mountains. It contains most of the Amazon basin, including the world's largest river system and most extensive virgin tropical forest. Brazil has diverse wildlife, a variety of ecological systems, and extensive natural resources spanning numerous protected habitats. The country ranks first among 17 megadiverse countries, with its natural heritage being the subject of significant global interest, as environmental degradation (through processes such as deforestation) directly affect global issues such as climate change and biodiversity loss.

Brazil was inhabited by various indigenous peoples prior to the landing of Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral in 1500. It was claimed and settled by Portugal, which imported enslaved Africans to work on plantations. Brazil remained a colony until 1815, when it was elevated to the rank of a united kingdom with Portugal after the transfer of the Portuguese court to Rio de Janeiro. Prince Pedro of Braganza declared the country's independence in 1822 and, after waging a war against Portugal, established the Empire of Brazil. Brazil's first constitution in 1824 established a bicameral legislature, now called the National Congress, and enshrined principles such as freedom of religion and the press, but retained slavery, which was gradually abolished throughout the 19th century until its final abolition in 1888. Brazil became a presidential republic following a military coup d'état in 1889. An armed revolution in 1930 put an end to the First Republic and brought Getúlio Vargas to power. While initially committing to democratic governance, Vargas assumed dictatorial powers following a self-coup in 1937, marking the beginning of the Estado Novo. Democracy was restored after Vargas' ousting in 1945. An authoritarian military dictatorship emerged in 1964 with support from the United States and ruled until 1985, after which civilian governance resumed. Brazil's current constitution, enacted in 1988, defines it as a democratic federal republic.

Brazil is a regional and middle power and rising global power. It is an emerging, upper-middle income economy and newly industrialized country, with one of the 10 largest economies in the world in both nominal and PPP terms, the largest economy in Latin America and the Southern Hemisphere, and the largest

share of wealth in South America. With a complex and highly diversified economy, Brazil is one of the world's major or primary exporters of various agricultural goods, mineral resources, and manufactured products. The country ranks thirteenth in the world by number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Brazil is a founding member of the United Nations, the G20, BRICS, G4, Mercosur, Organization of American States, Organization of Ibero-American States, and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries; it is also an observer state of the Arab League and a major non-NATO ally of the United States.

### The Anatomy of a Moment (TV series)

The Anatomy of a Moment (Spanish: *Anatomía de un instante*) is an upcoming historical drama limited television series created by José Manuel Lorenzo based on the book *The Anatomy of a Moment* by Javier Cercas set against the backdrop of the 23 February 1981 coup d'état attempt in Spain. The cast is led by Álvaro Morte, Eduard Fernández, and Manolo Solo, respectively portraying Adolfo Suárez, Santiago Carrillo, and Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado.

### Stefano delle Chiaje

scienze in Rome. From 1846 to 1860 he was the curator of the Museo di Anatomia Umana at Naples. The brittle star *Amphiura chiajei*, ascidian *Cystodytes* - Stefano Delle Chiaje (25 April 1794 – 18 December 1860) was an Italian zoologist, botanist, anatomist and physician.

Delle Chiaje studied medicine in Naples, where he was a pupil of Giuseppe Saverio Poli. Together they started compiling books on the bivalves and the gastropod molluscs of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He later taught pathology and performed research in the field of malacology. He erected the genus of nemertean worms *Polia*, naming it in honour of Poli, and described *Polia lineata* and *Polia siphunculus*. The latter has since been synonymised with *Cerebratulus marginatus*, but Delle Chiaje's description shows an understanding of the animal's anatomy and recognition of its constituent parts that was missing among many of his contemporaries.

He made a study of the skeletons and detached bones found during the excavations of the buried city of Pompeii, making deductions on the health of the population, their characters and occupations, the types of injuries they suffered and the skill of their surgeons.

He is also remembered for his research in the field of botany, especially medicinal plants, and of zoology, with particular reference to the taxonomy of invertebrates of the Kingdom of Naples. In 1842 he was admitted as an associate to the Accademia nazionale delle scienze in Rome. From 1846 to 1860 he was the curator of the Museo di Anatomia Umana at Naples.

### Govert Bidloo

published an anatomical atlas, *Anatomia Hvmani Corporis* (Dutch: *Ontleding des menschelyken lichaams*) (1690.) *Anatomia Hvmani Corporis* described papillary - Govert Bidloo or Govard Bidloo (12 March 1649 – 30 March 1713) was a Dutch Golden Age physician, anatomist, poet and playwright. He was the personal physician of William III of Orange-Nassau, Dutch stadholder and King of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Bidloo was also a prolific and popular poet, opera librettist, and playwright. He wrote the libretto for the first-ever Dutch opera, *Bacchus, Ceres en Venus* (1686) by Johan Schenck. His collected works were published in three volumes after his death.

One of Bidloo's students was his nephew Nicolaas Bidloo, who would go on to become the personal physician of Russian czar Peter the Great, and also founded a medical school in Moscow.

#### Mondino de Luzzi

Dissection of Heart, from Mondino Dei Luzzi's *Anatomia Mundini, Ad Vetustis*, 1541 - Mondino de Luzzi, or de Liuzzi or de Lucci, (c. 1270 – 1326), also known as Mundinus, was an Italian physician, anatomist and professor of surgery, who lived and worked in Bologna. He is often credited as the restorer of anatomy because he made seminal contributions to the field by reintroducing the practice of public dissection of human cadavers and writing the first modern anatomical text.

#### William Hunter (anatomist)

anatomists and surgeons of the period were trained. His greatest work was *Anatomia uteri umani gravid* [The anatomy of the human gravid uterus exhibited in - William Hunter (23 May 1718 – 30 March 1783) was a Scottish anatomist and physician. He was a leading teacher of anatomy, and the outstanding obstetrician of his day. His guidance and training of his equally famous brother, John Hunter, was also of great importance.

#### William Cowper (anatomist)

have not been as harsh. In 1685, Govard Bidloo (1649–1713) published his *Anatomia Humani Corporis* in Amsterdam using 105 beautiful plates drawn by Gérard - William Cowper ( 1666 – 8 March 1709) was an English surgeon and anatomist, famous for his early description of what is now known as Cowper's gland.

Cowper was born in Petersfield, Hampshire, and he was apprenticed to a London surgeon, William Bignall, in March 1682. He was admitted to the Company of Barber-Surgeons in 1691 and began practising in London the same year. In 1694, he published his noted work, *Myotomia Reformata*, or a New Administration of the Muscles, and he was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1696. In 1698, he published *The Anatomy of the Humane Bodies*, which gained him great fame and notoriety, and over the next eleven years he published a number of tracts on topics ranging from surgery and pathology to physiology and anatomy. He died on 8 March 1709, and was buried in St Peter's Church, Petersfield.

Some have called Cowper's *Anatomy of the Humane Bodies* one of the greatest acts of plagiarism in all of medical publishing, though others have not been as harsh. In 1685, Govard Bidloo (1649–1713) published his *Anatomia Humani Corporis* in Amsterdam using 105 beautiful plates drawn by Gérard de Lairese (1640–1711) and engraved by Abraham Blooteling (1640–1690). A Dutch version was later printed in 1690, entitled *Ontleding des Menschelyken Lichaams*, but when sales went poorly, Bidloo's publishers sold 300 copies of the unbound plates to William Cowper (or his publishers).

Cowper proceeded to write a new English text to accompany the plates, many of them showing a great deal of original research and fresh new insights. He also commissioned nine new plates drawn by Henry Cooke (1642–1700) and engraved by Michiel van der Gucht (1660–1725), among which were front and back views of the entire musculature. The book was then published under Cowper's name with no mention of Bidloo or Lairese, with the original engraved, allegorical title page amended with an irregular piece of paper lettered: "The anatomy of the humane bodies ...," which fits over the Dutch title.

A number of vitriolic exchanges took place between Bidloo and Cowper, including several pamphlets published in each anatomist's defence. Cowper claimed, without much evidence presented, that the plates were not Bidloo's at all, but that they were commissioned by Jan Swammerdam (1637–1680) and that after

his death Swammerdam's widow had sold them to Bidloo. Whatever the truth may be, it is undeniable that Cowper was a great anatomist and surgeon in his own right – and that he clearly did not give Govard Bidloo proper credit for his involvement in this work.

## Johann Daniel Mylius

medico-chymicum. 1618. Antidotarium. 1620. Philosophia reformata. 1622. Anatomia auri. 1628. Danielis Milii Pharmacopoeae spagyricae, sive Practicae universalis - Johann Daniel Mylius (c. 1583 – 1642) was a composer for the lute, and writer on alchemy. Born at Wetter in present-day Hesse, Germany, he went on to study theology and medicine at the University of Marburg. He was the brother-in-law and pupil of Johann Hartmann (1568–1613).

In 1616, while still a medical student, Mylius published Duncan Burnet's *Iatrochymicus*. The *Opus medico-chymicum*, Mylius' own alchemical work, was published two years later. He is known for the collection *Thesaurus gratiarum* (1622) of pieces for the lute. In the same year his *Philosophia Reformata* was published. Mylius was the personal physician of Moritz of Hessen and his patrons included Maurice and Frederick Henry of Nassau.

## The Anatomy of a Moment

The Anatomy of a Moment (Spanish: *Anatomía de un instante*) is a 2009 non-fiction book by Javier Cercas, which won the National Prize for Narrative Writing - The Anatomy of a Moment (Spanish: *Anatomía de un instante*) is a 2009 non-fiction book by Javier Cercas, which won the National Prize for Narrative Writing. An English translation by Anne McLean appeared in 2011.

Initially, Cercas writes in the prologue, he had attempted to write a novel about the coup d'état of 23 February 1981. When this proved too awkward, he began to write a non-fiction narrative of the events - events made memorable by the "television images of the braggart moustachioed Lieutenant Colonel Tejero." It is not straight history however, Cercas "enters people's minds and speculates on their motives."

The books focuses on the experiences of Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez, Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo, and Deputy Prime Minister General Gutiérrez Mellado. They are balanced in the narrative by three key figures involved with the coup—General Milans del Bosch, General Armada and Tejero.

The writer Michael Eaude: "Cercas hangs his enthralling story round the defiance of these three. (...) Suárez becomes the main character in Cercas's book (...) Cercas is a major novelist who has written a fascinating account of a key event in Spain's recent history."

Rubio-Pueyo argues that *Anatomía de un instante* may have to be considered as a textual materialisation of the so-called *Cultura de la Transición* ("Culture of the Transition", CT), or as a literary translation of the *régimen del 78* ("Regime of '78").

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