

## Leonardo da Vinci

1452 A.D. – 1519 A.D.



Italian artist and scientist whose work included developing new methods of painting and drawing, designing flying machines, and studies of human and animal anatomy using a new type of scientific illustration.

## Michael Servetus

1511 A.D. – 1553 A.D.



Spanish theologian and physician; he was the first to describe pulmonary circulation.

## Andreas Vesalius

1514 A.D. – 1564 A.D.



Vesalius' book "De humani corporis fabrica" (On the workings of the human body) included woodcuts with precise drawings of human anatomy that corrected centuries-old teachings by Galen.

## William Harvey

1578 A.D. – 1657 A.D.



English doctor who was the personal physician to Charles I of England, and shared his political fortunes. Harvey concluded that the human circulatory system was closed, based on principles of hydraulics developed by Galileo, but was unable to find direct evidence of the connecting vessels between arteries and veins.

## Maricello Malpighi

1628 A.D. – 1694 A.D.



Italian doctor who first observed capillaries using a microscope and proved Harvey's thesis.

1500 A.D.

1550 A.D.

1600 A.D.

1650 A.D.

1700 A.D.

Renaissance Biology and Medicine