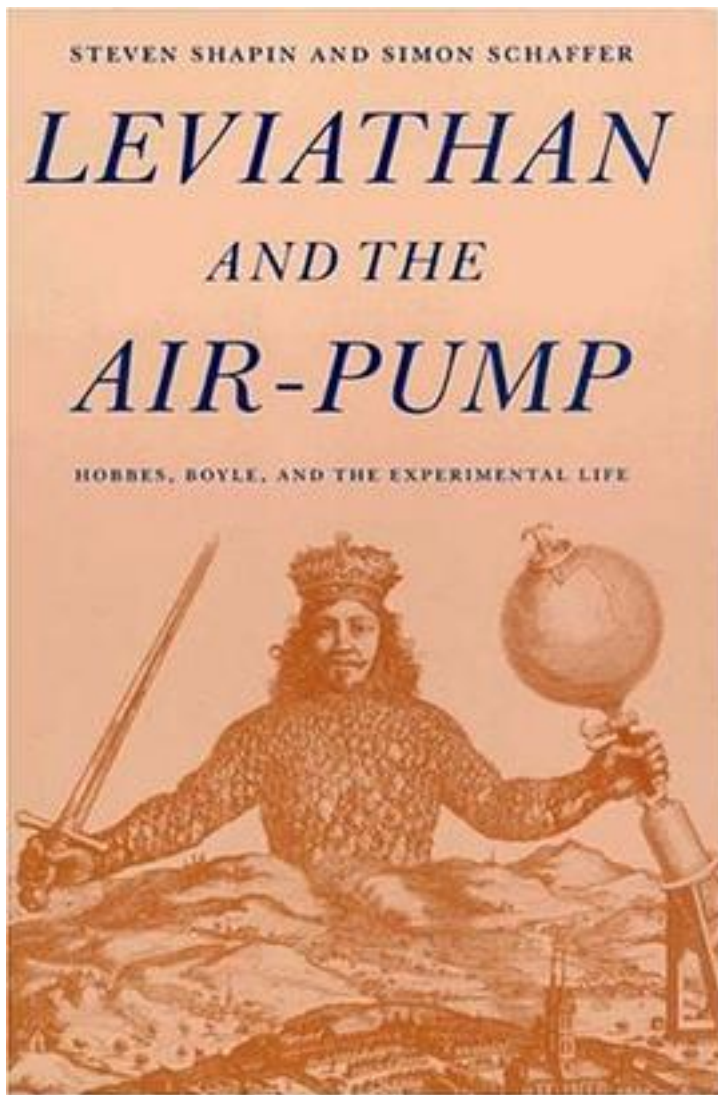


# Leviathan and the Air-Pump



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著者:Steven Shapin

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"Leviathan and the Air-Pump" examines the conflicts over the value and propriety of experimental methods between two major seventeenth-century thinkers: Thomas Hobbes, author of the political treatise "Leviathan" and vehement critic of systematic experimentation in natural philosophy, and Robert Boyle, mechanical philosopher and owner of the newly invented air-pump. The issues at stake in their disputes ranged from the physical integrity of the air-pump to the intellectual integrity of the knowledge it might yield. Both Boyle and Hobbes were looking for ways of establishing knowledge that did not decay into ad hominem attacks and political division. Boyle proposed the experiment as cure. He argued that facts should be manufactured by machines like the air-pump so that gentlemen could witness the experiments and produce knowledge that everyone agreed on. Hobbes, by contrast, looked for natural law and viewed experiments as the artificial, unreliable products of an exclusive guild. The new approaches taken in "Leviathan and the Air-Pump" have been enormously influential on historical studies of science. Shapin and Schaffer found a moment of scientific revolution and showed how key scientific givens - facts, interpretations, experiment, truth - were fundamental to a new political order. Shapin and Schaffer were also innovative in their ethnographic approach. Attempting to understand the work habits, rituals, and social structures of a remote, unfamiliar group, they argued that politics were tied up in what scientists did, rather than what they said. Steven Shapin and Simon Schaffer use the confrontation between Hobbes and Boyle as a way of understanding what was at stake in the early history of scientific experimentation. They describe the protagonists' divergent views of natural knowledge, and situate the Hobbes-Boyle disputes within contemporary debates over the role of intellectuals in public life and the problems of social order and assent in Restoration England. In a new introduction, the authors describe how science and its social context were understood when this book was first published, and how the study of the history of science has changed since then.

#### 作者介绍:

Steven Shapin is the Franklin L. Ford Professor of the History of Science at Harvard University.

Simon Schaffer is professor of history of science at the University of Cambridge.

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## 标签

科学史

社会学/人类学

历史

STS

社会学

UK

SSK

Hobbes

## 评论

终于读了这本神书。sociology of science的经典之作。提出intellectual space的概念，梳理了17世纪英国knowledge和social order的关系。读完觉得霍布斯其实是个很可爱的人。另外要赞这本书的写作，相当严谨清晰

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波义尔自称他的实验报告使用的是naked language（沙漠般清楚明白的语言），倒是和英美哲学与历史的学术文风颇像。

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Experiments and the production of scientific knowledge. 'Solutions to the problem of knowledge are solutions to the problem of social order.' Intellectual space. 'Hobbes was right.' 2019-5-16: Rereading...for the third time?

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粗略地看了，长知识了.....

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末章说politics和science占据了同一场域，倒不如说politics和science是同一个场域的两种叫法。整本书最吸引我的是关于order和managed control的分析，从两种知识／本体系统牵出了两套社会管理想象。一部关于经典问题

的经典作品。

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## 书评

罗豫/文

西方知识界不像中国老百姓那样把“科学”视为一个褒义形容词。对此，后现代主义解构一切的努力功不可没。维特根斯坦的“语言游戏”说受其顶礼膜拜，建构主义更是其重要理论武器。《利维坦与空气泵：霍布斯、玻意耳与实验生活》就是这一派早期的得意之作。美国科学史家...

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真理的第三条道路 ——从《利维坦》看科学的权力关系

寻求和发现真理的道路只有两条，也只能有两条。一条是从感觉和特殊事物飞到最普遍的公理，把这些原理看成固定和不变的真理，然后从这些原理出发，来进行判断和发现中间的公理。这条路是现在流行的。另一条道路是从...

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今天打开豆瓣猜，看到了这本书。豆瓣竟然把它归类为科普，实在让我吃惊不小。作为一本科学建构主义的“经典”之作，它被翻译成中文其实是迟早的事（中华大地上的遗老遗少正在疯狂的借用“后现代主义”的胡言乱语），我实在不忍心放过评价这本书的机会，让国人看清楚这本书到底...

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Shapin与Schaffer这本书，是SSK研究中最具争议的一本，在许多人如Steven Weinberg或Alan

Sokal眼里，这本书就是胡扯八道。在我读过的科学社会学著作中，这一本也是相对让我不能接受的。不是不接受它的观点，而是它的论证方式。

Shapin等人基本的认识论立场来自于后期维特根斯...

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在科哲名家库恩那里，一个新的学说或理论，要能够产生长期的影响力以及稳定性，首要条件便是该学说或理论必须进入「常态科学」（normal science）的范畴。何谓常态科学？根据库恩的定义，常态科学指的是「以过去的科学成就为基础所从事的研究，这些科学成就是某一科学社群的成...

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“本书是一项科学知识社会学的演练。”以“解答可能在于‘成员说法’（member's account）和‘外人说法’（stranger's account）之间的差别“为起点，作者尝试通过”扮演外人“的方法，”打破环绕在以实验生产知识之方法的周围那种不证自明的光环“。”在玻意耳的实验纲领中看...

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王哲① 刘兵②（清华大学人文社会科学学院科学技术与社会研究所，北京，100084）  
内容摘要：1985年，《利维坦与空气泵》（Leviathan and the Air-Pump）一书出版以来国内外学者对此书都给予了高度的重视，但大多集中在对社会因素的关注上，而本文作者则着重分析了此书的科学...

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史蒂夫·夏平，西蒙·谢弗：《利维坦与空气泵：霍布斯、波意耳与实验生活》，蔡佩君译，上海世纪出版集团2008年版

【按：这本科学史著作很有意思，记录了霍布斯与波义耳就空气泵与实验方法的争论，并将这一争论还原到查理二世复辟后的政治背景与两人各自的政治态度上，即霍布斯...

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当人们逐渐认清我们的认知形式有其约定俗成而人为的一面，就可以了解，我们认识的根本是我们自身，而不...

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