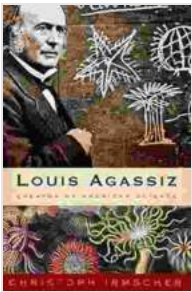


# Louis Agassiz: The Creator of American Science

Louis Agassiz was born in Switzerland in 1807. He showed an early interest in natural history, and he began collecting specimens as a child. He studied at the University of Zurich and the University of Heidelberg, and he received his doctorate in zoology from the University of Munich in 1829.



## Louis Agassiz: Creator of American Science

by Christoph Irmischer

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 29176 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 448 pages  
Lending : Enabled



After graduating from university, Agassiz traveled to Brazil to study the fish of the Amazon River. He spent two years in Brazil, and he collected over 2,000 specimens of fish. He returned to Europe in 1832, and he published his findings in a book titled *Selecta genera et species piscium quos in itinere per Brasiliam annis MDCCCXXVII-MDCCCXXIX collegit et pingendos curavit Dr. L. Agassiz.*

In 1846, Agassiz accepted a position as professor of zoology and geology at Harvard University. He remained at Harvard for the rest of his life, and he played a major role in the development of the university's science program. He founded the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and he helped to establish the Lawrence Scientific School.

Agassiz was a prolific writer, and he published over 200 books and articles on natural history. He was also a gifted teacher, and he inspired many of his students to pursue careers in science. He was a strong advocate for the importance of field research, and he believed that students should learn about nature by observing it firsthand.

Agassiz died in 1873 at the age of 66. He is considered one of the most important figures in the history of American science, and his work helped to lay the foundation for the modern study of ichthyology, geology, and zoology.

### **Agassiz's Contributions to Science**

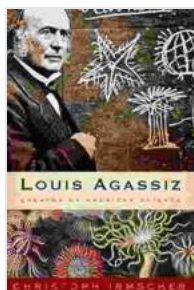
Agassiz made significant contributions to a number of scientific fields, including ichthyology, geology, and zoology. He was a pioneer in the study of fish, and he published several important works on the subject, including *Selecta genera et species piscium quos in itinere per Brasiliam annis MDCCCXXVII-MDCCCXXIX collegit et pingendos curavit Dr. L. Agassiz* and *Recherches sur les poissons fossiles*. He also made significant contributions to the study of geology, and he is credited with developing the theory of continental glaciation.

Agassiz was also a gifted teacher, and he inspired many of his students to pursue careers in science. He was a strong advocate for the importance of

field research, and he believed that students should learn about nature by observing it firsthand. He founded the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and he helped to establish the Lawrence Scientific School.

## Agassiz's Legacy

Agassiz is considered one of the most important figures in the history of American science. His work helped to lay the foundation for the modern study of ichthyology, geology, and zoology. He was also a gifted teacher, and he inspired many of his students to pursue careers in science. His legacy continues to this day, and he is still considered one of the most important figures in the history of science.



### Louis Agassiz: Creator of American Science

by Christoph Imscher

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 29176 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 448 pages  
Lending : Enabled

FREE

DOWNLOAD E-BOOK





## **The Race to Control Cyberspace: Bill Gates's Plan for a Digital Divide**

Bill Gates has a vision for the future of the internet. In his book, *The Road Ahead*, he argues that the internet will become increasingly important...



## **My 40 Year Career On Screen And Behind The Camera**

I've been working in the entertainment industry for over 40 years, and in that time I've had the opportunity to work on both sides of the camera. I've...