

	Big impact
	Little impact

Discovered circulation and direction of blood flow	Inspired experimentation	Inspired Sydenham
He discovered that blood circulates around the body rather than being continuously produced by the liver. He proved blood only flowed in one direction (away from the heart through arteries, veins then took blood back to heart).	His theory encouraged other scientists to experiment and find out answers for other questions. Harvey had proved that blood circulated, instead of being absorbed to provide nourishment for the body - how, then, was the body nourished? Scientists were encouraged to solve this new riddle.	Harvey's work inspired others to go on to make their own discoveries, such as Sydenham, who went on to discover that diseases could be categorised.
Limited impact on medical treatment at the time	Capillaries: couldn't explain everything about how the blood circulates	Heart as a pump
Understanding the circulation of the blood had little practical use in treating and curing people, limiting its impact. Many physicians at the time ignored him.	He did not know how blood moves from arteries to veins. This was not discovered until 40 years later in 1661 by Professor Malpighi who discovered capillaries with the use of a microscope.	He realised the heart acts as a pump, moving blood around the body.
He paved the way for modern understanding of physiology - <i>An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals</i>	The continuing influence of Galen and criticism	The impact was later on, not at time
His book is considered by many to be the beginning of modern physiology. It was put into the Royal Society reference library.	Some physicians openly criticised his work. Some still used bloodletting 100 years later despite him proving we only have a limited amount of blood.	His ideas only began to appear in universities from 1673. English medical textbooks continued to give Galen's account until 1651.