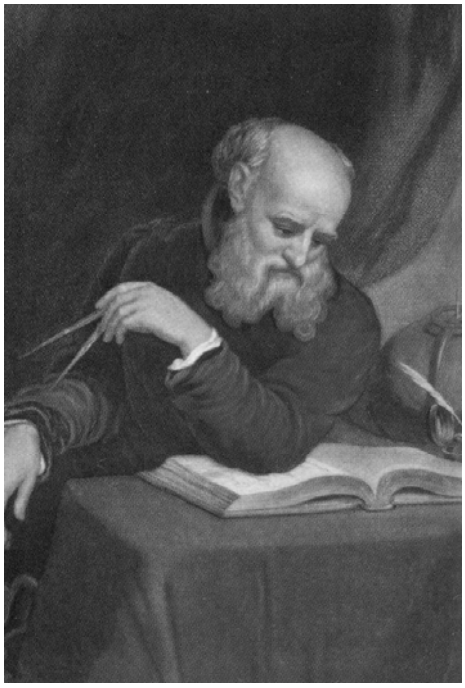
Scientist – Theory - Discovery

عالم – نظرية علميه – إكتشاف علمي

Galileo

GEOMETRY OF THE HEAVENS

Galileo's *Sidereus nuncius (The Starry Messenger)* outlined his discovery of Jupiter's moons and shattered the Aristotelian belief that all celestial objects move around the Earth.



GALILEO GALILEI

Astronomer, physicist

1564
Born in Pisa, Italy, on February 15.

1581
Begins studies at the University of Pisa, Italy.

1592
Granted chair of mathematics at the University of Padua.

1604
Begins experiments with accelerated motion on an inclined plane.

1609
Improves the telescope and becomes first to use it for serious astronomical observation.

1610
Using telescope, observes four moons of Jupiter and, later, the phases of Venus.

1613
Publishes *Letters on the Solar Spots*, in which he supports the Copernican system.

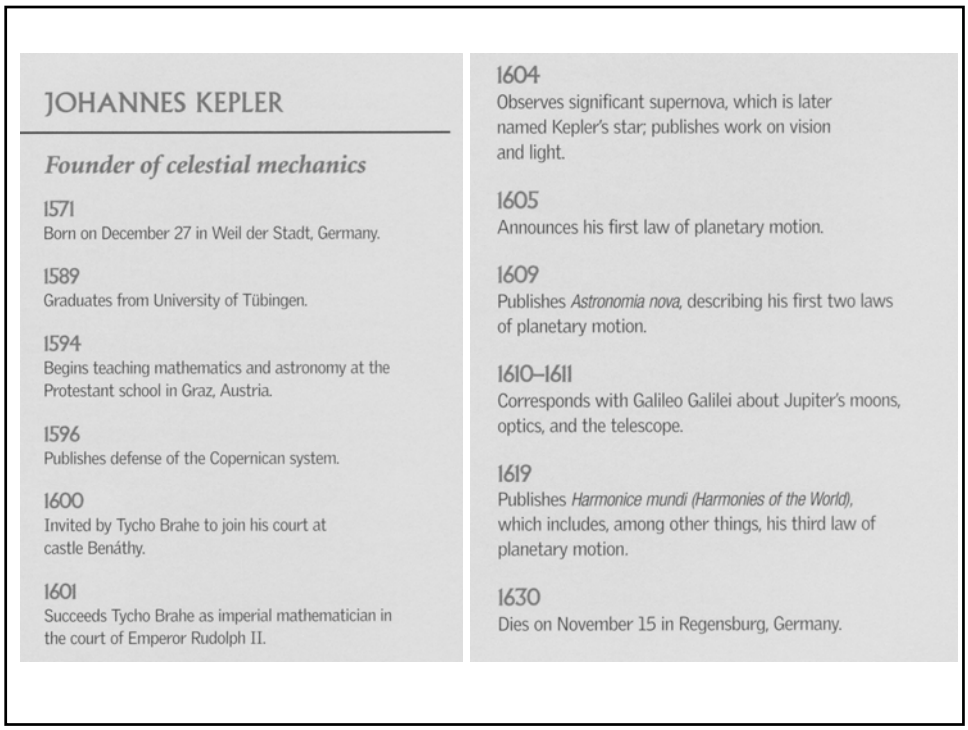
1616
Forbidden by officials of the Catholic Church to teach that a heliocentric model of the universe is true.

1616-1618
Charts the motions and eclipses of the moons of Jupiter.

1632
Publishes *Dialogue on the Two Chief World Systems*, a staged debate over the Ptolemaic and Copernican models of the universe.

1633
Tried by the Holy Office of the Inquisition; found guilty of heresy, he publicly renounces the heliocentric theory of the universe.

1642
Dies on January 8 in Arcetri, Italy.



JOHANNES KEPLER

Founder of celestial mechanics

1571
Born on December 27 in Weil der Stadt, Germany.

1589
Graduates from University of Tübingen.

1594
Begins teaching mathematics and astronomy at the Protestant school in Graz, Austria.

1596
Publishes defense of the Copernican system.

1600
Invited by Tycho Brahe to join his court at castle Benáthy.

1601
Succeeds Tycho Brahe as imperial mathematician in the court of Emperor Rudolph II.

1604
Observes significant supernova, which is later named Kepler's star; publishes work on vision and light.

1605
Announces his first law of planetary motion.

1609
Publishes *Astronomia nova*, describing his first two laws of planetary motion.

1610–1611
Corresponds with Galileo Galilei about Jupiter's moons, optics, and the telescope.

1619
Publishes *Harmonice mundi (Harmonies of the World)*, which includes, among other things, his third law of planetary motion.

1630
Dies on November 15 in Regensburg, Germany.