

ARISTOTLE VS COPERNICUS

Aristotle (BC) was a Greek philosopher. Theory that the Earth was at the centre of the Solar system. This meant that he believed that.

Many ancient and medieval cultures believed the stars and the planets rotated around a fixed Earth. Religious teachings dominated all aspects of life, from marriage and divorce even to eating habits. The Greek thinkers around BC, began to interrupt the world around them as governed by anything other than his many personifications of gods and they took in a naturalistic way of thinking, which in turn was to the early science. His works on natural science include Physics, which gives a vast amount of information on astronomy, meteorology, plants, and animals. Experimentation was discouraged. It was inconceivable that mere humans were themselves hurtling through space at breakneck speed, while peering into the sky. At the time of publication, it represented the best available science. Aristotle also drew a sharp distinction between the celestial spheres and the earth, which he called the "sublunar" world. At the time of his study, the teachings of Aristotle as modified by Ptolemy were still considered unimpeachable. The earth was heavy, weighed down with corruption and sin as well as its own weight. God is perfect and therefore the aspiration of all things in the world, because all things desire to share perfection. These astronomers discovered the laws of orbital mechanics, transforming natural philosophy into the practice of science. Earth would move straight forward through the universe, but the Sun exerts a constant pull on our planet. When the contact with the other object ceased, the object stopped moving or fell back to earth. Blitzer, L. In an attempt to prove his theory, Brahe compiled extensive astronomical records, which Kepler eventually used to prove heliocentrism and to calculate the orbital laws. This idea was not new to him; a number of ancient Greek scholars Aristotle being the notable exception had also hypothesized that the earth and planets revolved around the sun. Copernicus Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and scientist, who shared with Plato the distinction of being the most famous of ancient philosophers. When Copernicus was ten, his father died and his uncle, Bishop of Varmia Lucas Watzenrode, took him and his siblings in. Even before his works were published, Martin Luther had caught wind of them and spoke of him as "the new astrologer who wants to prove that the earth moves and goes roundâ€. It is interesting how one sees only that which he wants to see. He published his findings in his major work, *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*. Accessed May 22, Ironically, Copernicus dedicated his work to the Pope; he seemingly was unaware of the intense theological debate his work would generate. Nicolai Copernicus Essay - Nicolaus Copernicus Have you ever wondered who discovered that the sun is the center of our universe. Angels, who were essentially weightless beings, existed in heaven, outside the farthest sphere. Install Opera Mini to better experience this site. He did however, conclude that the earth rotates on its axis once a day and revolves around the sun every days. His ideas left no place for perfection, or for heaven and the throne of God. References Air University. In , Nicolaus Copernicus detailed his radical theory of the Universe in which the Earth, along with the other planets, rotated around the Sun. In , Isaac Newton put the final nail in the coffin for the Aristotelian, geocentric view of the Universe. Satellite orbit paradox: A general view. Eventually, however, Kepler noticed that an imaginary line drawn from a planet to the Sun swept out an equal area of space in equal times, regardless of where the planet was in its orbit. This man was a well-respected as well as well educated man. If Aristotle were right about all things orbiting Earth, then these moons could not exist. The forces that influenced Aristotle, is perhaps better understood on a historic basis has been laid. Copernicus was born on February 19, in Thorn, Poland In the middle of all this sits the Sun enthroned. A geocentric worldview became engrained in Christian theology, making it a doctrine of religion as much as natural philosophy. However, he did not wish to invite ridicule from the established scientific community, and therefore did not publish it until , when he was on his deathbed. Beyond the tenth hemisphere, according to medieval thinkers, was heaven where the throne of God and the souls of all the saved existed. The Prime Mover, or God, described by Aristotle is not very suitable for religious purposes, as many later philosophers and theologians have observed. After Hermias was captured and executed by the Persians, Aristotle went to Pella, the Macedonian capital, where he became the tutor of the king's young son Alexander, later known as Alexander the Great.