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astronomy is one of the oldest scientific disciplines that has evolved from the humble beginnings of counting stars and charting constellations with the naked eye to the impressive showcase of astronomy made no major advances in strife torn medieval europe the birth and expansion of islam after the seventh century led to a flowering of arabic and jewish cultures that preserved translated and added to many of the astronomical ideas of the greeks the process has evolved since then but the thirst for celestial knowledge remains the same join astrophysicist emily levesque for an anecdote rich jaunt through the technological history of the birth of modern astronomy public domain image courtesy of pixabay com the copernican revolution was based on the works of four men copernicus brahe kepler and galileo nicolaus or nicolas copernicus was a polish astronomer who believed there were too many errors in the ptolemaic geocentric universe modern theoretical astronomy reflects dramatic advances in observation since the 1990s including studies of the cosmic microwave background distant supernovae and galaxy redshifts which have led to the development of a standard model of cosmology galileo was the father of both modern experimental physics and telescopic astronomy he studied the acceleration of moving objects and in 1610 began telescopic observations discovering the nature of the milky way the large scale features of the moon the phases of venus and four moons of jupiter astronomy science that encompasses the study of all extraterrestrial objects and phenomena since the late 19th century astronomy has expanded to include astrophysics the application of physical and chemical knowledge to an understanding of the nature of celestial objects nicolaus copernicus was a polish astronomer and mathematician known as the father of modern astronomy he was the first european scientist to propose that earth and other planets revolve around the galaxy is the most highly magnified region seen in the first 500 million years of our universe giving astronomers an unprecedented window into how the stirrings of the first stars sculpted 2009 was chosen as the international year of astronomy in part because of two highly significant 400th anniversaries that mark the birth of modern astronomy johannes ke pler s astronomia nova and the first astronomical use of the newly invented telescope which led to galileo galilei s sidereus nuncius or starry messenger 2 join astrophysicist emily levesque for an anecdote rich jaunt through the technological history of photographing the cosmos and learn about the one constant that makes it all work human curiosity astronomy science dealing with the origin evolution composition distance and motion of all bodies and scattered matter in the universe the most ancient of the sciences it has existed since the dawn of recorded civilization an introduction to modern astronomy s most important questions the four sections of the course are planets and life in the universe the life of stars galaxies and their environments the history of the universe 2 4 the birth of modern astronomy learning objectives by the end of this section you will be able to explain how copernicus developed the heliocentric model of the solar system explain the copernican model of planetary motion and describe evidence or arguments in favor of it the gravitational wave detectors ligo and virgo have detected a population of massive black holes whose origin is one of the biggest mysteries in modern astronomy according to one hypothesis the father of modern astronomy his name is sometimes spelled nicolaus nicolas nicholas nikalaus or nikolas in polish mikolaj kopernik niclas kopernik or nicolaus koppernigk nicolau copernicus was known for recognizing and promoting the idea that the earth revolved around the sun on this list are some of the most famous scientists from the early days of astronomy through the modern era and a summary of some of their achievements eratosthenes of cyrene many of the modern scientific concepts of observation experimentation and the testing of hypotheses through careful quantitative measurements were pioneered by a man who lived nearly a century after copernicus nicolaus copernicus died more than 450 years ago but is still considered the founder of modern astronomy nicolaus

copernicus was born in thorn poland on february 19 1473 he was the son of a wealthy merchant many of the modern scientific concepts of observation experimentation and the testing of hypotheses through careful quantitative measurements were pioneered by a man who lived nearly a century after copernicus

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