



Astronomy vs Astrology

Both study everything outside of the earth's atmosphere, such as planets, stars, and the relationships of those celestial bodies.

Astronomy

- Is a based on studies, research and observation
- Follows the Scientific Method

Astrology

 Is a belief that the positioning of the stars and planets affect the way events occur on earth

More of a Religion

















































































































- Aristotle (384 322 B.C.)

 Uniform Circular Motion, Heavens Perfect, Geocentric

 Claudius Ptolemy (87 150 A.D.)

 Uniform Circular Motion with Epicycles, Heavens Perfect, Geocentric

 Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 1543)

 Uniform Circular Motion, Heavens Perfect, Heliocentric
- Tycho Brahe (1546 1601)
 Uniform Circular Motion, Heavens Perfect, Geocentric with Planets going around the Sun
- Johannes Kepler (1571 1630)
 Elliptical Motion, Heavens Perfect, Heliocentric

























Aristotle (384 – 322 B.C.)
Uniform Circular Motion, Heavens Perfect, Geocentric
Gaudius Ptolemy (87-150 A.D.)
Uniform Circular Motion with Epicycles, Heavens Perfect, Geocentric
Micona Copernicus (1473 – 1543)
Uniform Circular Motion, Heavens Perfect, Heliocentric
Micona Circular Motion, Heavens Perfect, Geocentric with Planets going around the Sun
Johannes Kepler (1571 – 1630)
Elliptical Motion, Heavens Perfect, Heliocentric
Gaileo Gailei (1594 – 1642)
Elliptical Motion, Heavens Not Perfect, Heliocentric



Galileo Galilei (1594 - 1642)

His Father, Vincenzo, was a lutenist and taught Galileo to be a lutenist and a skepticism for established authority, the value of well-measured or quantified experimentation, an appreciation for a periodic or musical measure of time or rhythm, as well as the results expected from a combination of mathematics and experiment





His theory of tides, oops, was that the change in Earth's orbital speed around the sun caused the tides. (He did believe in a heliocentric universe.)

He was a polymath. (Polymath is an individual whose knowledge spans a significant number of subjects, known to draw on complex bodies of knowledge to solve specific problems.) Galileo was one of the first modern thinkers to clearly state that the laws of nature are mathematical.





















Galileo's Measurement of Gravity

























F=ma The more force... The more acceleration.



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and opposing force.



































































