



Scientific Revolution

The background of the entire image is a reproduction of Raphael's fresco 'The School of Athens'. It depicts a group of ancient Greek philosophers gathered in a grand, vaulted hall. Plato and Aristotle are central figures, with Plato pointing upwards and Aristotle gesturing towards the earth. Other philosophers like Socrates, Pythagoras, and Euclid are shown in various poses of teaching and learning. The architecture features high arches, statues in niches, and a checkered floor. The overall tone is scholarly and historical.

Greco-Roman World

The School of Athens - Raphael



Nature

philosophia

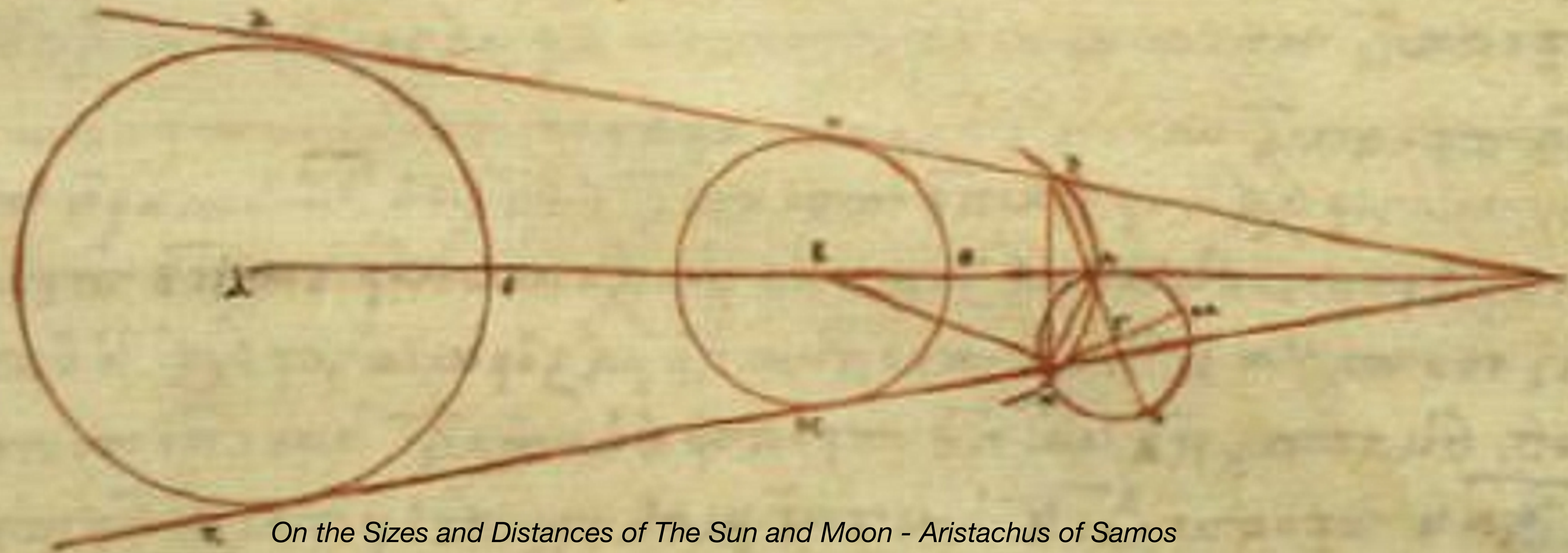
φιλοσοφία

philos + sophia

philos + sophia

Love

Wisdom

[illegible]

On the Sizes and Distances of The Sun and Moon - Aristarchus of Samos

Heliocentric

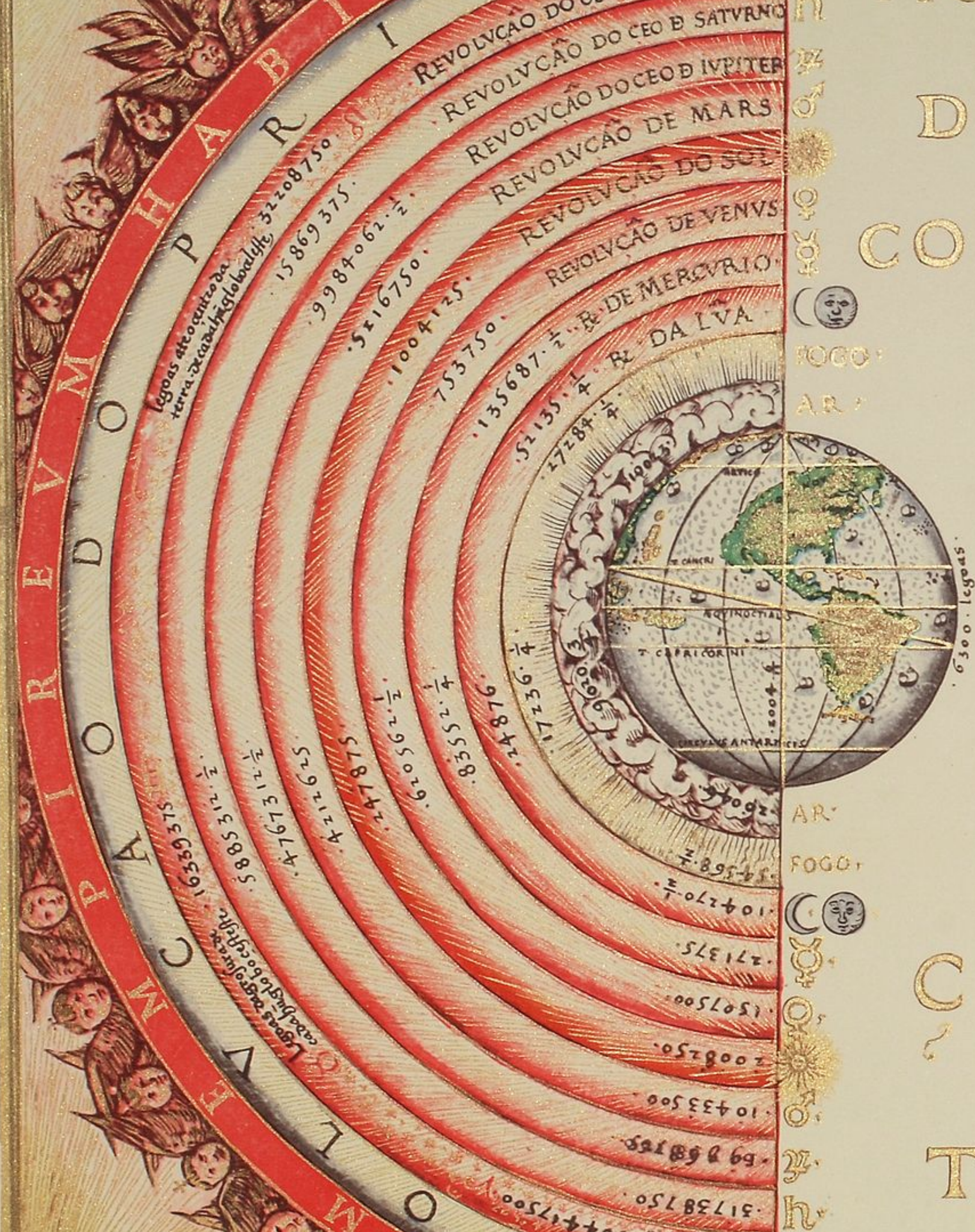




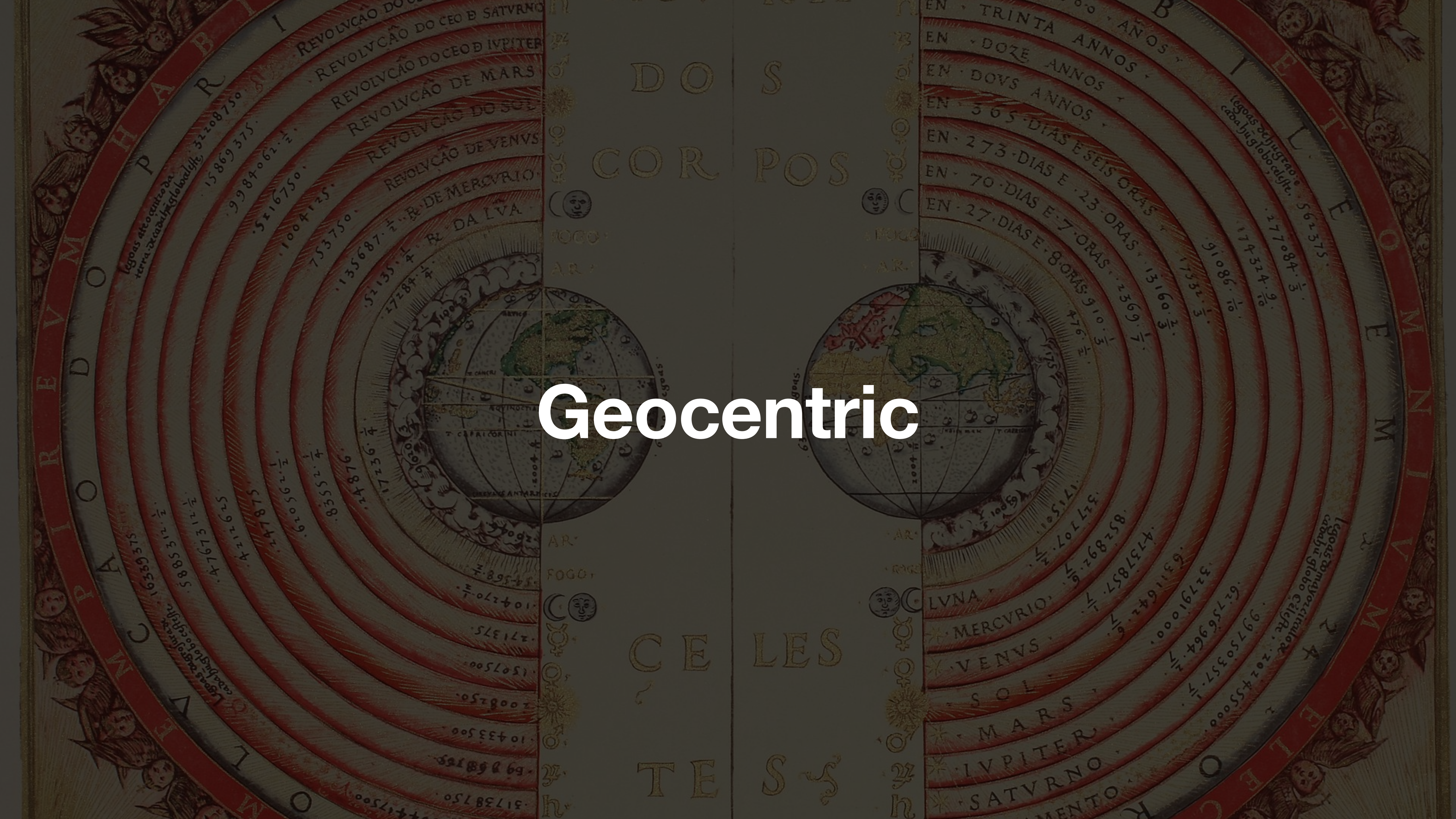
The background of the slide is a detailed reproduction of the painting 'The Triumph of Death' by Pieter Bruegel the Elder. The painting depicts a vast, desolate landscape where death has conquered all life. In the foreground, a large crowd of people is shown in various states of collapse and decay. Some are lying on the ground, while others are being carried away in carts or on stretchers. A large, dark, winged figure representing Death is seen leading a procession of the dead. In the background, a large, dark, and imposing structure, possibly a castle or a church, stands amidst the ruins. The overall scene is one of universal mortality and the ultimate triumph of death over life.

Medieval Age

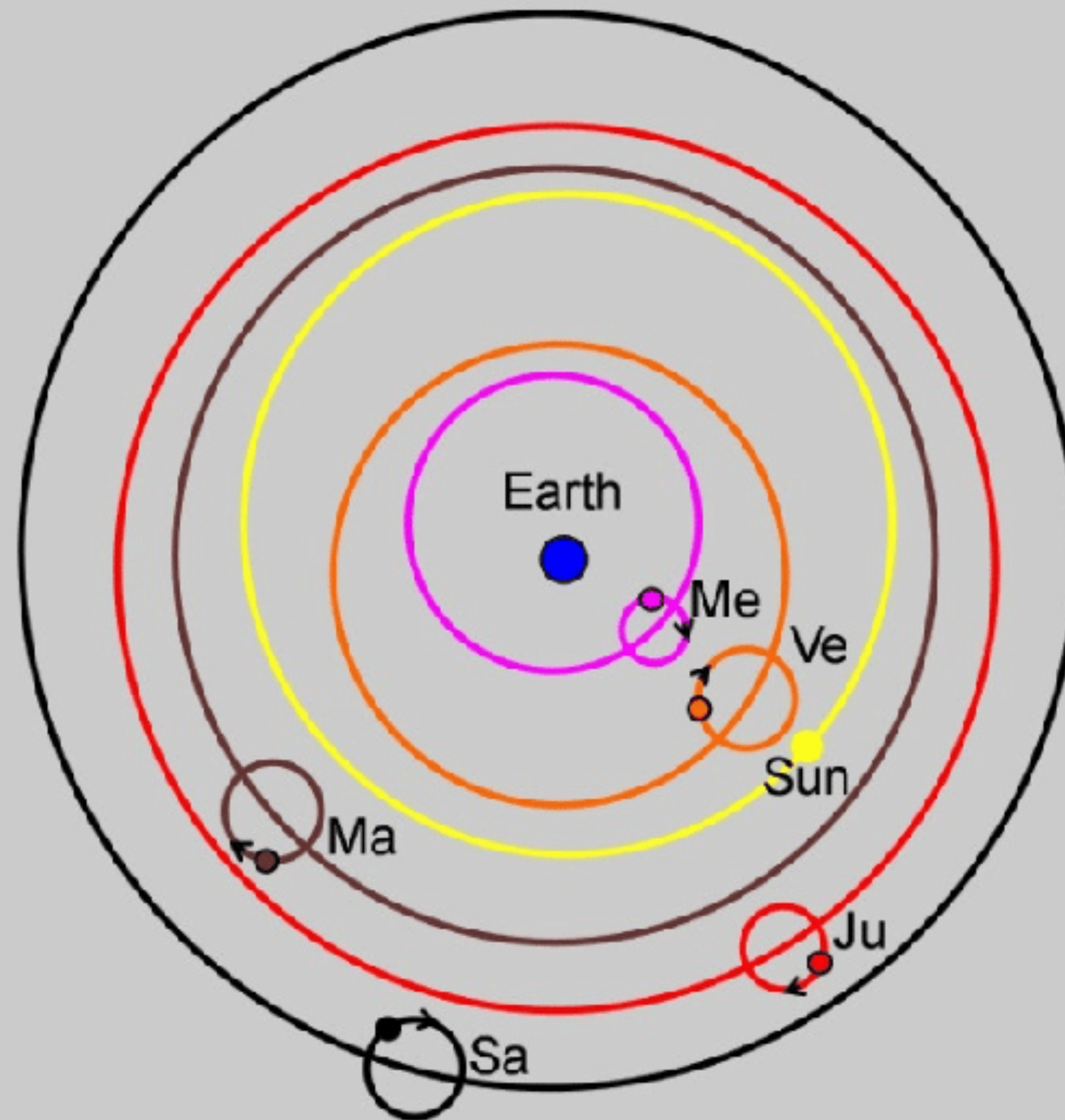
The Triumph of Death - Pieter Bruegel the Elder



Geocentric



Retrograde Motion



Epicycles

**“I have declared infinite worlds to exist beside this our earth.
It would not be worthy of God to manifest Himself in less than an infinite universe.”**

Giordano Bruno





Potsdamer Platz - Germany

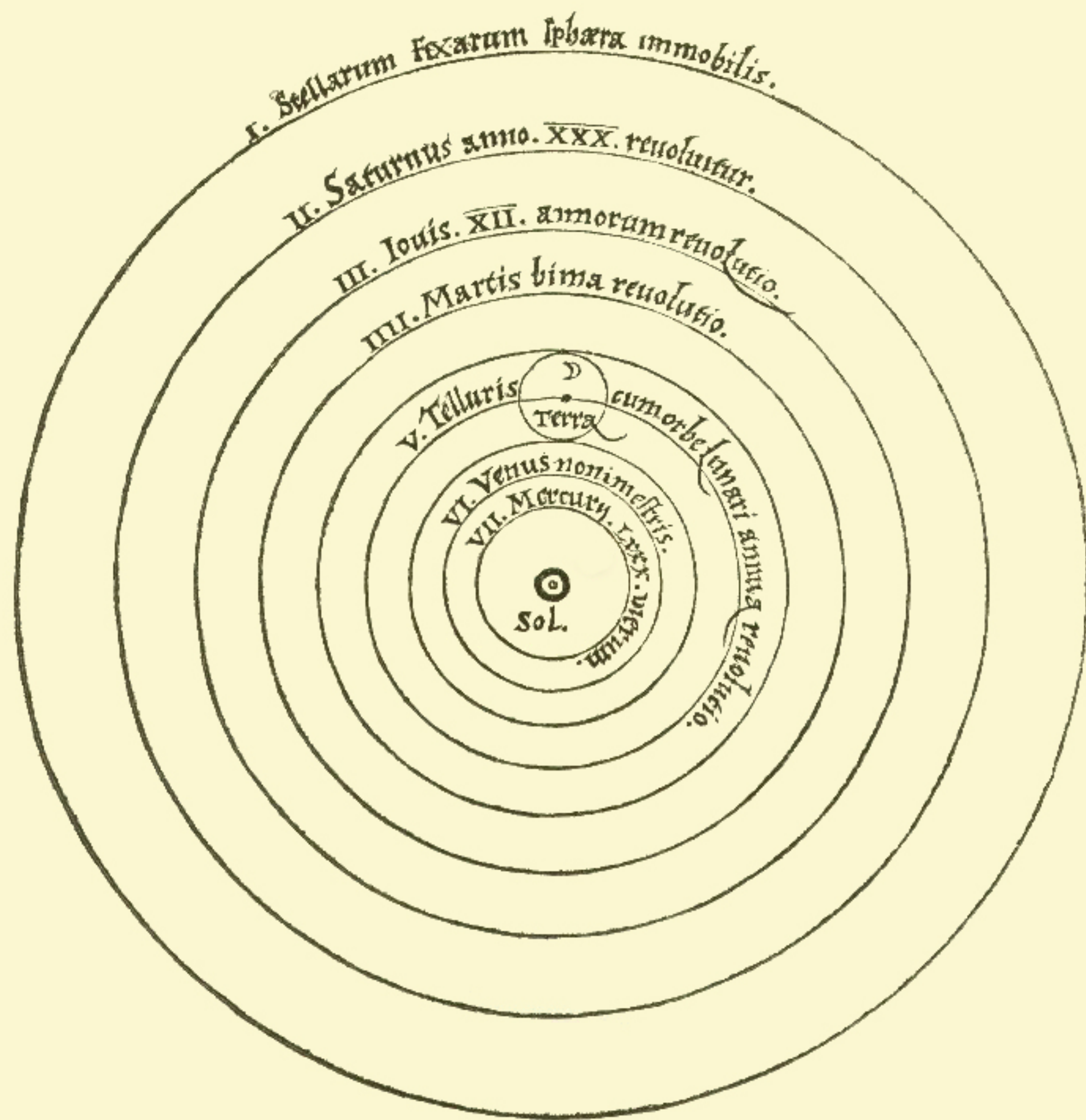
The background of the slide is a dark, semi-transparent overlay of Michelangelo's famous fresco, 'The Creation of Adam'. The image focuses on the two hands reaching toward each other: Adam's hand on the left, which is relaxed and slightly curled, and God's hand on the right, which is extended with the index finger pointing directly at Adam's. The fingertips are just inches apart, creating a sense of tension and divine spark. The overall color palette is muted, with earthy browns and greys, emphasizing the texture of the original artwork.

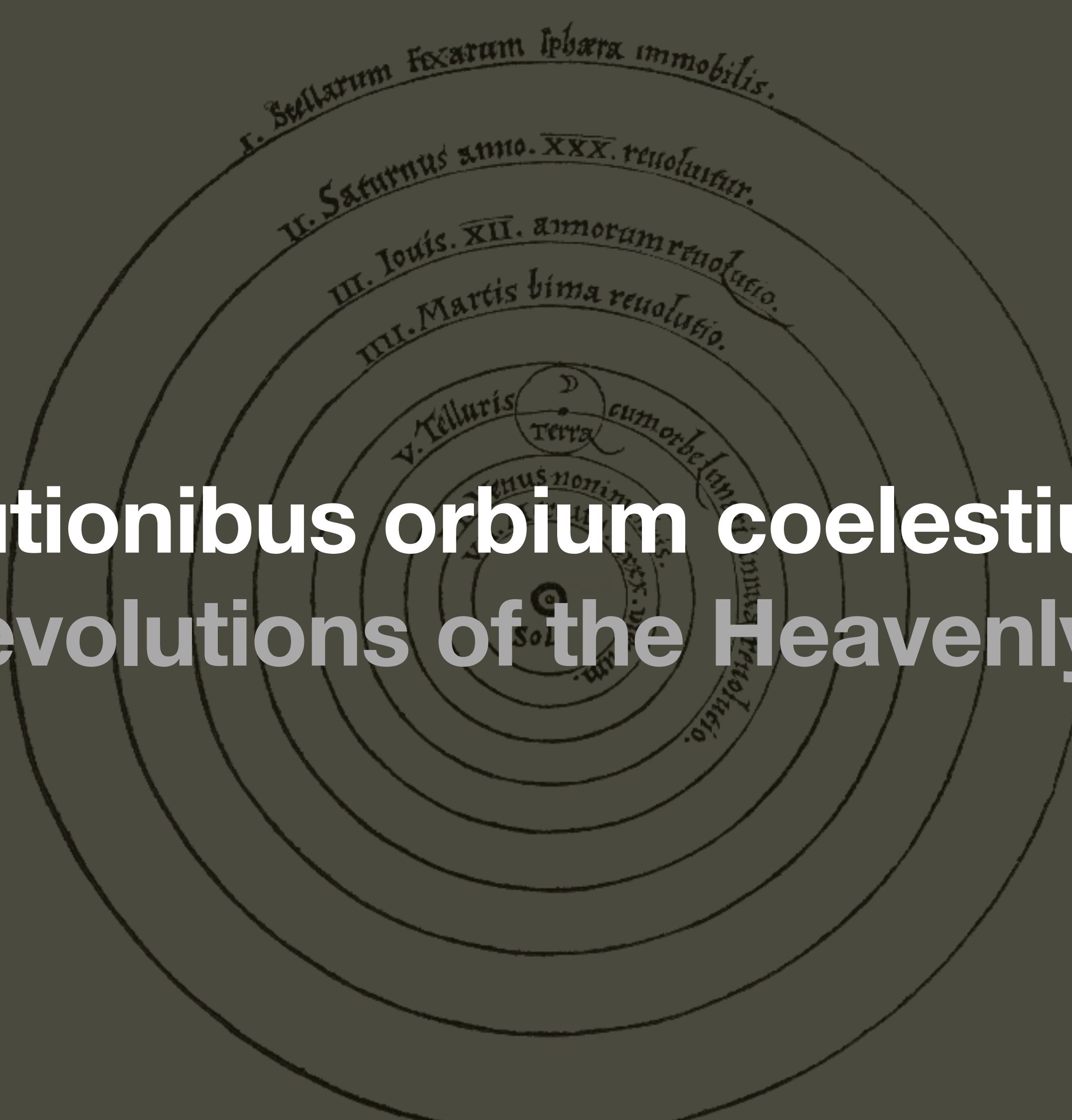
Renaissance

The Creation of Adam - Michelangelo



Nicholaus Copernicus (1473-1543)
Astronom Kopernik, czyli rozmowa z Bogiem - Jan Matejko

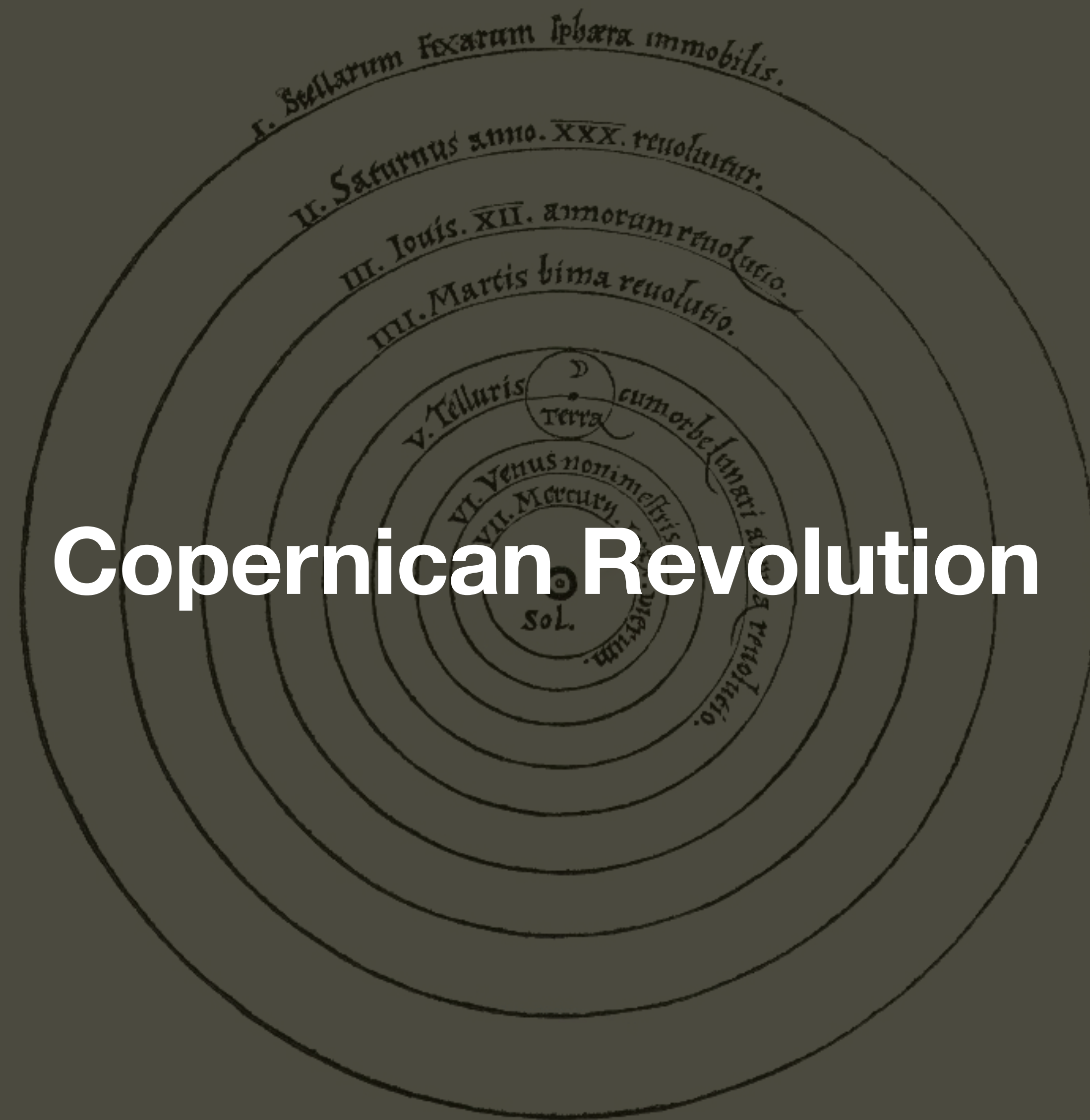




De revolutionibus orbium coelestium (1543)

On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres

Nicholaus Copernicus

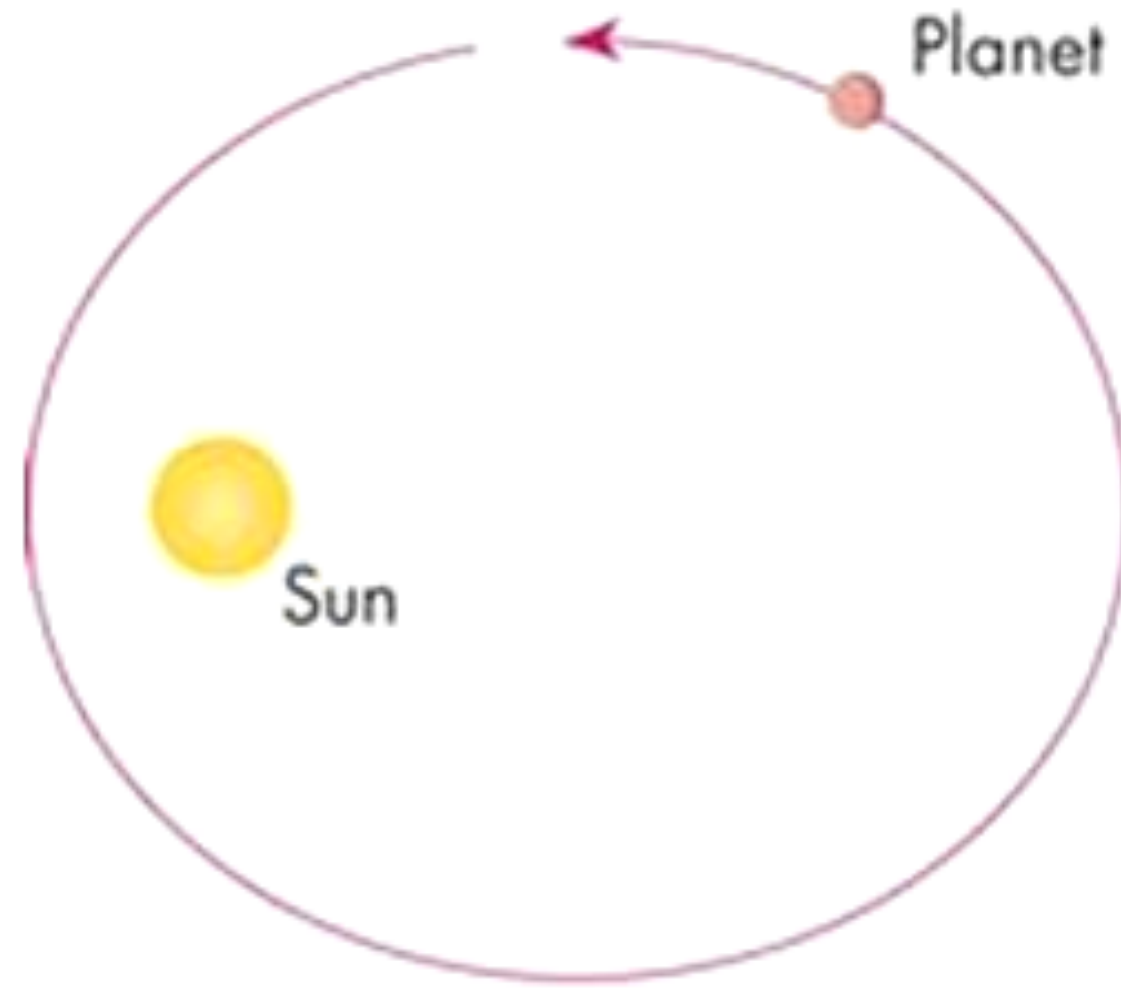


Copernican Revolution



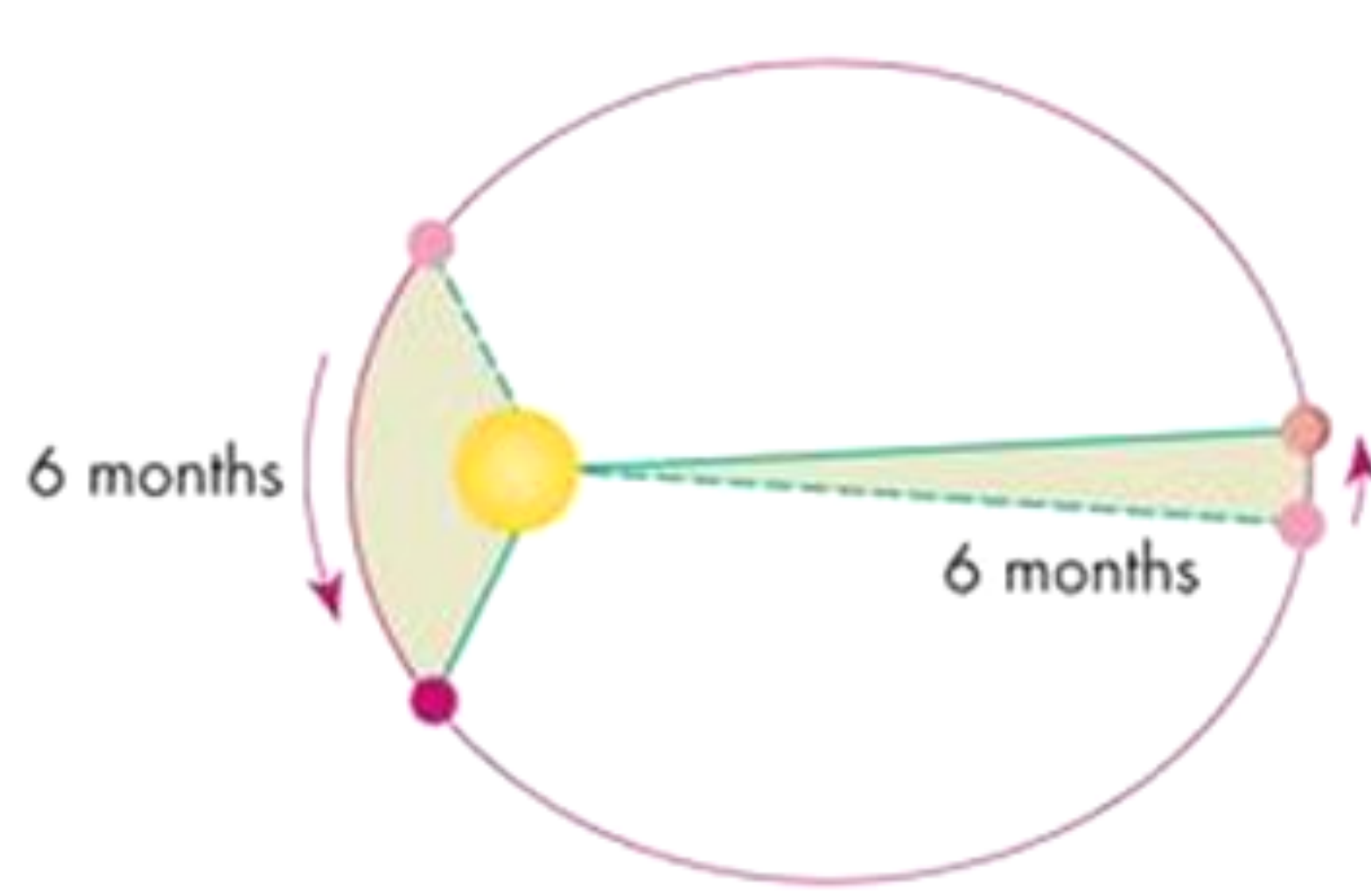
Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)

Kepler's 3 Laws of Planetary Motion



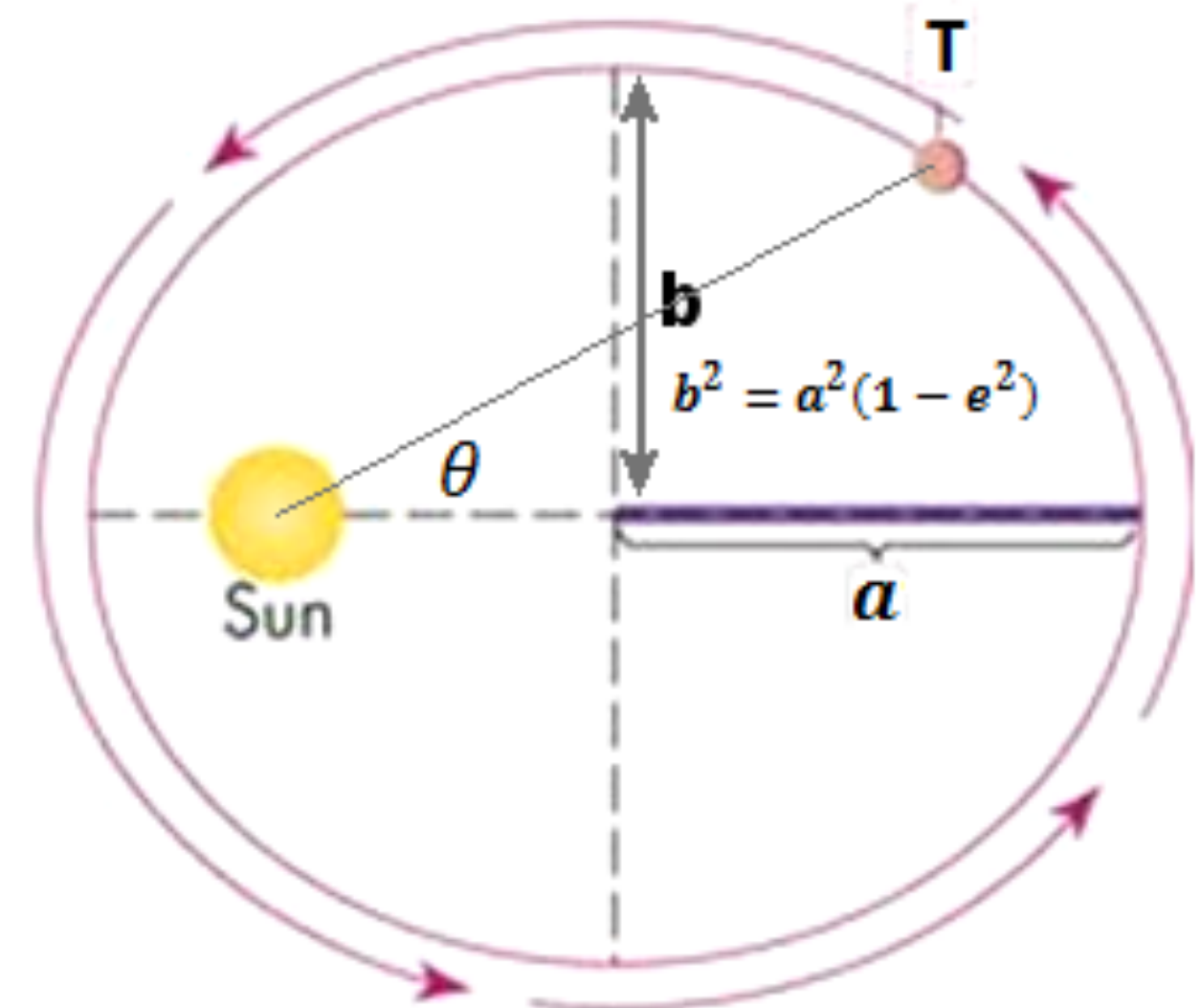
(1)

The orbits are ellipses



(2)

Equal areas in equal time



(3)

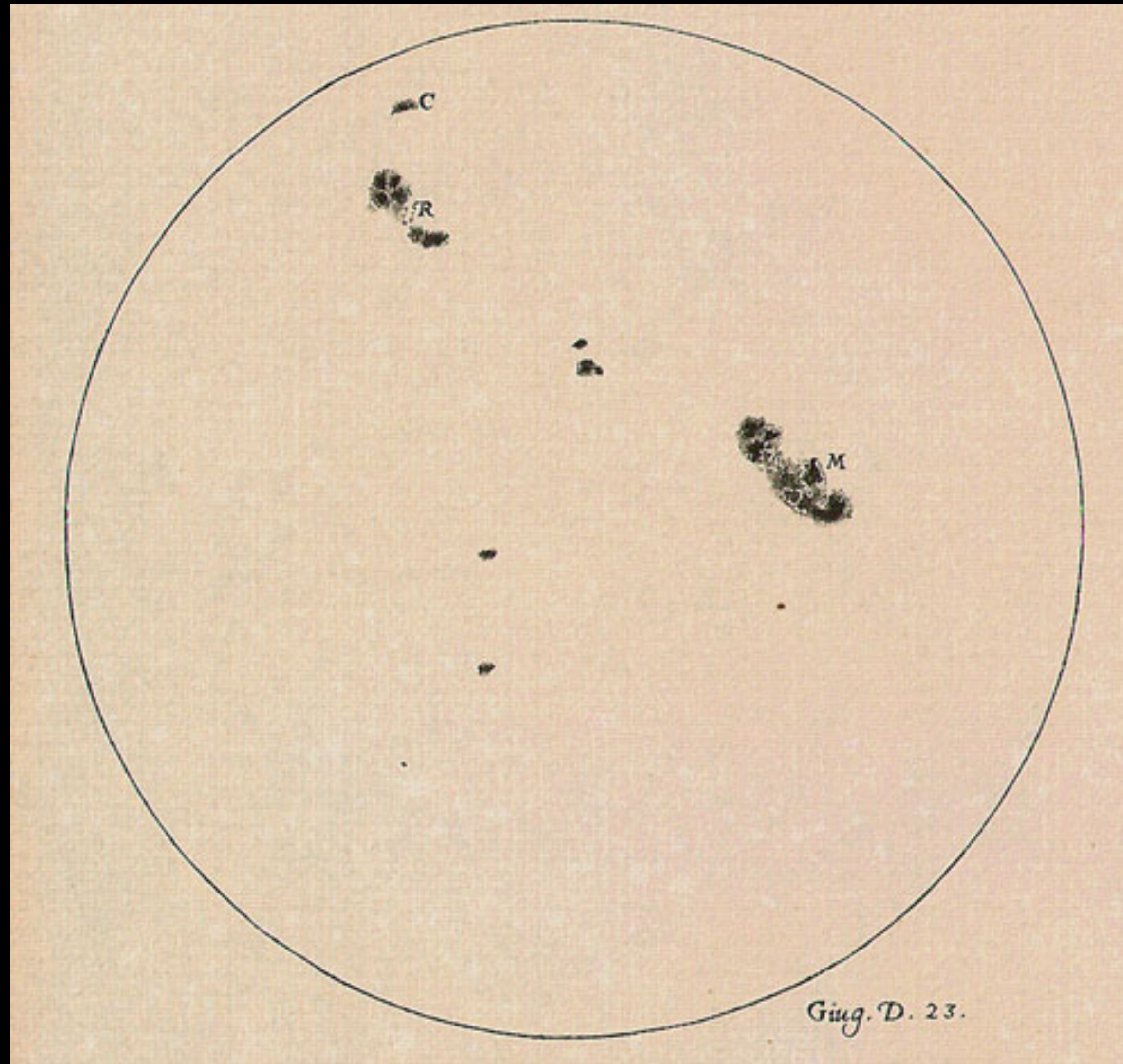
$T^2 \propto a^3$ T = time to complete orbit
 a = semi-major axis



First telescope was built -1609



Galilean Moons



Galileo's Sunspots



Galileo facing the Roman Inquisition - Cristiano Banti

The background image is a detailed woodcut illustration of the title page of Galileo Galilei's 'Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems'. It depicts three men in 17th-century attire engaged in a discussion. Above them is a large, draped banner with the text 'FERD. II. GRAN. DVCA DE TOSCANA' (Ferdinand II, Grand Duke of Tuscany).

Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo (1632)

Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems

Galileo Galilei



“Eppur si muove”
And yet it moves

Galileo Galilei

Galileo Galilei

Died 8 January 1642



Isaac Newton

Born 25 December 1642



ISAACUS NEWTON EQ. AUR. ÆT. 83.

J. Vanderbank pinxit 1725

Geo. Vertue Sculpit 1726

PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICA.

AUCTORE
ISAACO NEWTONO, EQ. AUR.

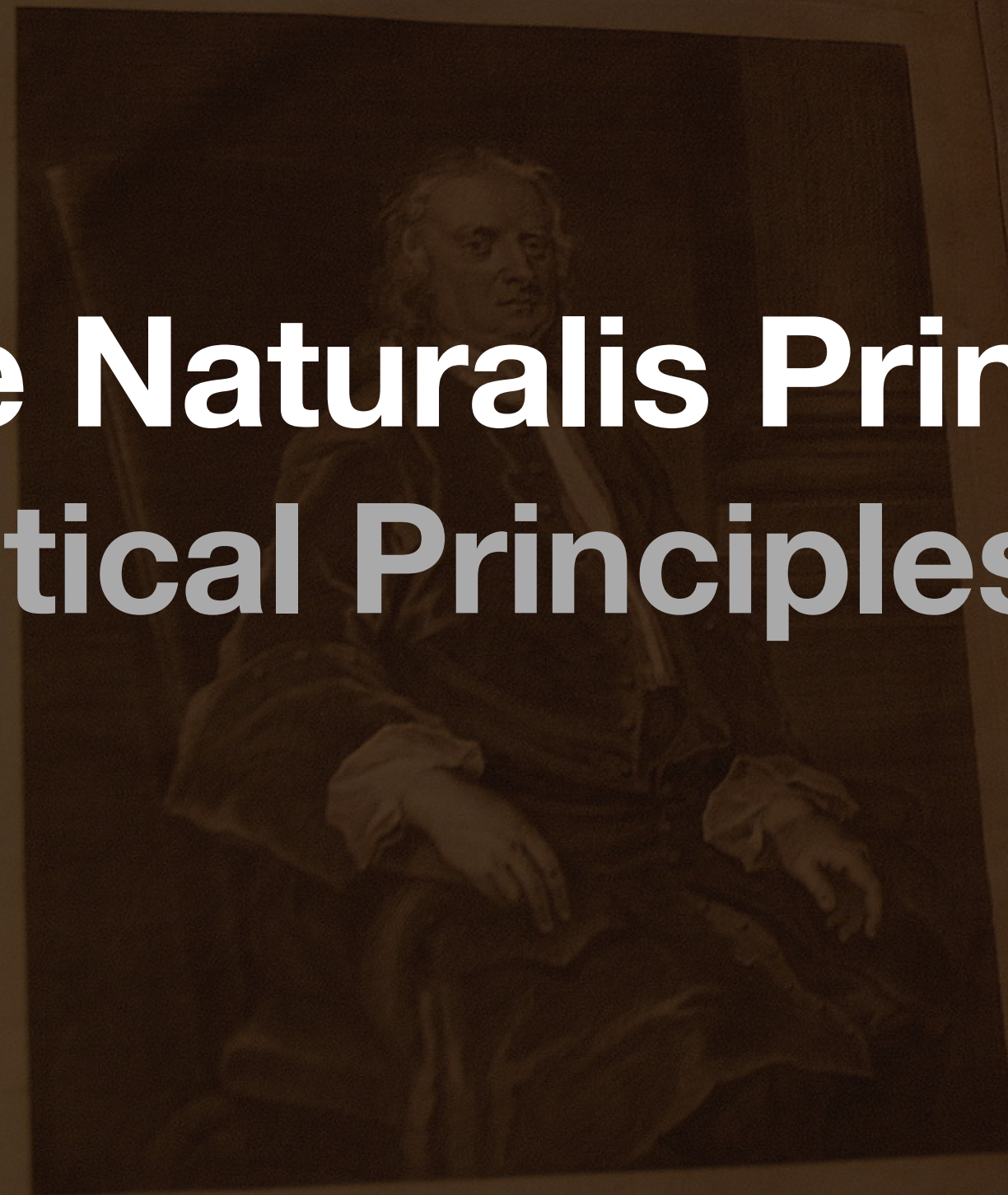
Editio tertia aucta & emendata.

LONDINI:

Apud GUIL. & JOH. INNTA, Regie Societatis typographos.
MDCCXXVI.

Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica (1687)

Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy



ISAACUS NEWTON EQ. AUR. ÆT. 83.
Wendlandt pinxit 1727

PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICÆ

ISAACO NEWTONO, EQ. AUR.

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Isaac Newton

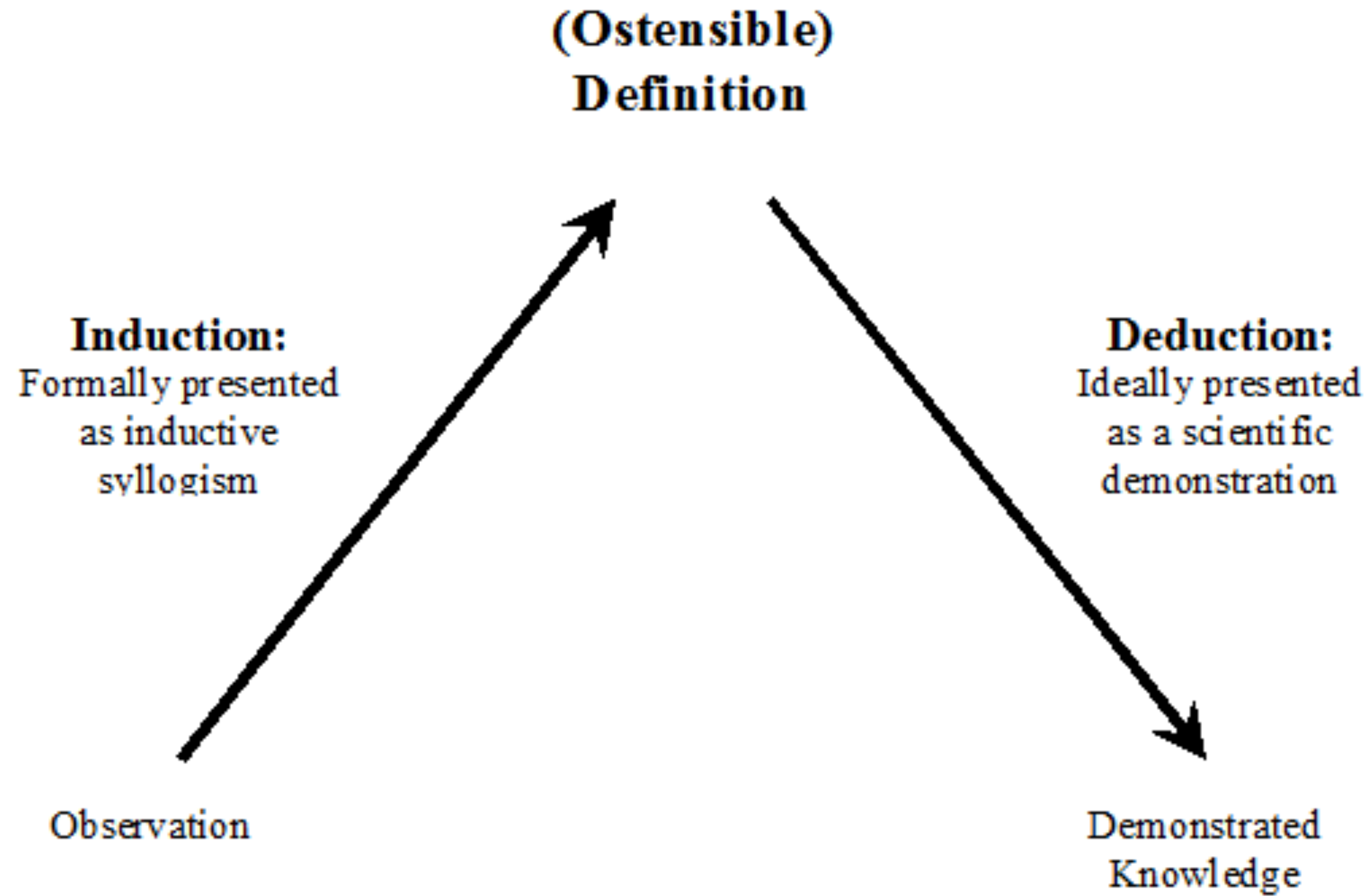
Epistemology

Epistemology

the theory of knowledge, especially with regard to its methods, validity, and scope.



Aristotelian's Method



Aristotelian's Method



Gutenberg Press

Johannes Gutenberg, 1904 reconstruction

ad occidentalem plagā a baal gab in
campo libani usq; ad montē libani:
cuius pars ascendit in sir. **T**radidit
q; tam iohar in possessionē tribubus
isrl' singulis paretis suis: tam i mor-
tānis q; in planis atq; cāpētibus. In
āstegh et in solitudinē ac in mēprie
et q; hūi a amorreus chamānus et
pharānus rufus et itubel. **R**eg iericho
unus. **R**eg hay que est ex latere bethel
unus. **R**eg iherusalē unus. **R**eg reron
unus. **R**eg iheremort unus. **R**eg lachis
unus. **R**eg egion unus. **R**eg gazet unus.
Reg debir unus. **R**eg gadre unus. **R**eg he-
ma unus. **R**eg hereth unus. **R**eg libna
unus. **R**eg edullam unus. **R**eg maderā
unus. **R**eg betel unus. **R**eg taphma unus.
Reg oth unus. **R**eg alser unus. **R**eg sa-
ron unus. **R**eg madian unus. **R**eg asor
unus. **R**eg samaron unus. **R**eg asaph
unus. **R**eg themach unus. **R**eg mageddo
unus. **R**eg edro unus. **R**eg iachana car-
mili unus. **R**eg do et pumie dei unus.
Reg gennū galgal unus. **R**eg therā unus.
Omnes ergo triginta unus. **Am.**
Tōstis vero sunt p̄videt; etatis erat:
et dicit dñs ad eū. Remissi et longē-
vivi ro teraq; latissima heredita est q;
medum forte diuisa est. **O**m̄is videret
galilea philistim et om̄ia gessit-
a flumē hichido qui irrigat egipth-
usq; ad terminos decaron et a qui-
loumūmēna chānaān que in quāq; re-
gulos philistim diuidit: gazos et
azotos ascaloninas gethos et decaro-
mitas. **A**d meridien vero sunt euri
Om̄is terra chānaān et mādara libani
et cum usq; āscā et terminos amorre
eiusq; cōfinia libani quonq; regio con-
tra orientem abaalgab sub monte
hermon dicitur ingrediens euath-
mum qui habitabant in monte a

libano usq; ad aquas māssephe uni-
uersaq; libani. **E**go sum qui dedit eo
a filijs filiis isrl'. **V**eniat ergo in partē
hereditatis isrl' sicut p̄cepī tibi. **E**t nūc
diuide terrā in possessionē nomī tribu-
bus et diuidit tribui manasse: cui qua-
rator et gad possiderūt terrā quā tradi-
dit eis moyses samul. **D**ominus itaq;
fluenta iordānis ad occidentālē plagā
ab āroer que sita est in ripa torrentis
armon et in uallis ierdio iunueratq;
cāpētina mēdaba usq; dibon et cum
datis ciuitates sion regio amorre qui
regauit in ischon usq; ad terminos
sionis amonon et galad ad finem
gessit et mādara et om̄es montes
hermon et vniuersam basan usq; sa-
lacha om̄is regni og in basan qui re-
gauit i āstegh et edray p̄t hūi et re-
loquis raphaim: p̄t hūi et moyses
am̄ dedit. **N**oluerūtq; dispicere h-
ij isrl' gessit et machat et habitau-
runt in medio isrl' usq; in p̄sentem diē.
Et hūi autē leui nō dedit possessionē
sed sacrdotes et uiduar dñi dñi israhel
ip̄a est eius hereditas: sicut locut' est
illi. **D**edit ergo moyses possessionē
tribui sion rubra iuxta cognationē
suā. **F**uitq; terminus eorū ab āroer
que sita est in ripa torrentis armon et
in ualle ierdio iunueratq; mēdaba
et ischon rudoq; vinulos eas qui sūt
in campētibus dibon quonq; et aba-
morthal et oppidū baalmāon et ge-
sa et edimoth et mepher et carāth-
aun et sabarna et sacāthar in mōre
cōuallis bethsaron et āstegh phaga
et bethāsimon om̄is uerbo camp-
tore: vniuersaq; regio sion regio a-
morre qui regnant i ischon qui p̄-
cessit moyses cū principib; madian.

et eron et sur et ur et rebet duero
sion behintoro ter. et baalaun filii
hūi et israhel occiderūt filij isrl' gladio
cū uerbo mēdaba. **S**achal et hermon
et ierdio iunueratq; mēdaba. **E**t est
possessio rubra iuxta cognationē
suā uerbo et vinulos. **D**editq; moyses
tribui gad et sion eis p̄t cognatio-
nis suā possessionē: cū hēc diuisio
est. **T**ermin' phazet et om̄is ciuitates
galad et diuidit partem terre filios
ammon usq; ad āroer que est contra
mēdaba et ab herbon usq; ad edimoth:
mepher et bethanin et amānaim usq;
ad terminos dabit. **I**n ualle quoq;
hermon et bethanin et socoth et
sachon rudoq; partē regni sion regio
ischon. **I**ps' quoq; dñs iordānis ē
usq; ad reronā partē maris tharath-
is iordanem ad occidentālē plagā.
Hec est possessio filii gad p̄t familia
sion et ciuitates et uille eorum. **D**edit
q; diuidit tribui manasse filijs eius
iuxta cognationē suā possessionē
cū hēc principū est. **A**manaim u-
niuersam basan et ruda regna og et
p̄t basan om̄isq; uerbo et hūi qui sūt
in basan triginta oppida et diuidi-
am partē galad et āstegh et edray
uerbo regni og i basan filijs machir
filij manasse diuidit partē filiorum
machir iuxta cognationē suā. **H**ic
possessio diuisit moyses in campe-
tibus moab trans iordanem contra
mōre ad orientālē plagam. **T**ribui
autē leui nō dedit possessionē: quo-
niam dominus dñs israhel ipse est
possessio eius ut locutus ē illi. **Am.**
Hec est quod possiderūt filij isrl'
in terra chānaān quā dederūt
eis heredes sacrdotes et israhel filij nūm-
et p̄ncipib; familiāq; p̄t tribus isrl':

forte omnia diuidentes sicut p̄cepit
dñs in manu moysi. nouem tribubus
et diuidit tribui. **D**uabus enī tribubus
et diuidit dederat moyses trans ior-
dānem possessionē ab israhel leuiis qui
uidet terre accipiet inter fratres suos:
sed in eo succederant loci filij israhel
in duas diuisi tribus manasse et effe-
im. **A**ccipiet leuite aliam in terra
partē uis uerbo ad habitandū et sub
urbana rāq; ad aliam uisita et p̄co-
ra sua. **S**icut p̄cepit dñs moysi: ita
fecerunt filij israhel et diuisit terram.
Acciderūt itaq; filij israhel ad israhel in
galgal locutus ē ad eū cathph filij
israhel zeturus. **N**ō quid locutus
sit dñs ad moysen hominē dei dei uer-
et et in cathph. **D**uas draginta an-
norum etiam quādo misit me moyses
samulus dñi de cathph ut consi-
deret terrā: mēdabaq; et qd michi or-
tum uideretur. **F**ratres autē mei qui
ascenderūt meū dissoluerūt cor popl':
nichilominus ego secutus sum dñm
deum meum. **I**urauitq; moyses in
die illo dñmo. **T**erra quā calcant pro-
prios est possessio tua et filios tuos
intrent: quia secut' es dñm deum meum.
Concessit ergo dñs uiam michi sicut
pollit' est usq; in p̄sentem diē. **D**uas
draginta et quinque anni sunt ex quo
locutus ē dñs uerbum istud ad moy-
sen: quanto ambulabat israhel p̄t so-
leudinē. **H**odie octogintaquinque an-
norum sum sic ualens ut eo ualebā ex:
quādo ad explorādū missus sum. **N**ō
in me dñs fortitudo usq; hodie p̄-
seruat: tam ad bellandū q; ad grad-
endū. **D**o ergo michi mōre istum
quod possides et dominus et quonq; au-
dient: i quo machim sūt et uerbo mā-
gure atq; mūnir: si forte sit dominus

finis quinta.
b.



Francis Bacon
Empiricism



Rene Descartes
Rationalism

Empiricism

- Knowledge is derived from experience/experimentation
- Experimental science is the paradigm of knowledge
- Experimental science can not produce certainty

Rationalism

- Knowledge is derived from reason and logic
- Mathematics is the paradigm of knowledge
- Genuine knowledge is certain because it is rational

Empiricism

Keeper and afterwards
Lord Chancellor of
England, 1617.



Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

Keeper and afterwards
Lord Chancellor of
England, 1617.

Baconian Method

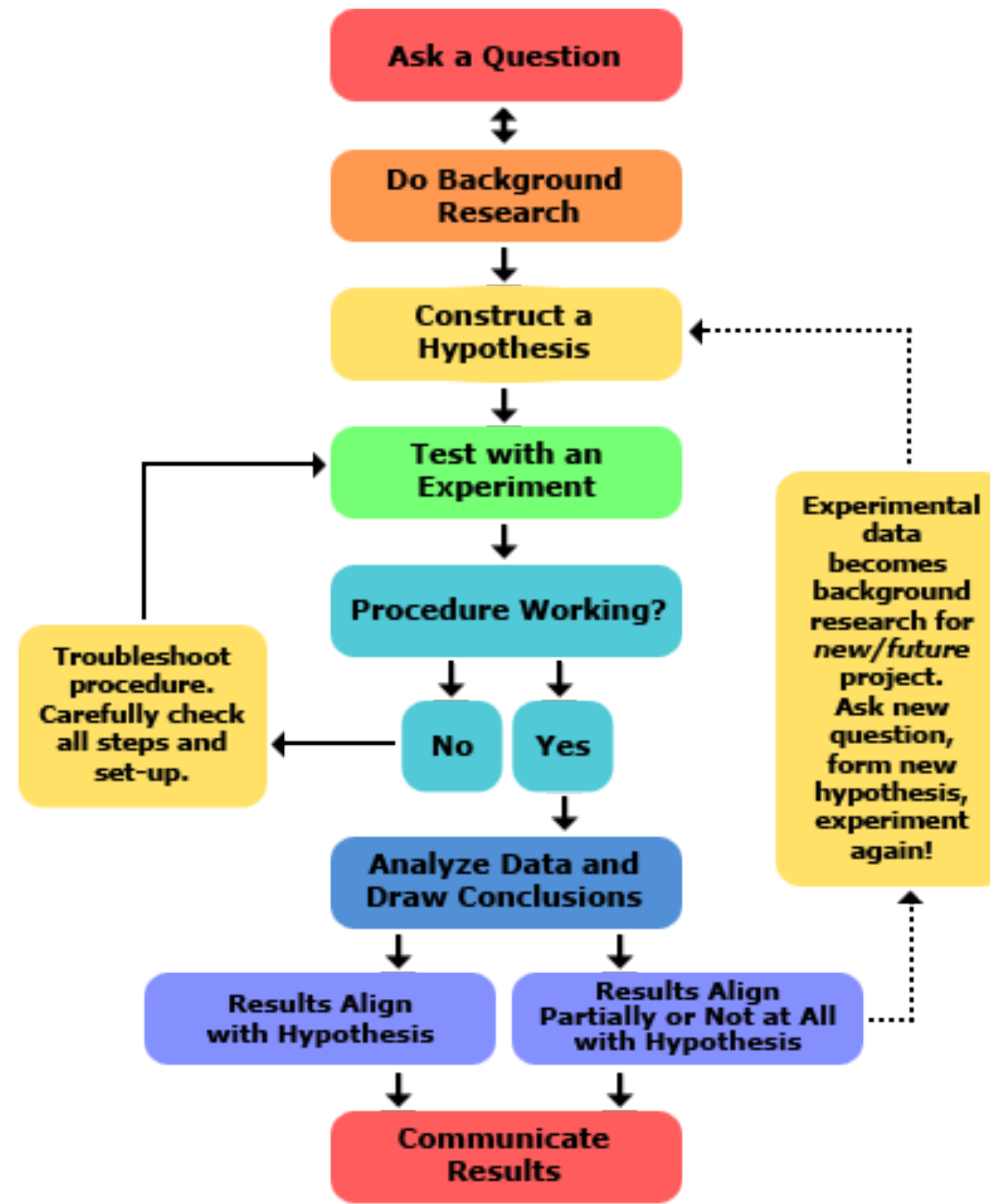
Novum Organum (New Method) - 1620

?

**“For while men believe their reason governs words,
in fact, words turn back and reflect their power upon the understanding,
and so render philosophy and science sophistical and inactive.”**

Francis Bacon

Scientific Method



Rationalism



Rene Descartes (1696-1650)

Rene Descartes

Rene Descartesian coordinates



“Cogito, ergo sum”
I think, therefore I am

René Descartes

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{bx\sqrt{ac+de+cbx}}{a+bx\sqrt{a+bx}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a+bx}} = z. \\
& \frac{-b\sqrt{acxx+dexx+cbx}}{ax^2+2bx\sqrt{axx+bx}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{\varepsilon x}{\sqrt{axx+bx}} = z. \\
& \frac{-b\sqrt{acxx+dexx+cb}}{x^3+bx\sqrt{axx+b}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{\varepsilon x^2}{\sqrt{axx+b}} = z. \\
& \frac{4a^2cdxx+4aabc\sqrt{d}x+bbcd}{2aaxx+2bx\sqrt{a+dx}+4aabd\sqrt{d}x} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{cb}{2ad\sqrt{ax^2+bx}} = z. \\
& \frac{a+cdx^2+4aabc\sqrt{d}xx+bbcd}{x^3+bx\sqrt{2ad\sqrt{aax}+bx}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{cb}{2ad\sqrt{ax^2+bx}} = z. \\
& \frac{4a^2cd-4aabc\sqrt{d}x-bbcdxx}{aaxx+2bx\sqrt{2ad\sqrt{aax}+bx}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{cbx}{2ad\sqrt{aax+bx}} = z. \\
& \frac{4a^2cd^2-4aabc\sqrt{d}x-bbcdx^2}{a\sqrt{d}+bx\sqrt{2ad\sqrt{aax}+bx}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{cbxx}{2ad\sqrt{aax+bx}} = z.
\end{aligned}$$

In general.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{ax^m+mbx^n\sqrt{cax^m+cbx^n+de}}{x^{m+1}+2bx^{n+1}\sqrt{cax^m+cbx^n}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{ax^m+bx^n}} = z. \\
& \frac{cax^{m-1}+mbx^{n-1}\sqrt{cax^m+cbx^n+de}}{aax^{2m}+4abx^{m+n}+2bbx^{2n}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c+dz} = v. \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{ax^m+bx^n}} = z. \\
& \frac{ce\sqrt{3xx}}{a+2abxx+bbx^2} = y. \quad \sqrt{c-\frac{ace}{\varepsilon}zz} = v. \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a+bbxx}} = z.
\end{aligned}$$

In general

$$\frac{b^3ce x^{\frac{3n-2}{2}}}{aa+4abx^n+2bbx^{2n}} = y. \quad \sqrt{c-\frac{ace}{\varepsilon}zz} = v. \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a+bbx^n}} = z.$$

Institutionalization







Age of Enlightenment