Classical Astronomy

The Mediterranean Cultures & The Middle Millennium

Geography: Mediterranean = "Middle Earth"

Sociology & Politics: Tribes & City-States

Time: c. 600 BCE to c. 400 CE Bronze/Iron Age and the Trojan War: ~ 700 BCE European Dark Ages: ~ 415 CE to ~1400 CE

Philosophy: A "Rational" Universe

Tools: Observations, Measurement, Mathematics Logic & Symbolic Logic: Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry

Physics: The Classical Elements & Light

Classical Astronomy: Some Pioneers

Pythagoras (582-507 BCE): The Pythagorean Theorem

 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

The Sphericity of Bodies Moonlight & Reflection - The Phases Crystalline Spheres

Philolaus (c.480-c.405 BCE): A Moving Earth?

Anaxagoras (499-428 BCE): Lunar Phases & Eclipses Other Earths? Other Civilizations?

Democritus (c.460 BCE- ?): The Milky Way as Stars Atomism

Euclid (c.330-c.275 BCE): Geometry & Number Theory Textbook: "The Elements" Aristotle (384-322 BCE): Aristotelian Physics and Philosophy

- Angular Sizes of the Sun and Moon. Proximity of the Moon
 - Constancy of Distances & Near-Circular Motions
 - Solar Eclipses
- Lunar Phases; Lunar & Solar Eclipses
 - Light and Shadow
 cf. Pythagoras and Anaxagoras
- The Sphericity of the Earth
 - Visibility & Elevation, The Sky & Latitude, ...
 - Lunar Eclipses (Time & Longitude; The Earth's Shadow)
- The Immobility of the Earth (WHOOPS!)
 - Arguments from "Aristotelian" Physics: Falling Objects
 - The absence of a <u>Stellar Parallax</u>

Phases of the Moon



Lunar and Solar Eclipses





Note that the parallax angle, p, is inversely proportional to the distance! Large distances imply small angles. Aside: The Aristotelian Influence from 350 BCE to 2008 CE.

The Aristotelian Universe

(c. 300 BCE) Geocentric & Geostatic (Note that the Scale is Unknown) Geostatic: All Motions are "Westward" and "Diurnal" (P ~ 1 day)

