

Astronomy 350L (Fall 2006)



The History and Philosophy of Astronomy

(Lecture 2: Beginnings: Prehistory, Egypt, Babylon)

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The Beginning of Astronomy

• Possible Motivations:

- Religion, creation myths, state ideology
- Timing of important events: rituals, agriculture à calendars
- Navigation

- ...

• Early Astronomy:

- Prehistory (e.g., Stone-Age Britain): no written record à we can only speculate
- Ancient Egypt: calendar (to predict Nile flood)
- Mesopotamia/Babylon: search for patterns
 - à diligent gatherers of data

The Naked-Eye Sky: Basic Facts





Earth's daily rotation à celestial sphere moves East to West

Daily motion of the stars



No change in relative positions —— fixed stars

Quick reminder: Why does concept of celestial sphere work (from our present-day perspective)?



Tropic vs Temperate Sky



Tropical Location (e.g., Northern Yucatan)

High-latitude Location (e.g., Britain)

The Naked-Eye Sky: Basic Facts



Earth's annual motion around Sun:

- in plane of the ecliptic
- Earth's axis of rotation is skewed toward ecliptic plane

Earth-Sun motion on Celestial Sphere:



Sun moves along ecliptic once a year!

Sun's apparent motion and Seasons





Tropic vs Temperate Sky





Tropical Location (e.g., Northern Yucatan) High-latitude Location (e.g., Britain: Stonehenge)

Tropic vs Temperate Sky



High-latitude Location (e.g., Britain: Stonehenge)



Tropical Location (e.g., Northern Yucatan)



Lunar Cycle: ~29.5 days to reach same phase again!

Naked-Eye Sky: Irregular motion of planets



• Retrograde motion of planets, opposite direction to daily motion (E-W) of celestial sphere



Callanish, Hebrides (ca 3,000BC)

à Megalithic structures

Full moon rises in this location once every 18.6 years!



Stonehenge à Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (ca 3,000 -1,000 BC)





Architecture reflects cosmic symbolism! à But was it a neolithic "precision observatory"?





(Gerald Hawkins, 1965)

Was it a neolithic "precision observatory"? à Probably not!

Dawn of Civilization (and of recorded history)



(~ 5,000 – 3,000 BC)

Ancient Egypt



Pre-eminent concern: Predict Nile flood à need reliable calendar!

Ancient Egypt: Calendar

• Basic Problem: Day, month and year are no simple multiples of each other!



- Synodic (phase-to-phase) month = 29.5306 days

- Tropical (equinox-to-equinox) year =

365.2422 days

Ancient Egypt: Calendar

 Big idea: Fix time (define zero-point of calendar) by utilizing *heliacal rising* of Sirius!

Moment of Sunrise:

Day 1



Day 2 à Heliacal rising

Day 3

For Sirius (Dog Star): late July à close to Nile flood!

Ancient Egypt: Calendar

• Big idea: Utilize *heliacal rising* of Sirius!



 -demand: Sirius always must rise in 12th month!
 -if Sirius were to rise late in 12th month, add extra (13th) month à intercalation

-then: 365 = 12x29.5 + 11 à sequence: 12-12-13-12-12-13-...

• Egyptians had two calendars à religious (see above) and administrative: 12x30 days + 5 extra days = 365

Mesopotamia

Birthplace of: - writing (cuneiform)

- advanced arithmetic (sexagesimal system)
- first written law code (Hammurabi)
- first known literature (Epic of Gilgamesh)



Mesopotamia: Advanced Arithmetic



Fig. 1.1. A Babylonian clay tablet (ca. 1900–1600 в.с.), containing a mathematical problem text dealing with bricks, their volumes, and their coverage. Yale Babylonian Collection, YBC 4607. The text is translated and discussed in O. Neugebauer and A. Sachs, eds., *Mathematical Cuneiform Texts*, pp. 91–97.

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Meaning of Babylonian Symbols

1,57,46,40 = 424000

 $1x60^{3}+57x60^{2}+46x60+40$

- sexagesimal system (base 60)

- advanced place-value system (like our base-10 one)

Mesopotamia: Advanced Mathematics - "Pythagorean theorem" (~1,700 BC)



Babylonian Clay Tablet





Mesopotamia: Systematic Astronomy

- Patient, longterm recording of celestial positions (moon, Sun, planets...)
- Search for patterns/regularities
- Catalog of omens: Enuma Anu Enlil



à More than 7,000 omens recorded

Mesopotamia: Systematic Astronomy

• Metonic Cycle: (named after Meton of Athens, 432BC)

-19 tropical years = 6939.602 days - 235 synodic months = 6939.688 days

à Introduce 7 intercalary months per 19-year cycle

[19x12 + 7 ~ 235]

Mesopotamia: Systematic Astronomy

• Saros Cycle: à eclipse cycle (~18 years)



Mesopotamia: Systematic Astronomy
Saros Cycle: à eclipse cycle (~18 years)



The Beginning of Astronomy:

• Prehistory:

- Alignment astronomy
- no written records à all inferences

tentative

• Ancient Egypt:

- astronomy serves overruling need to time Nile flood
- Construction of sophisticated calendars: intercalation
- Heliacal rising of Sirius

• Mesopotamia/Babylon:

- sophisticated mathematics: sexagesimal, place-value arithmetic, algebra
- numerically precise, longterm recording of celestial patterns
 - à Enuma Anu Enlil tablets, Metonic and Saros Cycles