

Astronomy 350L (Spring 2005)



The History and Philosophy of Astronomy

(Lecture 3: Antiquity II)

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Astronomy and Cosmology in Antiquity:

Two Threads of Thought

- Mainstream (orthodoxy) Antiquity I (Jan. 20)
 - Plato, Eudoxus, Aristotle, Hipparchus, Ptolemy
 - Two-sphere-universe
 - Earth-centered (geocentric)
 - Planetary motion: in circles, deferent-epicycle
- Dissent (heterodoxy) ——— Antiquity II (Jan. 25)
 - Pythagoras, Democritus, Epicurus, Stoics, Aristarchus
 - Democritus (atomism) and Aristarchus (Sun-centered)
 - close to modern world view
 - but forgotten (suppressed) for 1,400 years

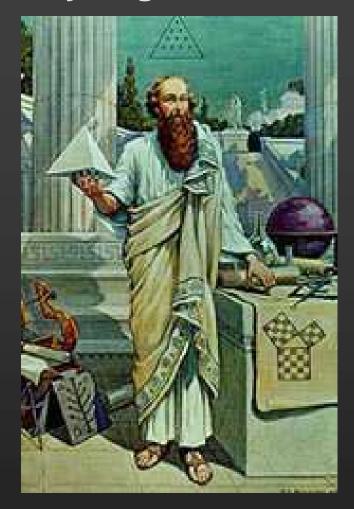
Great Thinkers of Antiquity



Pythagoras: A Universe governed by Numbers



Pythagoras: A Universe governed by Numbers





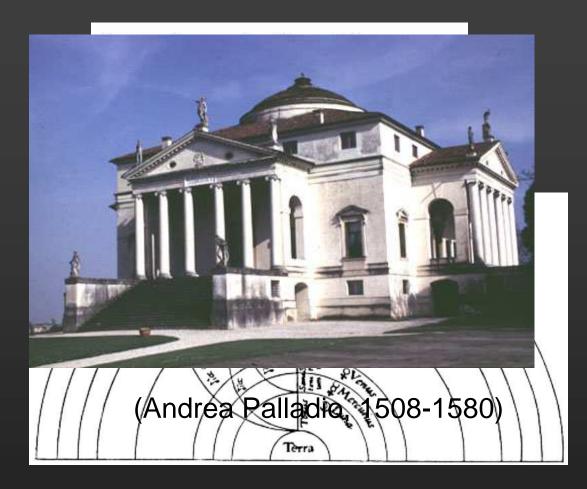
Divine Tetractys:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$$

- symbolizes the universe!

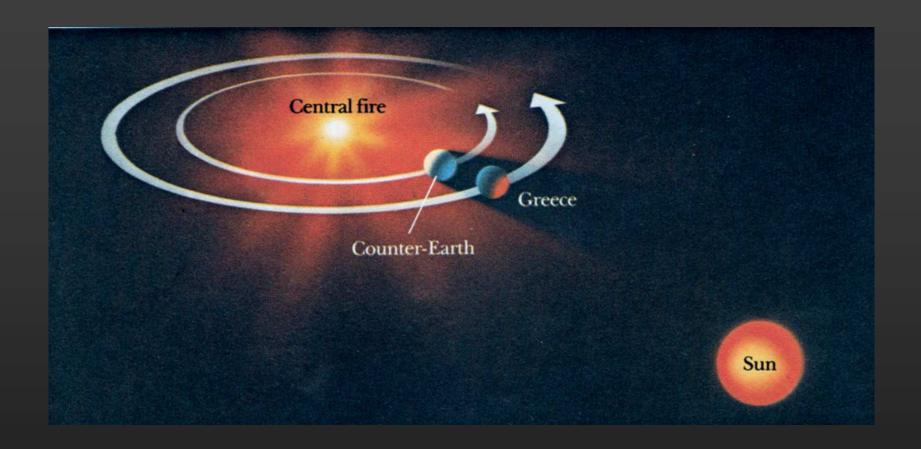
Pythagoras: Music of the Spheres





- Musical harmony: Whole number ratios (1:2, 2:3...)!
- Same ratios in the heavens Music of the Spheres!
- Inaudible to us!

The Pythagorean Model of the Universe (5th cent. BC)



- Earth: non-central, and in motion
- rejected beginning of 4th cent. BC

Ancient Two-sphere-universe:

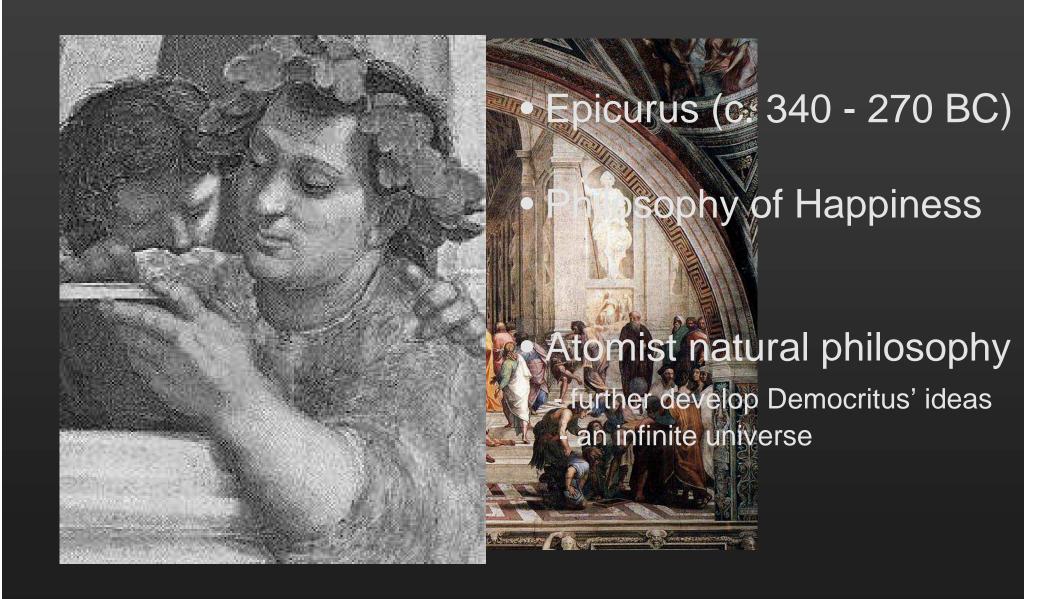
- Next Q: What is rotating? Earth or Sphere of Fixed Stars???

Hypothesis: The Earth?

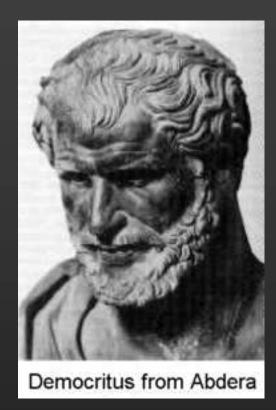
- actually proposed by Heracleides of Pontus (4th cent. BC)
- that obviously can explain observations (and we now know that it is true)

But: Why was this (correct) hypothesis rejected and rediscovered only ~2,000 years later?

The Epicurean Universe



The Epicurean Universe: Atomist Origins



- All matter made up from atoms
- Atoms are indivisible/undestructable
- Atoms of different shapes/sizes
- Atoms move through empty space

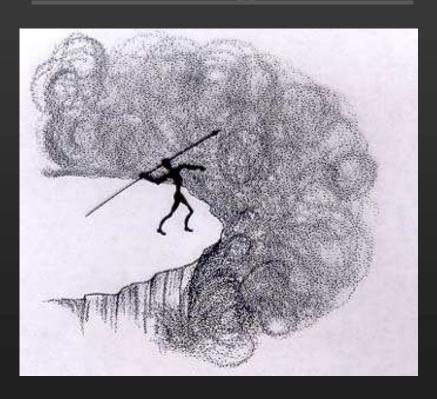
(c. 460-370 BC)

Q: Is space finite or infinite???

The Epicurean Universe: Infinite Space

A: Space has to be infinite!

Cosmic-edge riddle:



- no edge, no center!
- contains infinitely many atoms (Why?)
- infinity of worlds and teeming with life!

First posed by Archytas (5th cent. BC)

The Epicurean Universe

popularized and preserved by Lucretius:
 `De Rerum Natura' (On the nature of things)



Lucretius (96-55 BC)

- Conservation of matter:
 Ex nihilo nihil fit
 (Nothing comes from Nothing)
- rediscovered in 1417:
 highly influential in early Renaissance

The Stoic Universe



- Founder: Zeno of Citium (c. 330 260 BC)
- Great influence for 500 years (Roman aristocrats)

Stoic Philosophy: Famous Adherents



(Emperor Marcus Aurelius)

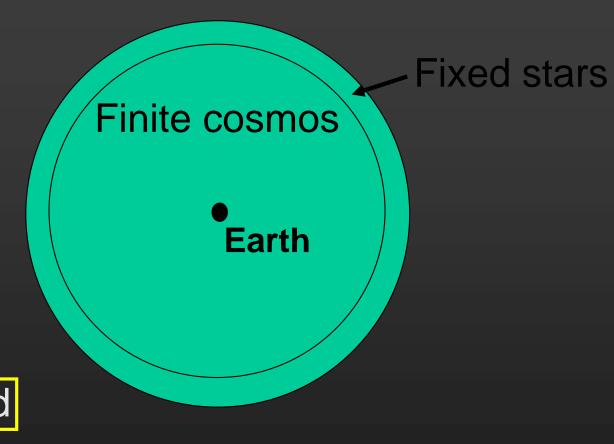


(Seneca, Nero's teacher)

The Stoic Universe: Basic Principles

- Everything in Cosmos is pervaded by logos
 - heaven, Earth, people, universe as a whole
- Logos manifested as pneuma
- Starry cosmos is finite
- Embedded in infinite void (space without matter)
- Eternal cycle of conflagration and recurrence

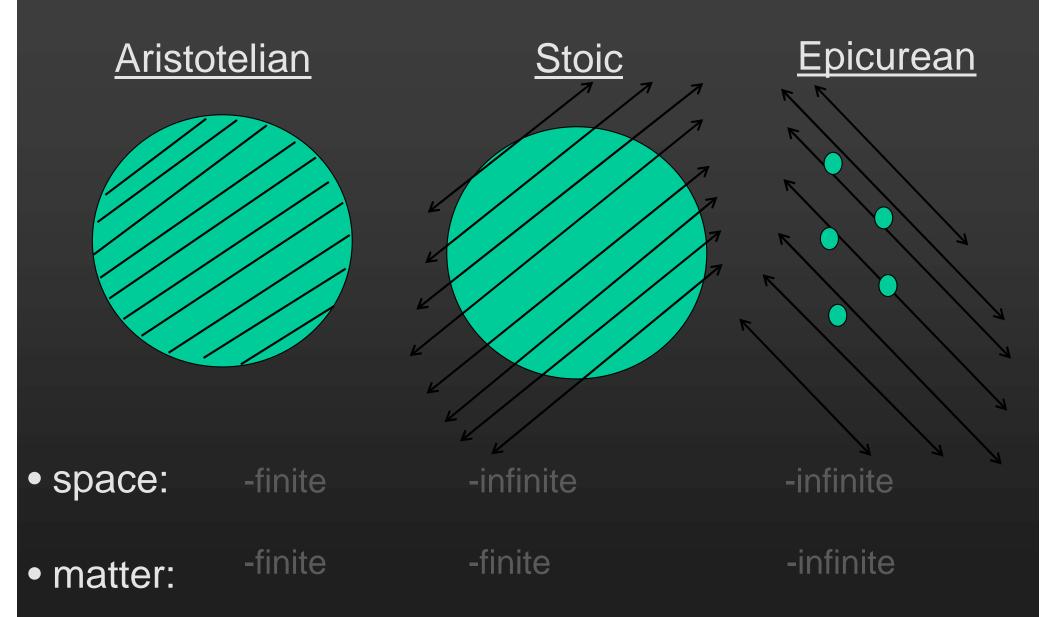
The Stoic Universe



Infinite void

???

Three World Systems: Plenum vs Vacuum



Aristarchus of Samos (3rd cent. BC)

- Proposed heliocentric universe (`Copernicus of Antiquity')
- Original book lost, theory only survived because Archimedes mentions it!

"But Aristarchus brought out a book...His hypotheses are that the fixed stars and the Sun remain unmoved, that the Earth revolves about the Sun in a circle, the Sun lying in the middle of the orbit, and that the sphere of the fixed stars... Is so great..."

(Archimedes, *The Sand-Reckoner*)

 Great distance to fixed stars explains why we don't see stellar parallax!

Reminder: How do we know that Earth moves?

Stellar Parallax



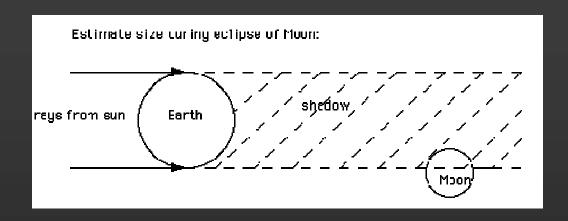
Not observed (too small) until 1838 (Bessel)!

The Great Library in Alexandria



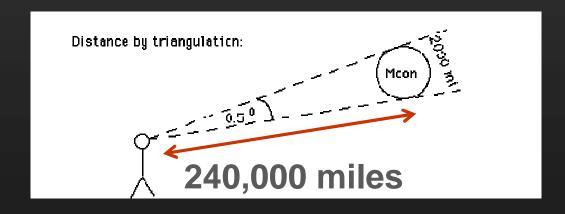
Aristarchus: Size of the Solar System

Size and distance of the Moon:



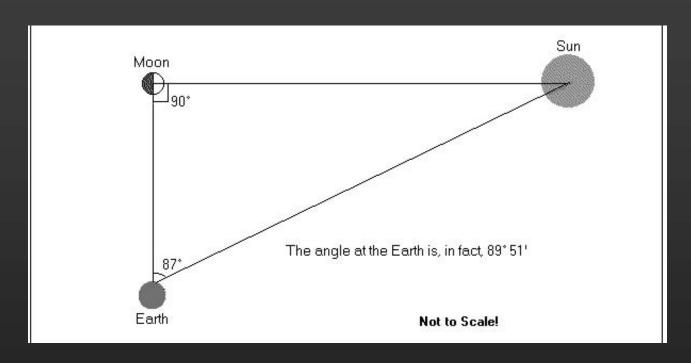


D_{moon}~1/4 x D_{Earth}



Aristarchus: Size of the Solar System

Distance to the Sun (`Astronomical Unit'):



(Today: D_{Earth-Sun}~400 x D_{Earth-Moon} → 150 million km)

But: Dominance and Persistence of Mainstream Model

- Ptolemaic-Aristotelian universe completely dominated astronomical thought for 14 centuries (till Renaissance/Copernicus)
- Why was this (wrong) system so long-lived?
 - intricate connection to Aristotelian philosophy
 - it was very successful in explaining data
 - during Middle Ages adopted by Catholic Church as dogma (see trial of Galileo)
- Correct ideas of Aristarchus and atomists had to be painfully recovered in Renaissance!