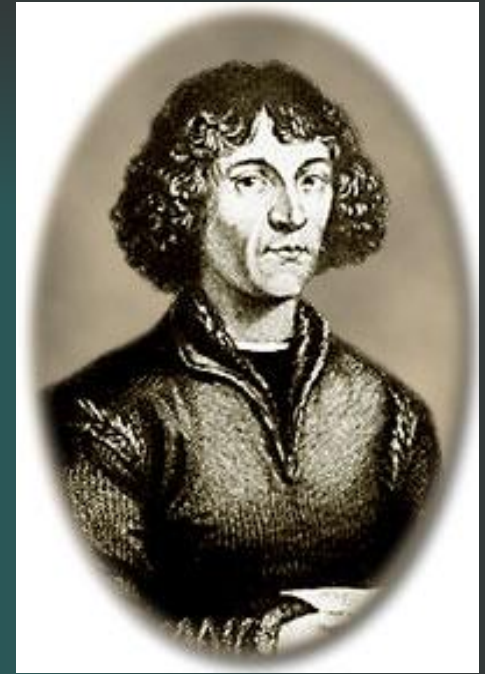


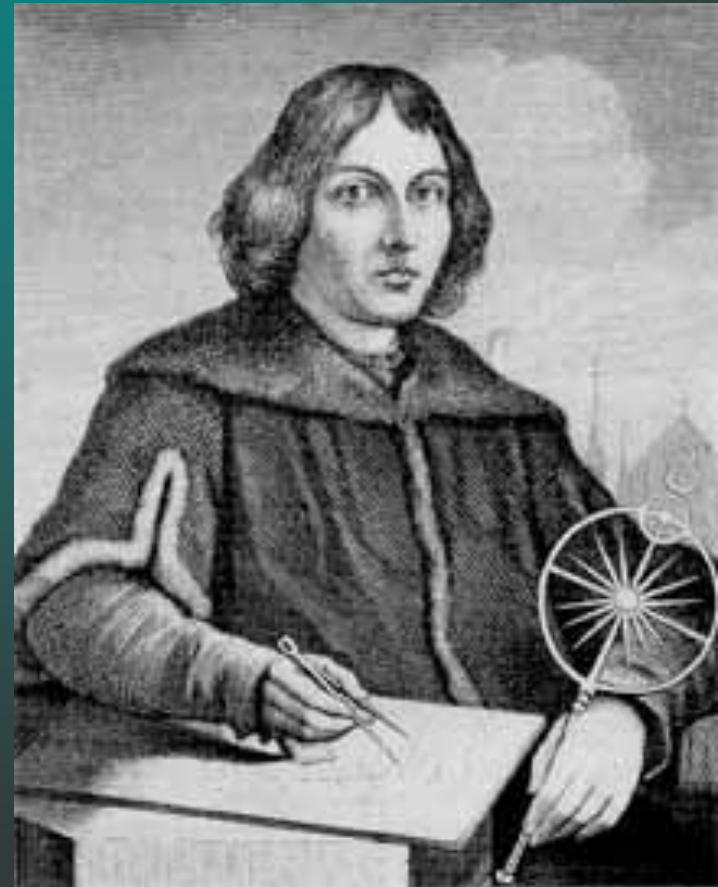
Nicolaus Copernicus



- Cailey Sweatt -
2005

Contribution to the World

Nicolaus Copernicus was the first to say the sun was the center of the universe with proof involving physics, mathematics, and cosmology. His works influenced Galileo, Kepler, Descartes, and Newton.



Early Life

- Nicolaus Copernicus was born February 19, 1473 in Torun, Poland.
- He was originally Mikolaj Koppernigk.
- He was the son of Nicolaus Koppernigk and Barbara Watzenrode.



Torun, Poland

Early Life (cont.)

- Nicolaus's father died when Copernicus was ten.
- Nicolaus was cared for by his uncle, Lucas Watzenrode.
- Watzenrode was a canon at a cathedral in Frauenburg.



Lucas Watzenrode

Early Schooling

- In 1448, Copernicus was sent to cathedral school in Wloclauek.
- In 1491, he entered the University of Krakow.
- Watzenrode (now a Bishop) wished for Copernicus to have a career in the church.



University of Krakow

Early Schooling (cont.)



University of Bologna

- Copernicus studied Latin, mathematics, astronomy, geography, philosophy, and astrology.
- He left Krakow without a degree.
- In 1496, he returned to Italy and enrolled in University of Bologna.

A Job



Fraunburg Cathedral

- Watzenrode had Copernicus appointed as a canon at Frauenburg cathedral.
- Copernicus was given a salary even though he wasn't working at the moment.

A Passion is Born

- Copernicus roomed with astronomy professor Domenico Maria de Novara.
- Nicolaus assisted Novara by issuing annual astrological predictions for the city.
- On March 9, 1497, Nicolaus saw the moon eclipse with the star Alpha Tauri.

The bright point
in the picture is the
star Alpha Tauri.



Traveling

- Copernicus went to Rome for a year and lectured on astronomy and mathematics.
- He returned to Frauenburg in 1501.
- He soon went back to Italy to complete his degree in Padua.



Padua, Italy

Graduation



Mathematics Department of
University of Ferrara

- In Padua, Copernicus studied astronomy and medicine.
- In 1503, he got a canon law doctorate from the University of Ferrara.
- He then returned to Poland to fulfil his canon duties.

Like a Canon

- Some of Copernicus's duties as a canon included:
collecting rent from church-owned lands, looking after military defenses and finances, and managing the bakery, brewery, and mills.
- He was also his uncle's physician, private secretary, and personal advisor.
- During this time, he lived at Heilsberg Castle.



Heilsberg Castle

Leisure

- After Watzenrode died in 1512, Copernicus had more time to enjoy his hobbies which included: translating Greek poetry into Latin, painting, and studying astronomy in his observatory at Heilsberg.

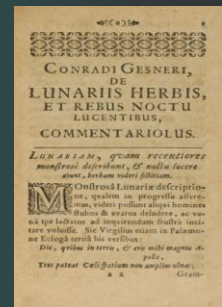
Copernicus studying astronomy at Heilsberg.



The Little Commentary

• In 1514, Copernicus published Commentariolus (The Little Commentary). He only distributed a few handwritten copies among his friends. The book stated seven principles:

- 1) There is no one centre of the universe.
- 2) The Earth's centre is not the centre of the universe.
- 3) The centre of the universe is near the sun.
- 4) The distance from the Earth to the sun is imperceptible compared with the distance to the stars.
- 5) The rotation of the Earth accounts for the apparent daily rotation of the stars.
- 6) The apparent annual cycle of movements of the sun is caused by the Earth revolving around it.
- 7) The apparent retrograde motion of the Earth from which one observes.

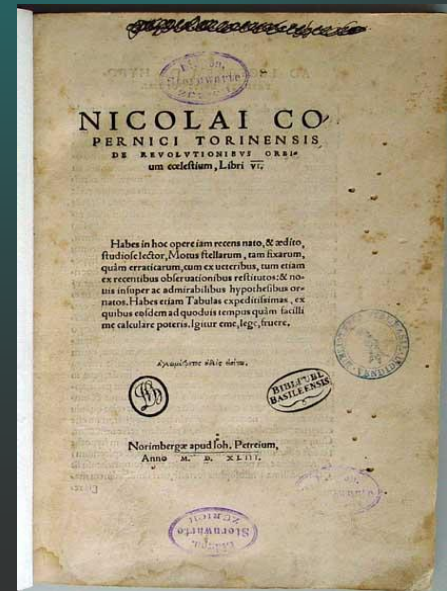


Front cover of Comen-tarioulus

Fame

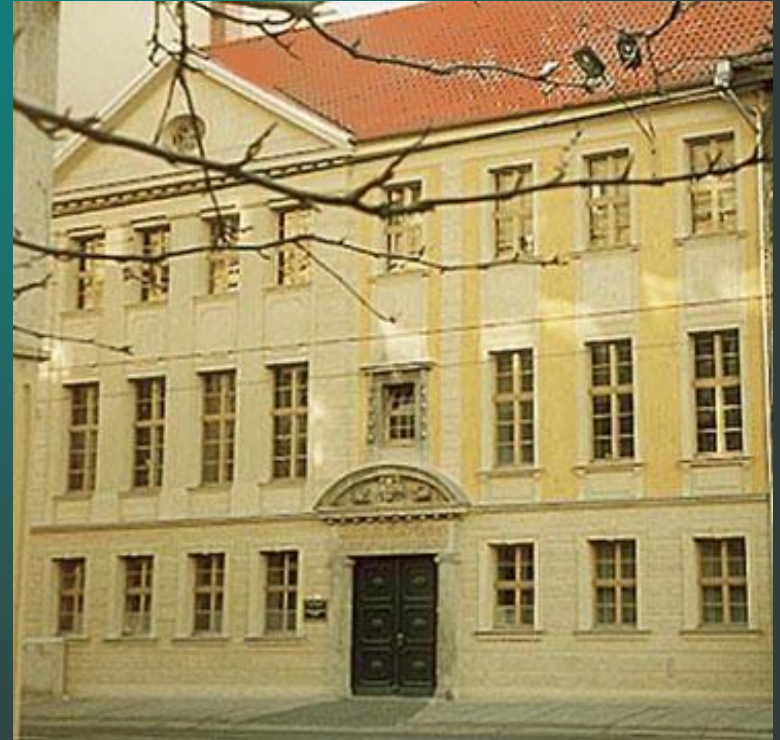
- Copernicus began working on his masterpiece, the book De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium (D.R.O.C.)
- Copernicus was now famous as an astronomer.
- He helped to update the calendar at the request of the Fifth Lateran Council.

A copy of De
Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium



Georg Rheticus

- Copernicus met Georg Rheticus in 1539.
- Rheticus was a Protestant professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Wittenberg.
- The both believed in the heliocentric theory.



University of Wittenberg

Georg Rheticus (cont.)

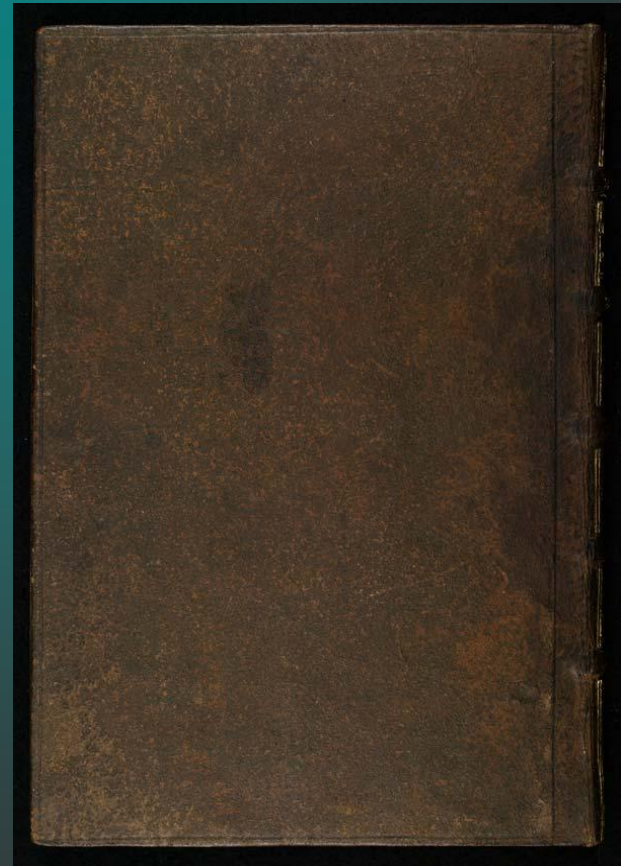


Aristarchus

- Heliocentric means “sun-centered”.
- The heliocentric theory was first proposed by Aristarchus in third century B.C.
- Rheticus lived with Copernicus until 1542.

The Writers

- During Rheticus' two and a half year stay, he printed the Narratio Prima (First Narration).
- Narratio Prima contained heliocentric theories.
- The Narratio Prima was an experiment to judge how the public would react to the theories.



A copy of the Narratio Prima

De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelstium

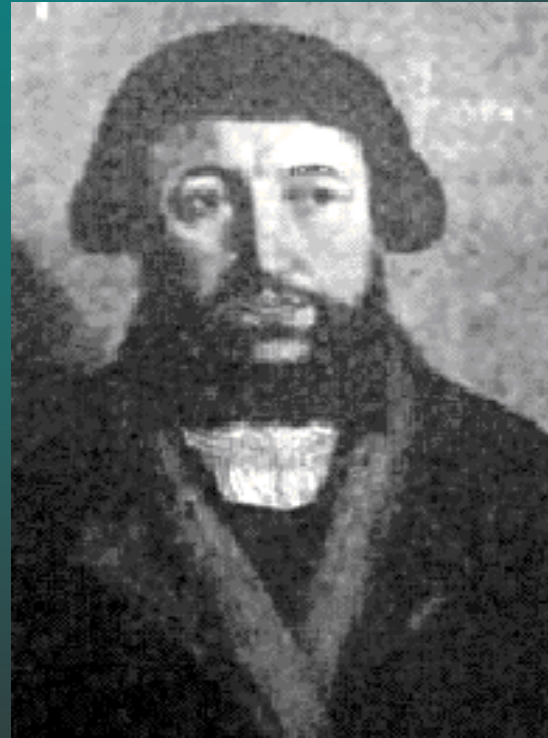


Nurnberg, Germany

- Rheticus worked with Copernicus on the D.R.O.C. and convinced Copernicus to print it.
- When Rheticus left Copernicus' house in 1542, he took with him a manuscript of the book to be printed in Nurnberg, Germany.

Betrayal of Trust

- Rheticus couldn't stay to oversee publication so he left Andreas Osiander in charge.
- Osiander was an editor, a leading political figure, and a zealous Protestant.
- Osiander made changes to the D.R.O.C. without telling Rheticus or Copernicus.

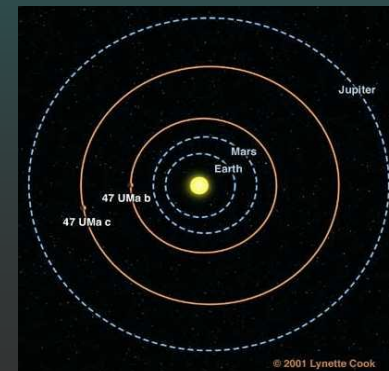


Andreas Osiander

Betrayal of Trust (cont.)

- Osiander added an unsigned letter to the preface.
- The letter claimed that the book's hypotheses were not true and that astronomy could not rightly determine the planet's movements.
- Osiander also changed the book's title from "On the Revolutions of the Orbs of the World" to "Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs".

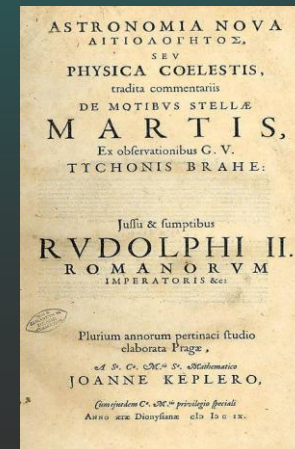
The planets in orbit.



Outcome

- Oslander's changes made the D.R.O.C. seem like “a new method of calculating, rather than a work of natural philosophy.”
- Thanks to that perception, the D.R.O.C. was tolerated.
- Oslander's editing was not mentioned until the astronomer Kepler revealed it in his book, Astronomia Nova (1609).

Front cover of Astronomia Nova



Last Days

- Copernicus died a of cerebral haemorrhage on May 24, 1543 in Frauenberg.
- Just before he died, the first copy of the *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium* was placed in his hands.



A bust of Nicolaus Copernicus

Nicolaus Copernicus

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About Me

Hello, people. I am Cailey Sweatt and I am 13. I love chocolate syrup, 80's rock, musicals, reading, large earrings, and the Doors. I am a Democrat, a poet, insane, and ready to get out of school. My favorite movie is The Breakfast Club and my favorite website is <http://www.asofterworld.com>. Have fun learning about Copernicus...he knew what was up. So long, kiddies.

That's right.....
go ahead and drool....

