

Sidereus Nuncius Italiano Wordpress

Piccolo trattato messaggero di grandi e sconvolgenti verità, secondo la definizione dello stesso Galileo, il Sidereus nuncius è un testo epocale non solo per la storia della scienza ma anche per l'immaginario dell'uomo barocco. Le scoperte di cui si fece araldo, oltre che contribuire ad abbattere il paradigma aristotelico e tolemaico fondato sulla rigida distinzione tra il cielo e la terra, destarono sentimenti contrastanti di entusiasmo e di smarrita inquietudine su letterati, artisti, filosofi e, fatto insolito nella cultura italiana, sulla gente comune. Il cannocchiale, per la prima volta descrittovi diffusamente, uscì con quest'opera rivoluzionaria dai recinti specialistici dell'ottica per rivestirsi di valori simbolici che si riverberarono, come si dimostra nell'introduzione, sull'estetica, sull'etica e sulla critica letteraria, alimentando perfino una prosa fantascientifica conseguente alla scoperta di nuovi mondi. Galileo, nanimemente vittorioso nel confronto con Cristoforo Colombo, ottenne con il Sidereus una fama ecumenica, dalla Russia alla Cina, fino al Giappone, divenendo subito presso i poeti, da Marino a Milton, lo scienziato più rappresentativo della modernità.

The "Notizie" (on covers) contain bibliographical and library news items.

Galileo (1564–1642) incorporated throughout his work the language of battle, the rhetoric of the epic, and the structure of romance as a means to elicit emotional responses from his readers against his opponents. By turning to the literary as a field for creating knowledge, Galileo delineated a textual space for establishing and validating the identity of the new, idealized philosopher. Galileo’s Reading places Galileo in the complete intellectual and academic world in which he operated, bringing together, for example, debates over the nature of floating bodies and Ludovico Ariosto’s Orlando furioso, disputes on comets and the literary criticism of Don Quixote, mathematical demonstrations of material strength and Dante’s voyage through the afterlife, and the parallels of his feisty note-taking practices with popular comedy of the period.

The Refracted Muse

Historical Abstracts

Astrum 2009

Seventeenth Century Perspectives

Gianfrancesco Sagredo and the Politics of Knowledge

scrivere testi a partire da testi

Vols. for 1969- include ACTFL annual bibliography of books and articles on pedagogy in foreign languages 1969-

'Galileo's Idol' is a historical case-study of the use of information in the making of early modern scientific knowledge. It studies the relationship between natural philosophical and political practices in the Venetian Mediterranean at the start of the seventeenth century. Using the figure of Galileo's closest friend and confidant, Gianfrancesco Sagredo (1571-1620), it shows how techniques of political information exchange were appropriated by early practitioners of the new science.

This volume makes an important contribution toward a nuanced appreciation of the Jesuits' interaction with "modernity", and a greater recognition of their contribution to the mathematization of natural philosophy and experimental science. The six essays provide a cross-section of the complex Jesuit encounter with the mathematical sciences during the 17th century.

Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies: A-J

Galileo's Telescope

Giornale della libreria, della tipografia, e delle arti ed industrie affini

Contro il metodo. Abbozzo di una teoria anarchica della conoscenza

On Sunspots

Aspects of English and Italian Lexicology and Lexicography

Containing almost 600 entries, this impressive 2-volume reference presents detailed and authoritative treatment of the field of Italian literature, with attention both to the work and influence of individual writers of all genres and to movements, styles, and critical approaches.

Galileo 's telescopic discoveries, and especially his observation of sunspots, caused great debate in an age when the heavens were thought to be perfect and unchanging. Christoph Scheiner, a Jesuit mathematician, argued that sunspots were planets or moons crossing in front of the Sun. Galileo, on the other hand, countered that the spots were on or near the surface of the Sun itself, and he supported his position with a series of meticulous observations and mathematical demonstrations that eventually convinced even his rival. On Sunspots collects the correspondence that constituted the public debate, including the first English translation of Scheiner 's two tracts as well as Galileo 's three letters, which have previously appeared only in abridged form. In addition, Albert Van Helden and Eileen Reeves have supplemented the correspondence with lengthy introductions, extensive notes, and a bibliography. The result will become the standard work on the subject, essential for students and historians of astronomy, the telescope, and early modern Catholicism.

Some years ago, David Freedberg opened a dusty cupboard at Windsor Castle and discovered hundreds of vividly colored, masterfully precise drawings of all sorts of plants and animals from the Old and New Worlds. Coming upon thousands more drawings like them across Europe, Freedberg finally traced them all back to a little-known scientific organization from seventeenth-century Italy called the Academy of Linceans (or Lynxes). Founded by Prince Federico Cesi in 1603, the Linceans took as their task nothing less than the documentation and classification of all of nature in pictorial form. In this first book-length study of the Linceans to appear in English, Freedberg focuses especially on their unprecedented use of drawings based on microscopic observation and other new techniques of visualization. Where previous thinkers had classified objects based mainly on similarities of external appearance, the Linceans instead turned increasingly to sectioning, dissection, and observation of internal structures. They applied their new research techniques to an incredible variety of subjects, from the objects in the heavens studied by their most famous (and infamous) member Galileo Galilei–whom they supported at the most critical moments of his career–to the flora and fauna of Mexico, bees, fossils, and the reproduction of plants and fungi. But by demonstrating the inadequacy of surface structures for ordering the world, the Linceans unwittingly planted the seeds for the demise of their own favorite method–visual description–as a mode of scientific classification. Profusely illustrated and engagingly written, Eye of the Lynx uncovers a crucial episode in the development of visual representation and natural history. And perhaps as important, it offers readers a dazzling array of early modern drawings, from magnificently depicted birds and flowers to frogs in amber, monstrously misshapen citrus fruits, and more.

Tempering and Temperment in Italian Pastoral Drama of the Late Cinquecento

Rivista storica italiana

Un confronto tra storiche nordamericane e italiane

Classical Impulses in British Poetry and Art

Modern history abstracts, 1775-1914. Part A

Sidereus Nuncius, or The Sidereal Messenger

Presentation of the most important discoveries by Galileo Galilei, endorsed by his own lively writings. Includes simple explanations for the general reader, comparative discussions about state of knowledge in Galileo's time and in today's understanding, as well as major public and private events in Galileo's life.

Collects alphabetically arranged essays on how classical tradition has shaped popular culture, government, mathematics, medicine, and drama.

Galileo Galilei’s Sidereus Nuncius is arguably the most dramatic scientific book ever published. It announced new and unexpected phenomena in the heavens, “unheard of through the ages,” revealed by a mysterious new instrument. Galileo had ingeniously improved the rudimentary “spyglasses” that appeared in Europe in 1608, and in the autumn of 1609 he pointed his new instrument at the sky, revealing astonishing sights: mountains on the moon, fixed stars invisible to the naked eye, individual stars in the Milky Way, and four moons around the planet Jupiter. These discoveries changed the terms of the debate between geocentric and heliocentric cosmology and helped ensure the eventual acceptance of the Copernican planetary system. Albert Van Helden’s beautifully rendered and eminently readable translation is based on the Venice 1610 edition’s original Latin text. An introduction, conclusion, and copious notes place the book in its historical and intellectual context, and a new preface, written by Van Helden, highlights recent discoveries in the field, including the detection of a forged copy of Sidereus Nuncius, and new understandings about the political complexities of Galileo’s work.

Galileo's Idol

The New Science and Jesuit Science

MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures

Literature and Optics in Early Modern Spain

Giornale della libreria della tipografia e delle arti e industrie affini supplemento alla Bibliografia italiana, pubblicato dall'Associazione tipografico-libreria italiana

Celestial Aspirations

Traduzione di Tiziana Bascelli. Introduzione e note di William Shea e Tiziana Bascelli. Traduzione letteraria del Siderius Nuncius di Galileo Galilei con un importante saggio introduttivo di William Shea. Il telescopio ha cambiato il mondo e ha costretto a rivedere la posizione della Terra nell'universo, grazie agli occhi di Galileo preparati a vedere cose nuove e alle sue mani in grado di dipingere quello che v l'annuncio della scoperta di quattro satelliti che ruotavano intorno a Giove – Astri Medicei. Si interrogava sulla Luna, avendone osservata la superficie: "E se ci fossero abitanti lassù?".

This book presents a historical and scientific analysis as historical epistemology of the science of weights and mechanics in the sixteenth century, particularly as developed by Tartaglia in his Quesiti et inventioni diverse, Book VII and Book VIII (1546; 1554). In the early 16th century mechanics was concerned mainly with what is now called statics and was referred to as the Scientia de ponderibus et motibus. This book approaches the first was usually referred to as Aristotelian, where the equilibrium of bodies was set as a balance of opposite tendencies to motion. The second, usually referred to as Archimedean, identified statics with centrobarica, the theory of centres of gravity based on symmetry considerations. In between the two traditions the Italian scholar Niccolò Fontana, better known as Tartaglia (1535–1609), developed a third, more diverse (1546). This volume consists of three main parts. In the first, a historical excursus regarding Tartaglia's lifetime, his scientific production and the Scientia de ponderibus in the Arabic-Islamic culture, and from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance, is presented. Secondly, all the propositions of Books VII and VIII, by relating them with the Problemata mechanica by the Aristotelian school and Jordanus de Nemore are examined within the history and historical epistemology of science. The last part is relative to the original texts and critical transcriptions into Italian and Latin and an English translation. This work gathers and re-evaluates the current thinking on this subject. It brings together contributions from two distinguished experts in the history and historical epistemology of science and engineering. It also gives much-needed insight into the subject from historical and scientific points of view. The volume composition makes for absorbing reading for historians, epistemologists, philosophers and scientists.

L'obiettivo di questo volume è fare dialogare storiche americane e italiane riguardo alcuni temi della gender history relativamente alla prima età moderna. Il confronto evidenzia l'importanza di mantenere sempre attivi i contatti fra le due storiografie: quella americana, caratterizzata dalla volontà di sintetizzare e contestualmente ampliare con nuovi indirizzi di interpretazione la storia della società europea, e quella italiana, che sovente ricerche di grande spessore storiografico anche attraverso l'indagine sulle fonti, ma a volte manchevole nell'allargare il suo sguardo all'orizzonte extra-italiano, europeo e globale. Infine, pur senza alcuna pretesa di completezza, attraverso una decina di casi si propone un bilancio su molte delle più importanti iniziative che hanno avviato e arricchito, con notevoli risultati, la gender history in Italia.

Galileo's Reading

The Eye of the Lynx

Selections from Quesiti et inventioni diverse: Books VII–VIII

Sidereus nuncius

Magic in Western Culture

Margherita Sarrocch's Letters to Galileo

This book examines a pivotal moment in the history of science and women 's place in it. Meredith Ray offers the first in-depth study and complete English translation of the fascinating correspondence between Margherita Sarrocchi (1560-1617), a natural philosopher and author of the epic poem, Scanderbeide (1623), and famed astronomer, Galileo Galilei. Their correspondence, undertaken soon after the publication of Galileo 's Sidereus Nuncius, reveals how Sarrocchi approached Galileo for his help revising her epic poem, offering, in return, her endorsement of his recent telescopic discoveries. Situated against the vibrant and often contentious backdrop of early modern intellectual and academic culture, their letters illustrate, in miniature, that the Scientific Revolution was, in fact, the product of a long evolution with roots in the deep connections between literary and scientific exchanges.

The Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies is a two-volume reference book containing some 600 entries on all aspects of Italian literary culture. It includes analytical essays on authors and works, from the most important figures of Italian literature to little known authors and works that are influential to the field. The Encyclopedia is distinguished by substantial articles on critics, themes, genres, schools, historical surveys, and other topics related to the overall subject of Italian literary studies. The Encyclopedia also includes writers and subjects of contemporary interest, such as those relating to journalism, film, media, children's literature, food and vernacular literatures. Entries consist of an essay on the topic and a bibliographic portion listing works for further reading, and, in the case of long entries on individuals, a brief biographical paragraph and list of works by the person. It will be useful to people without specialized knowledge of Italian literature as well as to scholars.

The story of the beliefs and practices called 'magic' starts in ancient Iran, Greece, and Rome, before entering its crucial Christian phase in the Middle Ages. Centering on the Renaissance and Marsilio Ficino, this richly illustrated and groundbreaking book treats magic as a classical tradition with foundations that were distinctly philosophical.

Italiano scritto

Sidereus Nuncius ovvero Avviso Sidereo

Storia della Letteratura Italiana

Storia confidenziale della letteratura italiana: Il Cinquecento e il Seicento

From Antiquity to the Enlightenment

A Bibliography of the History of Science Formed from the Annual Isis Current Bibliographies

A unique look at how classical notions of ascent and flight preoccupied early modern British writers and artists Between the late sixteenth century and early nineteenth century, the British imagination–poetic, political, intellectual, spiritual and religious–displayed a pronounced fascination with images of ascent and flight to the heavens. Celestial Aspirations explores how British literature and art during that period exploited classical representations of these soaring themes–through philosophical, scientific and poetic flights of the mind; the ascension of the disembodied soul; and the celestial glorification of the ruler. From textual reachings for the heavens in Spenser, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Donne and Cowley, to the ceiling paintings of Rubens, Verrio and Thornhill, Philip Hardie focuses on the ways that the history, ideologies and aesthetics of the postclassical world received and transformed the ideas of antiquity. In England, narratives of ascent appear on the grandest scale in Milton’s Paradise Lost, an epic built around a Christian plot of falling and rising, and one of the most intensely classicizing works of English poetry. Examining the reception of flight up to the Romanticism of Wordsworth and Tennyson, Hardie considers the Whig sublime, as well as the works of Alexander Pope and Edward Young. Throughout, he looks at motivations both public and private for aspiring to the heavens–as a reward for political and military achievement on the one hand, and as a goal of individual intellectual and spiritual exertion on the other. Celestial Aspirations offers an intriguing look at how creative minds reworked ancient visions of time and space in the early modern era.

Vols. 17–18 cover 1775–1914.

Jesuit engagement with natural philosophy during the late 16th and early 17th centuries transformed the status of the mathematical disciplines and propelled members of the Order into key areas of controversy in relation to Aristotelianism. Through close investigation of the activities of the Jesuit 'school' of mathematics founded by Christoph Clavius, The Scientific Counter–Revolution examines the Jesuit connections to the rise of experimental natural philosophy and the emergence of the early scientific societies. Arguing for a re–evaluation of the role of Jesuits in shaping early modern science, this book traces the evolution of the Collegio Romano as a hub of knowledge. Starting with an examination of Clavius’s Counter–Reformation agenda for mathematics, Michael John Gorman traces the development of a collective Jesuit approach to experimentation and observation under Christopher Grienberger and analyses the Jesuit role in the Galileo Affair and the vacuum debate. Ending with a discussion of the transformation of the Collegio Romano under Athanasius Kircher into a place of curiosity and wonder and the centre of a global information gathering network, this book reveals how the Counter–Reformation goals of the Jesuits contributed to the shaping of modern experimental science.

The Classical Tradition

Tartaglia’s Science of Weights and Mechanics in the Sixteenth Century

Tutto letteratura italiana

La storia di genere in Italia in età moderna

The Scientific Counter–Revolution

Storia Della Letteratura Italiana

The Author addresses the complex and unsolved relationship that Italians live with their "Cultural Heritage", analyzing the issue of their management and administration.

Between 1608 and 1610 the canopy of the night sky was ripped open by an object created almost by accident: a cylinder with lenses at both ends. Galileo ' s Telescope tells how this ingenious device evolved into a precision instrument that would transcend the limits of human vision and transform humanity ' s view of its place in the cosmos.

Galileo never set foot on the Iberian Peninsula, yet, as Enrique Garc í a Santo-Tom á s unfolds in *The Refracted Muse*, the news of his work with telescopes brought him to surprising prominence—not just among Spaniards working in the developing science of optometry but among creative writers as well. While Spain is often thought to have taken little notice of the Scientific Revolution, Garc í a Santo-Tom á s tells a different story, one that reveals Golden Age Spanish literature to be in close dialogue with the New Science. Drawing on the work of writers such as Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calder ó n de la Barca, and Quevedo, he helps us trace the influence of science and discovery on the rapidly developing and highly playful genre of the novel. Indeed, Garc í a Santo-Tom á s makes a strong case that the rise of the novel cannot be fully understood without taking into account its relationship to the scientific discoveries of the period.

Art and the italians

The Jesuits and the Invention of Modern Science

The Great Scientist's Ideas and Their Relevance to the Present Day

Thus Spoke Galileo

Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies

Astronomy and Instruments : Italian Heritage Four Hundred Years After Galileo