

The Galileo Connection

A close look at the trial of Galileo in 1633 & the consequences of his condemnation for contending that the Bible is not a scientific authority. In parts of the US and elsewhere, the controversy continues to this day.

Do you struggle to know and follow God's call for you in the world? In this twenty-six session LifeGuide® Bible Study on Genesis, tells us that even the giants of faith—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph—struggled to obey their Creator. But Genesis also reveals the amazing truth that the God who called a world and a nation into being also calls each of us to serve him.

Mark Noll has written a major indictment of American evangelicalism. Reading this book, one wonders if the evangelical movement has pandered so much to American culture and tried to be so popular only to lose not only it's mind but it's soul as well. For evangelical pastors and parishoners alike, this is a must read! --Robert Wuthnow.

Does neuroscience show that all our ideas about law and ethics are false? David Opderbeck answers this question with a broad and deep survey of the relationship between theology, science, and ethics. He proposes that Christian theology, which narrates the humanity and divinity of Christ, in conversation with the new Aristotelianism in the philosophy of science, provides a path through secular and religious fundamentalisms alike.

The aims of this book are: • to contribute to professional development of those directly involved in science education (science teachers, elementary and secondary science teacher advisors, researchers in science education, etc), • to contribute to the improvement of the quality of science education at all levels of education with the exploitation of elements from History of Science incorporated in science teaching –it is argued that through such approaches the students' motivation can be raised, their romantic understanding can be developed and consequently their conceptual understanding of science concepts can be improved since these approaches make science more attractive to them– and • to contribute to the debate about science education at the international level in order to find new ways for further inquiry on the issues that the book is dealing with. The book is divided in two parts: The first expounds its philosophical and epistemological framework and the second combines theory and praxis, the theoretical insights with their practical applications.

Many people in the Church today have the idea that young-earth creationism is a fairly recent invention, popularized by fundamentalist Christians in the mid-20th century. Is this view correct? In fact, scholar Terry Mortenson has done fascinating original research on this subject in England, and documents that several leading, pre-Darwin scholars and scientists, known as scriptural geologists did not believe in long ages for the earth. Mortenson sheds light on the following: Before Darwin, what did the Church believe about the age of the earth? Why did it believe this way? What was the controversy that rocked the Church in 19th-century England? Who were the scriptural geologists? What influences did the Church contend with even before Darwin's book? What is the stance of the Church today?

This new scientific biography explores the influences on, and of, Galileo's exceptional work, thereby revealing novel connections with the worldviews of his age and beyond. Galileo Galilei's contribution to science is unquestionable. And his conflict with the church establishment of his time is no less famous. In this book, authored by a physicist and history scholar, Galileo's life and work are described against a backdrop of the prior scientific state of the art in his various fields of achievement. Particular emphasis is placed on Galileo's vision of the world in relation to historic and also future cosmological models. The impact of his discoveries and theories for the later development of physics and

astronomy is a further focus of the narrative.

Winner of the 2004 ECPA Platinum Book Award! Is the clock a slavemaster or a tool that serves you? Does the quantity of your responsibilities squeeze out the quality of your life? Are urgent things so pressing that you don't have "inner time" to sort out what's really important? How can you discern what God wants you to do? Charles Hummel's classic booklet *Tyranny of the Urgent* has sold over one million copies. Now for the first time he expands on the life-changing perspective that has transformed the lives of thousands struggling to keep from being swept away by the rush of life. Gathered in this book are proven principles taken straight from biblical teaching, from today's time-management experts and from Hummel's own life experience. You'll discover how to make the calendar your friend manage your life instead of your time get motivated stay open to God's guidance in small choices avoid being dragged down by past choices develop "inner time" for reflection and planning and much more! If you have too much to do and not enough time to do it, this book is for you.

This fully revised and updated second edition provides over 7,000 definitions of travel and tourism terminology used throughout the world, highlighting the many differences between US and European usage. It covers all aspects of the tourism industry, including hospitality, transport, and ancillary services. It explains the operating language of the travel industry, acronyms and abbreviations of organizations, associations and trade bodies, IT terms and brand names, and provides website addresses. Entries vary from one-line definitions to 500 word articles, and references are provided for further reading. This new edition contains over 500 new entries and the unique cross referencing system has been extended; for example accessing any entry about business travel leads to over 70 others. It is an essential reference tool for anyone involved in tourism research, and everyone in the travel industry.

Do you struggle to know and follow God's call for you in the world? In this twelve session LifeGuide® Bible Study on Genesis tells us that even the giants of faith—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph—struggled to obey their Creator. But Genesis also reveals the amazing truth that the God who called a world and a nation into being also calls each of us to serve him.

In 1633, the Roman Inquisition condemned Galileo as a suspected heretic for defending the astronomical theory that the earth moves, and implicitly assuming the theological principle that Scripture is not scientific authority. This controversial event has sent ripples down the centuries, embodying the struggle between a thinker who came to be regarded as the Father of Modern Science, and an institution that is both one of the world's greatest religions and most ancient organizations. The trial has been cited both as a clear demonstration of the incompatibility between science and religion, and also a stunning exemplar of rationality, scientific method, and critical thinking. Much has been written about Galileo's trial, but most works argue from a particular point of view - that of secular science against the Church, or justifying the religious position. Maurice Finocchiaro aims to provide a balanced historical account that draws out the cultural nuances. Unfolding the intriguing narrative of Galileo's trial, he sets it against its contemporary intellectual and philosophical background. In particular, Finocchiaro focuses on the contemporary arguments and evidence for and against the Earth's motion, which were based on astronomical observation, the physics of motion, philosophical principles about the nature of knowledge, and theological principles about the authority and the interpretation of Scripture. Following both sides of the controversy and its far-reaching philosophical impact, Finocchiaro unravels the complex relationship between science and

religion, and demonstrates how Galileo came to be recognised as a model of logical reasoning.

Intel® Galileo and Intel® Galileo Gen 2: API Features and Arduino Projects for Linux Programmers provides detailed information about Intel® Galileo and Intel® Galileo Gen 2 boards for all software developers interested in Arduino and the Linux platform. The book covers the new Arduino APIs and is an introduction for developers on natively using Linux. Author Manoel Carlos Ramon is a member of the Intel Galileo development team; in this book he draws on his practical experience in working on the Galileo project as he shares the team's findings, problems, fixes, workarounds, and techniques with the open source community. His areas of expertise are wide-ranging, including Linux-embedded kernel and device drivers, C/C++, Java, OpenGL, Assembler, Android NDK/SDK/ADK, and 2G/3G/4G modem integration. He has more than 17 years of experience in research and development of mobile devices and embedded circuits. His personal blog about programming is BytesThink (www.bytesthink.com).

A translation of Thomas Campanella's Apologia pro Galileo. Blackwell's introduction provides background information relating Campanella and his apologia to the Galileo affair. Extensive notes identifying Campanella's use of sources and the persons he mentions in the Apologia are included.

This book encourages an openness to accept and experience the truth, whatever its source. As philosopher Francis Schaeffer famously asked, "How can we be sure that what we think we know of the world outside ourselves really corresponds to what is there?" Where do we look for an understanding of ourselves, our world, and the meaning of our existence? Is there such a thing as an objective and unchanging truth that applies to all people everywhere, throughout time? Can we discover it in philosophy, in the natural or social sciences, or in religion? This book sets out to explore the answers to these questions, and considers how finding the answers can enrich our lives and daily experience. Following the Truth Wherever It Leads investigates areas where the authenticated discoveries of natural science and the clear statements of the Bible agree with and support one another and asks whether there really are "irreconcilable differences" between them. It ends by attempting to portray a worldview whose promise may add fresh meaning and purpose to our lives.

Examines ways in which beliefs and values interact with science and science teaching

"More than 60 years ago," remembered Mr. Stvarnik, "I read the books From Ancient Philosophy to Modern Science of Atoms by prof. dr. Ivan Supek, and the Images from the Lives of Great Scientists by prof. dr. Milutin Milankovic, and for me these are still the most beautiful scientific texts." From that time, as a much loving hobby, Mr. Stvarnik has studied biographies of great scientists. "I have grown up in an atheistic country," he once said, "and therefore it was a surprise to find that there were very few atheistic or agnostic scientists; the majority of them were some kind of believers in God. Actually, a good number of the greatest scientific minds were or are Bible-believing Christians." That realization, along with discoveries of some deliberate distortions of historical facts that made certain Bible-believing scientists look as having an atheistic bent, prompted writing a book The Portraits of the Great Bible-believing Scientists that was published in Croatian and in Serbian languages. Now he has written the same in English, but since many years elapsed from the mentioned publications, he enriched the text with new findings and added 12 new portraits

into the book.

A detailed, revisionist study of the life and career of the great Italian scientist offers a focused analysis of Galileo's relationship with the Catholic Church, discussing the theological furor caused by Galileo's Dialogue, the scientist's own role in the conflict, and the events of his trial by the Inquisition. (Biography)

Now thoroughly revised and expanded, this classic booklet by Charles E. Hummel offers ideas and illustrations for effective time management.

The essays in this volume (except for the contribution of Dr. Le Grand) are extremely revised versions of papers originally delivered at a workshop on Galileo held in Blacksburg, Virginia in October, 1975. The meeting was organized by Professor Joseph Pitt and sponsored by the Department of Philosophy and Religion, The College of Arts and Sciences, and the Division of Research of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. The papers that follow deal with problems of Galileo's philosophy of science, specific and general problems connected with his methodology, and with historical and conceptual questions concerning the relationship of his work to that of contemporaries and both earlier and later scientists. New perspectives take many forms. In this book the 'newness' has, for the most part, two forms. First, in the papers by Wisan, Shea, Le Grand and Wallace (the concerns will also appear in some of the other contributions), greatly enriched historical discoveries of how Galileo's science and its methodology developed are provided. It should be stressed that these papers are attempts to recapture a deep sense of the kind of science Galileo was creating. Other papers in the volume, for example, those by McMullin, Machamer, Butts and Pitt, underscore the importance of this historical venture by discussing various aspects of the philosophical background of Galileo's thought. The historical and philosophical evaluations and analyses compliment one another.

This book is for anyone who has ever been curious about using the Intel Galileo to create electronics projects. Some programming background is useful, but if you know how to use a personal computer, with the aid of the step-by-step instructions in this book, you can construct complex electronics projects that use the Intel Galileo.

Genesis is among the most controversial books of the Bible - facing increasing attacks on its credibility and its meaning within the modern Church as fashionable theories of intelligent design and progressive creationism gain support. Compromising the literal interpretation of Scripture to reconcile faith instead with faulty scientific reasoning on the history of the earth, many within the church are abandoning the very foundational truths of Christianity. Join Ron Bigalke Jr. and influential creationist leaders in discussing the myths and realities of Genesis. In *The Genesis Factor* you will: Unearth the historical roots of creationism in the church - from the apostle Paul and John, to the Venerable Bede, Martin Luther, John Calvin, Francis Bacon, Galileo, James Ussher, Issac Newton, and others. Learn of the 19th century controversy between leading geologists and the "scriptural geologists" in uncovering the foundations of the oft-contentious relationship of science to Christianity and the Scriptures. Read the Scriptural interpretations that answer the questions regarding the length of a Creation week day. Study point by point the recognized standards of writing history which Genesis 1-11 meet as literal history. This powerful and needed defense of Genesis includes contributors Henry M. Morris, Christopher Cone, Terry Mortenson, Eugene Merrill, Ron J. Bigalke Jr., Tas Walker, Jonathon Henry, Larry Vardiman, John Whitcomb, and Donald DeYoung. From fossil evidence, geologic evidence, and historic evidence, and more, *The Genesis Factor* reinforces the validity of the scriptural account of Creation, the Great Flood, and the Tower of Babel.

In the court of the Medicis and the Vatican, Galileo fashioned both his career and his science to the demands of patronage and to its complex

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systems of wealth, power, and prestige. Now, Mario Biagioli shows how Galileo's courtly role was integral to his science--the questions he examined, his methods, and even his conclusions.

There are thirty-six illustrations."--Jacket.

The remarkable astronomical discoveries made by Galileo with the new telescope in 1609-10 led to his famous disputes with philosophers and religious authorities, most of whom found their doctrines threatened by his evidence for Copernicus's heliocentric universe. In this book, Eileen Reeves brings an art historical perspective to this story as she explores the impact of Galileo's heavenly observations on painters of the early seventeenth century. Many seventeenth-century painters turned to astronomical pastimes and to the depiction of new discoveries in their work, yet some of these findings imposed controversial changes in their use of religious iconography. For example, Galileo's discovery of the moon's rough topography and the reasons behind its secondary light meant rethinking the imagery surrounding the Virgin Mary's Immaculate Conception, which had long been represented in paintings by the appearance of a smooth, incandescent moon. By examining a group of paintings by early modern artists all interested in Galileo's evidence for a Copernican system, Reeves not only traces the influence of science on painting in terms of optics and content, but also reveals the painters in a conflict between artistic depiction and dogmatic representation. Reeves offers a close analysis of seven works by Lodovico Cigoli, Peter Paul Rubens, Francisco Pacheco, and Diego Velázquez. She places these artists at the center of the astronomical debate, showing that both before and after the invention of the telescope, the proper evaluation of phenomena such as moon spots and the aurora borealis was commonly considered the province of the painter. Because these scientific hypotheses were complicated by their connection to Catholic doctrine, Reeves examines how the relationship between science and art, and their mutual production of knowledge and authority, must themselves be seen in a broader context of theological and political struggle.

An introduction to the study of theology and an overview of the systems, terms, and people of the discipline.

If we want nonscientists and opinion-makers in the press, the lab, and the pulpit to take a fresh look at the relationship between science and religion, Ronald L. Numbers suggests that we must first dispense with the hoary myths that have masqueraded too long as historical truths. Until about the 1970s, the dominant narrative in the history of science had long been that of science triumphant, and science at war with religion. But a new generation of historians both of science and of the church began to examine episodes in the history of science and religion through the values and knowledge of the actors themselves. Now Ronald Numbers has recruited the leading scholars in this new history of science to puncture the myths, from Galileo's incarceration to Darwin's deathbed conversion to Einstein's belief in a personal God who "didn't play dice with the universe." The picture of science and religion at each other's throats persists in mainstream media and scholarly journals, but each chapter in *Galileo Goes to Jail* shows how much we have to gain by seeing beyond the myths.

This is the 1998 Aquinas Lecture, delivered in the Todd Wehr Chemistry Building on Sunday, February 22, 1998, by Richard J. Blackwell, Professor of Philosophy at Saint Louis University in the US.

The Galileo Connection InterVarsity Press

A fresh comprehensive survey of the many methods of Christian apologetics using a unique, whole-person approach.

Directing his polemics against the pedantry of his time, Galileo, as his own popularizer, addressed his writings to contemporary laymen. His support of Copernican cosmology, against the Church's strong opposition, his development of a telescope, and his unorthodox opinions as a philosopher of science were the central concerns of his career and the subjects of four of his most important writings. Drake's introductory essay places them in their biographical and historical context.

Do you struggle to know and follow God's call for you in the world? In this fourteen-session LifeGuide® Bible Study on Genesis, we tell us that even the giants of faith—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph—struggled to obey their Creator. But Genesis also reveals the amazing truth that the God who called a world and a nation into being also calls each of us to serve him.

Considered the paradigm case of the troubled interaction between science and religion, the conflict between Galileo and the Church continues to generate new research and lively debate. Richard J. Blackwell offers a fresh approach to the Galileo case, using as his primary focus the biblical and ecclesiastical issues that were the battleground for the celebrated confrontation. Blackwell's research in the Vatican manuscript collection and the Jesuit archives in Rome enables him to re-create a vivid picture of the trends and counter-trends that influenced leading Catholic thinkers of the period: the conservative reaction to the Reformation, the role of authority in biblical exegesis and in guarding orthodoxy from the inroads of "unbridled spirits," and the position taken by Cardinal Bellarmine and the Jesuits in attempting to weigh the discoveries of the new science in the context of traditional philosophy and theology. A centerpiece of Blackwell's investigation is his careful reading of the brief treatise *Letter on the Motion of the Earth* by Paolo Antonio Foscarini, a Carmelite scholar, arguing for the compatibility of the Copernican system with the Bible. Blackwell appends the first modern translation into English of this important and neglected document, which was placed on the Index of Forbidden Books in 1616. Though there were differing and competing theories of biblical interpretation advocated in Galileo's time--the legacy of the Council of Trent, the views of Cardinal Bellarmine, the most influential churchman of his time, and, finally, the claims of authority and obedience that weakened the ability of Jesuit scientists to support the new science--all contributed to the eventual condemnation of Galileo in 1633. Blackwell argues convincingly that the maintenance of ecclesiastical authority, not the scientific issues themselves, led to that tragic trial.

Discusses controversies between science and Christianity in their historical contexts.

The conference ENTER • International Conference on However, the tourist market has several specific characteristics Information and Communications Technologies in Tourism with regard to the use of technological infrastructure: represents a first attempt • On the demand side computerized reservation and general • to provide an international forum for the discussion of the distribution systems (eRS and GDS), managed by big role of telecommunication and information systems in airlines, are well organized and technological pioneers. In tourism, the past they typically focused on the business traveller, • to inform potential users and people concerned with the nowadays they also try to cover the vacation sector. These importance of such technologies and to explain their systems work on a world-wide level and are

highly functioning sophisticated. However, it should be added that the • to give an opportunity to the research community, nowadays information provided is rather poor and also selective, scattered into different areas of research, to discuss their which may restrict its usefulness for the promotion of an results on a common platform, and, finally, entire tourist region. • to intensify the contact and the communication between • Similar to CRSIGDS several tour operators have begun to develop their own systems, although with varying success. researchers, system developers and users. This book is for anyone who wants to learn Intel Galileo for home automation and cross-platform software development. No knowledge of programming with Intel Galileo is assumed, but knowledge of the C programming language is essential. Collectively, our institutions are slowly destroying life on our planet and many of us feel helplessness and despair as we witness ecocide all around us. We want to act. But first we must understand why it is that so many people seem to care so little about the planet's health. This book focuses on the key question: Why don't people love the Earth? Why, when we know what must be done, do we deflect and argue, doubt and contend? Perhaps it is because age-old, limiting and often damaging cultural beliefs are passed down unexamined. These beliefs blind us to the astonishing and enlightening discoveries of modern science and to a full awareness of our embeddedness in Nature. But we can learn new ways of understanding and appreciating our world and develop beliefs more suitable for this century. Planet as Self calls for an Earth-based spirituality: one that acknowledges Gaia as a living, and lovable being created by and radiating the creative energy of the universe. It teaches us how to love God through Nature.

Galileo's 1632 book, *Dialogue on the Two Chief World Systems*, Ptolemaic and Copernican, comes alive for twentieth-century readers thanks to Maurice Finocchiaro's brilliant new translation and presentation. Condemned by the Inquisition for its heretical proposition that the earth revolves around the sun, Galileo's masterpiece takes the form of a debate, divided into four "days," among three highly articulate gentlemen. Finocchiaro sets the stage with his introduction, which not only provides the human and historical framework for the Dialogue but also admits the reader gracefully into the basic non-Copernican understanding of the universe that would have been shared by Galileo's original audience. The translation of the Dialogue is abridged in order to highlight its essential content, and Finocchiaro gives titles to the various parts of the debate as a guide to the principal topics. By explicating his own critical reading of this text that is itself an exercise in critical reasoning on a gripping real-life controversy, he illuminates those universal, perennial activities of the human mind that make Galileo's book a living document. This is a concrete, hands-on introduction to critical thinking. The translation has been made from the Italian text provided in volume 7 of the *Critical National Edition* of Galileo's complete works edited by Antonio Favaro. The translator has also consulted the 1632 edition, as well as the other previous English translations, including California's 1967 version. *Galileo on the World Systems* is a remarkably nuanced interpretation of

a classic work and will give readers the tools to understand and evaluate for themselves one of the most influential scientific books in Western civilization.

Six studies drawn from Charles Hummel's *Tyranny of the Urgent* will help you put your life back in order by focusing on God's "to do" list instead of your own.

No other work on Galileo Galilei has brought together such a complete description of the historical context in its political, cultural, philosophical, religious, scientific, and personal aspects as this volume has done. In addition to covering the whole of Galileo's life, it focuses on those things that are most pertinent to the Galileo Affair, which culminated in his condemnation by the Inquisition in 1633. It also includes an extensive discussion of the relationship between religion and science in general, and of the relationship between Christianity and science in particular, without which a true understanding of the affair is much weakened. This discussion of the relationship of Christianity with science—a long, generally positive relationship—is most timely since the case of Galileo is, as many historians and Pope Benedict XVI have stated, the beginning of the alienation of the Church from much of the intellectual culture of our present age. The "warfare between science and religion" is an old myth that should finally be retired, but for many it is still axiomatic. This work shows the significance of astrology in the history of society and the Church (Galileo was a master astrologer), and the importance of the internal tensions and factions within the Roman Curia in the seventeenth century. It also tells of the profound battles among Church leadership over the direction of the Church in a time of uncertainty and intellectual and cultural ferment. The Galileo Affair is not just of its time and place, and it is not just about Galileo, but it touches upon that perennial issue of how the Church deals with issues of adaptation and change.

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