

Carl Sagan Essay: "The Pale Blue Dot"

You are Here

"Our posturings, our imagined selfimportance, the delusion that we have some privileged position in the universe are challenged by this point of pale light. Our planet is a lonely speck in the great enveloping cosmic dark. In our obscurity, in all this vastness there is NO HINT that help will come from elsewhere to save us from ourselves."

The Scientific Revolution

AP European History

"Science" of the Middle Ages

- Based on philosophers: Aristotle, Ptolemy, Galen ->
 <u>qualitative</u> (applying reason to determine the nature of objects) deductive reasoning
- Christianity and Scholasticism (12th C.) → accepted general definitions/framework of the church and deduced interpretations from these
- Earth made out of four substances: earth, wind, water, fire
 - Heavens made out of the "quintessence "or fifth substance
- Instead of gravity it was believed that objects fell toward the Earth to be at one with substance from which they are made
 - Heavy objects were believed to fall faster than light objects
- Church controlled heretical ideas (anti-dissection)

The Scientific Revolution

Why did it occur when it did? (late 16th Early 17th C.)



Was it a revolution?

Yes!



While, not a rapid overthrow of traditional authority, it was a slow dismantling of the irrational religious orthodoxy of medieval Christian Church.

Changes in Astronomy and Mechanics

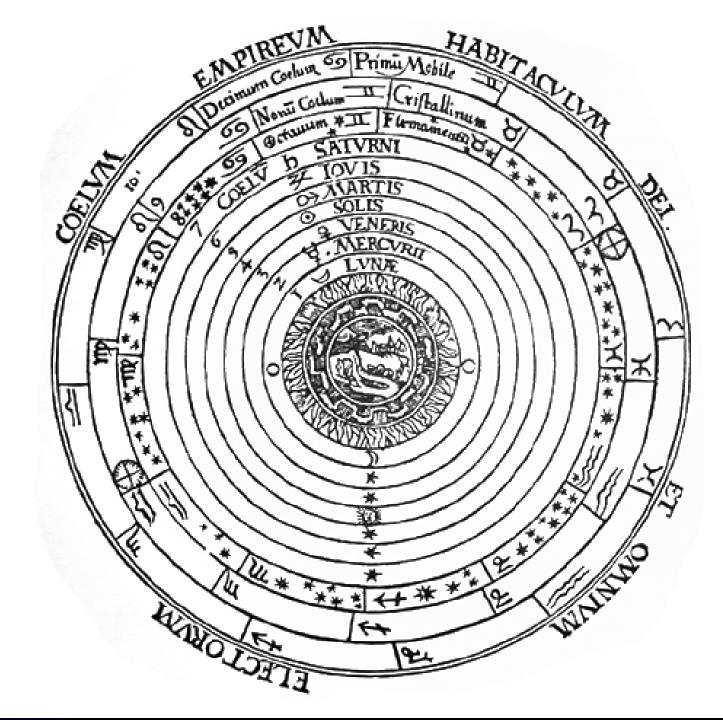
- Big Idea: The Scientific Revolution brought about radical changes in the fields of astronomy, mechanics, and medicine.
- Bigger Idea: Europeans began to see the world as knowable, predictable & knowledge could be obtained from empirical observation.
- Key Development: Geocentric to Heliocentric view of the universe.
 - Built on ideas of Aristotle, Ptolemy, and Christian theology
 - Shift from an Earth Centered to Sun-Centered Cosmos intellectual and emotional impact

Let's see if the Medieval Worldview is still with us....

Test:

Where is God?

Ptolemaic/
Geocentric
Conception of
The Universe



Ptolemaic/ Geocentric Conception of The Universe

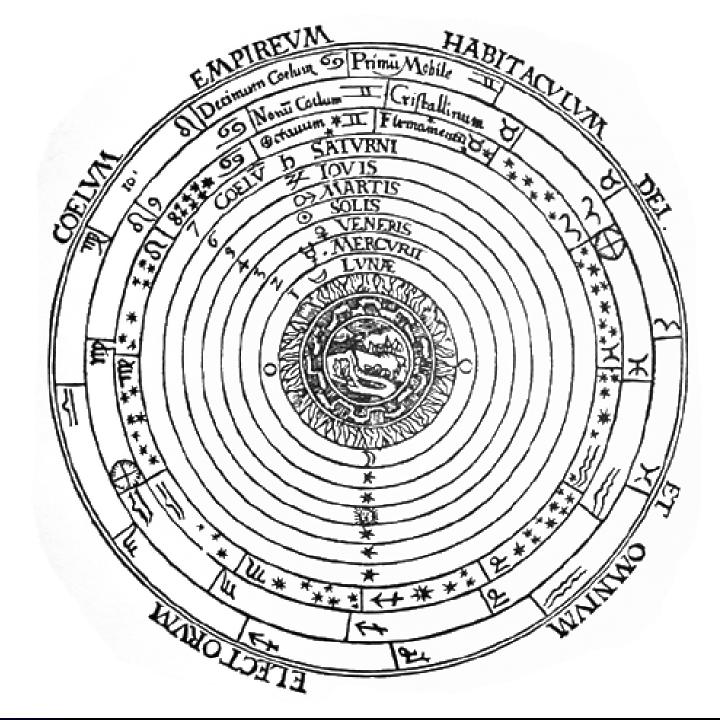


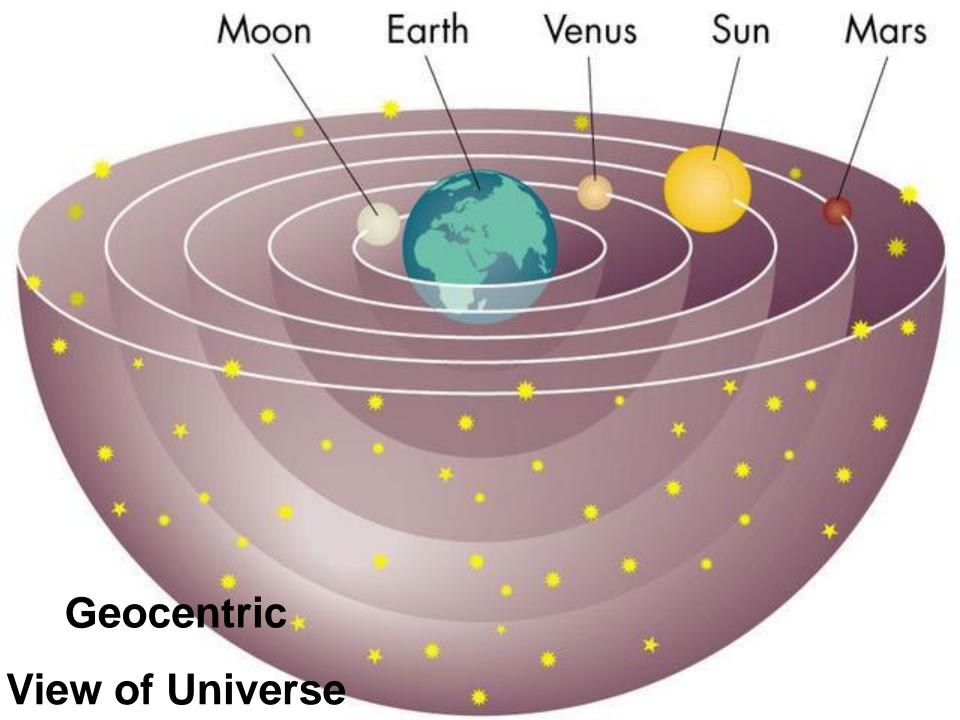
Tim Tebow

...now you know what he's pointing at and why...

Who knew that the same

God that caused the Black Death in the 14th C. would have an active interest in 21st C. spectator sports?

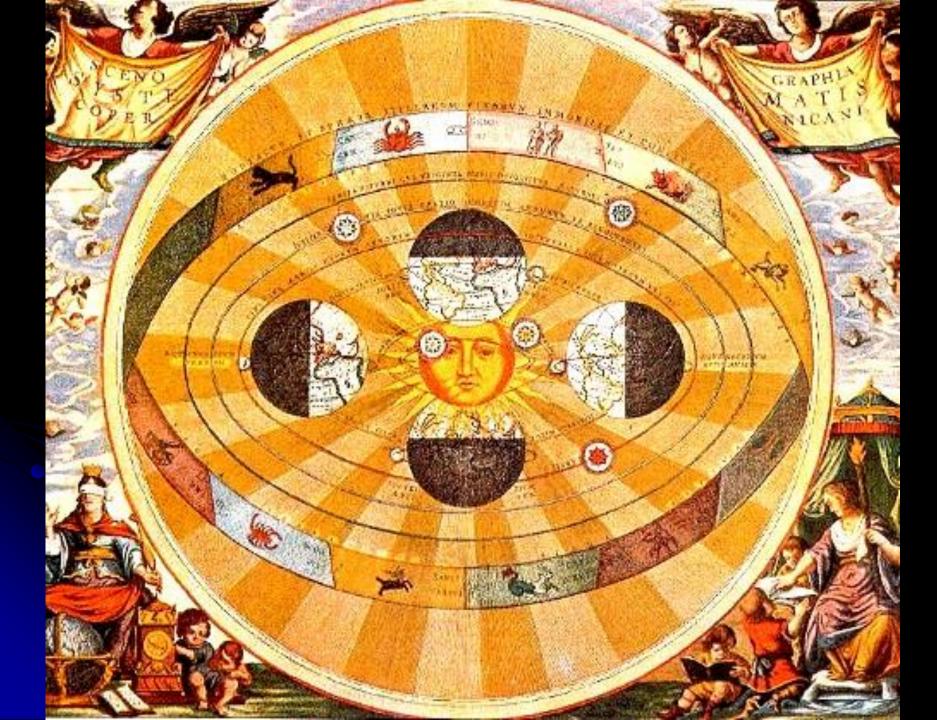




- Nicolaus Copernicus and the heliocentric view of the universe
 - On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres (1543)
 - Copernicus' conservatism
 - Attacks by Protestants
 - Luther/followers among the 1st religious officials to attack new science
 - P. 486

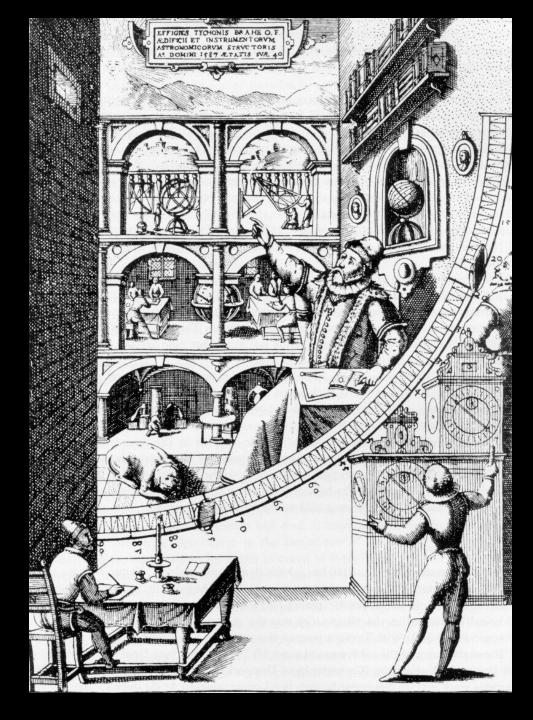


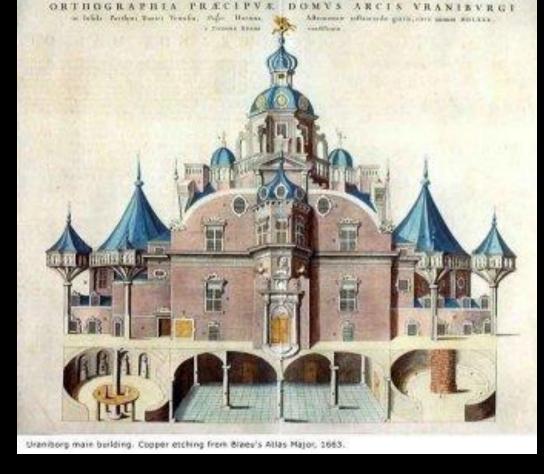




Tycho Brahe
 Mathematical
 rejection of
 Ptolemaic/geocentric
 theory

Importance of Prague/ Rudolf II Influence on Kepler







The observatory was completed in 1584, making it the first astronomical observatory created exclusively for accurately measuring the positions of stars and the orbits of the planets.

Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)

- Three laws of planetary motion
 - 1. Planets have elliptical orbits (1609)
 - Planets move faster when closer to sun (1619)
 - 3. Planets with larger orbits revolve at a slower average speed (1619)
 - Shatters the Ptolemaic crystalline spherical explanation w/ mathematical proof
- Remaining questions
 - What are planets made of?
 - How do the planets move?



Cardinal: "The intention of the Holy Spirit is to teach us not how the heavens go, but how to go to heaven."

- Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
 - Observations with telescope
 - Earthshaking discovery universe made of matter like earth (not perfect/unchanging)
 - 1610: The Starry Messenger
 - Reaction - p. 489
 - Inquisition fact vs. mathematical supposition

Condemned by the Catholic Church

- Heavens no longer a spiritual world!
- Humans no longer at the center!
- God no longer in a specific place!



1632: Dialogue on the Two Chief World Systems

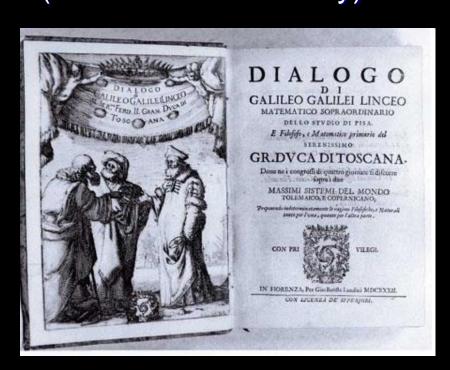
Written in Italian

Dialogue between Simplicio (Aristotle and Ptolemy)

and Salviati (Copernicus)

The Church's perspective? (read 492-493)

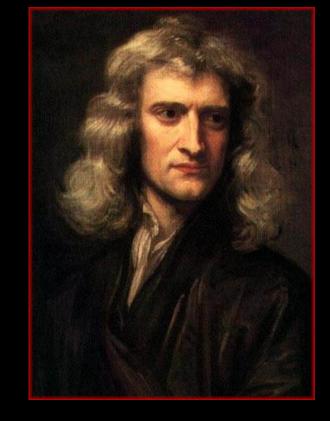
- Condemns Galileo
- 1633 Inquisition threats of torture
- Galileo forced to recant
- House arrest in Florence where he focuses on mechanics



- Aristotelian conception of motion
 - Object remains at rest unless external force acts upon it
 - If force is constantly exerted, object moves at constant rate; force is removed, object stops
 - Didn't fit with Copernican system
- Galileo's 2 contributions to study of motion
 - 1 Uniform force applied to an object causes accelerated speed, not constant speed
 - 2 Principle of inertia: body in motion continues in uniform motion forever unless deflected by external force
 - Still didn't fit with Copernican system

P. 492 - FAITH VS. REASON

- Isaac Newton (1643-1727)
 (Cambridge University)
 - Calculus calculating rates of change
 - Principia (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy)
 - Three laws of motion
 - Universal law of gravitation
 - Every object in universe is attracted to every other object by a force (gravity)
 - The heavier the mass of objects, greater the force
 - The greater the distance between objects, lighter the force



- Newton: culmination of the work of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo
 - Elaboration and mathematical proofs of natural laws of motion
- Three Laws of Motion
 - 1. Every object continues in a state of rest or uniform motion in a straight line unless deflected by a force.
 - The change in motion proportional to the force acting upon it.
 - To every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

- Significance of Newton's discoveries
 - One law to explain all! (Gravity works the same here as anywhere else...)
 - Newtonian world-machine! (Mechanical Clock Metaphor)
 - Secrets of the world could be known by humans!
 (Knowable, predictable universe)
 - Problems could be solved by humans (disease, famine, natural forces, human nature)
 - Less in the thrall of God self reliant



Ideas would later be modified / replaced by Einstein

The Beginnings of a New Way of Thinking

Before the Scientific Revolution	After the Scientific Revolution
Acceptance of certain 'authorities'	Questioning of all previous authorities
Natural laws beyond human understanding – God's domain	Humans could comprehend natural laws
Religious/Superstitious	Secular/Rational
Deductive Reasoning	Inductive/Emperical Reasoning – Scientific Method
Source of Truth: Looking backward to established "truths"	Source of Truth: Looking forward- human rationality applied to systematic empirical observation

René Descartes (1596-1650) and Rationalism

Famous work: Discourse on Method (1637)

- Starting point: doubt everything
- He would accept only those things his reason said were true
- Only one fact beyond doubt: his own existence
 - "I think, therefore I am" (cogito, ergo sum)

30-Second Pause

 What did Descartes mean when he said, "I think, therefore I am"?

"How do you know that this whole thing isn't just a dream?"

Premise 1: I know I'm thinking about it.

Premise 2: What thinks must exist. THEREFORE

(Conclusion): I exist.

Thinking is proof of his being... STARTING POINT

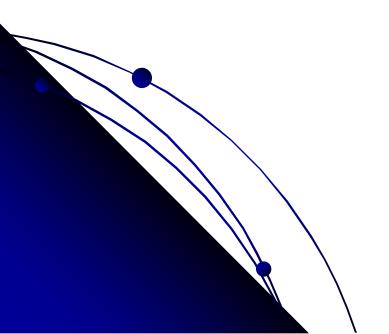


The Scientific Method

- Descartes' method
 - Believed in <u>deductive</u> reasoning to acquire knowledge
 - Preceding from self-evident, accepted truths (axioms) to a more complex conclusion

Founder of modern rationalism

- Complex problems to be broken down into small understandable parts
- System of thought based on belief that all knowledge comes from human experience and reason (vs. authority/tradition)





- From this, deduced two additional beliefs
 - Existence of God
 - Cartesian dualism
 - Separation of mind and matter
 - thinking substance and extended substance
 - We can use our *minds* to understand *matter*
 - Matter now viewed as dead and inert, could be studied objectively and rationally



30-Second Pause

 What impact did Cartesian dualism have on the way people thought about the universe?



Descartes Quotes:

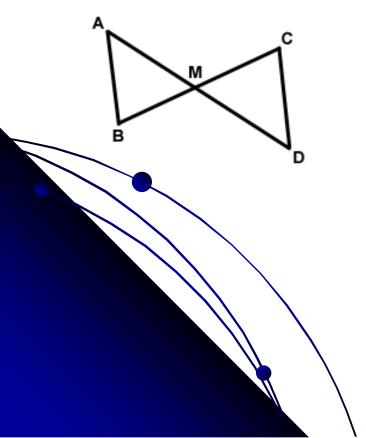
- "nothing is true which I did not evidently know to be such..."
- "avoid precipitance and prejudice"
- "divide each of the difficulties I examined into as many parts as may be required for its adequate solution...[and] arrange my thoughts in order, beginning with things the simplest and easiest to know..."
- "...all the things we human beings are competent to know are interconnected in the same manner, and that none are so remote as to be beyond our reach or so hidden that we cannot discover them – that is, provided we abstain from accepting as true what is not thus related."

30-Second Pause

- How are each of the below examples of irrational thought?
 - Religious/Superstitious beliefs...
 - Belief that the Cubs will one day win the World Series



Statements	Reasons
Segment AD bisects segment BC.	1. Given.
2. Segments AM and MD are congruent.	When a segment is bisected, the two resulting segments are congruent.
Segment BC bisects segment AD.	3. Given.
4. Segments BM and CM are congruent.	When a segment is bisected, the two resulting segments are congruent.
Angles AMB and DMC are congruent.	5. Vertical angles are congruent.
Triangles ABM and DCM are congruent.	6. SAS postulate (2, 4, 5).



Given:

Segment AD bisects segment BC.

Segment BC bisects segment AD.

Prove:

Triangles ABM and DCM are congruent.

 Kind of like a geometric proof

Example: leaves

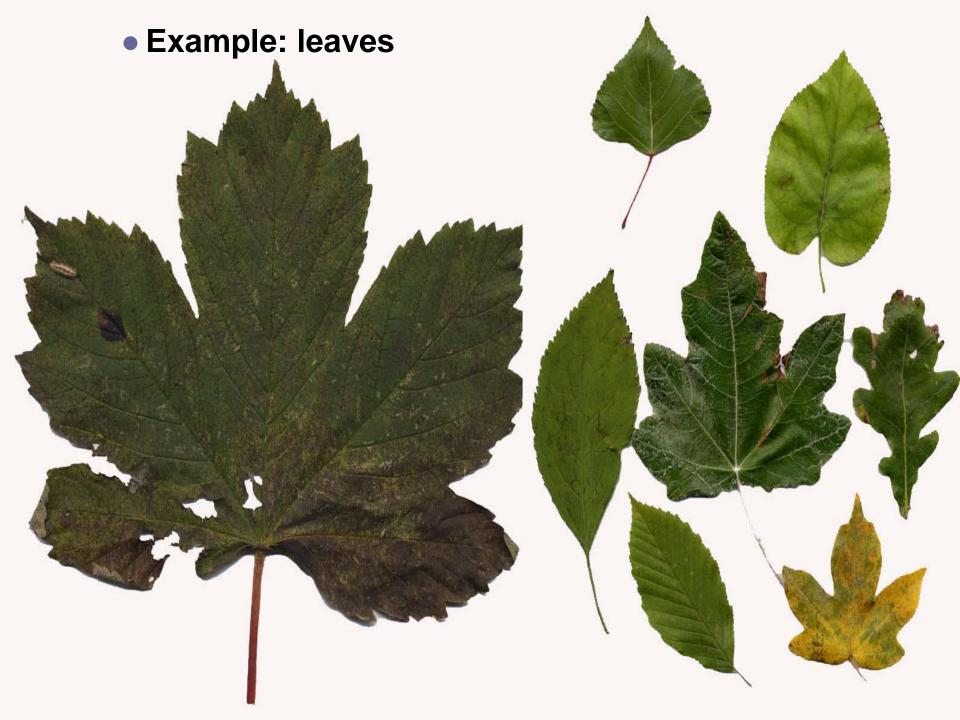




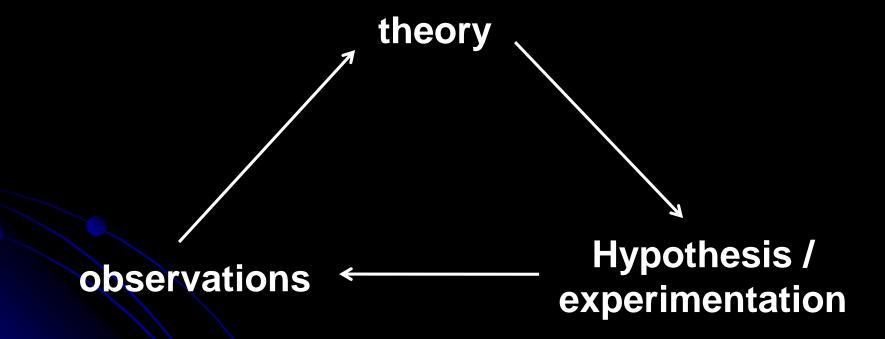
- Francis Bacon's method
 - Famous work: The Grand Instauration
 - Believed in <u>inductive</u> reasoning to acquire knowledge
 - Preceding from systematic observations of world to general principles
 - Empiricism: practice of relying on observation and experiment

Consequences? "to conquer nature in action"

Challenge long-held authorities (Aristotle)



Newton's method



30-Second Pause

 Discuss the difference between deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning.

Goal if deductive reasoning: certainty Goal of inductive reasoning: probability



Science and Religion





- Some tried to reconcile science and religion
 - Benedict de Spinoza (Dutch, 1632-1677)
 - Believed in Descartes' rationalism, but not his dualism

- Born "Baruch," a Jew (Amsterdam) family from Spain
- Later rejects traditional Judaism and external view of God
- The Ethics
- Quasi-Scientific approach against the idea of an external interventionary "Superbowl" God
- Rejects prayer, miracles, divine punishment/reward, bible is not divinely inspired, God is an imagination
- NOT AN ATHEIST Monism God IS the Universe
- Human beings should try to UNDERSTAND the way nature/the universe works and in doing so one gets to know God
 - Humans themselves, their desires & emotions, are part of the natural order, and can therefore be studied rationally
 - Nature does not exist strictly for humans' use; humans are a part of nature
 - "The wise man the person who understand how and why things are possesses eternally true complacency of spirit.
- Freedom from the guilt, sorrow, pity, shame of traditional religion
- Excommunicated from Jewish Quarter in Amsterdam



Blaise Bascal (French)

- Scientific mind/poor health hunchback, mother died when he was 3
- Famous work:

Pensées (The Thoughts)

Blaise Pascal (French, 1623-1662)

- Pessimistic
 - Recognizes the misery of human condition (sin/suffering)
 - Humans hate being on their own to think/explore our own mortal condition "all of man's unhappiness comes from his inability to stay peacefully alone in his room." // "The eternal silence of those infinite spaces strikes me with terror."
 - People will do anything to avoid considering their reality "What is man? Nothing compared to the infinite."

 Happiness = illusion, misery is the norm, humans are prone to overestimating his own importance
 - Christianity and reason are compatible
 - Christianity is a good choice for skeptics, a safe bet (Pascal's Wager)
 - Reason can only take us so far to discover truth; faith must take us the rest of the way

