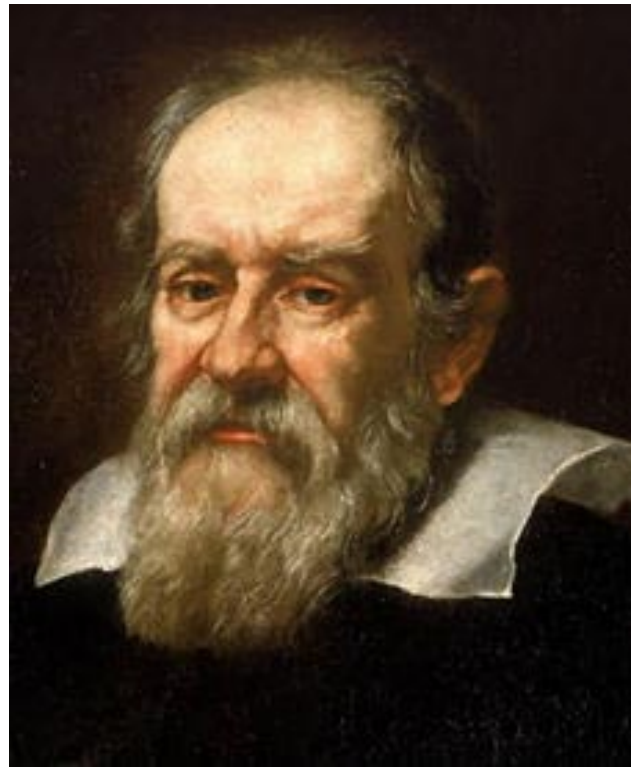


# Celebrate 400th Anniversary of **Galileo's** use of his first telescope - in paper!



**2009 year has been designated as the Year of Astronomy. A great event in itself, but it is made even more formidable by the fact that it also coincides with the 400th Anniversary of Galileo's first use of his telescope.**

This paper replica offers you a 10-times magnification which very roughly corresponds to that used by the great Italian himself at the beginning of the 17th century. That kit is supplied complete with high-quality acrylic lenses, No.1 and No.9, thus producing a class of image that the great scientist could not even have dreamed of in his days.....comes completely pre-cut.

**Galileo Galilei** (15 February 1564 – 8 January 1642) was an Italian physicist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher who played a major role in the Scientific Revolution. His achievements include improvements to the telescope and consequent astronomical observations, and support for Copernicanism. Galileo has been called the “father of modern observational astronomy”, the “father of modern physics”, the “father of science”, and “the Father of Modern Science.” The motion of uniformly accelerated objects, taught in nearly all high school and introductory college physics courses, was studied by Galileo as the subject of kinematics. His contributions to observational astronomy include the telescopic confirmation of the phases of Venus, the discovery of the four largest satellites of Jupiter, named the Galilean

moons in his honour, and the observation and analysis of sunspots. Galileo also worked in applied science and technology, improving compass design.

Galileo's championing of Copernicanism was controversial within his lifetime. The geocentric view had been dominant since the time of Aristotle, and the controversy engendered by Galileo's presentation of heliocentrism as proven fact resulted in the Catholic Church's prohibiting its advocacy as empirically proven fact, because it was not empirically proven at the time and was contrary to the literal meaning of Scripture. Galileo was eventually forced to recant his heliocentrism and spent the last years of his life under house arrest on orders of the Roman Inquisition.

