

## Ptolemy's Almagest Paperback

A Revision of the Almagest  
 The Cambridge Concise History of Astronomy  
 Tetrabiblos  
 Alien Oceans  
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 Hellenistic Astronomy  
 Geometrical and Statistical Methods of Analysis of Star Configurations Dating Ptolemy's Almagest  
 Astronomical Spectroscopy: An Introduction To The Atomic And Molecular Physics Of Astronomical Spectra (2nd Edition)  
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 The Study of Arabic in Seventeenth-century England  
 The almagest  
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 Ancient India as Described by Megasthenês and Arrian  
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 Texts and Traditions on the Fixed Stars and Their Influence in Medieval Europe  
 A Pocket-Sized Tour  
 The Natural Philosophical and Ethical Foundations of Ptolemy's Astronomy  
 Ptolemy's Science of the Stars in the Middle Ages  
 Ptolemy's Universe  
 The Geography  
 A More Perfect Heaven  
 With Annotation and New Commentary by Alexander Jones  
 A Survey of the Almagest  
 The Map of Knowledge  
 TOOMER:PTOLEMY'S ALMAGEST, (DUCKWORTH)  
 How Classical Ideas Were Lost and Found: a History in Seven Cities  
 A History of Ancient Mathematical Astronomy  
 The Almagest, by Ptolemy (Book Reviews)  
 Introduction to the Mathematics of the Heavens  
 Geography of Claudius Ptolemy  
 The Crime of Claudius Ptolemy  
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 An Annotated Translation of the Theoretical Chapters  
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 Divergent Traditions  
 Ptolemy's Philosophy

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### **EVA ACEVEDO**

[A Revision of the Almagest](#) Princeton University Press

TOOMER:PTOLEMY'S ALMAGEST, (DUCKWORTH)Springer

[The Cambridge Concise History of Astronomy](#) Cosimo Incorporated

In the England of 1600 Arabic was merely exotic. Only one Englishman knew it well and almost no Arabic books were available. By 1666 England ranked foremost in Europe in the study of Arabic. There were permanent Chairs for it at Oxford and Cambridge, Arabic printing presses in Oxford and London had produced important works, and a great Arabic library was accumulating at Oxford. In this masterly and original study Professor Toomer explains how this extraordinary change came about, and why there was a drastic decline towards the end of the century.

*Tetrabiblos* BEYOND BOOKS HUB

Tetrabiblos is a text on the philosophy and practice of astrology, written in the 2nd century AD by

the Alexandrian scholar Claudius Ptolemy (c. AD 90-c. AD 168). Ptolemy's Almagest was an authoritative text on astronomy for more than a thousand years, and the Tetrabiblos, its companion volume, was equally influential in astrology, the study of the effects of astronomical cycles on earthly matters. But whilst the Almagest as an astronomical authority was superseded by acceptance of the heliocentric model of the solar system, the Tetrabiblos remains an important theoretical work for astrology. Besides outlining the techniques of astrological practice, Ptolemy's philosophical defense of the subject as a natural, beneficial study helped secure theological tolerance towards astrology in Western Europe during the Medieval era. This allowed Ptolemaic teachings on astrology to be included in universities during the Renaissance, which brought an associated impact upon medical studies and literary works. The historical importance of the Tetrabiblos is seen by the many ancient, Medieval and Renaissance commentaries that have been published about it. It was copied, commented on, paraphrased, abridged, and translated into many languages. The latest critical Greek edition, by Wolfgang Hübner, was published by Teubner in 1998.

*Alien Oceans* TOOMER:PTOLEMY'S ALMAGEST, (DUCKWORTH)

Second-century classic of civilization listed over 8,000 places in Europe, Africa and Asia, tabulated according to latitude and longitude. Excellent reproduction of the rare first and definitive English translation, published in a limited edition of 250 copies by the New York Public Library. Included are 27 maps.

*DIOCLES, On Burning Mirrors* CRC Press

The Almagest is by far the greatest work in astronomy in ancient times. In a massive series of thirteen books, Ptolemy shows how every detail of the motions of the sun, moon, planets, and stars can be expressed using geometrical models that can be used to compute celestial positions with remarkable accuracy. The present selection covers all the essential features of Ptolemy's treatment of the heavens, omitting only more difficult and abstruse matters such as the moon's motion and the calculation of eclipses. In the interest of conciseness, development of planetary theories is restricted to two planets, one inferior (Venus) and one superior (Mars). Ptolemy's text is accompanied by extensive notes and introductions that are aimed at making the book accessible

to students encountering Ptolemy for the first time. This edition is designed to provide everything needed for a one-semester course, or it can be a component of a more general course on planetary theory or history of astronomy."

[Hellenistic Astronomy](#) Picador

This easy-to-follow book offers a statistico-geometrical approach for dating ancient star catalogs. The authors' scientific methods reveal statistical properties of ancient catalogs and overcome the difficulties of their dating originated by the low accuracy of these catalogs. Methods are tested on reliably dated medieval star catalogs and applied to the star catalog of the *Almagest*. Here, the dating of Ptolemy's famous star catalog is reconsidered and recalculated using modern mathematical techniques. The text provides necessary information from astronomy and astrometry. It also covers the history of observational equipment and methods for measuring coordinates of stars. Many chapters are devoted to the *Almagest*, from a preliminary analysis to a global statistical processing of the catalog and its basic parts. Mathematics are simplified in this book for easy reading. This book will prove invaluable for mathematicians, astronomers, astrophysicists, specialists in natural sciences, historians interested in mathematical and statistical methods, and second-year mathematics students. Features:

[Geometrical and Statistical Methods of Analysis of Star Configurations Dating Ptolemy's Almagest](#) Oxford University Press

For textual studies relating to the ancient mathematical corpus the efforts by the Danish philologist, I. L. Heiberg (1854-1928), are especially significant. Beginning with his doctoral dissertation, *Quaestiones Archimedeae* (Copen hagen, 1879), Heiberg produced an astonishing series of editions and critical studies that remain the foundation of scholarship on Greek mathematical science. For comprehensiveness and accuracy, his editions are exemplary. In his textual studies, as also in the prolegomena to his editions, he carefully described the extant evidence, organized the manuscripts into stemmata, and drew out the implications for the state of the text. 5 With regard to his Archimedean work, Heiberg sometimes betrayed signs of the philologist's occupational disease - the tendency to rewrite a text deemed on subjective grounds to be unworthy. 6 But he did so less often than his prominent 7 contemporaries, and not as to detract appreciably from the value of his editions. In examining textual questions bearing on the Archimedean corpus, he attempted to exploit as much as possible evidence from the ancient commentators, and in some instances from the medieval translations. It is here that opportunities abound for new work, extending, and in some instances superseding, Heiberg's findings. For at his time the availability of the medieval materials was limited. In recent years Marshall Clagett has completed a mammoth critical edition of the medieval Latin tradition of Archimedes, 8 while the bibliographical instruments for the Arabic tradition are in good order thanks to the work of Fuat Sezgin.

**Astronomical Spectroscopy: An Introduction To The Atomic And Molecular Physics Of Astronomical Spectra (2nd Edition)** Princeton University Press

Claudius Ptolemy, one of the greatest scientists of all time, probably lived in Alexandria in the second century A.D. His writings dominated astronomy and cosmology in medieval times. The replacement of his Earth-centered cosmology by the Sun-centered cosmology of Copernicus is the most celebrated event in the history of science. Yet, although there has been much scholarly discussion of the mathematical aspects of Ptolemy's astronomy, little attention has been paid to the philosophical, and particularly the ethical, ideas which animate the astronomy. Ptolemy's Universe is the first modern examination of Ptolemy's thought as a whole, and its place in Greek intellectual culture.

**Life on Mars** Springer Science & Business Media

The influence of Arabic-Islamic science on European astronomy is still evident in the number of terms and star names which derive from the Arabic. These articles examine what the Arabs - and other peoples of the Islamic world - knew about the fixed stars and the constellations, and the astrological traditions they associated with them. Professor Kunitzsch shows how the early folk astronomy of the Arabs was radically altered, without being swept away, by the discovery of ancient Greek, also Indian and Persian, sources; by far the most important of these was the *Almagest* of Ptolemy. This knowledge was then transmitted to medieval Europe, to Byzantium and, especially, to Spain, as the articles go on to describe, and was a vital factor in stimulating the development of scientific thought in the West.

**The Study of Arabic in Seventeenth-century England** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

A pocket-style edition based on the New York Times bestseller *A Brief Welcome to the Universe* offers a breathtaking tour of the cosmos, from planets, stars, and galaxies to black holes and time loops. Bestselling authors and acclaimed astrophysicists Neil deGrasse Tyson, Michael A. Strauss, and J. Richard Gott take readers on an unforgettable journey of exploration to reveal how our universe actually works. Propelling you from our home solar system to the outermost frontiers of space, this book builds your cosmic insight and perspective through a marvelously entertaining narrative. How do stars live and die? What are the prospects of intelligent life elsewhere in the universe? How did the universe begin? Why is it expanding and accelerating? Is our universe alone or part of an infinite multiverse? Exploring these and many other questions, this pocket-friendly book is your passport into the wonders of our evolving cosmos.

**The almagest** Cambridge University Press

The *Almagest*, by the Greek astronomer and mathematician Ptolemy, is the most important surviving treatise on early mathematical astronomy, offering historians valuable insight into the astronomy and mathematics of the ancient world. Pedersen's 1974 publication, *A Survey of the Almagest*, is the most recent in a long tradition of companions to the *Almagest*. Part paraphrase and part commentary, Pedersen's work has earned the universal praise of historians and serves as the definitive introductory text for students interested in studying the *Almagest*. In this revised edition, Alexander Jones, a distinguished authority on the history of early astronomy, provides supplementary information and commentary to the original text to account for scholarship that has appeared since 1974. This revision also incorporates various corrections to Pedersen's original text that have been identified since its publication. This volume is intended to provide students of the history of astronomy with a self-contained introduction to the *Almagest*, helping them to understand and appreciate Ptolemy's great and classical work.

**The History and Practice of Ancient Astronomy** Princeton University Press

*Tetrabiblos* 'four books', also known in Greek as *Apotelesmatika* "Effects", and in Latin as *Quadripartitum* "Four Parts", is a text on the philosophy and practice of astrology, written in the 2nd century AD by the Alexandrian scholar Claudius Ptolemy (c. AD 90-c. AD 168).

*Ancient India as Described by Megasthenēs and Arrian* Harvard University Press

Ptolemy's *Almagest* is one of the most influential scientific works in history. A masterpiece of technical exposition, it was the basic textbook of astronomy for more than a thousand years, and still is the main source for our knowledge of ancient astronomy. This translation, based on the standard Greek text of Heiberg, makes the work accessible to English readers in an intelligible and reliable form. It contains numerous corrections derived from medieval Arabic translations and extensive footnotes that take account of the great progress in understanding the work made in this century, due to the discovery of Babylonian records and other researches. It is designed to stand by itself as an interpretation of the original, but it will also be useful as an aid to reading the Greek text.

**The Search for Life in the Depths of Space** A&C Black

*Geography of Claudius Ptolemy*, originally titled *Geographia* and written in the second century, is a depiction of the geography of the Roman Empire at the time. Though inaccurate due to Ptolemy's varying methods of measurement and use of outdated data, *Geography of Claudius Ptolemy* is nonetheless an excellent example of ancient geographical study and scientific method. This edition contains more than 40 maps and illustrations, reproduced based on Ptolemy's original manuscript. It remains a fascinating read for students of scientific history and Greek influence. CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY (A.D. 90- A.D. 168) was a poet, mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, and geographer who wrote in Greek, though he was a Roman citizen. He is most well-known for three scientific treatises he wrote on astronomy, astrology, and geography, respectively titled *Almagest*, *Apotelesmatika*, and *Geographia*. His work influenced early Islamic and European studies, which in turn influenced much of the modern world. Ptolemy died in Alexandria as a member of Greek society.

**Tetrabiblos** World Scientific Publishing Company

Astronomy is one of the oldest sciences, and one which has repeatedly led to fundamental changes in our view of the world. This book covers the history of our study of the cosmos from prehistory through to a survey of modern astronomy and astrophysics (sure to be of interest to future historians of twentieth-century astronomy). It does not attempt to cover everything, but

deliberately concentrates on the important themes and topics. These include stellar astronomy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, at the time subordinate to the study of the solar system, but the source of many important concepts in modern astronomy, and the Copernican revolution, which led to the challenge of ancient authorities in many areas, not just astronomy. This is an essential text for students of the history of science and for students of astronomy who require a historical background to their studies.

**Mathematics as a Way of Life** Rutgers University Press

Ptolemy's *Almagest* shares with Euclid's *Elements* the glory of being the scientific text longest in use. From its conception in the second century up to the late Renaissance, this work determined astronomy as a science. During this time the *Almagest* was not only a work on astronomy; the subject was defined as what is described in the *Almagest*. The cautious emancipation of the late middle ages and the revolutionary creation of the new science in the 16th century are not conceivable without reference to the *Almagest*. This text lifted European astronomy to the high standard of knowledge on which the new science flourished. Before, the Ptolemaic models of the orbits of the sun, the moon, and the planets had been refined by Arabic astronomers. They provided the structural elements with which Copernicus and Kepler ushered in the era of modern astronomy. The *Almagest* survived the destruction of its epicyclic representation of the planetary orbits in the conceptual traces left behind in the theories of its successors. The clear separation of the sidereal from the tropical year, the celestial coordinate systems, the concepts of time, the forms of the constellations, and brightness classifications of celestial objects are, among many other things, still part of the astronomical canon even today.

*The Almagest* Princeton University Press

For scientist and layman alike this book provides vivid evidence that the Copernican Revolution has by no means lost its significance today. Few episodes in the development of scientific theory show so clearly how the solution to a highly technical problem can alter our basic thought processes and attitudes.

**The Copernican Revolution** Open Court Publishing Company

'An epic treasure hunt into the highways and byways of stored knowledge across faiths and continents.' John Agard, poet and playwright  
In *The Map of Knowledge* Violet Moller traces the journey taken by the ideas of three of the greatest scientists of antiquity - Euclid, Galen and Ptolemy - through seven cities and over a thousand years. In it, we follow them from sixth-century Alexandria to ninth-century Baghdad, from Muslim Cordoba to Catholic Toledo, from Salerno's medieval medical school to Palermo, capital of Sicily's vibrant mix of cultures, and - finally - to Venice, where that great merchant city's printing presses would enable Euclid's geometry, Ptolemy's system of the stars and Galen's vast body of writings on medicine to spread even more widely. In tracing these fragile strands of knowledge from century to century, from east to west and north to south, Moller also reveals the web of connections between the Islamic world and Christendom, connections that would both preserve and transform astronomy, mathematics and medicine from the early Middle Ages to the Renaissance. Vividly told and with a dazzling cast of characters, *The Map of Knowledge* is an evocative, nuanced and vibrant account of our common intellectual heritage.

*Texts and Traditions on the Fixed Stars and Their Influence in Medieval Europe* Routledge

The bestselling author of *Longitude* and *Galileo's Daughter* tells the story of Nicolaus Copernicus and the revolution in astronomy that changed the world.

**A Pocket-Sized Tour** Springer

Ptolemy's *Geography* is the only book on cartography to have survived from the classical period and one of the most influential scientific works of all time. Written in the second century AD, for more than fifteen centuries it was the most detailed topography of Europe and Asia available and the best reference on how to gather data and draw maps. Ptolemy championed the use of astronomical observation and applied mathematics in determining geographical locations. But more importantly, he introduced the practice of writing down coordinates of latitude and longitude for every feature drawn on a world map, so that someone else possessing only the text of the *Geography* could reproduce Ptolemy's map at any time, in whole or in part, at any scale. Here Berggren and Jones render an exemplary translation of the *Geography* and provide a thorough introduction, which treats the historical and technical background of Ptolemy's work, the contents of the *Geography*, and the later history of the work.

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