
Galileo Galilei: The Most Important Character In The Scientific Revolution

Conceived in February 15, 1564, Galileo was going to become the most powerful individual in the logical upset. Everyone knows that Galileo Galilei invented the telescope, but no one knows the paths and challenges he had to overcome.

Vincenzo Galilei, Galileo's father, wanted Galileo to become a doctor. Galileo was enrolled in the University of Pisa to study medicine in 1581. When he was a student at the university, he ascertained that his passion was not medicine. Instead, it was mathematics. He tried to convince his father to leave the university to become a math teacher.

Everything went into his favor. His father accepted and he became a math teacher and then a math professor. In 1609, Galileo heard about the spyglass which makes an object look closer. Galileo, using his mathematical and technical skills, was able to create the first telescope – which sparked a great revolution in astronomy.

Individuals at this time significantly after Copernicus during the 1500s still accepted that the earth was at the focal point of the universe. He later distributed articulations that bolstered Copernicus's hypothesis that each planet in the nearby planetary group circled around the sun. Because of that he was condemned to life detainment by the examination since his announcement was against the Catholic Church's tenet. The Catholic Church believed that the Earth is in the middle of the universe.

Perhaps, one of his most discoveries is the discovery of four moons orbiting around Jupiter around 400 years ago. In addition, he ascertained that Saturn has rings around it. Galileo also invented the military compass which allowed gunmen to elevate cannons more accurately and safely. In addition, the military compass also became a tool of calculation used up to 300 years later.

Galileo is known as "the Father of Modern Science" among the scientific community for his amazing contributions that have helped shape today.

He also invented a Hydrostatic balance, a tool used to measure the amount of gold and silver. He invented a thermoscope, an object that resembles a thermometer but only detects the changes in temperature.

Unfortunately, after years of his great contributions that helped shape the world today, he died in January 8, 1642 in Italy because of a fever. For a man that fought with the Catholic Church to spread the true words, he is undoubtedly one of the most revolutionary scientists in the world. This, of course, made people think more philosophically, and many years later, the Enlightenment revolution starts, bringing changes Galileo hoped for.