**04 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ 20-03-2023,**

**Webex meeting recording: 04 MONDAY INM-20230320 1019-1**

**Password: 7JbAC8ie**

**Recording link:** [**https://uoa.webex.com/uoa/ldr.php?RCID=e2b7b570c1f21dbed06c49e787c4be7a**](https://uoa.webex.com/uoa/ldr.php?RCID=e2b7b570c1f21dbed06c49e787c4be7a)**,**

 ΠΡΟΚΑΤΑΡΚΤΙΚΑ,

 Το 03 μαθημα, ανεβηκε,

 Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes intulit agresti Latio.

 Greece, the captive, made her savage victor captive, and brought the arts into rustic Latium.

 Horace, Epistles 2.1.156, in Horace : Satires, Epistles, and Ars Poetica (1929) edited and translated by H. R. Fairclough, p. 408

 ΕΡΓΑΣΙΕΣ

01Mixelhs

01Sarakatsianos

01Lampsakianos

Arxeia .doc

 Συζητηση επι των λυσεων που υποβληθηκαν

 Recording,

#####  ΠΕΡΙΡΕΟΥΣΑ ΑΤΜΟΣΦΑΙΡΑ,

######  **Pope Alexander VI**[Note 2] (1431 – 18 August 1503),

born Rodrigo de Borja,[Note 3] was head of the Catholic Church and ruler of the Papal States from 11 August 1492 until his death in 1503. Born into the prominent Borgia family in Xàtiva,

###### The School of Athens (Italian: Scuola di Atene)

 is a fresco by the Italian Renaissance artist Raphael. The fresco was painted between 1509 and 1511 as a part of Raphael's commission to decorate the rooms now known as the Stanze di Raffaello, in the Apostolic Palace in the Vatican.

######  Martin Luther (ΟΧΙ “king”!).

OSA (/ˈluːθər/;[1] German: [ˈmaʁtiːn ˈlʊtɐ] (listen); 10 November 1483[2] – 18 February 1546) was a German priest, theologian, author, hymnwriter, professor, and Augustinian friar.[3] He is the seminal figure of the Protestant Reformation whose followers became known as Lutherans.

Luther proposed an academic discussion of the practice and efficacy **of indulgences** in his Ninety-five Theses of **1517**.

 Artist's depiction of Martin Luther nailing his 95 Theses to the Wittenberg church door,

 <https://www.google.com/search?q=Ninety-five+Theses&tbm=isch&ictx=1&tbs=rimg:CR6qJvaeqSgGIggeqib2nqkoBioSCR6qJvaeqSgGEXL4O1tpdTd0>,

 Artist's depiction of Martin Luther nailing his 95 Theses to the Wittenberg church door - VanceChristie.com,

 <https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Fvancechristie.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2017%2F10%2FArtists-depiction-of-Martin-Luther-nailing-his-95-Theses-to-the-Wittenberg-church-door.jpg&tbnid=Hqom9p6pKAaP8M&vet=12ahUKEwirv_ne1-X9AhVvticCHe6IARgQMygFegUIARCoAQ..i&imgrefurl=https%3A%2F%2Fvancechristie.com%2F2017%2F10%2F11%2Fmartin-luther-father-reformation%2Fartists-depiction-of-martin-luther-nailing-his-95-theses-to-the-wittenberg-church-door%2F&docid=cvg7W2l1N3QWoM&w=620&h=324&itg=1&q=Ninety-five%20Theses&ved=2ahUKEwirv_ne1-X9AhVvticCHe6IARgQMygFegUIARCoAQ>,



######  The German Peasants' War, Great Peasants' War or Great Peasants' Revolt

(German: Deutscher Bauernkrieg) was a widespread popular revolt in some German-speaking areas in Central Europe from 1524 to 1525.

######  Siege of Vienna (1529), SULEIMAN,

######  The English church renounced papal authority in **1534** when Henry VIII failed to secure a papal annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.

Henry VIII (28 June 1491 – 28 January 1547) was King of England from 22 April 1509 until his death in 1547. Henry is best known for his six marriages, ...

######  **The Society of Jesus** (Latin: Societas Iesu; abbreviation: SJ),

commonly known as the Jesuits (/ˈdʒɛʒu.ɪts, ˈdʒɛz.(j)u, ˈdʒɛs-/;[3] Latin: Iesuitæ),[4] is a religious order of clerics regular of pontifical right for men in the Catholic Church headquartered in Rome. It was founded in **1540** by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions, with the approval of Pope Paul III. The society is engaged in evangelization and apostolic ministry in 112 nations. Jesuits work in education, research, and cultural pursuits. Jesuits also conduct retreats, minister in hospitals and parishes, sponsor direct social and humanitarian ministries, and promote ecumenical dialogue.

######  The three SCIENTIST,

**Nicolaus Copernicus**

 (/koʊˈpɜːrnɪkəs, kə-/;[2][3][4] Polish: Mikołaj Kopernik;[b] Middle Low German: Niklas Koppernigk, German: Nikolaus Kopernikus; 19 February 1473 – 24 May **1543**) was a Renaissance polymath, active as a mathematician, astronomer, and Catholic canon, who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than Earth at its center. In all likelihood, Copernicus developed his model independently of Aristarchus of Samos, an ancient Greek astronomer who had formulated such a model some eighteen centuries earlier.[5][c][d][e]

The publication of Copernicus's model in his book De revolutionibus orbium coelestium (On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres), just before his death in **1543**, was a major event in the history of science, triggering the Copernican Revolution and making a pioneering contribution to the Scientific Revolution.[7]

**Andreas Vesalius** (Latinized from Andries van Wezel)

(/vɪˈseɪliəs/;[2] 31 December 1514 – 15 October 1564) was a 16th-century anatomist, physician, and author of one of the most influential books on human anatomy,

**De Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri Septem** (On the fabric of the human body in seven books), (**1543**), a major advance over the long-dominant work of Galen. Vesalius is often referred to as the founder of modern human anatomy. He was born in Brussels, which was then part of the Habsburg Netherlands. He was a professor at the **University of Padua** (1537–1542) and later became Imperial physician at the court of Emperor Charles V.

**Gerolamo Cardano**

(Italian: [dʒeˈrɔːlamo karˈdaːno]; also Girolamo[3] or Geronimo;[4] French: Jérôme Cardan; Latin: Hieronymus Cardanus; 24 September 1501– 21 September 1576) was an Italian polymath, whose interests and proficiencies ranged through those of mathematician, physician, biologist, physicist, chemist, astrologer, astronomer, philosopher, writer, and gambler.[5] He was one of the most influential mathematicians of the Renaissance, and was one of the key figures in the foundation of probability and the earliest introducer of the binomial coefficients and the binomial theorem in the Western world. He wrote more than 200 works on science.[6].

ABSENCE of 3rd 4th degree equations !!!

Today, he is well known for his achievements in algebra. In his **1545 book Ars Magna**, he made the first systematic use of ??? negative numbers in Europe, published with attribution the solutions of other mathematicians for the cubic and quartic equations, and acknowledged the existence of imaginary numbers. [suggested edit: French Nicholas Chiquet in his text, Triparty en la science des nombres, discussed negative numbers, and thus this credit to Cardano might not be applicable. Source: A History of Mathematics 3rd edition by Merzbach and Boyer pages 249 and 250.]

######  The Council of Trent (Latin: Concilium Tridentinum),

held between 1545 and 1563 in Trent (or Trento), now in northern Italy, was the 19th ecumenical council of the Catholic Church.[1] Prompted by the Protestant Reformation at the time, it has been described as the embodiment of the Counter-Reformation.[2][3]

seminar, siemen,

######  INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Index_Librorum_Prohibitorum>,

The Index Librorum Prohibitorum ("List of Prohibited Books") was a list of publications deemed heretical or contrary to morality by the Sacred Congregation of the Index (a former Dicastery of the Roman Curia); Catholics were forbidden to read them.[1]

There were attempts to ban heretical books before the sixteenth century, notably in the ninth-century Decretum Glasianum; the Index of Prohibited Books of **1560 b**anned thousands of book titles and blacklisted publications, including the works of Europe's intellectual elites.[2][3][4] **The 20th and final edition of the Index appeared in 1948; the Index was formally abolished on 14 June 1966 by Pope Paul VI.[**5]

Some of the scientific theories contained in works in early editions of the Index have long been taught at Catholic universities**. For example, the general prohibition of books advocating heliocentrism was removed from the Index in 1758**, but two Franciscan mathematicians had published an edition of Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica (1687) in 1742, with commentaries and a preface stating that the work assumed heliocentrism and could not be explained without it.[11] A work of the Italian Catholic priest and philosopher Antonio Rosmini-Serbati was on the Index, but **he was beatified in 2007**.[12] Some have argued[weasel words] that the developments since the abolition of the Index signify "the loss of relevance of the Index in the 21st century."

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