05 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ, τεταρτη, 22 μαρτιου 2023,

Webex meeting recording: 05 WEDNESDAY INM-20230322 1026-1

Password: Yvtw7vav

Recording link: <https://uoa.webex.com/uoa/ldr.php?RCID=8f3f854dac9b222095f5002a858d548c>,

 ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ.Το βιντεο αυτό, καλυπτει περισσοτερα από το κειμενο του 05 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ. Το επιπλεον κομματι του βιντεο, που βρισκεται προς το τελος, ΑΠΛΩΣ ΤΟ ΑΓΝΟΕΙΤΕ.

 ΠΡΟΚΑΤΑΡΚΤΙΚΑ,

 Ergasia 04,

 ΒΕΝΙΖΕΛΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ

######  The European wars of religion

were a series of wars waged in Europe during the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries.[1][2] Fought after the Protestant Reformation began in 1517, the wars disrupted the religious and political order in the Catholic countries of Europe, or Christendom. **Other motives during the wars involved revolt, territorial ambitions and great power conflicts.** By the end of the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648), Catholic France had allied with the Protestant forces against the Catholic Habsburg monarchy.[3] The wars were largely ended by the Peace of Westphalia (1648), which established a new political order that is now known as Westphalian sovereignty.

The conflicts began with the minor Knights' Revolt (1522), followed by the larger **German Peasants' War (1524–1525)** in the Holy Roman Empire. **Warfare intensified** after the **Catholic Church began the Counter-Reformation in 1545** against the growth of Protestantism. The conflicts culminated in the Thirty Years' War, which devastated Germany and killed one third of its population, a mortality rate twice that of World War I.[2][4] The Peace of Westphalia broadly resolved the conflicts by recognising three separate Christian traditions in the Holy Roman Empire: Roman Catholicism, Lutheranism, and Calvinism.[5][6] Although many European leaders were sickened by the bloodshed by 1648,[7] smaller religious wars continued to be waged until the 1710s, including the Wars of the Three Kingdoms (1639–1651) in the British Isles, the Savoyard–Waldensian wars (1655–1690), and the Toggenburg War (1712) in the Western Alps.[2]

 **Peace of Westphalia**

The Peace of Westphalia (German: Westfälischer Friede, pronounced [vɛstˈfɛːlɪʃɐ ˈfʁiːdə] (listen)) is the collective name for two peace treaties signed in **October 1648** in the Westphalian cities of Osnabrück and Münster. They ended the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) and brought peace to the Holy Roman Empire, closing a calamitous period of European history that killed approximately eight million people. Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III, the kingdoms of France and Sweden, and their respective allies among the princes of the Holy Roman Empire participated in these treaties.[1]

 **Jackson, Robert H. 2007. Sovereignty. Cambridge: Polity Press, p. 52).**

Pope Innocent X famously responded to the Westphalia Treaty by stating that it was “**null, void, invalid, ubiquitous (πανταχού παρών)), unjust, damnable, reprobate (**unprincipled ))**, inane (lacking sense or meaning; silly.)), and devoid of meaning for all time”** The Catholic Church saw the peace Treaties of Westphalia as a usurpation of its political authority

##### ΕΜΠΛΟΚΗ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΩΝ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΩΝ:

ΣΥΓΚΕΝΤΡΩΣΗ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ στον ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑ

ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΤΙΚΟΙ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΙ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΙ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΗ

#####  ΓΙΑΤΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΠΟΥΔΑΙΟΣ ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ, ?

 Διευθύντια της Εθνικής Πινακοθήκης

 Συναδει με το μελλον της επιστημης, δημοκρατιασ.

####  WIKIPEDIA

 Καλη πηγη **με τις αναφορες** που δινει

####  MacTutor History of Mathematics Archive

 <https://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/Biographies/>,

 Καλη πηγη με τις αναφορες που δινει

####  Burton David M.

The History of Mathematics. AN INTRODUCTION. Seventh Edition

Στις ΗΠΑ είναι το πλεον ευπωλητον.

####  ΒΙΚΙΠΑΙΔΙΑ,

 **ΟΧΙ ΑΞΙΟΠΙΣΤΗ**

#####  Μαθηματικά

<https://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CE%9C%CE%B1%CE%B8%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%AC>,



Από τη Βικιπαίδεια, την ελεύθερη εγκυκλοπαίδεια

Ευκλείδης: Έλληνας μαθηματικός, 3ος αιώνας π.Χ., όπως εικονίζεται από το Ραφαήλ στη λεπτομέρειά του από τον πίνακα Scuola di Atene (Η Σχολή των Αθηνών).[1]

Τα μαθηματικά είναι η επιστήμη που μελετά θέματα που αφορούν την ποσότητα (αριθμούς),[2] τη δομή (γεωμετρικά σχήματα),[3] το χώρο,[2] τη μεταβολή,[4][5] τις σχέσεις όλων των μετρήσιμων αντικειμένων της πραγματικότητας και της φαντασίας μας, καθώς επίσης, σύμφωνα με ορισμένους ερευνητές, και μερικά άλλα που δεν είναι γενικώς δεκτά ότι πρέπει να περιλαμβάνονται στον ορισμό των μαθηματικών.[6][7][8]

###  ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΕΙΣ

####  Tycho Brahe (1546-1601)

aged 40, amongst his astronomical instruments, from the 'Atlas Major' c.1630 (see also 762147)

[https://www.meisterdrucke.ie/fine-art-prints/Joan-Blaeu/302088/Tycho-Brahe-(1546-1601)-aged-40,-amongst-his-astronomical-instruments,-from-the-Atlas-Major-c.1630--(see-also-762147).html](https://www.meisterdrucke.ie/fine-art-prints/Joan-Blaeu/302088/Tycho-Brahe-%281546-1601%29-aged-40%2C-amongst-his-astronomical-instruments%2C-from-the-Atlas-Major-c.1630--%28see-also-762147%29.html),

####  The School of Athens, “Who is Who?”

Puzzle Michael Lahanas School of Athens who is who,

 <https://www.hellenicaworld.com/Greece/Science/en/SchoolAthens.html>,

####  What is the meaning of the canon when applied to art?

 <https://www.artmumble.com/who-are-figures-in-raphaels-school-of>,