In Galileo's Words

Galileo

Books

Brighton, Catherine.
Galileo's Treasure Box.
New York: Walker and Company, 2001. Introduces the reader to Galileo through the eyes of his daughter Virginia as she examines the tools in his study. (c)

Drake, Stillman.
New York: Oxford University Press, 2001. Presents a short introduction to Galileo's life and achievements focusing on his conflicts with theologians but supporting the hypothesis that he was an advocate for the Catholic Church. (ya)

Fisher, Leonardo.
Galileo.
New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992. Explains Galileo's scientific contributions and discusses his support for the Copernican system. (c)

MacLachlan, James.
Galileo Galilei: First Physicist.
New York: Oxford University Press, 1997. Contains a detailed chronology of Galileo's life and sidebars explaining his scientific contributions; appropriate for a high school audience. (A)

Reston, James.
Galileo: A Life.

Sis, Peter.
Starry Messenger: Galileo Galilei.
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux Books for Young Readers, 2000. Weaves together pictures, maps, quotes from Galileo, and simple text to create a portrait of Galileo. (c)

Sobel, Dava.
New York: Walker and Company, 1999. Presents a human picture of Galileo the scientist and Galileo the father as portrayed in the letters written by his daughter. (A)

White, Michael.
Galileo Galilei: Inventor, Astronomer, and Rebel.
Woodbridge, CT: Blackbird Press, 1999. Covers the life and accomplishments of Galileo, including an examination of the conflict between the scientists of the time and the Catholic Church. (A)

Videos

Galileo's Battle for the Heavens.
WGBH Boston Video, 2002. Examines Galileo's astronomical discoveries, shares correspondence with his daughter, and chronicles his clash with the Catholic Church. (A)

Steepleshare Entertainment, 1999. Introduces children to Galileo's discoveries, his conflict with the Catholic Church, and his mentorship of Cosimo de Medici II, Grand Duke of Tuscany. (A)

Web Sites

Galileo's Battle for the Heavens
www.pbs.org/nova/galileo/
Learn about Galileo's life, his place in the world of science, his experiments, and his mistaken belief that the Earth's daily rotation and its annual orbit around the Sun trigger ocean tides. (c)

Galileo Galilei
galileo.imss.firenze.it/museo/b/egalilg.html
Short biography of Galileo with links to information about his inventions and discoveries. Find a virtual tour of his artifacts at: galileo.imss.firenze.it/museo/4/index.html (c)

The Galileo Project of Rice University
es.rice.edu/ES/humsoc/Galileo/
Contains an illustrated biography of Galileo, translations of the letters from his daughter, information about other scientists of his time, a portrait gallery, and links to other resources. (c)

Thursday's Classroom
www.thursdaysclassroom.com/index_08feb01.html
Includes fun facts about Galileo, a Galileo astronomy tour, links, and activities. (c)
Galileo's Battle for the Heavens

Before and After Galileo:
Selected Scientists

Books

Berlinski, David.
Chronicles the work that led to Newton's fame. (A)

Bodanis, David.
Profiles Einstein and explains his most famous equation. (A)

Bragg, Melvyn.
On Giants' Shoulders: Great Scientists and Their Discoveries from Archimedes to DNA.
Provides short biographies of important scientific discoveries and the scientists who made them, including Galileo, Newton, and Einstein. (A)

Coles, Peter.
Einstein and the Birth of Big Science.
Simplifies Einstein's scientific ideas. (A)

Gingrich, Owen.
The Great Copernicus Chase.
Provides a series of articles covering developments in astronomy, including the origin of the zodiac, fake astrolabes and the development of modern astronomy in the United States. (A)

Hammontree, Marie.
Albert Einstein: Young Thinker.
Tells about Einstein's childhood. (C, A)

Henry, John.
Moving Heaven and Earth: Copernicus and the Solar System.
Covers the high points of the Copernican Revolution. (A, A)

Videos

A. Einstein: How I See the World.
Excerpts from Einstein's diaries, personal letters, and writings to show how he became an advocate for peace. (A)

Einstein Revealed.
WGBH Boston Video, 1996.
Chronicles Einstein's life and scientific achievements from his birth in 1879 to his death in 1955. (A, A)

16th and 17th Century Italy

Books

Dooley, Brendan.
The Social History of Skepticism: Experience and Doubt in Early Modern Culture.
Traces the growth of skepticism in 17th century Europe, a movement of which Galileo was a part. (A)

Peters, Edward.
Inquisition.
Documents the history of the Inquisition, from Roman legal procedure to the enforcement body of the Roman Church, particularly as it functioned in 16th to 19th century Mediterranean Europe. (A)

Rabb, Theodore K.
Renaissance Lives: Portraits of an Age.
Portrays the lives of 15 men and women who lived during the Renaissance in Europe, including Galileo. (A, A)
Astronomy

Books


Redfern, Martin. The Kingfisher Young People’s Book of Space. New York: Kingfisher, 1998. Introduces children to space with pictures of planets and stars, information about space exploration, and topics such as the big bang and life in the universe.  

Periodicals
Astronomy. Waukesha, WI: Kalmbach Publishing. Includes articles on recent developments in the field of astronomy.  


Videos


Web Sites
Astro for Kids www.astronomy.com/content/static/AstroForKids/default.asp Kids can click through information about the solar system.  

Educational Activities www.astrobiology.org/education/ activities/activities.html Provides a sampling of classroom activities, some of which can be adapted for home use.  

Youth in Astronomy.org www.youthinastronomy.org/ Includes a student telescope network that allows youth to run a research telescope via the Internet.  

The following icons indicate whether a resource is recommended for children, young adult, and/or adult audiences.

- children
- young adult
- adult

Galilei, Galileo. History and Demonstrations Concerning Sunspots and Their Phenomena One of the first astronomers to see sunspots, Galileo observed that they moved along the surface of the Sun, evidence that the Sun rotated. Galileo entered into a debate with a Jesuit professor over the question of whether the Sun was stationary and in 1613 published his argument in this book.
Galilei, Galileo. Discourses and Mathematical Demonstrations Concerning Two New Sciences
While under house arrest, Galileo returned to a safer topic, the study of motion that he had begun at least 25 years earlier. In 1638, he published this work, using mathematics to describe how nature behaved.