## CelebrityLLife

Babylon to the Big Bang

| $B$ | $E$ | $Y$ | $O$ | $N$ | $D$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $P$ | $O$ | $H$ | $E$ |  |  |



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Babylon to the Big Bang


1. The Birth of Astronomy: Stonehenge to Antikythera

## About myself

Peter Watson
Coriversivr


POCDIUM

## 2. The Death of Astrology.


4. Stars and Aliens


## 5. Galaxies and beyond.


6. Physics as a Creation Myth: The Big Bang.
 PODIUM

The Birth of Astronomy


This is Ephesus


Sky view : Stars seem to rotate in circles, centred on the North Celestial Pole



## Babylon:

Mul Apin tablet
On the 1st of Ayyaru the Pleiades become
visible.
On the 20th of Ayyaru Taurus
becomes visible.
On the 10th of Simanu Orion
Anu and the Gemini
become visible.
On the 5th of Du'uzu the Little Twins and the
Crab become visible.
http://www.mesopotamia.co.uk/astronomer/explore/exp set.html

## Bible

Amos


Nebra sky disk


Bronze disk of $\sim 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ diameter,
$\sim 2.2 \mathrm{~kg}$, ~~ 1600 BC
Gold symbols: star cluster interpreted as the Pleiades).

## e.g. Orion



## BEEYOND

 POD I U M
## They also used

- Wind
- Waves (reflected from islands)
- Clouds (Land of the Long White Cloud)
- Birds

No compasses
No Iron!

- Stars are guarded by Star fairies
- One polished his star so much that the others became jealous, chased him and threw a stone which broke it in seven pieces
- Hence the Matariki (the Pleiades)


Kay Leather and Richard Hall

## 

- Appearance of Matariki (the Pleiades) marks the beginning of the New Year.
- Note complex mythology hides a HUGE practical application to navigation
- "If you sail for Kahiki (Tahiti) you will discover new constellations and strange stars over the deep ocean. When you arrive at the Piko o Wakea you will lose sight of Hokupaa (North Star), and the Newe (Southern Cross) will be the southern guiding-star, and the constellation of Humu will stand as a guide above you." Percy Smith


## BEYOND

 PODIUM- Take the tour to 'Imiloa Astronomy Centre


Seven sisters but......
Merope married a mortal (Sisyphus) and so faded away so we only see 6 today


## Chankillo

- Much later
- Row of 13 towers on a ridge in a desert in Peru



## In Japanese



Subaru (!): 5 stars that merged into 1

The first observatory (or the earliest we know about)


Midsummer day: when the sun rises in most northerly position, sunrise aligns with "heel stone" important to define seasons and hence time to plant crops

BE YOND PODIUM


From observation sites the towers line up with sunrise and sunset Can tell date to within 2-3 days. (Ivan Ghezzi and Clive Ruggles)

## Babylon

- Most detailed ancient observations.
- Star Catalogs 1600 BC.
- Eclipse Observed 1500 BC.
- Continuous Records 900 BC.
- Records on stone/clay tablets.


Need some definitions (roughly as the Babylonians might have used them)

- Year: interval between (e.g) most northerly sunrises.
~365 1/4 days
- (lunar) Month: interval between (e.g.) full moons ~ 29 1/2 days
- Solar day: interval between times when the sun is due south $=24$ hours (defn)
- Sidereal day: interval between (e.g.) Sirius being due south $=$ solar day -4 minutes

Enuma Elish tablets : the first (written) Creation Myth From The First Tablet

| When in the height heaven was not named, | Lahmu and Lahamu were called into being... |
| :---: | :---: |
| And the earth beneath did not yet bear a name, | Ages increased,... <br> Then Ansar and Kisar were created, and over |
| And the primeval Apsu, who begat them, | them.... |
| And chaos, Tiamut, the mother of them both | Long were the days, then there came forth.... |
| Their waters were mingled together, | Anu, their son,... |
| And no field was formed, no marsh was to | Ansar and Anu... |
| be seen; | And the god Anu... |
| When of the gods none had been called into | Nudimmud, whom his fathers, his |
| being, | begetters.... |
| And none bore a name, and no destinies | Abounding in all wisdom,... |
| were ordained; | He was exceeding strong... |
| Then were created the gods in the midst of heaven, | He had no rival -- |

- Midsummer's day= Summ sets in most northerly posit
- $20^{\text {th }}$ or $21^{\text {st }}$ June
- Midwinter's day $=$ winter
- $21^{\text {st }} / 22^{\text {nd }}$ Dec
- Spring/fall equinox: sun is are equal (roughly)
- $20^{\text {th }} / 21^{\text {st }}$ March $22^{\text {nd }} / 23^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{S}$ ।



## But note

- Year is not a whole \# of days
- Year is not a whole \# of lunar months
- However 19 years = 235 lunar months (+ 2 hours): Metonic cycle
- Most societies fudge 12 months = 1 year by adding in extra days.


Why do these matter?

## Eclipses

Tablet with a list of eclipses between 518 BC and 465 $B C$, mentioning the death of king Xerxes. British Museum, London

GLOUCESTER These late eclipses in the sun and moon portend no good to us:.....
EDMUND I am thinking, brother, of a prediction I read this other day, what should follow these eclipses....
I promise you, the effects he writes of succeed unhappily; as of unnaturalness between the child and the parent; death, dearth, dissolutions of ancient amities; divisions in state, menaces and maledictions against king and nobles; needless diffidences, banishment of friends, dissipation of cohorts, nuptial breaches, and I know not what.
EDGAR How long have you been a sectary astronomical? Chinese astronomers Hi and Ho executed for failing to predict eclipse.


And they even mattered to artists


St Benedict, by Cosmas Damian Asam 1735 (Weltenberg, Bavaria)



## Saros cycle

- Eclipses repeat after 18 years and 11.3 days.
- The .3 days shifts the eclipse about $110^{\circ}$ degrees west.
- Some saros sequences start at the south and drift North, others at the North and drift South, so can only see cycle after many years.
- Why is it so complicated? Need to combine

1. Earths rotation
2. Moons orbit (not quite circular)
3. Earth's orbit (ditto)
4. and the plane of the moons orbit precesses

Babylonians observed total eclipse 15 April 136 BC.

and they would even have seen it from the moon!


## The Greeks

- Pythagoras:
- First Cosmos Model: Motions of the Spheres.


Eratosthenes: 276-195 BC


How big is the earth?

BEYOND
POCHIUM

- Sun is vertically above Syene (Aswan) whereas it is $7^{\circ}$ off the vertical at Alexandria,
- Distance is 720 km
- Gives $\sim 5900 \mathrm{~km}$ instead of 6400 .
- First step into finding how big the universe is!
- How far is the Moon?
- Moon is about $1 / 2^{\circ}$ in the sky
- Can use the moon as a "Screen" on which the shadow of the earth is projected:
- The shadow of the Earth $\sim 2^{\circ}$ wide.

- Radius of the earth $\sim 6500 \mathrm{~km}$ ( 4000 mi ).
- This gives $\mathrm{d} \sim 375,000 \mathrm{~km}$
- $\mathrm{d}=384,400 \mathrm{~km}$ by modern methods.
- How far is the sun?


| Hipparchus: $160-127$ BC. Precession of the Equinoxes |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ? $\quad \cdots$ | Earth's axis is tilted, but doesn't always point to the same place (i.e. the North Star isn't always!) |
|  |  |

- March 21st \& Sept 21st are special days: the equinoxes
- Sun is above the equator, but where on the equator?

- Aries 2000 BC
- Pisces 100 BC
- (which is why the Christians chose the fish as their symbol)


## - And now

-This is the dawning of the age of Aquarius


## Antikythera

- Wreck full of sculptures


X-rays show very complex structure
Many (at least 30) gears: one has 47 teeth !!!!

## BEYOND PO D'H: U M


and a piece of rusted junk: Antikythera Mechanism


Found in 1901 probably late second century BC.
National Archaeological
Museum in Athens
So what is it?


- Shows Metonic sequence ( 235 lunar months = 19 solar years +2 hours)
-235 = 5x47!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- Shows Saros eclipse cycle (223 lunar months)



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