

Kepler, Galilei und die rudolphinische Wissenschaft

ARMIN GERL¹

¹Regensburg, Germany

Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei have been contemporaries. Their importance for the evolution of science is proverbial, but there is a remarkable difference in their way of thinking. Galilei ignored innovations of Kepler and criticized his “mysticism”. Their correspondence illuminates this. Galilei describes the manierism at the court of Rudolph II. in Prag in various letters. He criticizes the painter Arcimboldo. From this description it is possible to explain Galilei's attitude towards Kepler's “mysticism”. Kepler was representative for the pansophists at the court of Rudolph and the so called “rudolphinische Wissenschaft”. Already in 1576 at the coronation of Rudolph in Regensburg can be recognized the basic tendencies of the future “rudolphinische Wissenschaft”.

Literatur:

- Caspar, M. (Hrsg.), Johannes Kepler in seinen Briefen. München-Berlin 1930.
- Drake, S.: Galilei. Freiburg 1999.
- Drake, S.: Discoveries and opinions of Galileo. New York 1957.
- Drake, S.: Galileo: Pioneer scientist. Toronto 1990.
- Fölsing, A.: Galileo Galilei – Prozess ohne Ende. München 1983.
- Galileo Galilei: Dialog über die beiden hauptsächlichen Weltsysteme. Stuttgart 1982.
- Galileo Galilei, Schriften-Briefe-Dokumente, München 198.
- Le Opere di Galileo Galilei. Edizione Nationale, 20 Bde., Florenz 1890–1909 (Hrsg. von A. Favero).
- Gerl, A.: Nicolaus Copernicus und das aristotelisch-ptolemäische Monster. Acta Albertina Ratisbonensis, Regensburg 1988.
- Holton, G.: Einstein, die Geschichte und andere Leidenschaften. Wiesbaden 1998.
- Koestler, A.: Die Nachtwandler. Bern-Stuttgart 1959. Prag um 1600, Kulturstiftung Ruhr Essen. 1998.
- Rossi, P.: Die Geburt der modernen Wissenschaft in Europa. München 1997.
- Trunz, E.: Wissenschaft und Kunst im Kreise Kaiser Rudolfs II. Neumünster 1992.
- Sharratt, M.: Galileo decisive innovator. Cambridge 1994.