

## Session 1

### Timeline of Astronomy

1. Pythagoras (500-490 BCE): Pythagoras was deeply fascinated with space and thought that numbers were the basis of everything that happened in the celestial sphere.
2. Aristotle (384-322 BCE): Aristotle believed that the Earth was spherical and was at the center of the universe.
3. Ptolemy (100-170 CE): Ptolemy was the first person to put forward the idea of a Geocentric version of the universe.
4. Copernicus (1473-1543 AD): Copernicus argued against the idea of geocentricity and gave his heliocentric view of the universe where everything revolved around the sun.
5. Tycho Brahe (1546-1601 AD): Tycho was the first person to make astronomical observations with his unique ways of measuring the distance between stars.
6. Johannes Kepler (1571-1630 AD): Kepler, the student of Tycho, came up with the theory of orbits. He got those ideas from studying Tycho's observations of the night sky.
7. Isaac Newton (1643-1727 AD): Newton discovered gravity's true nature that seemed to explain most of the astronomical observations.
8. Edwin Hubble (1864-1934 AD): Hubble was the first to observe that the universe is expanding at a rate higher than the speed of light. The Hubble telescope is named after his legacy.
9. Georges Lemaitre (1894-1966 AD): Lemaitre was the one to propose the theory of the Big Bang.