

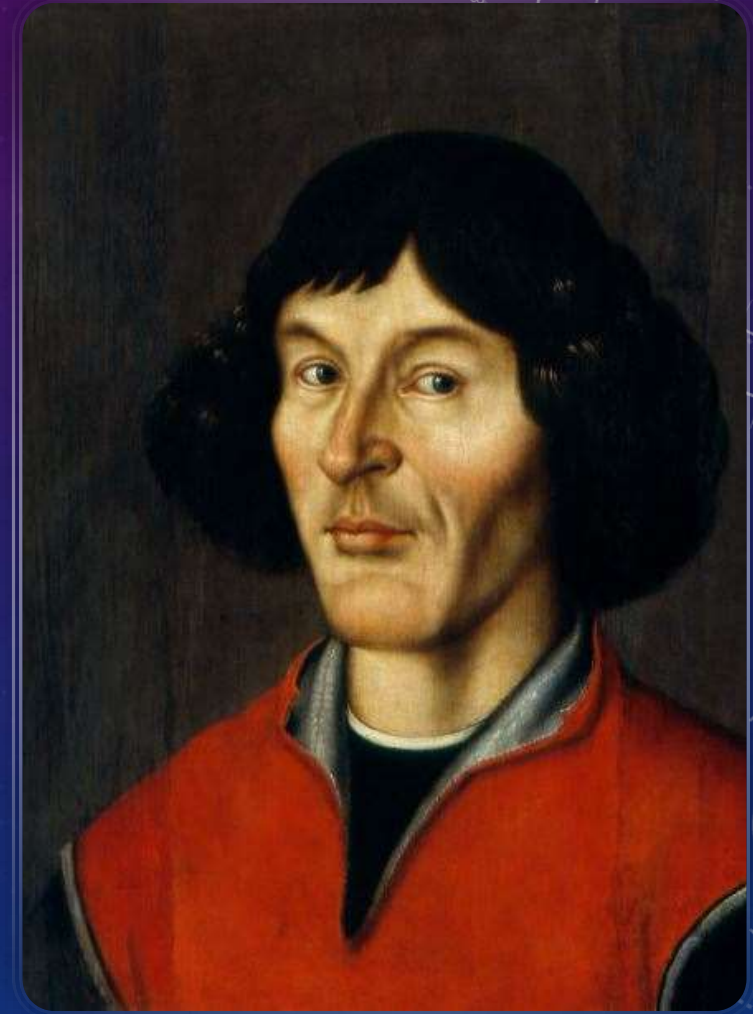
The background features a deep blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars. Overlaid on the left side are several white geometric diagrams. These include concentric circles, arcs, and dashed lines, some with arrows indicating direction. A prominent circular scale with numerical markings from 140 to 260 is visible, along with other smaller circular elements and intersecting lines, suggesting a historical astronomical or mathematical diagram.

NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

POLISH SCIENTIST

NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

- Nicolaus Copernicus was born on February 19, 1473, in Toruń, Poland.
- He was a Renaissance scholar, astronomer, mathematician, physician, lawyer, and clergyman.
- He studied at universities in Italy, including Bologna and Padua, where he gained knowledge in mathematical and natural sciences.
- His greatest achievement was the formulation of the heliocentric theory, which postulated that the Earth and other planets revolve around the sun, rather than the other way around.





NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

- His work on the heliocentric theory took many years and was continued by Copernicus throughout his life.
- In 1543, his most important work, „De revolutionibus orbium coelestium,” was published, in which he presented his theory.
- Copernicus was not the only scientist who worked on the heliocentric theory, but his contribution was crucial to its development.
- In his work, Copernicus used mathematical methods and calculations that allowed him to accurately describe the motion of planets.

NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

The background is a dark, artistic composition. It features a portrait of Nicolaus Copernicus, a church spire, and various astronomical diagrams and instruments, creating a scholarly and historical atmosphere.

- For many years, Copernicus worked as a physician and clergyman in Warmia, where he held various church positions, including canon of the Warmian Chapter.
- Copernicus was a man of wide-ranging interests and also dealt with issues related to philosophy and theology.
- His heliocentric theory was initially rejected by the Catholic Church, which believed that it disrupted the order of the world and conflicted with the Bible.
- Copernicus died on May 24, 1543, in Frombork, Poland.
- His work and the heliocentric theory played a huge role in the development of science and revolutionized our understanding of the cosmos.