



Ancient Skies

&

Heavenly Rhythms



the Milky Way band



Moon and wandering stars:

- **Moon disk & phase**
- **rise in the east,**
- **culmination south,**
- **setting in the west**

Sky and the Universe

- ❖ Cosmology is as old as humankind, presumably as soon humans developed language and art, ie. the use of symbolism for expressing more profound and abstract thoughts, they started to study the world around them.
- ❖ Very early cosmology was very local ... the Universe was what you immediately interacted with, and involved weather earthquakes, sudden environmental changes etc. Things outside daily experience were supernatural
- ❖ The sky was identified with the supernatural, its serenity and regularity with the action of forces – Gods beyond control of humans
- ❖ At the same time, it was recognized that the celestial phenomena were influencing our daily life:
 - e.g. seasons corresponded to motions of stars on the sky
 - that suggested that ultimate forces in our world were to be seen on the sky

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- ❖ Hence,
the key to unravelling the mysteries of the sky and the forces that shape and formed our world and Universe
- ❖ were to be found in the regularities in the celestial motions.
- ❖ Hence, astronomy (at the time indistinguishable from astrology) formed the basis for many cosmological ideas and thoughts ...

The Beginnings of Astronomy


- ▣ Astronomy existed far before

Dawn of Civilization

- ▣ Oldest Science of Humanity
- ▣ Ever since humans became aware of:
 - ▣ Patterns in the Night Sky
 - ▣ Change and Regularity of the Night Sky

Astronomy: Importance for civilization

- ▣ Farming (& Hunting):
 - Regularity of nature reflected in the sky !
 - Seasons !
- ▣ Religion:
 - Gods identified with stars & celestial bodies
 - Astrology: human fate connected to heaven
- ▣ Farming & Religion:
Calendars and Timekeeping
- ▣ Navigation
- ▣ Land Surveying

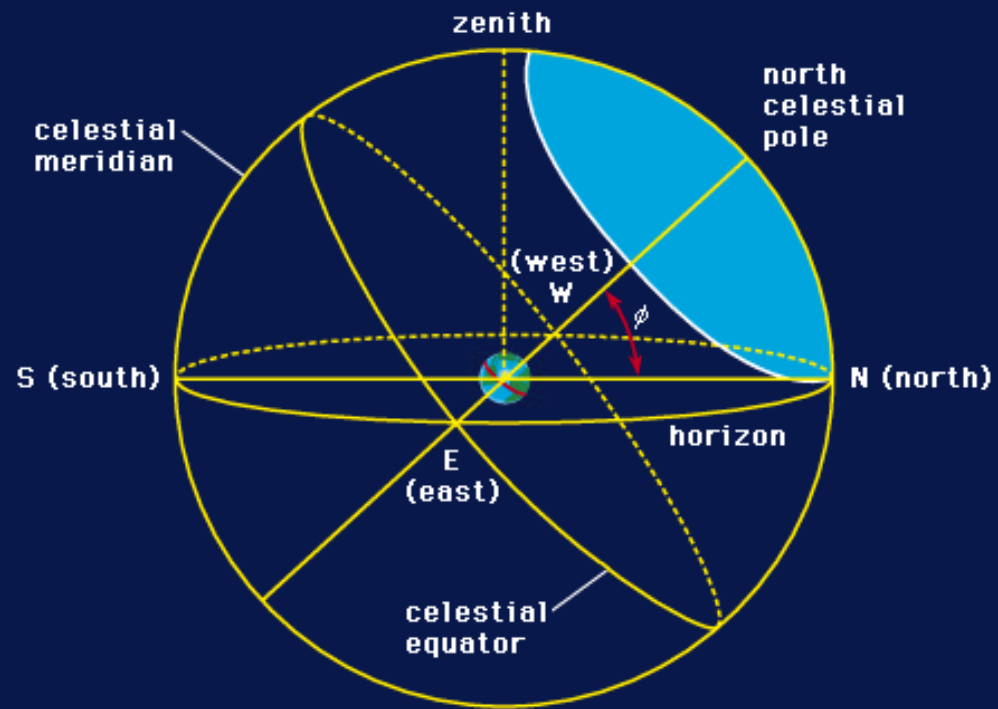


Αστιρ - Stars

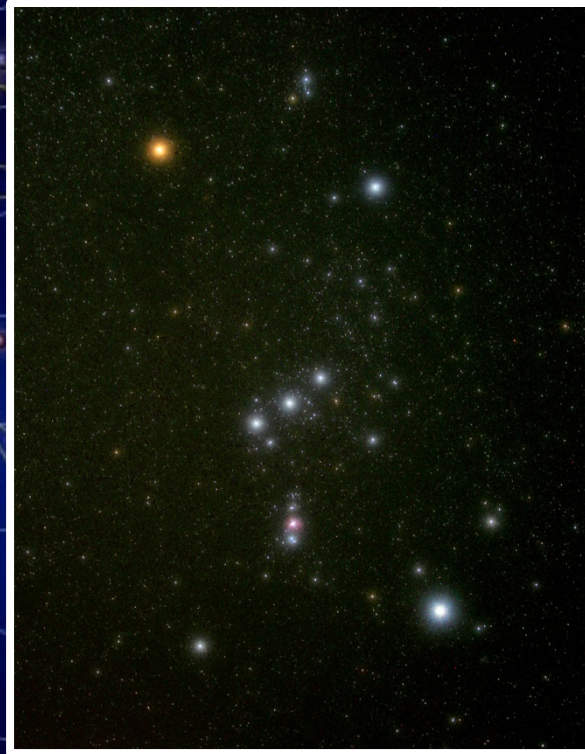
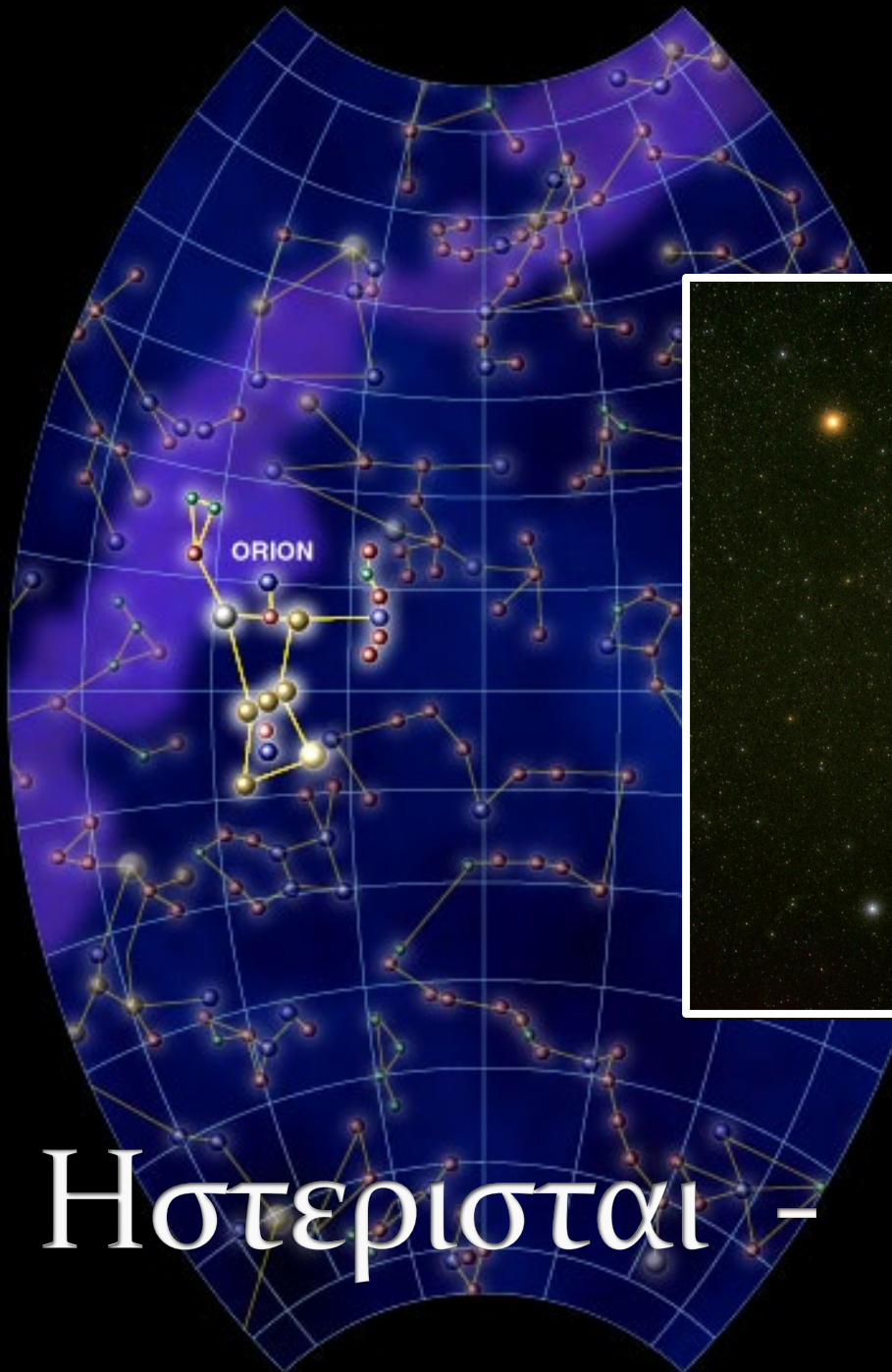


Daily motion:

Sky turns around north celestial pole,
Along circle parallel to celestial equator



Orion



Ησπερίσται - Constellations

Big Dipper – Ursa Major: Oldest Constellation ?

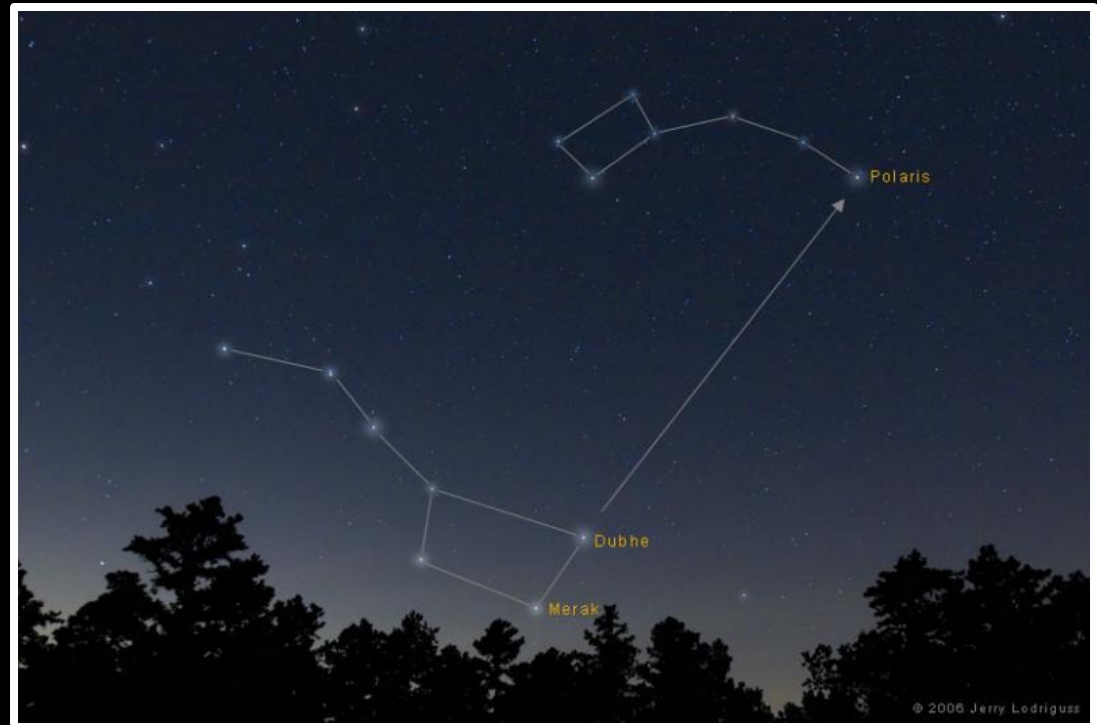
Most well-known constellations
have been defined by

- Babylonian
 - Greek
- } astronomers

Not so the **Big Dipper**, known:

- Eurasian continent
(incl. Siberians)
- American Indians

Suggests:
older than 10,000 yrs
before ancestors American Indians
crossed Bering Street



Lascaux

First Starmap: the Pleiades ?

Lascaux:

- Most beautiful Ice Age cave paintings
- Magdalenean cave art
- 16,500 yrs old
- 2000 figures:
 - 900 animals, of which 364 horses
 - geometric figures
 - Hall of Bulls: 4 huge aurochs/bulls
- Rappenglueck speculated that cave paintings contained astronomy:
 - star map near head bull
 - Pleiades
 - Moon cycle (29 dots) near horse



the Pleiades





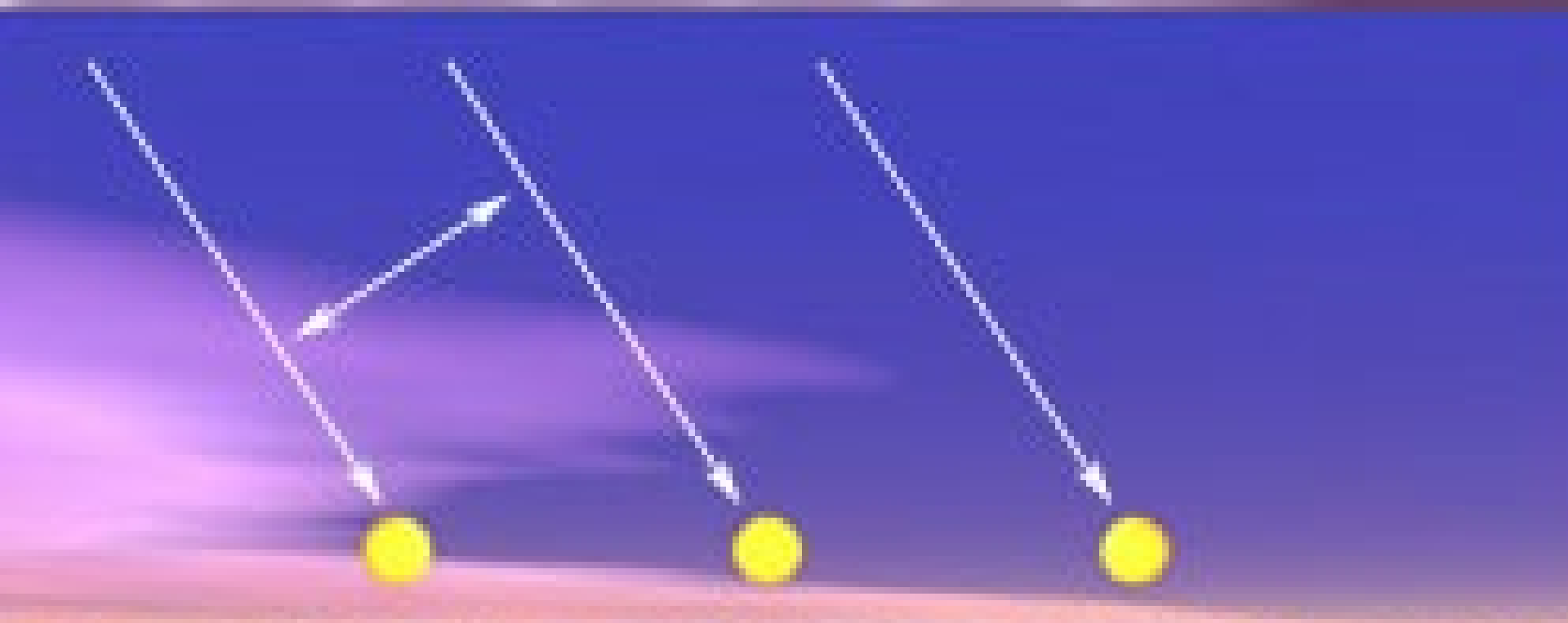
Ηλιοσ - Sun

Sun: daily path



winter solstice, Tyrrhenain Sea 2005

D. Pivato



Sun:
annual change daily path

Nebra Disc:

world's oldest sky map ?



the Nebra Disc: World's Oldest Sky Map ?

Bronze Disc:

1650 BC
oldest starmap in the World
European Bronze Age

Found on Mittelberg (252 m)
(25 km from Goseck)

1999: discovery
2001: illegal trade
thriller ...



the Nebra Disc: World's Oldest Sky Map ?

Bronze Disc:

- 30 cm diameter
- patinated blue-green bronze
- inlaid with gold symbols

Symbols:

- Sun / Full moon
- Lunar crescent
- 32 Stars (incl. Pleiades)
- 2 golden arcs:
 angle between solstices
- extra arc:
 Solar Barge
 Milky Way
 Rainbow



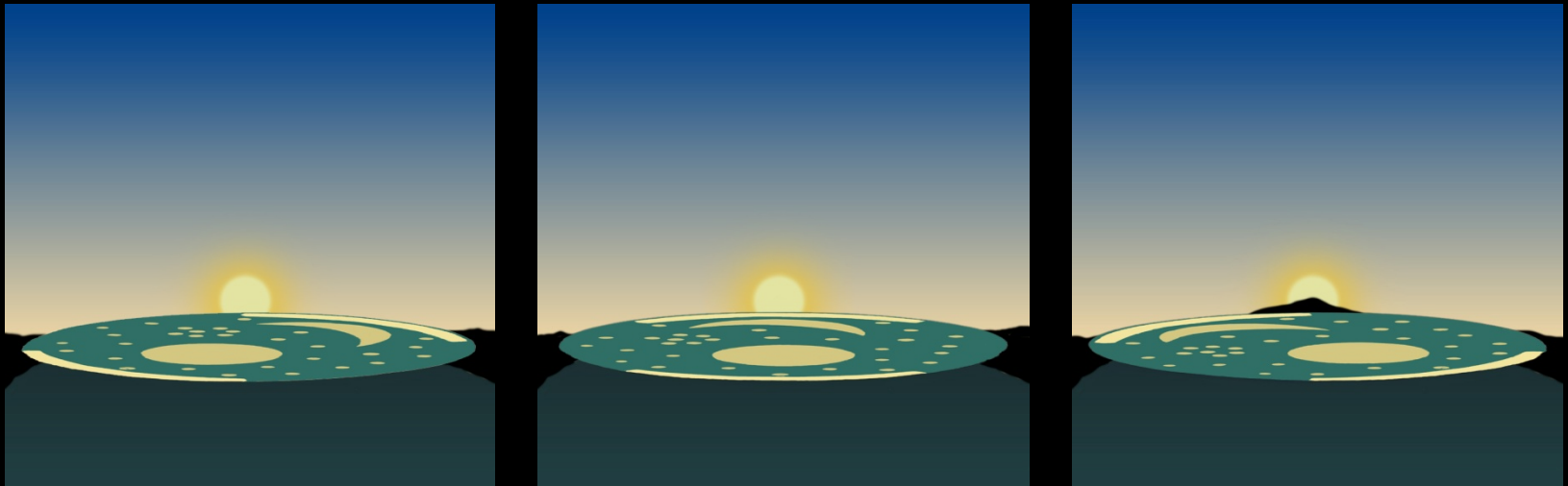
the Nebra Disc: World's Oldest Sky Map ?



Mittelberg: 252 m. high mountain
Nebra disk part of
bronze trove

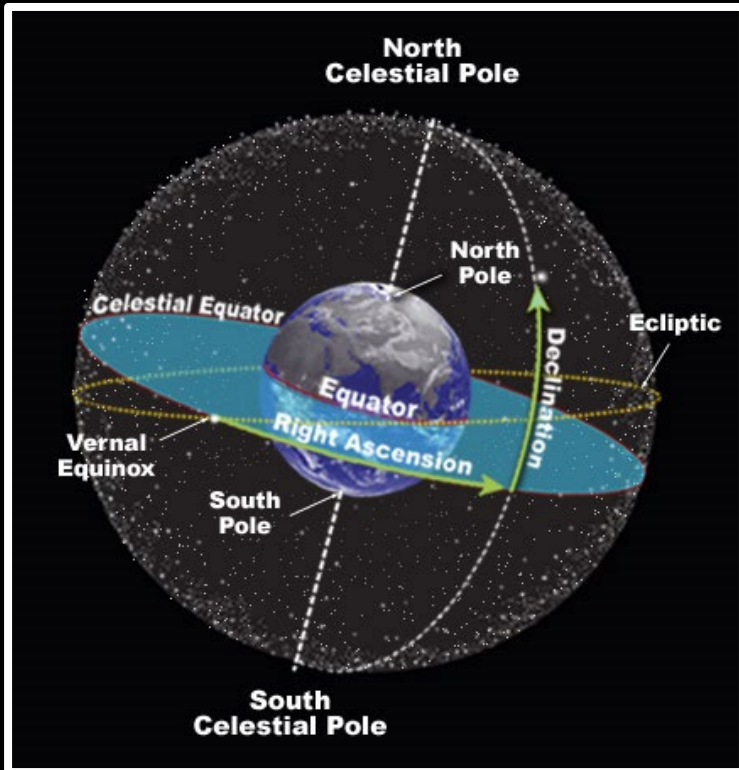


the Nebra Disc: World's Oldest Sky Map ?



the arc across the Nebra disc appears to mark the locations between the rise of the Sun at winter and summer solstice, exactly for the location/altitude corresponding to Nebra.

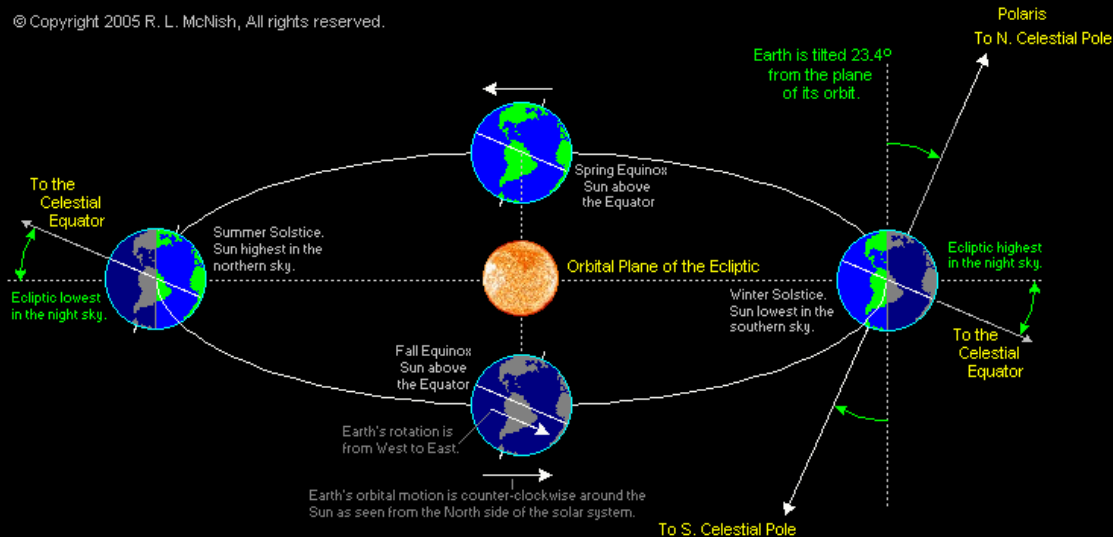
Sun: annual path



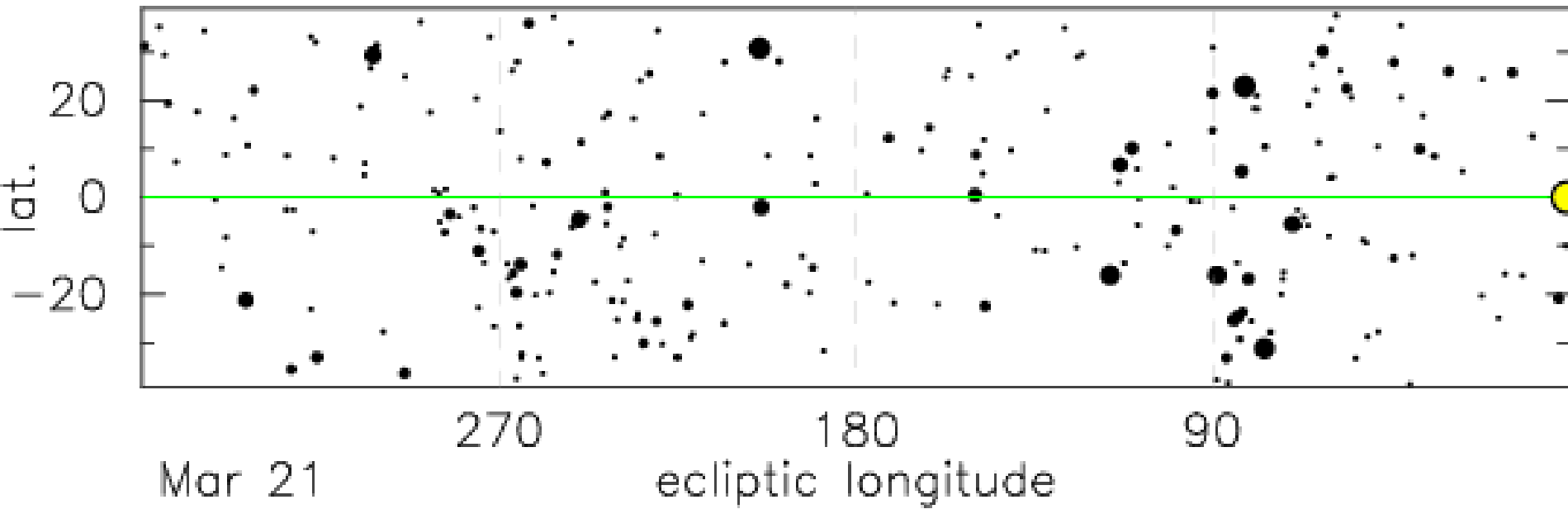
Ecliptic: Sun's yearly path among the stars = Projection Earth's orbit on sky

Earth's Orbital Motion

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Sun: annual path



Ecliptic: Sun's yearly path among the stars =
Projection Earth's orbit on sky



Neolithic

Solar Observatories

Nabta – Egypt

Oldest Archaeoastronomical Monument ?

Nabta:

Southwest Egypt

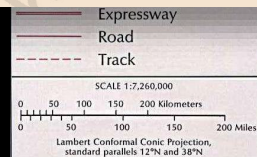
Oldest astronomical
megalithic monument:
6,000-6,500 yrs old

- complex not circular: .8-1.8 miles
- 10 slabs 9ft, 30 oval stones,
- calendar circle

- Prehistoric calendar,
marking summer solstice

- perhaps much more:

Brophy: Orion belt + shoulders

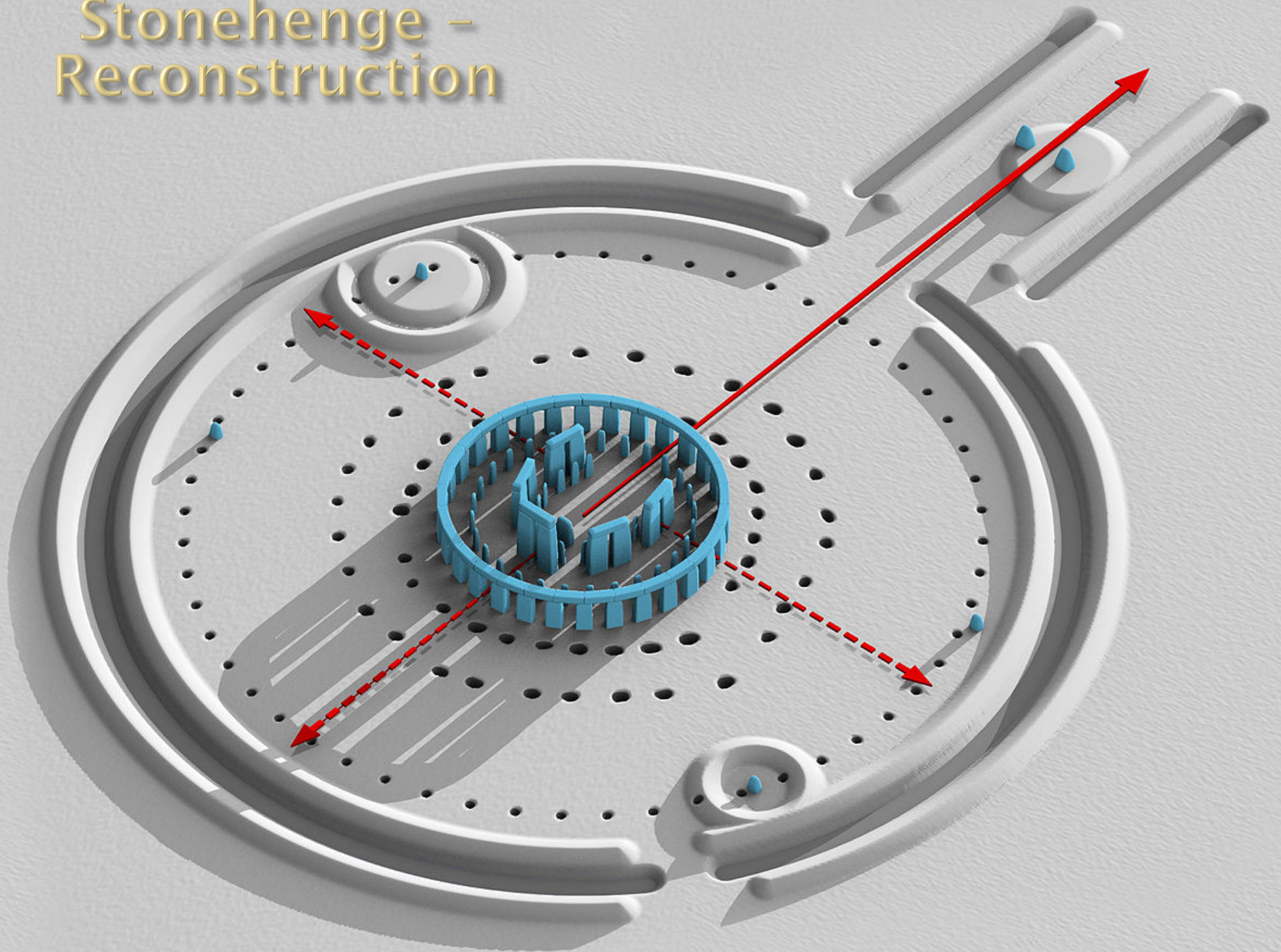


Stonehenge: Ancient Solar Observatory ?

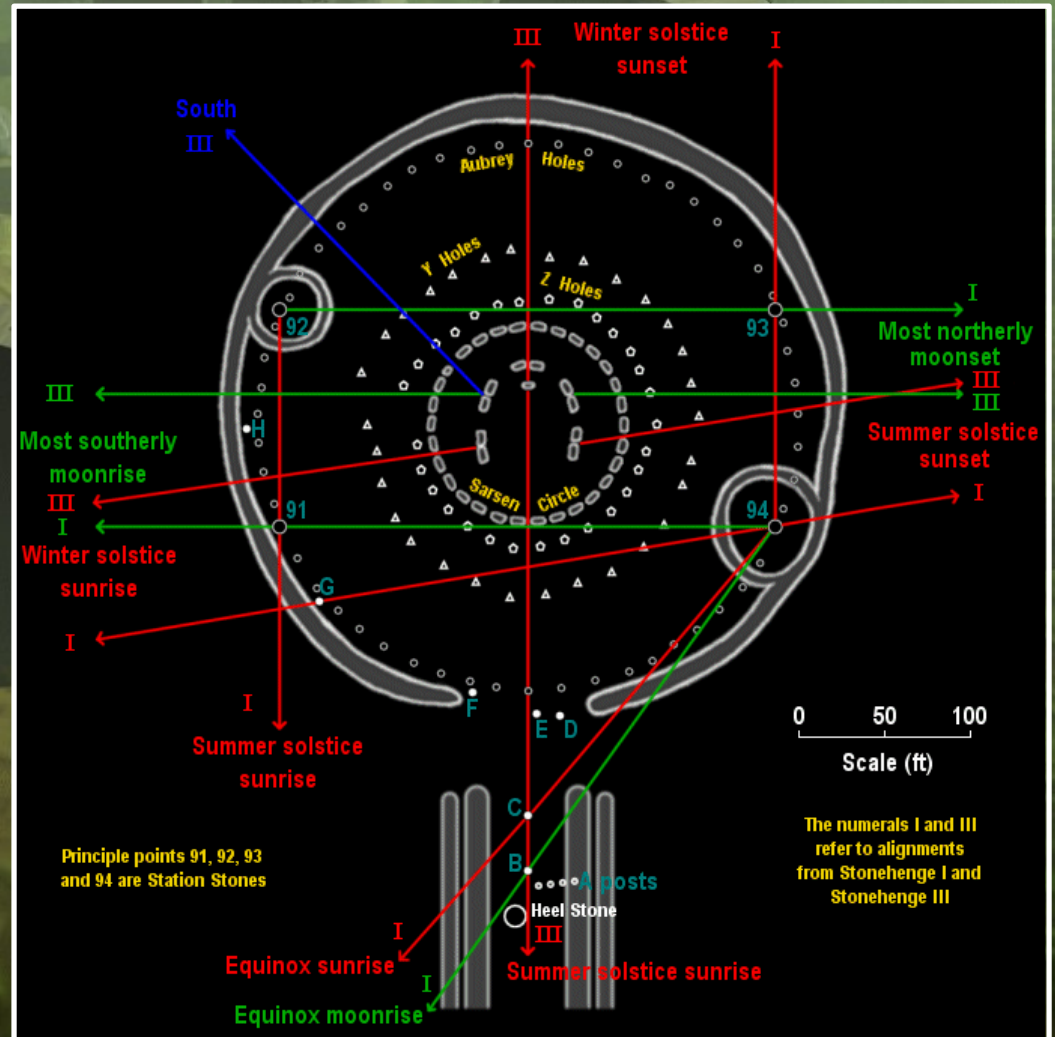


3100-1600 BC

Stonehenge - Reconstruction



Stonehenge: Ancient Solar Observatory ?



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Stonehenge: Ancient Solar Observatory ?

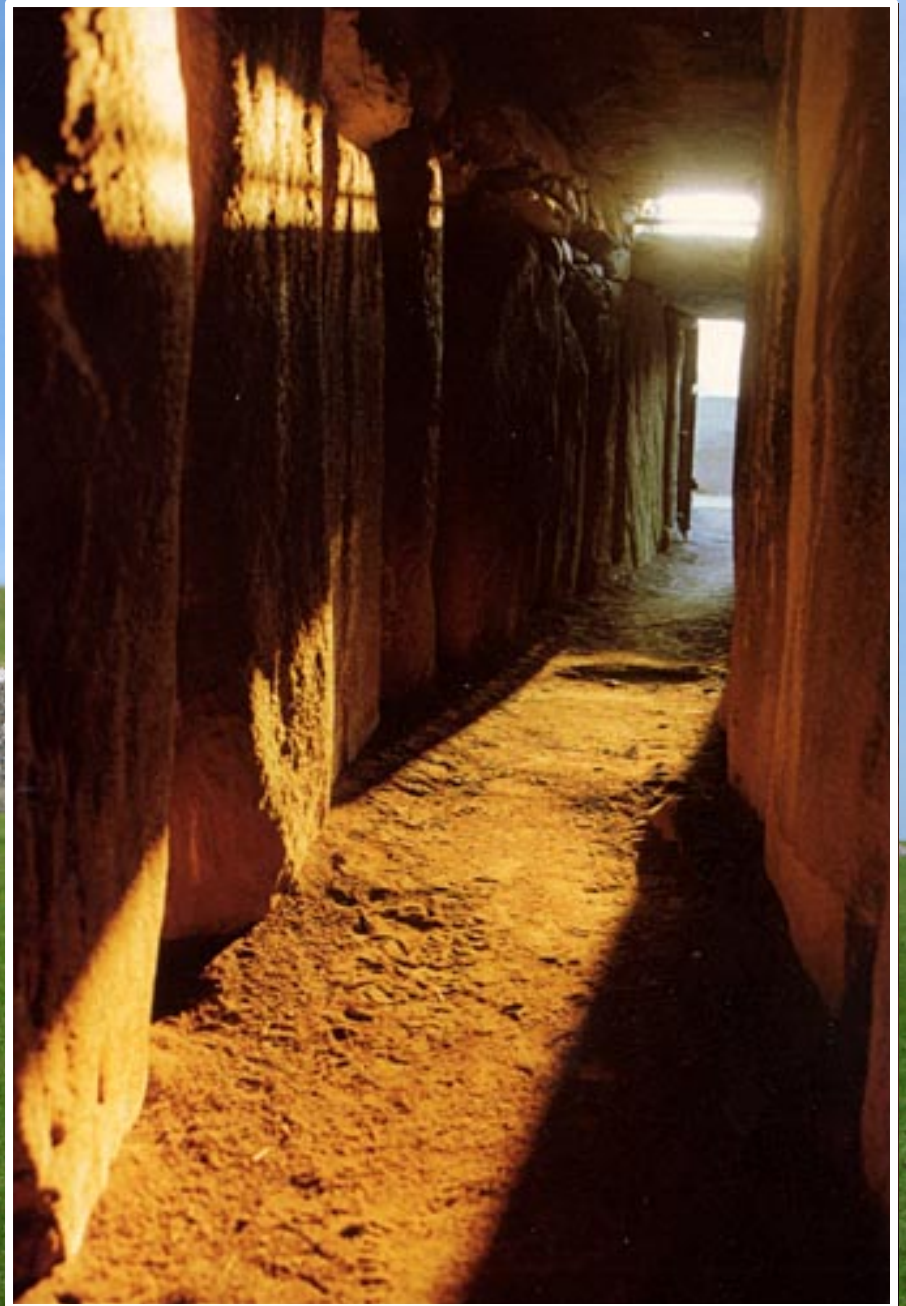




Newgrange, Ireland
3300-2900 BC







Goseck:

Europe's Oldest Observatory



Goseck Circle:

1990s: discovered by aerial photographs (Goseck, Sachsen-Anhalt)

circular Henge-construction, 75 m. diameter

settlement since 5th Millennium BCE (49th-47th century BCE)

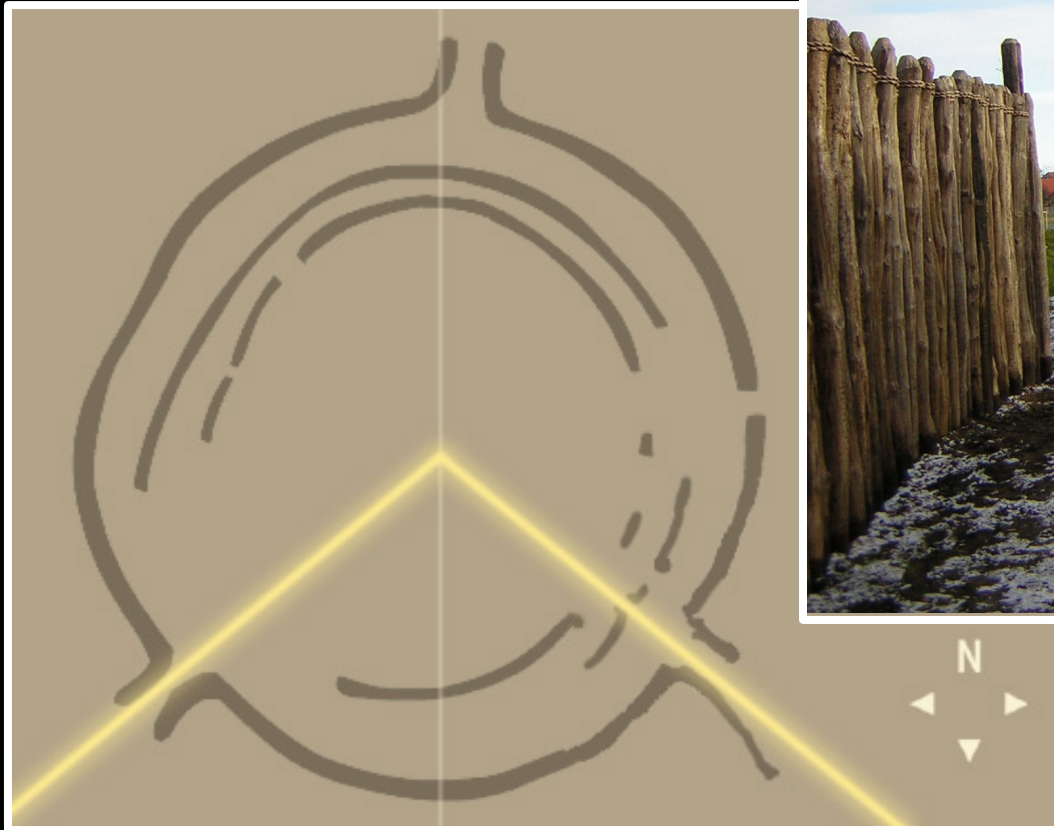
Solar Observatory: visor mechanism –

determination winter & summer solstice

2005: reconstruction

Goseck: Europe's Oldest Observatory

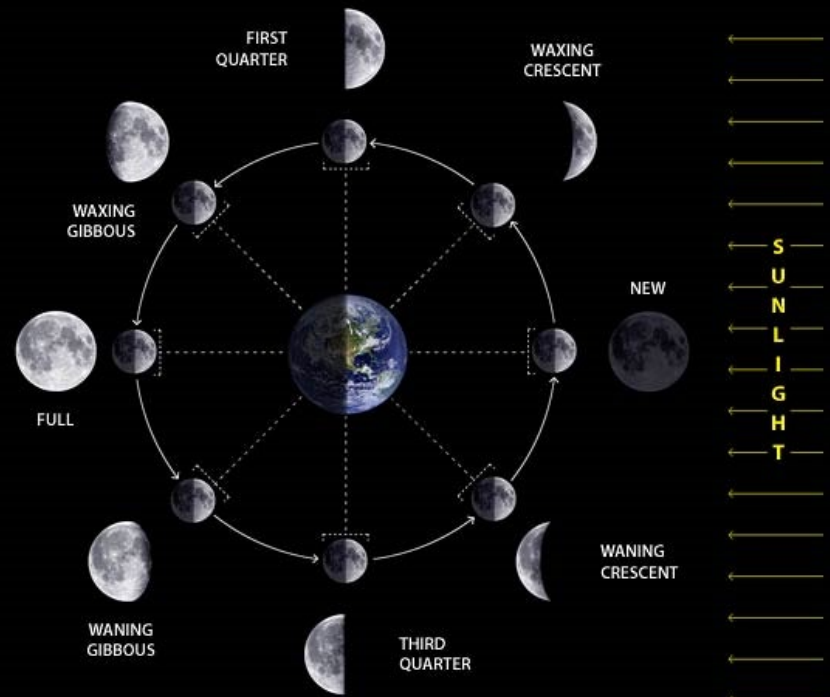
49th-47th century BCE





Σελήνηζ - Moon

Moon: Orbit & Phases

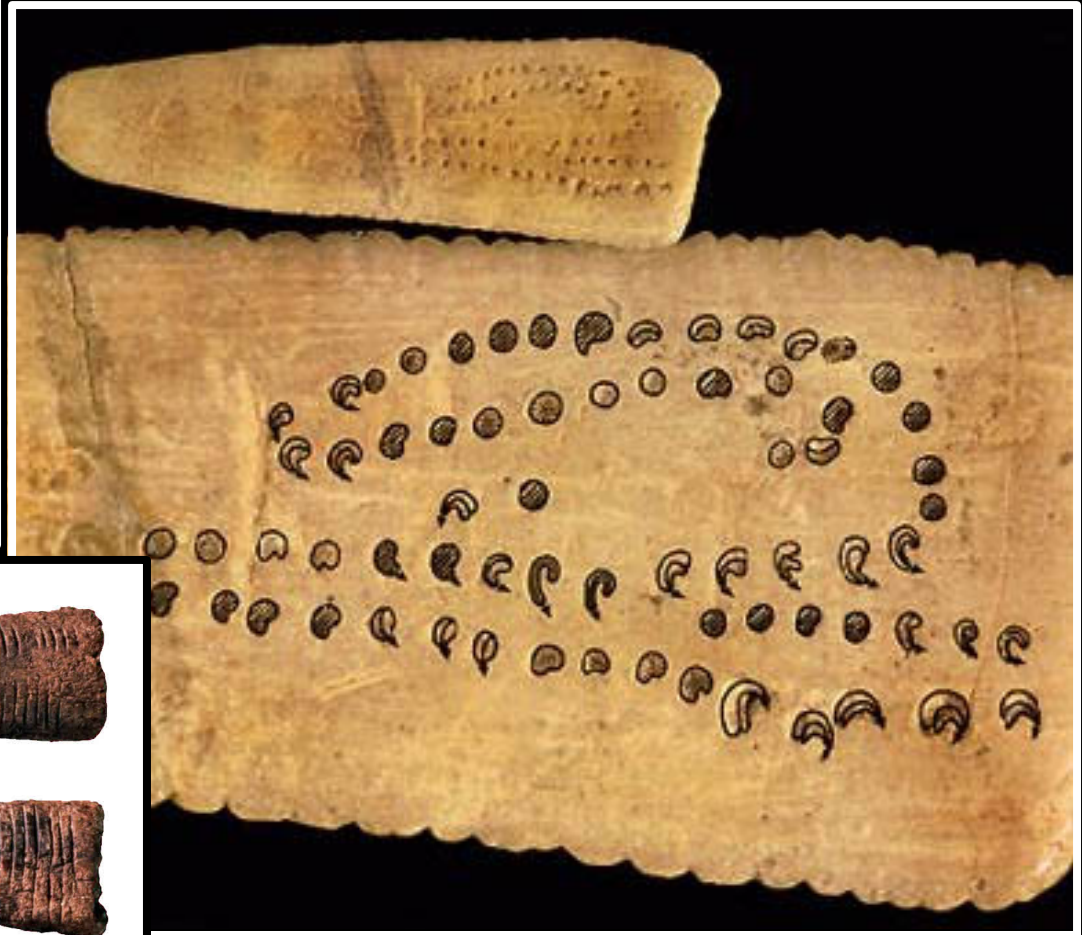


Palaeolithic Lunar Calendars: Ishango & Blanchard bones

Blanchard bone (France):
reindeer bone,
30,000 yrs. old
69 notches, in 27 shapes,
along winding pattern

Suggestion (Marshack):
Lunar Calendars

Ishango bone (Congo)
20,000-25,000 yrs old
linear notches in 3 rows



the Month

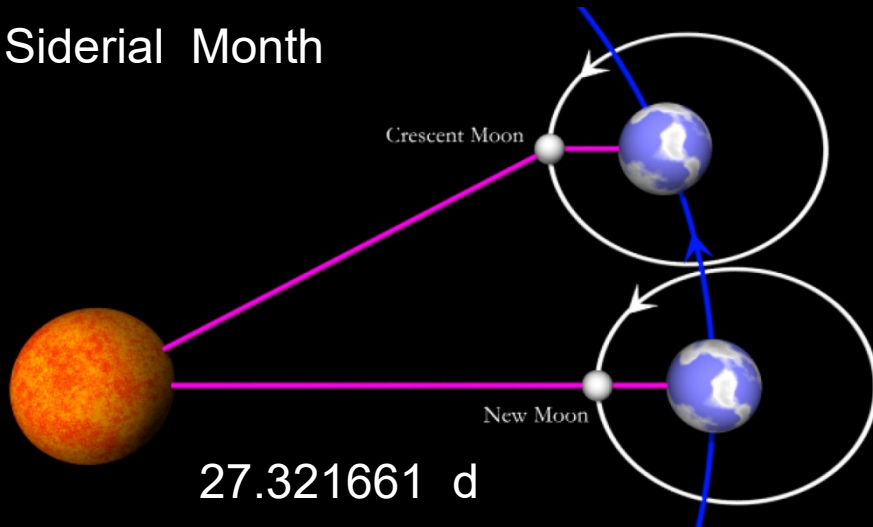
Time interval related to periodic return of the Moon

Complications arise in defining “return”:

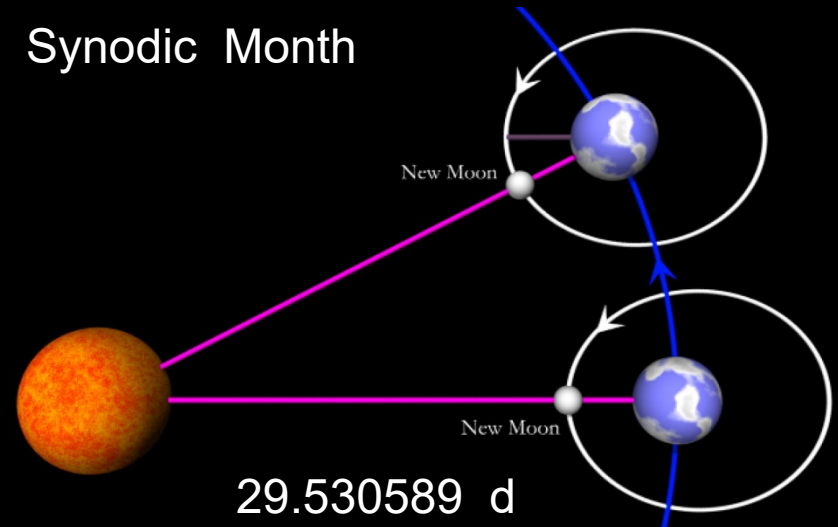
- several different concepts of month exist , related to the complex dynamics of Moon-Earth-Sun system
 - Moon orbits Earth
 - Earth orbits Sun
 - Moon orbit elliptical
 - Moon orbit's plane oscillates
- These, and their mutual interplay defines the different Months
- The different months were first recognized by the Babylonians

Months

Siderial Month

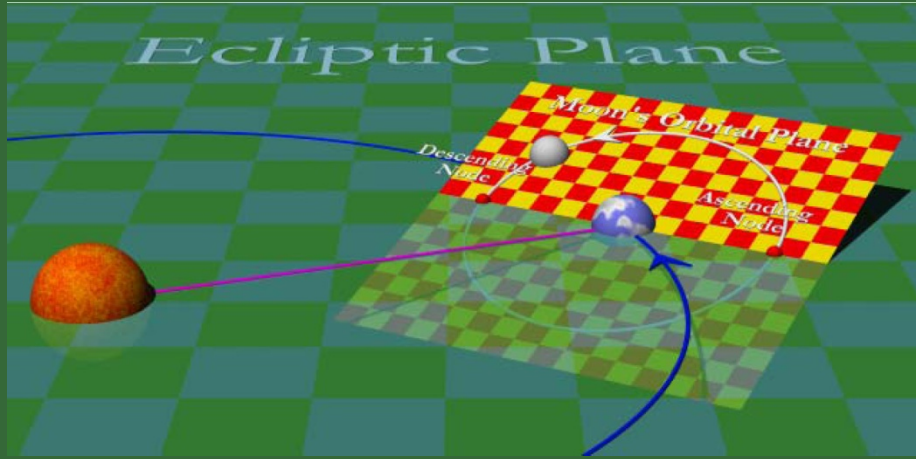


Synodic Month

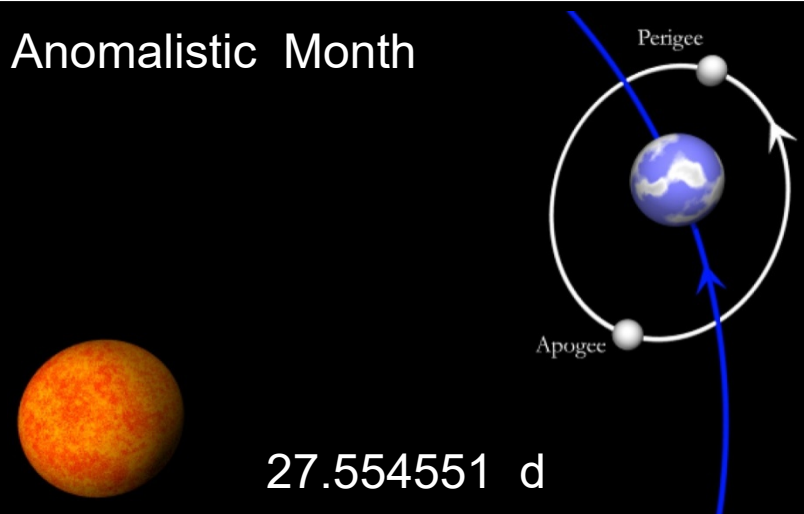


Draconic Month

27.212220 d



Anomalistic Month



Month: the Concept

- **Sidereal Month**

return moon to same point of sky wrt. Zodiac (same star),
i.e. return to the same star on the ecliptic

27^d07^h43^m12^s

- **Tropical Month**

return moon to the same declination

27^d07^h43^m05^s

- **Anomalistic Month**

return to same speed, i.e. interval moon between
apsis (perigee, apogee) Moon's orbit

27^d13^h18^m33^s

- **Draconic Month**

average interval between transits ascending node,
ie. interval successive transits ecliptic (Nodical Month)

27^d05^h05^m36^s

- **Synodic Month**

return to same angle from the Sun,
interval between Moon at same phase

27^d12^h44^m03^s

Apogee

Perigee



2004-12-26

405,363 km

29.94 arc-secs

Altitude @ 77.81°

2004-07-02

357,448 km

33.66 arc-secs

Altitude @ 21.72°

Moon Size

different distance along
orbit Moon

Date: 2005 Sep 1 02:23:28 UT

Moon Libration

We can see more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of
Moon surface, due to its
elliptical orbit

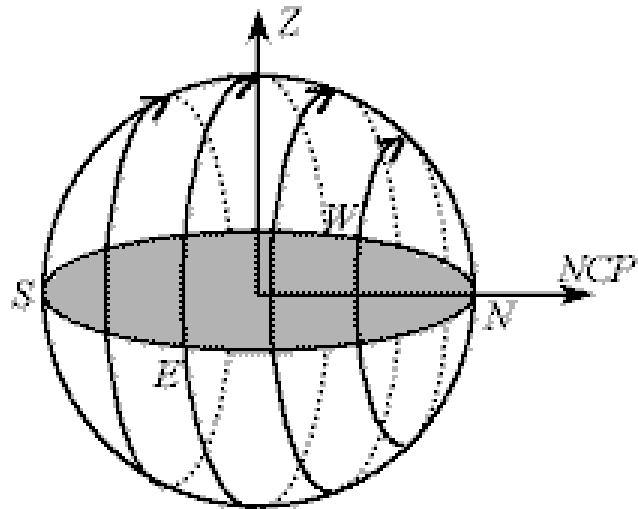




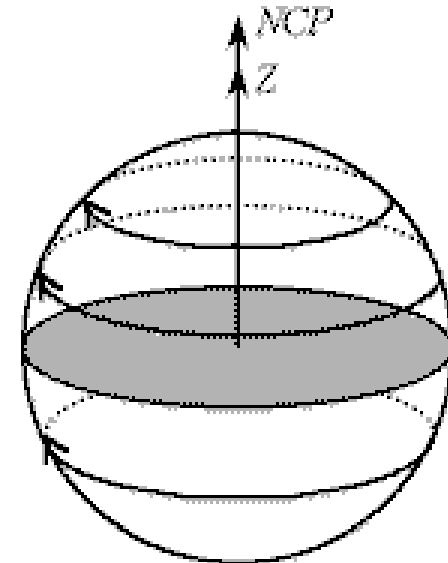
Αστιρ - Stars:

annual motion

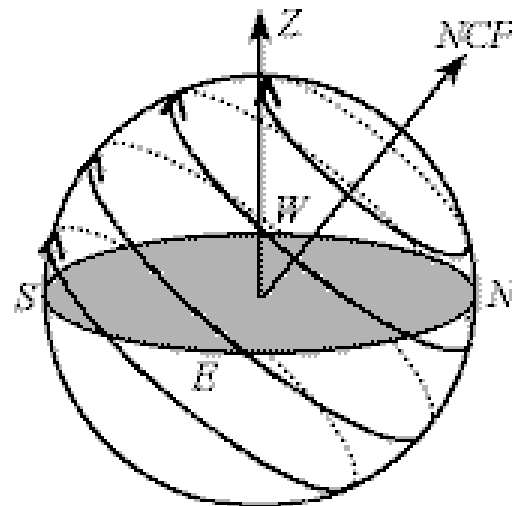
Daily Motion Stars



Equator

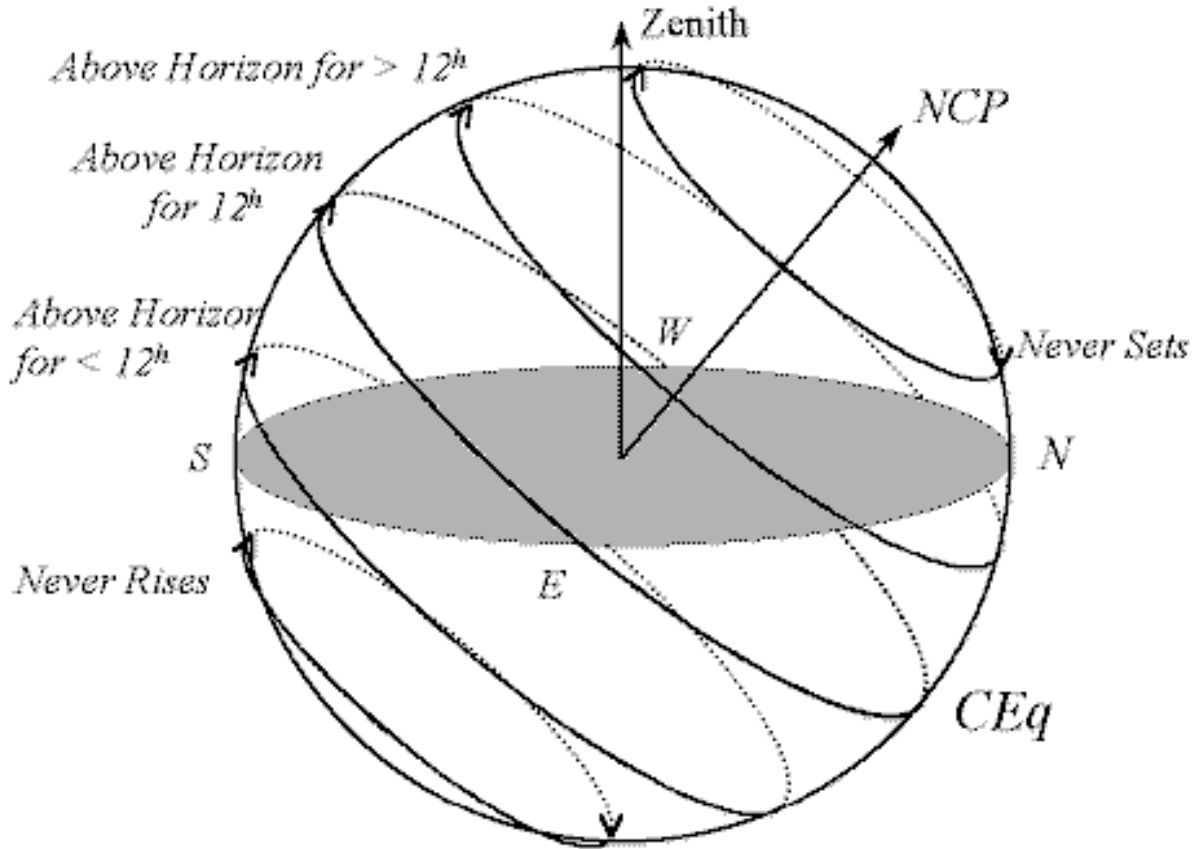


North Pole



45° N Latitude

Circumpolar Stars



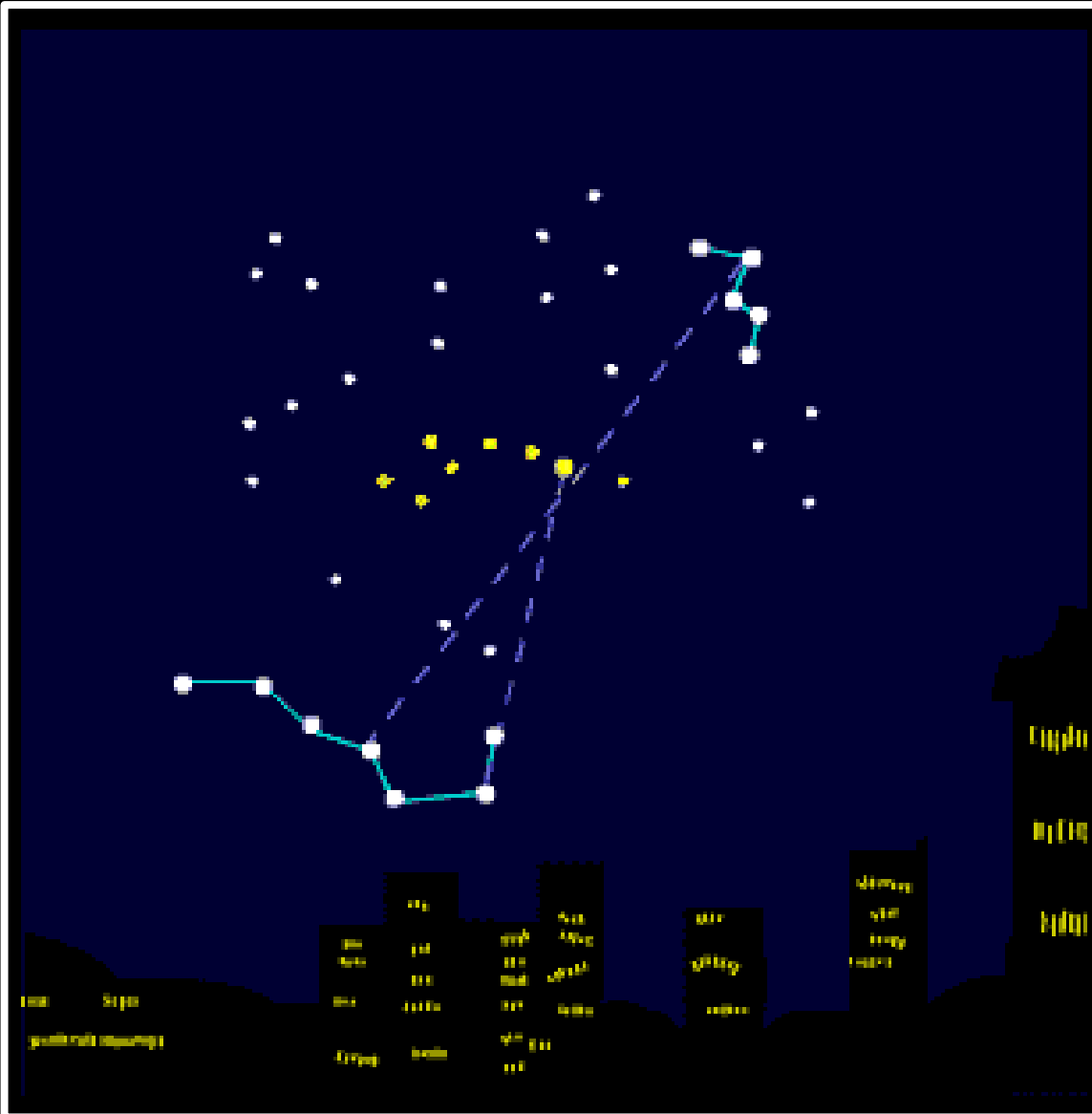
Circumpolar Star:

Any star closer than your latitude to your visible celestial pole (north or south) will always be **above** your local horizon.

These are the **Circumpolar Stars**

Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, & Draco are circumpolar constellations as seen from Groningen

Circumpolar Stars



Circumpolar Star:

Any star closer than your latitude to your visible celestial pole (north or south) will always be **above** your local horizon.

These are the **Circumpolar Stars**



Dance of Sun and Stars

Evening
August twilight

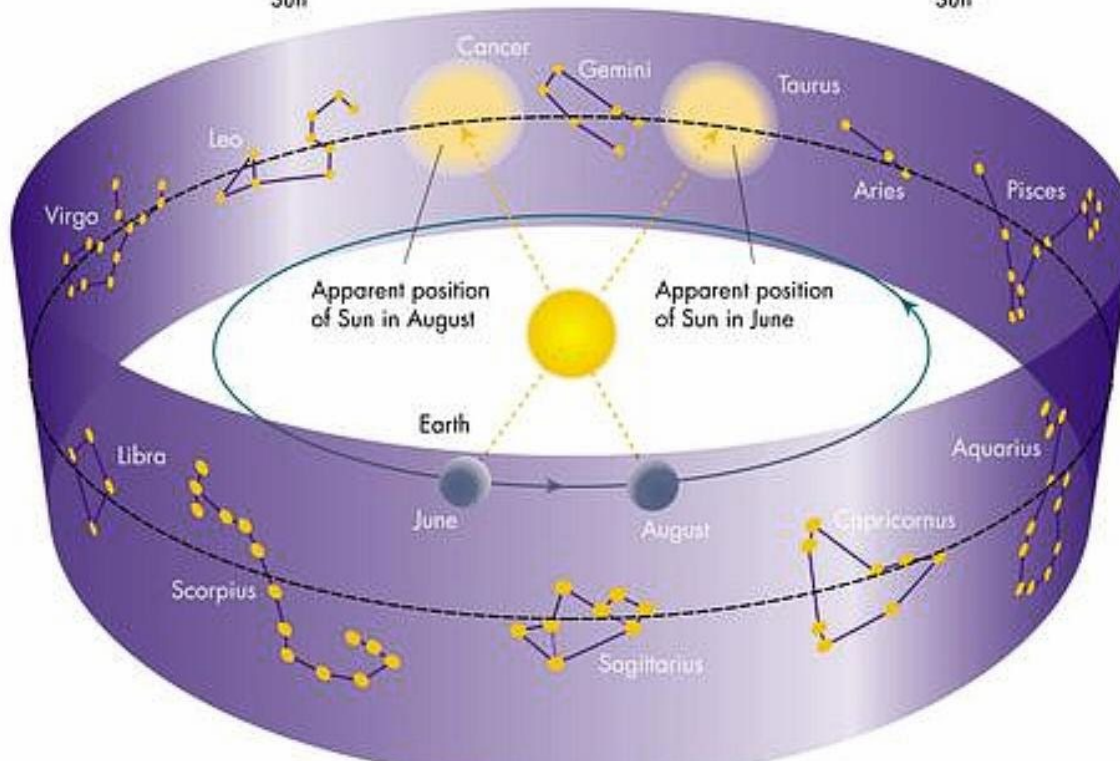


Sun

Evening
June twilight



Sun



As the Earth moves in its orbit throughout the year

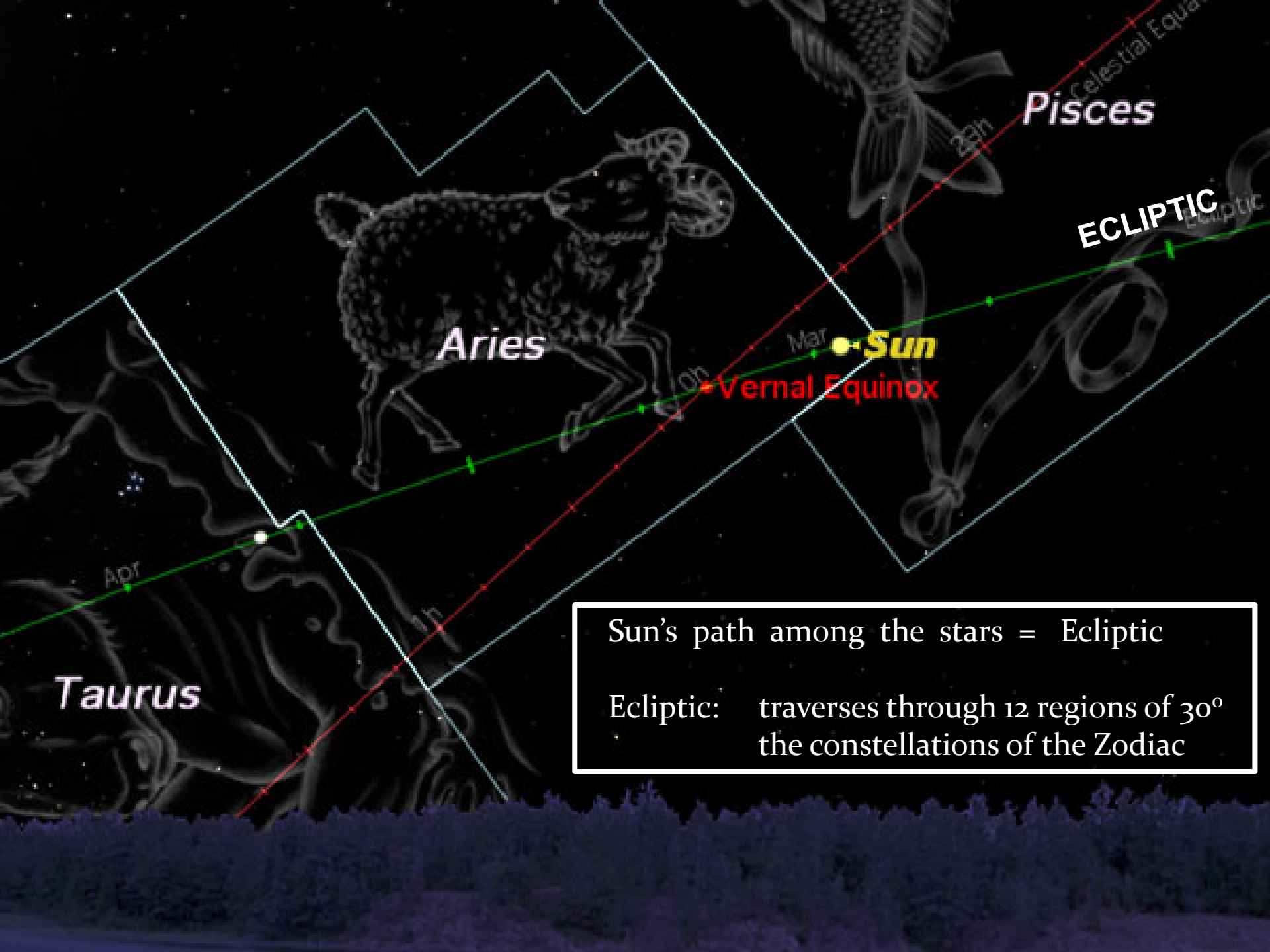
We see the Sun move over the sky.

Stars located in the part of the sky visible during the day, are not visible as the Sun is too bright.

Only stars visible on sky after sunset,

and the ones rising before dawn,

will be visible in the Given time of year.



Pisces

Aries

ECLIPTIC

• Sun

• Vernal Equinox

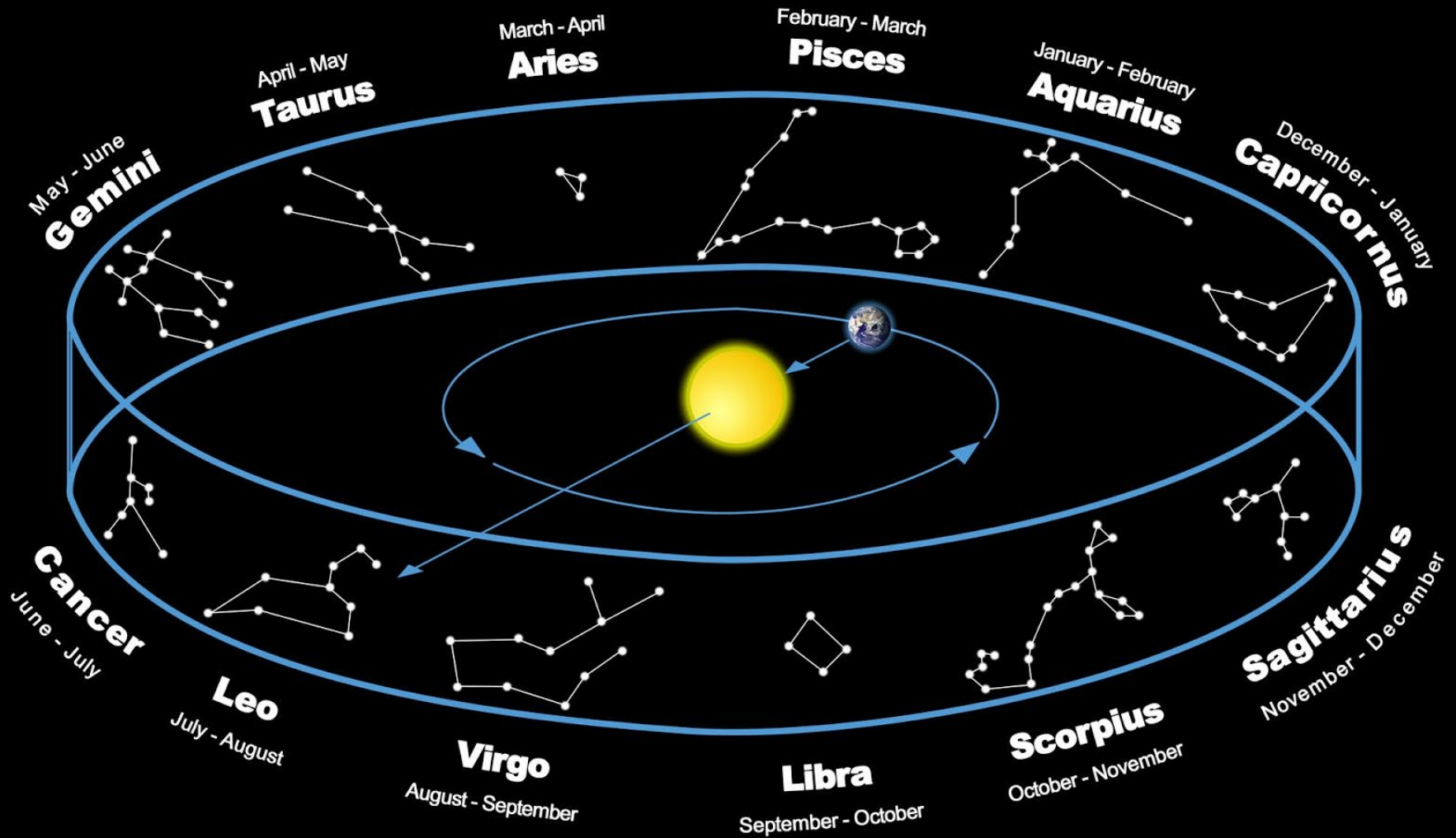
Mar

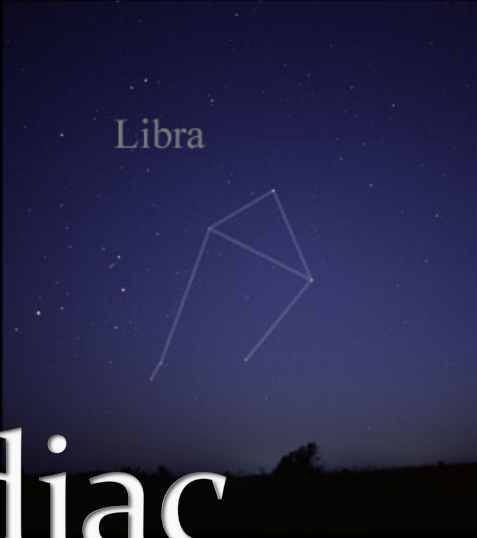
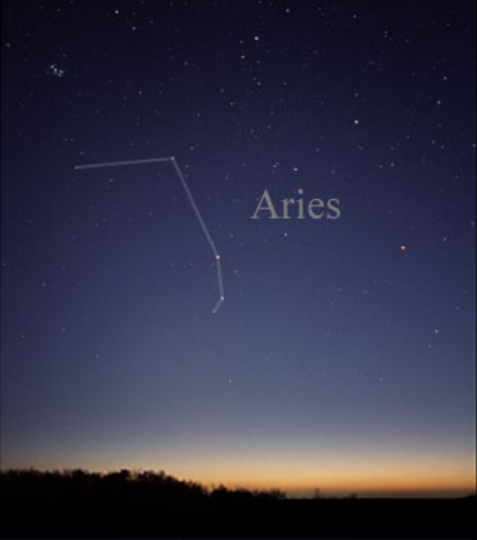
Taurus

Sun's path among the stars = Ecliptic

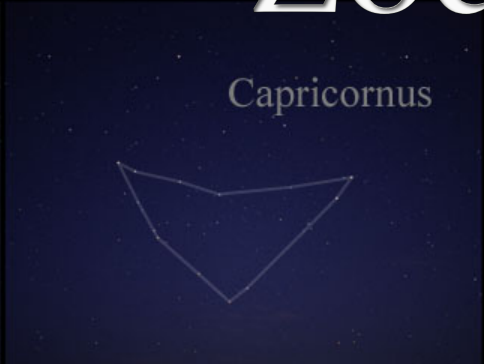
Ecliptic: traverses through 12 regions of 30°
the constellations of the Zodiac

Earth's Orbit & the Zodiac





Zodiac



Heliacal rising of Sirius from Boston at 5:20 a.m. on August 13

Sirius
•

Sunglow

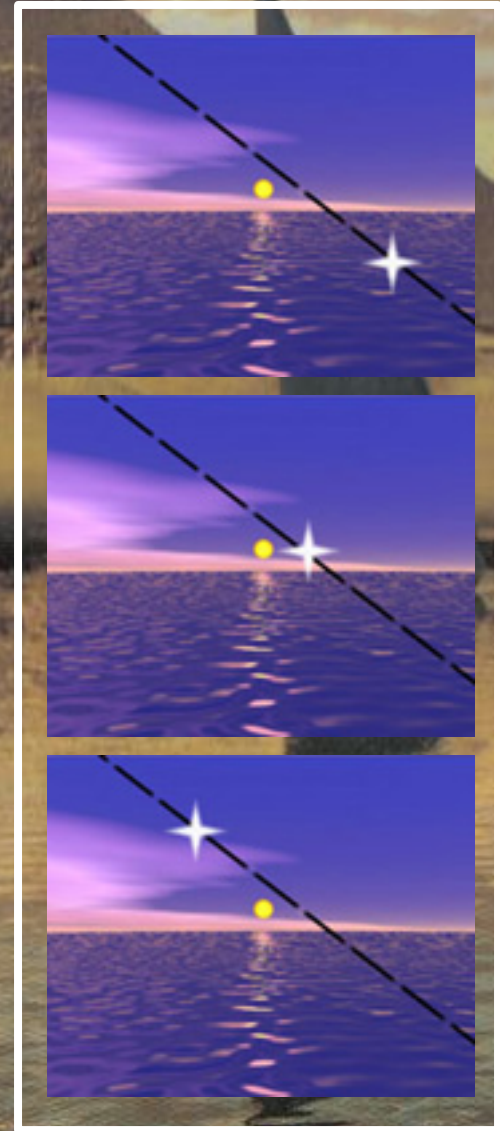
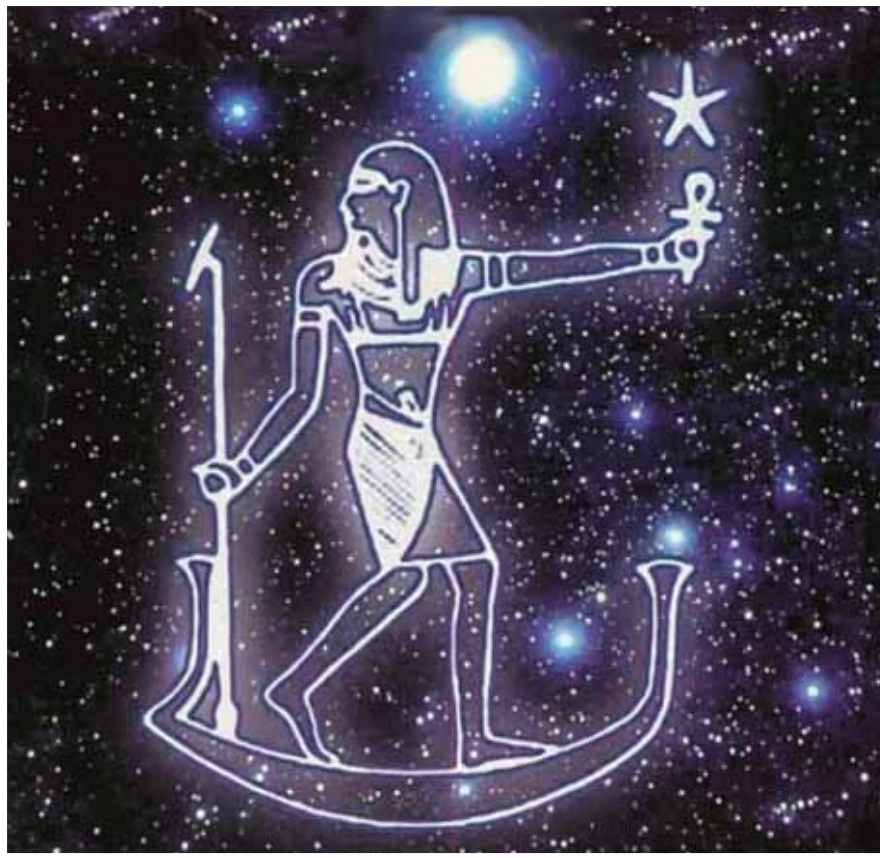
East

~50° (five fists)



Sirius & the Nile Flood

In ancient Egypt, the reappearance (heliacal rising) of the bright star Sirius announced the annual flooding of the Nile. This was of key importance for retaining the fertility of the soil around the Nile.



Sirius & the Nile Flood



A satellite view of Earth showing the Americas and the Atlantic Ocean, with the text "Earth's Precession" overlaid in white serif font.

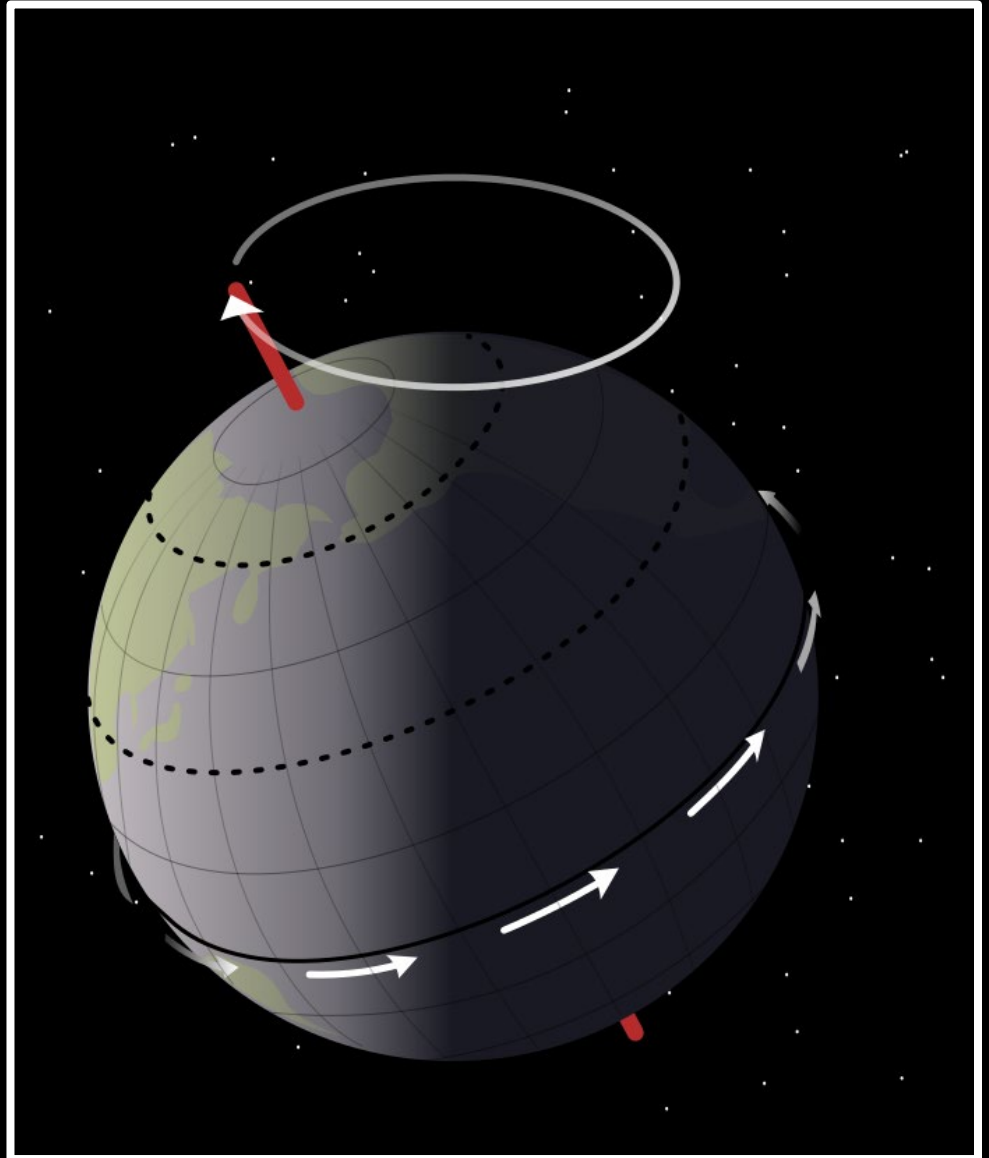
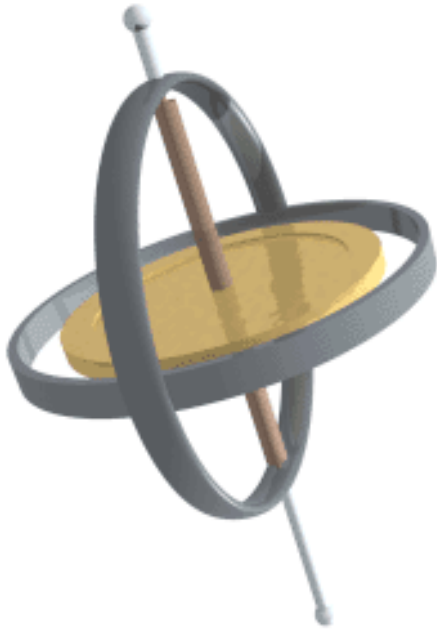
Earth's Precession

Earth's Precession

The Earth's rotation axis subtly rotates, like the precession of a gyroscope, changing its tilt wrt. the orbital plane.

In $\sim 26,000$ years it revolves around, ie. 1° in 72 yrs.

As a result, the daily motion of stars around the pole shifts along. Millennia ago, Polaris was not the polar star !



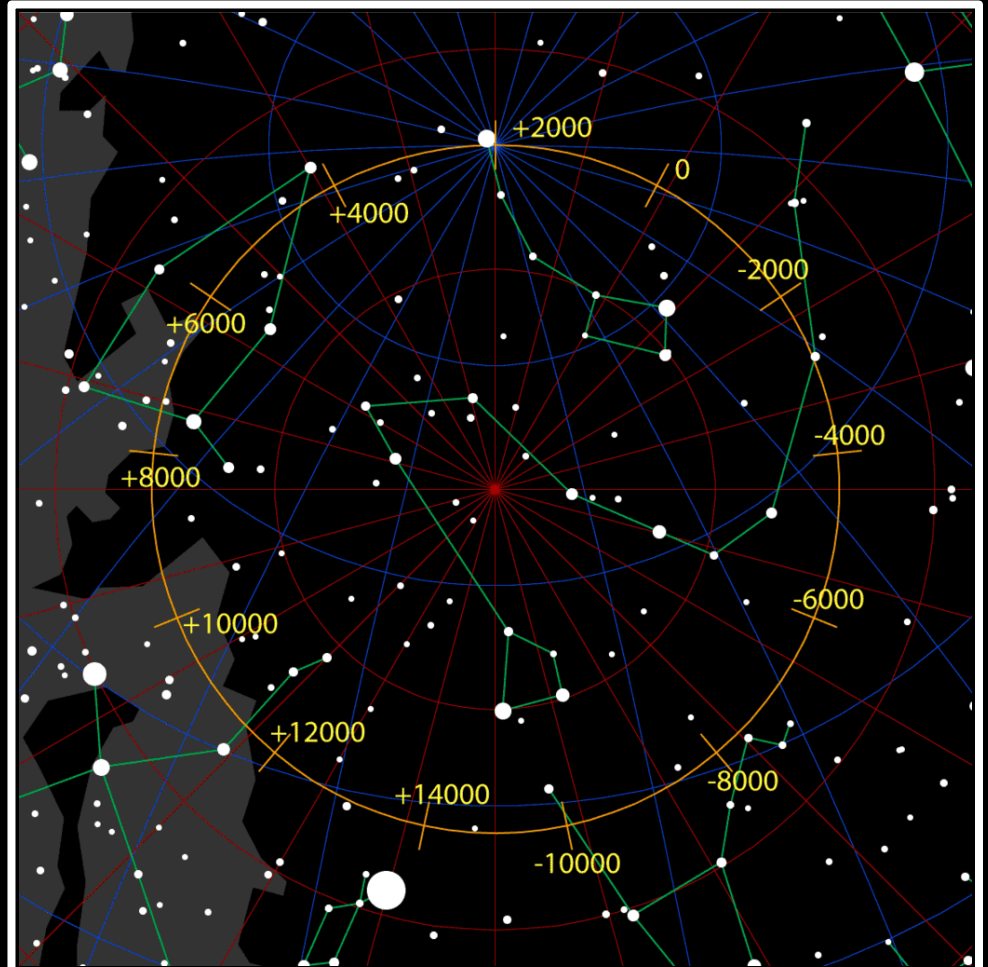
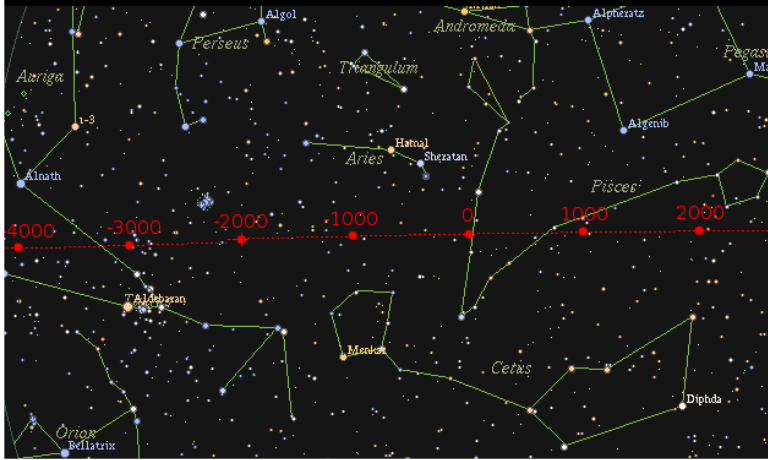
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Because of the changing tilt of Earth's rotation axis, we also have a westward shift of the spring and fall equinox. It marks the location of the Sun at the beginning of spring and fall (when day and night are equally long).

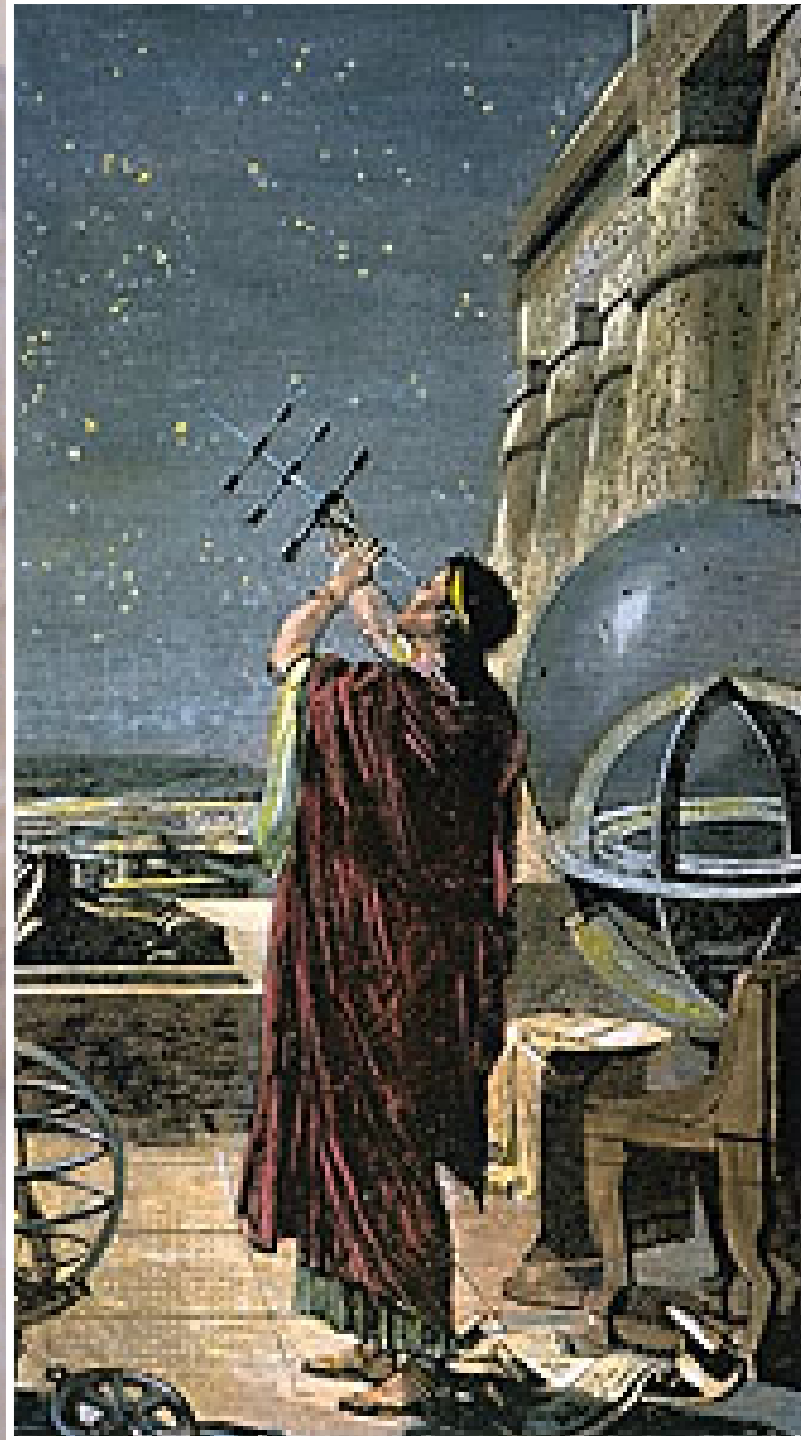
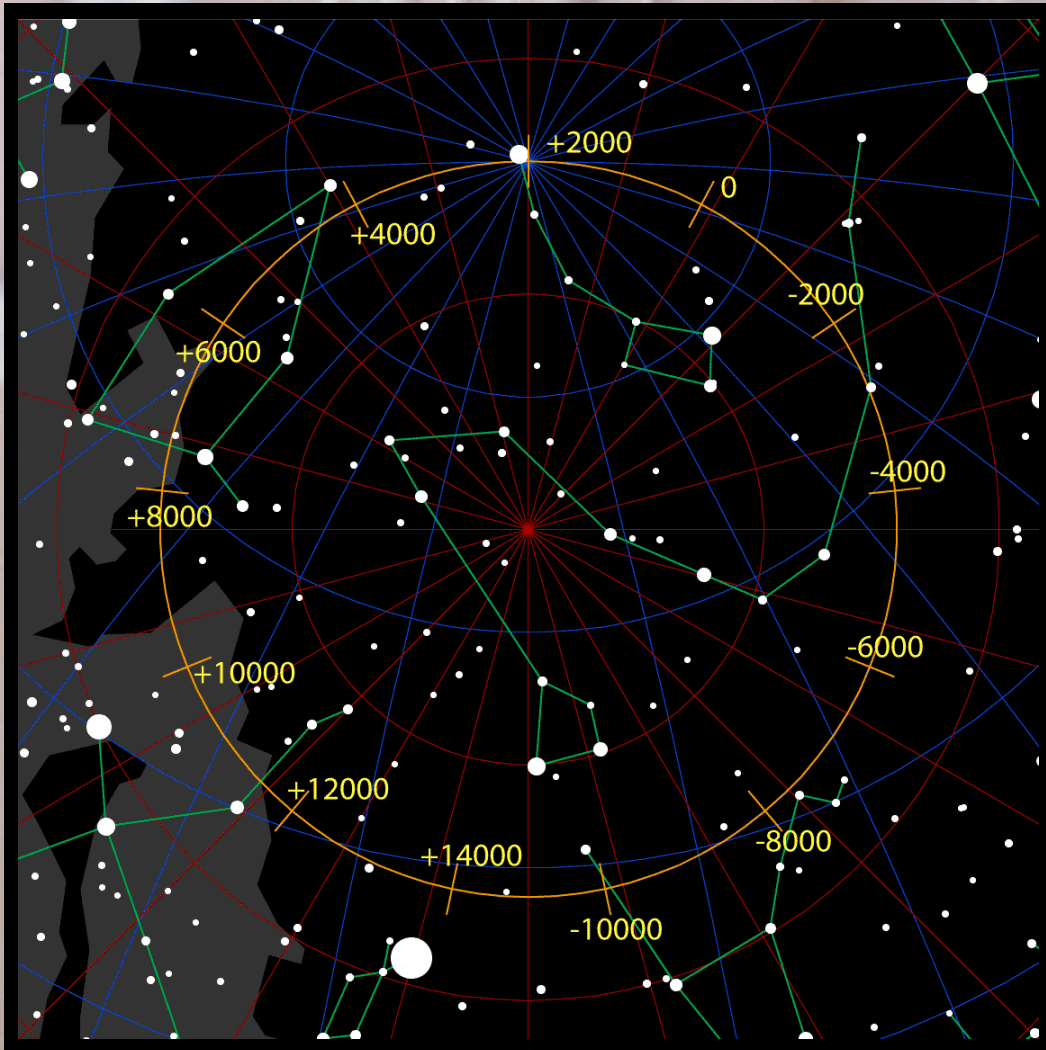


As you see in the accompanying figure, the rotation axis of the Earth points at different positions along the millennia. Currently, in +2000, Polaris is the polar star. in 14000 AD, Vega will be the polar star. The plot shows the location of the pole at several years (yellow)

Precession

Hipparcus

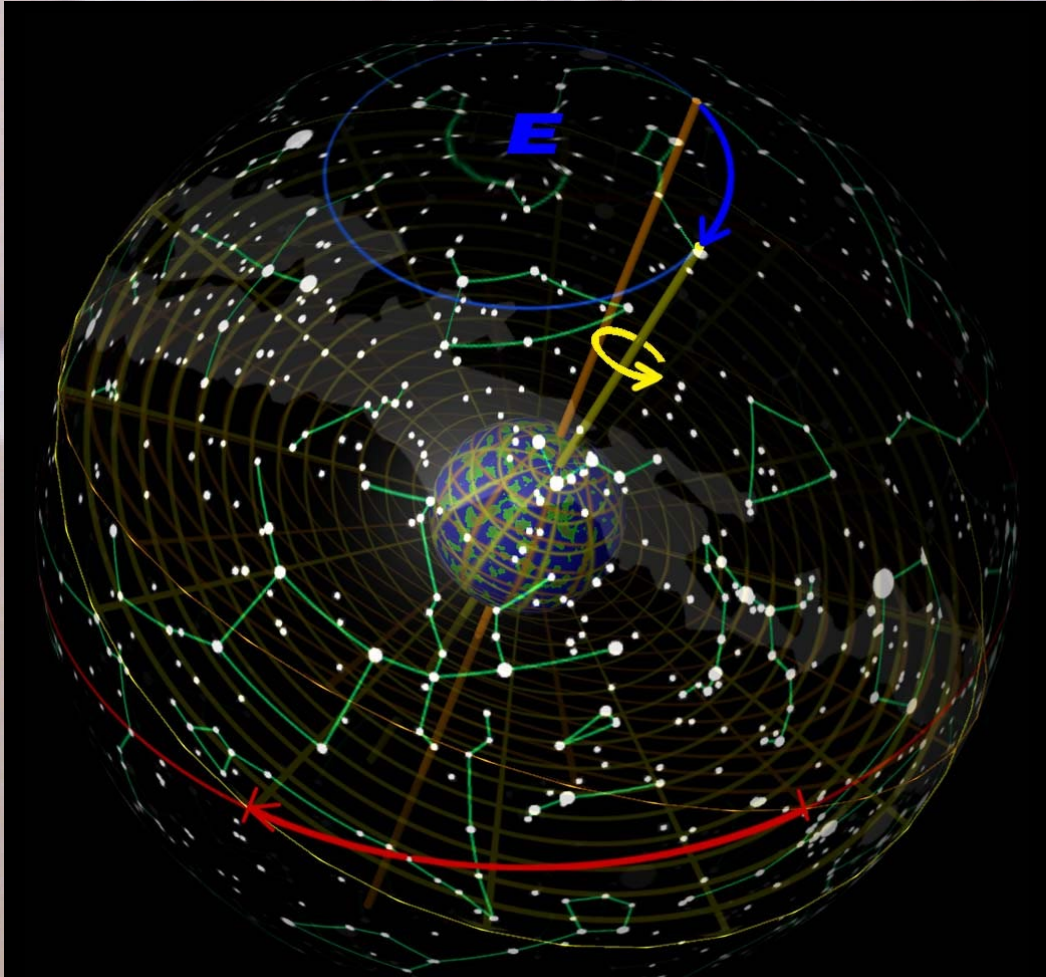
(Nicaea-Rhodos 190-120 BCE)



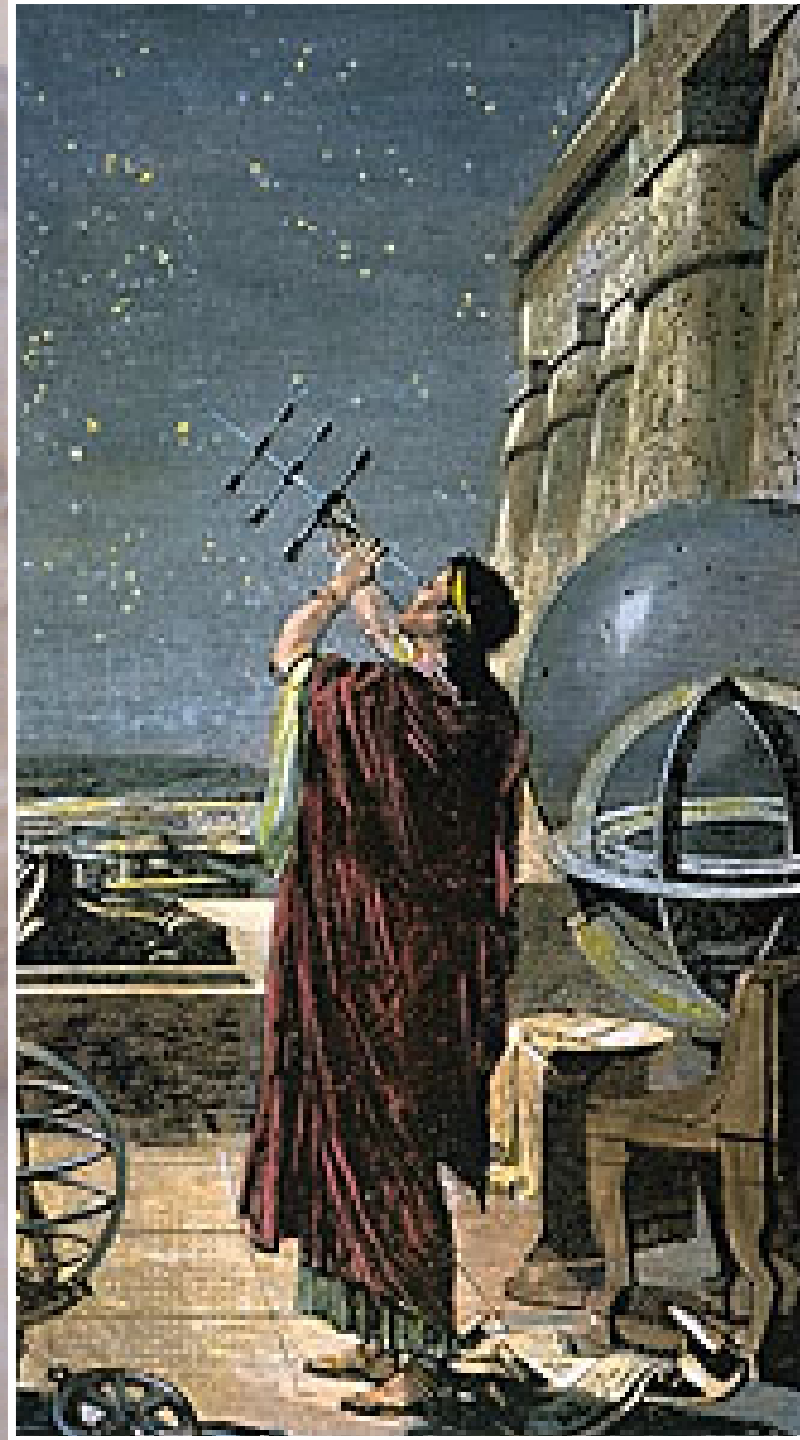
Precession

Hipparcus

(Nicaea-Rhodos 190-120 BCE)



Hipparcus, antiquities most outstanding astronomer, is credited with the discovery of the precession. To this end, he used centuries of old Babylonian astronomical records.



Age of Aquarius

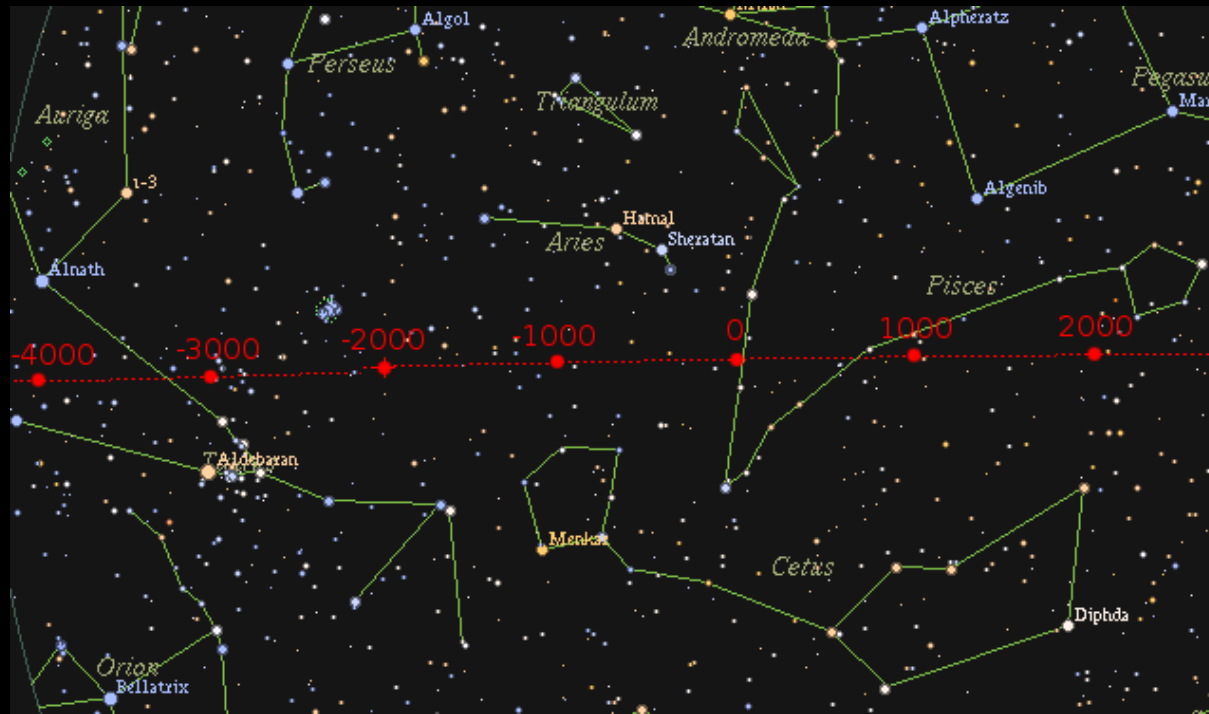


Precession of Equinoxes

The spring and fall equinox mark the sky location of the Sun at the beginning of spring and fall.

Because of the precession, we have a westward shift of the spring and fall equinox:
currently, the equinox is in the Zodiac constellation Pisces,
but soon will arrived in Aquarius.

Hence, the famous hippy song of musical Hair !



Age of Aquarius



Precession of Equinoxes

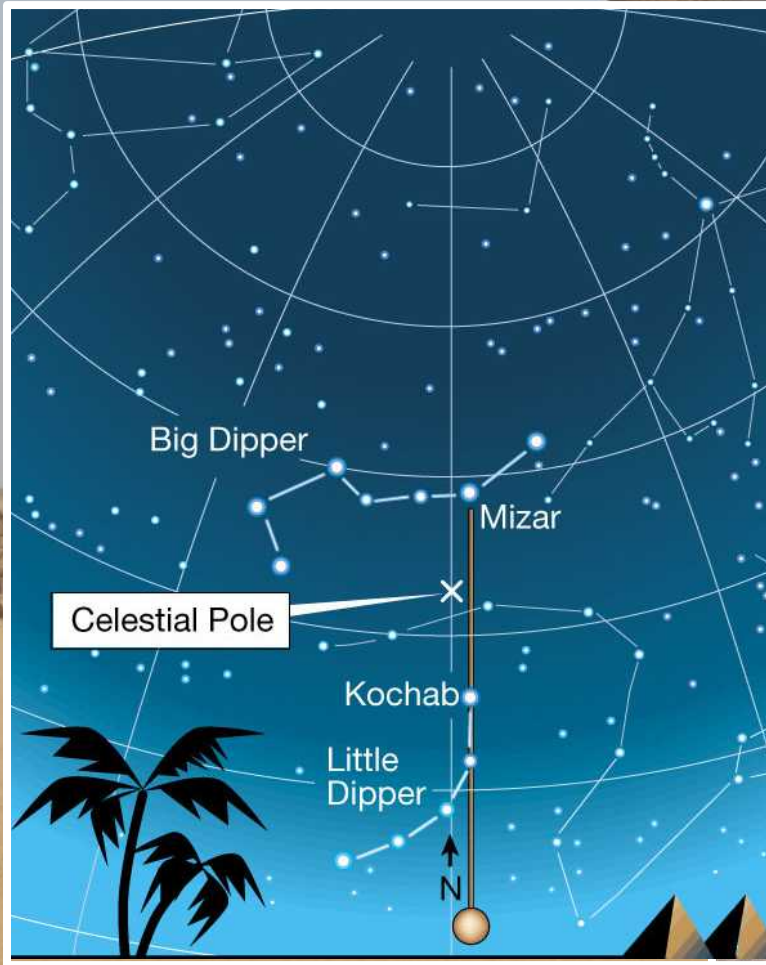
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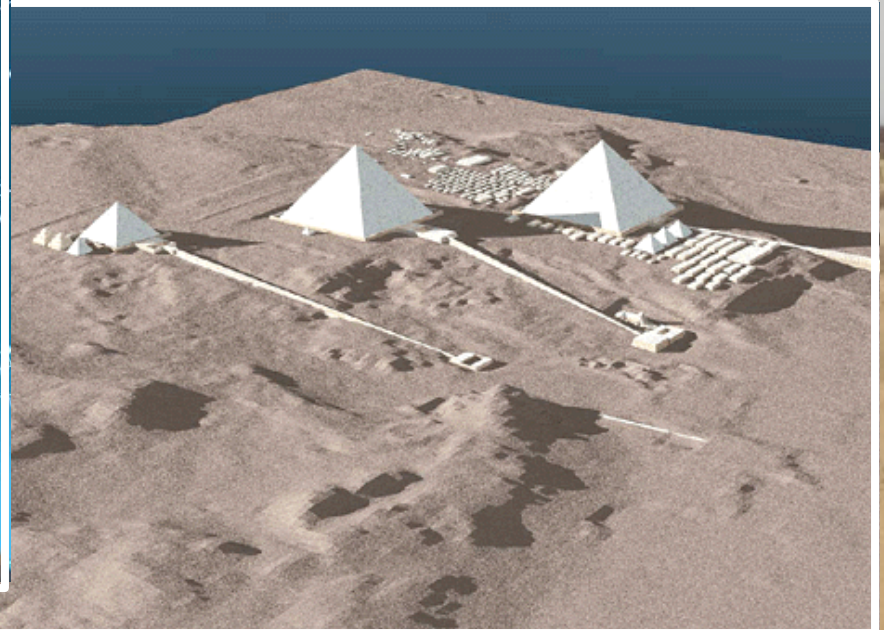
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Aligning the Pyramids

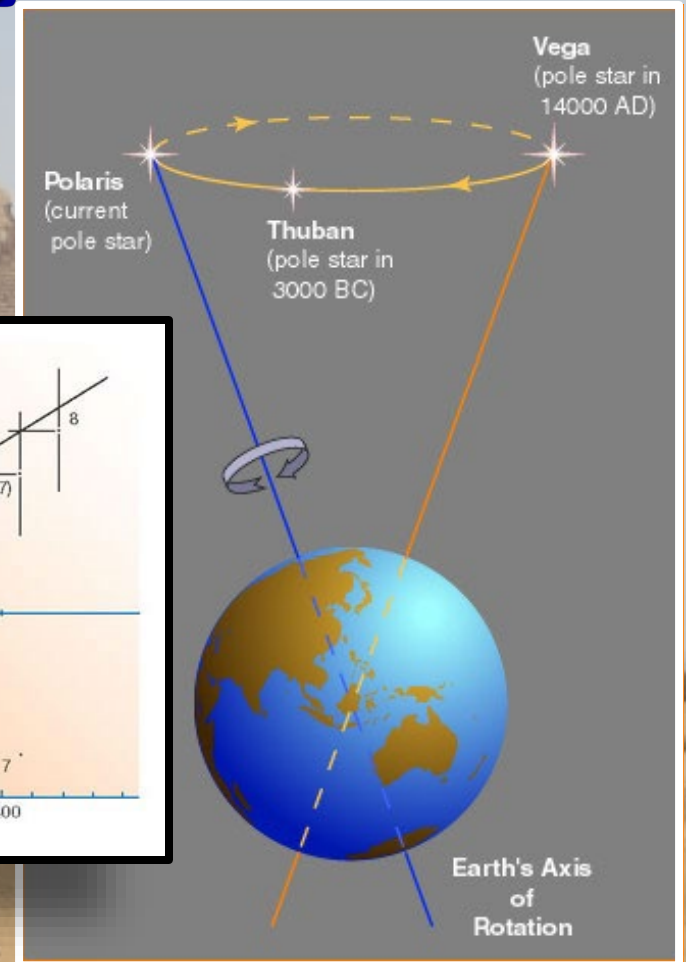
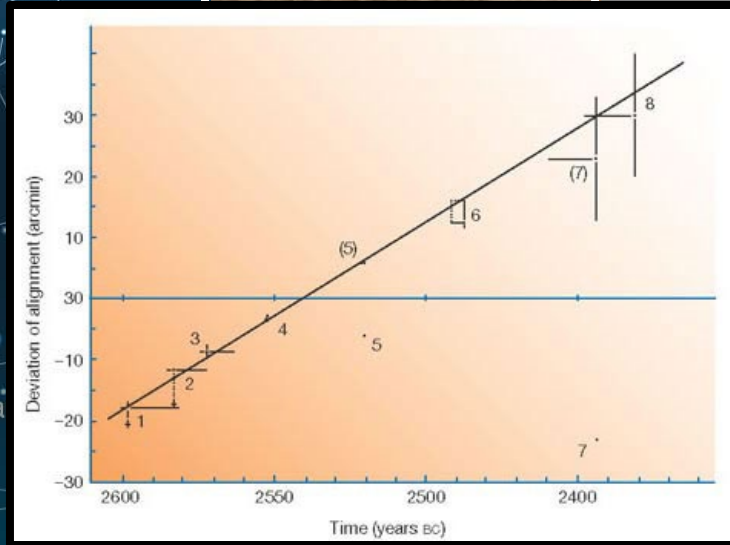
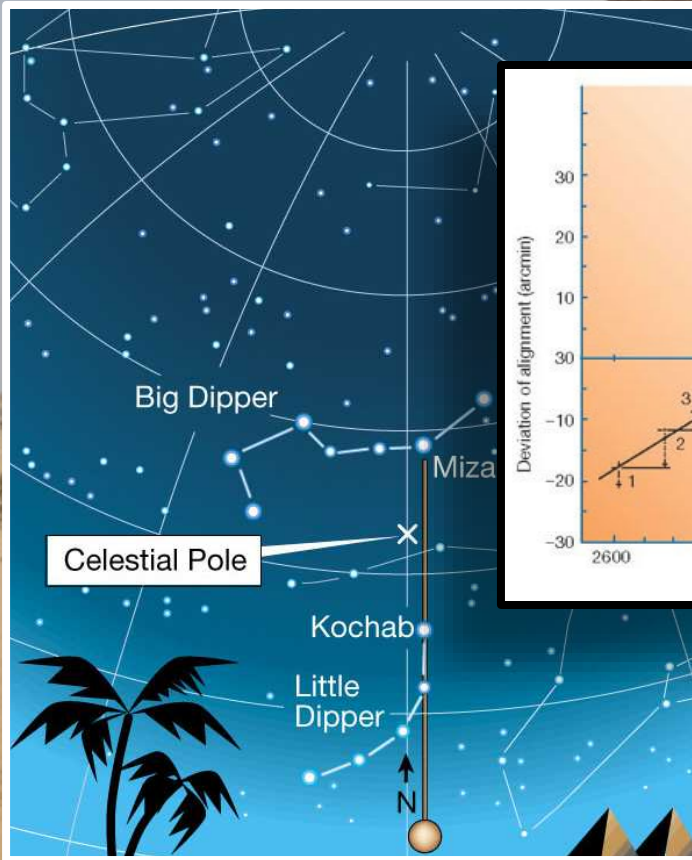


The architect/historian Kate Spence forwarded the theory that over the centuries in which they were built, the orientation of the great pyramids in Gizeh follows the precession of the polar axis.



Aligning the Pyramids

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Stars with Tails:

Comets

Comets

Completely random and erratically, to the ancient observers, stars with tails – comets – appeared on the sky.

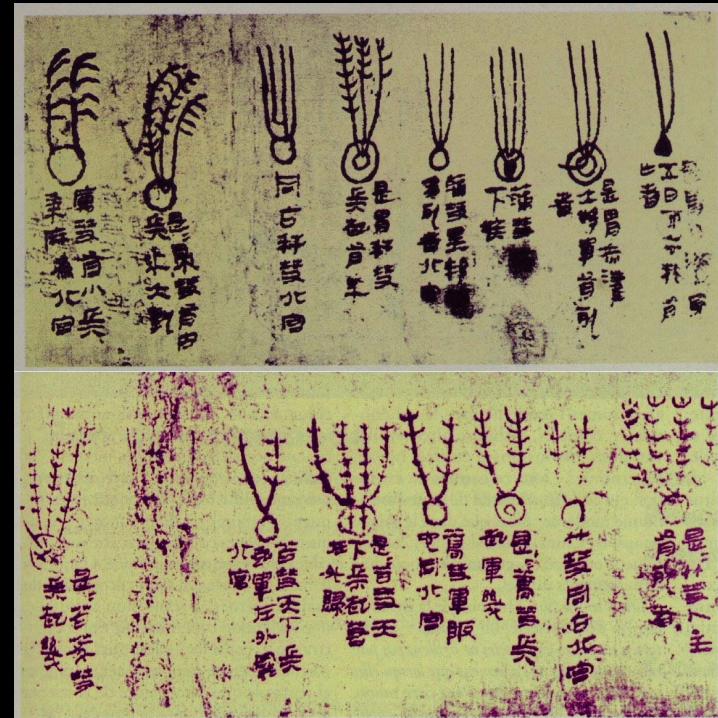
They disturbed the serenity and regularity of the heavens, and thus often were identified with messengers of bad signs/bad omens.

Comets were unlike any other object in the night sky. Whereas most celestial bodies travel across the skies at regular, predictable intervals, comets' movements have always seemed very erratic and unpredictable.

This led people in many cultures to believe that the gods dictated their motions and were sending them as a message.

Comets thus inspired dread, fear, and awe in many different cultures and societies around the world and throughout time. They have been branded with such titles as

"the Harbinger of Doom" and
"the Menace of the Universe."



Korean record of various comets, and the bad message they entailed.

Halley's Comet & Bayeux Tapestry



Bayeux Tapestry. It shows Halley's comet appearance just before 1066. Perhaps the most famous example of a comet's identification with bad news: the English king Harold will soon thereafter lose his throne as the Norman king William conquers Britain.

Πλανητοι - Planets

The Wandering Stars

- irregular planetary dance: sometimes halts, retrograde path, halts, prograde motion...
- non-uniform velocity along their paths
- within Heliocentric world model easy to understand:
differential planetary orbiting –
changing projection of planet wrt. Sky
- within Geocentric world model difficult ...
 - Apollonius of Perga
 - Hipparcus
 - Ptolemaeus } Epicycle Theory

the Dance of the Wandering Stars

Jupiter

Mars

Venus

Moon (x4)

Πλανητοι - Planets

Πλανητοι - Planets

The Wandering Stars

Lights moving across the sky with respect to other stars

Five known planets of Antiquity:

- Mercurius star of Hermes
- Venus Aphrodite
- Mars Ares
- Jupiter Zeus
- Saturn Kronos

Ecliptic

Ecliptic



Ecliptic: planets move along the ecliptic on the sky =
Projection of planetary (and thus also Earth's) orbit on the sky

Dance of the Wandering Stars

- Planets move along the ecliptic (along which also the Sun moves on the sky),
 - which of course defines the plane of the Solar system

the most conspicuous aspects of planetary motion:

- Different planets move at different speeds wrt. the stars on the sky
 - we know this is because they are at different distances from the Sun, with an outer planet moving slower than an inner planet.
- The planets show retrograde motion loops
 - apparent motion on the sky comes to a standstill, planet moves backward then stops again, and resumes forward motion
 - we know this is a reflection of planet and Earth moving at different speeds around the Sun

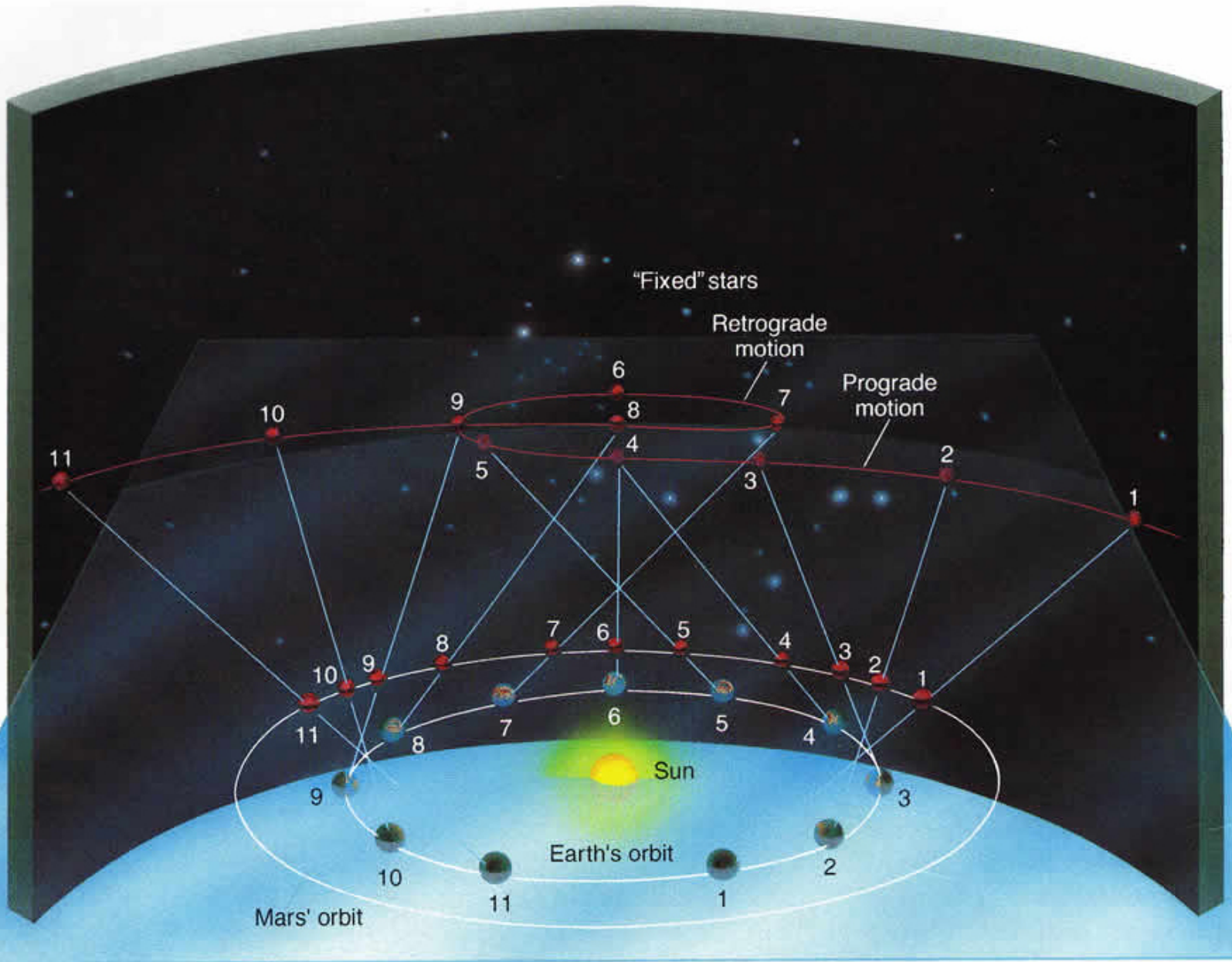
Retrograde Planetary Motion

- Planets move along the ecliptic (along which also the Sun moves on the sky),
- which of course defines the plane of the Solar system

retrograde motion of
planet Mars

the most conspicuous aspects of planetary motion:

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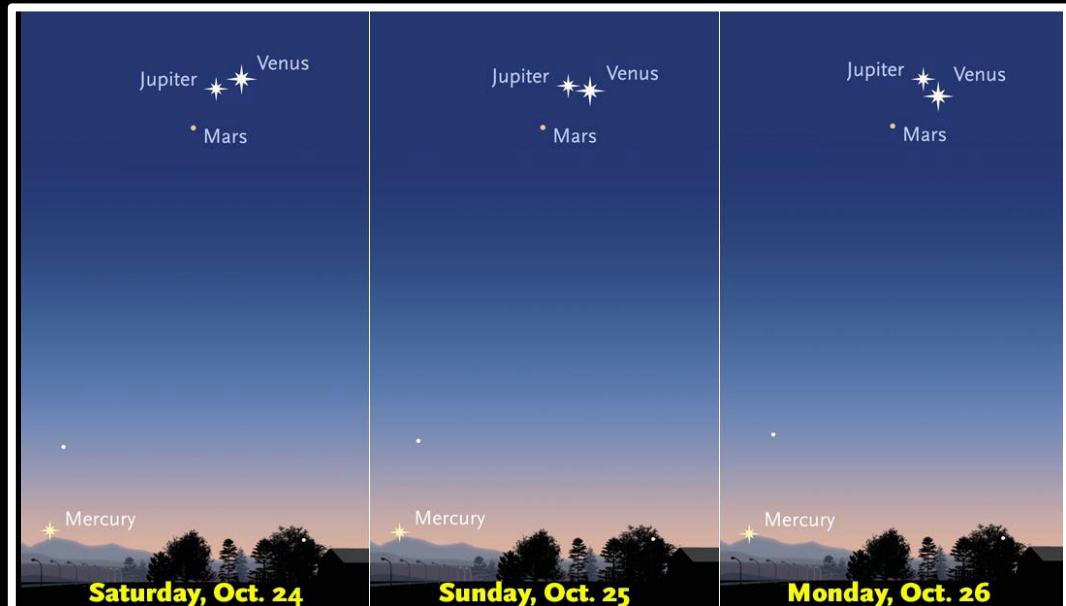
Planetary Conjunctions

CONJUNCTIONS

- At occasions, several planets would group in a small region on the sky
- This leads to conspicuous planetary **CONJUNCTIONS**

- **Examples:**

recent conjunction of
Venus, Jupiter & Mars



Planetary Conjunctions

STAR of Betlehem

According to some theories, the star of Betlehem was actually a rare triple conjunction of the major planets Saturn and Jupiter



*Jupiter in Aries
During 6 B.C.*



A photograph of a total solar eclipse. The sun is completely obscured by the moon, appearing as a solid black circle. The sun's corona is visible as a bright, white, fibrous ring around the black disk. The background is a deep, dark blue. The word "Eclipses" is written in a white, serif font across the lower part of the image.

Eclipses



Moon Eclipses



Solar Eclipses

Solar Eclipses



12:45 UT+3



12:57 UT+3



13:09 UT+3



13:21 UT+3



13:33 UT+3



13:45 UT+3



13:55 UT+3



13:57 UT+3



13:59 UT+3



14:09 UT+3



14:21 UT+3



14:33 UT+3



14:45 UT+3



14:57 UT+3



15:09 UT+3

Solar & Lunar Eclipses

- By sheer coincidence, the angular diameter of the Moon disk on the sky is approximately equal to that of the solar disk. As a result, when the moon moves in front of Sun, it blocks the light of the Sun.
- It leads to one of the most awesome natural phenomena we know of, a Solar Eclipse.
- Within our heliocentric understanding of the solar system, it is not difficult to appreciate what happens:
 - the moon moves in between Earth and the Sun, and casts a shadow on Earth
- the resulting shadow of the Moon on the surface of planet Earth marks the location on Earth where people will experience and see a Solar Eclipse.



- in ancient societies, Solar Eclipses were of tremendous importance. After all, the source of life suddenly had disappeared. Rulers would fear for their lives and government. Predicting when they would occur was of major importance..



Total Solar Eclipse 1999

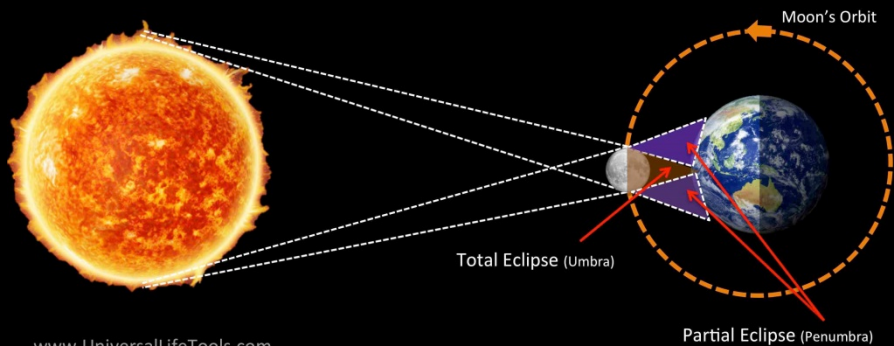
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Solar Eclipse: Geometry

Where the Moon fully/partially obscures Earth's view of the Sun

Partial Eclipse = Earth within Moon's Penumbra shadow.

Total Eclipse = Earth within Moon's Umbra shadow.

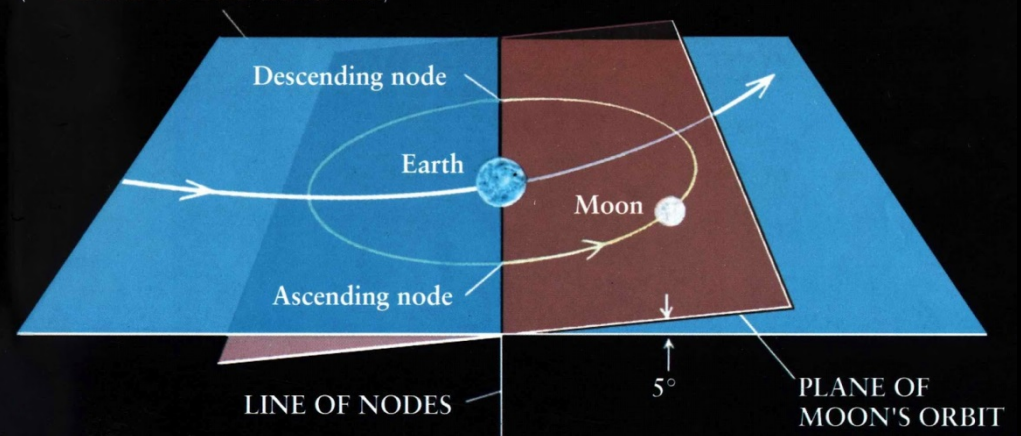


www.UniversallifeTools.com

- However, to decipher an eclipse is far from trivial.
- It is the result of the combination of different orbital factors:
 - the moon moves in between Earth and Sun once each month (at New Moon)
 - the Moon orbit is slightly inclined wrt. the Ecliptic, the orbit of the planets over the sky (and of the Sun, reflecting the Earth's motion around the Sun along the ecliptic plane).
 - The moon can only stand right in front of the Sun when it just moves through the nodes of its orbit, ie. the crossing point of its plane with the ecliptic

- the moon orbit is not circular, but elliptical (notice that the ancients did not know this even while having identified the resulting shift)
- the moon orbit also rotates itself wrt. the ecliptic plane, resulting in a systematic (circular) shift of the nodes
- The regularity in the occurrence of an Eclipse is therefore the result of 3 periods:
 - synodic month: motion of moon around earth, wrt. Sun)
 - draconic month: time between passes of the moon through nodes of its orbit
 - anomalistic month: shift of moon orbit, ie. of its perigee and apogee

PLANE OF EARTH'S ORBIT
(= PLANE OF THE ECLIPTIC)



Astronomical Cycles: Solar & Lunar Calendar

- Not all societies use the Solar calendar of 365 days (+ ¼ day) per year that we have (the Gregorian calendar). Our calendar is based on the motion of the Sun along the sky.
- Other societies (cf. eg. the Islamic calendar) base themselves on the motion of the Moon, and use a Lunar calendar. Already the ancient Babylonians had managed to establish a link between them. To accomplish this, we need to identify a time period that is both
 - a multiple of a Solar period (a year) and of a Lunar period (a month).
- The time period that establishes this is called after the 5th century BCE Athenian astronomer Meton. It is almost certain he got this from the Babylonians. This important time period, still of key importance to translate between Solar and Lunar calendar, is called the Metonic Cycle.

● Metonic Cycle

multiple of Tropical Year and Synodic Month

19 tropical years;
235 synodic months
254 siderial months
6940 days

● Callippic Cycle

more accurate multiple
of Tropical Year & Synodic Month

4 Metonic cycles - 1 days;
76 tropical years;
940 synodic months

Astronomical Cycles: Saros

Given the complexity of the Eclipse cycle, the combination of 3 periods, it is an outstanding and awesome accomplishment of the ancient Babylonian astronomers that they identified the Saros cycle

(on the basis of centuries of observations reported on clay tablet)

- **Saros Cycle**

Eclipse cycle:

multiple of Synodic, Draconic and Anomalistic month

223 synodic;

242 draconic;

239 anomalistic:

18 yrs, 11 days, 8 hrs (6585 1/3 days)

- **Exeligmos Cycle**

3 Saros cycles:

following Exeligmos cycle, eclipse returns at same location Earth

669 synodic;

726 draconic;

717 anomalistic:

54 yrs, 34 days (19756 days)