2.1.4.4

ронיה הגלבון בפורוש רשי

 Martian and Venusian Observations of the Galilean Moons by Johannes Kepler

In 1610, Galileo Galilei first observed the Galilean moons of Jupiter through his telescope. He published his findings in his work "Sidereus Nuncius," which translates to "The STars of the New Presentation." Kepler, who was a mathematician and astronomer, undertook his own observations of the moons, and his work was published in 1611.

Kepler's observations were based on a hypothesis that the moons were not fixed stars but rather moons orbiting Jupiter. His work contributed significantly to the development of the heliocentric model of the solar system, which was later refined by Copernicus and supported by astronomical observations.

The moons that Galileo observed, which are now known as the Galilean moons, are

1. Io
2. Europa
3. Ganymede
4. Callisto

These moons are the largest moons of Jupiter and are known for their volcanic activity and impact craters. Kepler's observations were crucial in understanding the dynamics of the Jupiter system and the nature of moons in general.


2.1.5

authentication of the observations


data from the telescopic observations of the moons of Jupiter

The Galilean moons are

- Io: The innermost moon, known for its volcanic activity
- Europa: The second moon, with a possible ice crust
- Ganymede: The third moon, the largest in the solar system
- Callisto: The outermost moon, with a heavily cratered surface

These moons have been extensively studied by spacecraft missions, such as the Voyager and Galileo probes, which have provided detailed images and data about their surfaces and internal structures.

Source: "Jupiter's Moons: An Updated Overview" by John F. Scardi.

2.1.5.1

observations of the moons of Jupiter

The moons of Jupiter are a fascinating and complex system, with a wealth of recent discoveries and ongoing exploration. Future missions are planned to further our understanding of these celestial bodies and their role in the wider solar system.

Source: "The Future of Jupiter Exploration: Challenges and Opportunities" by Sarah Thompson.