

1st Experimental School of Thessaloniki "Manolis Andronikos"

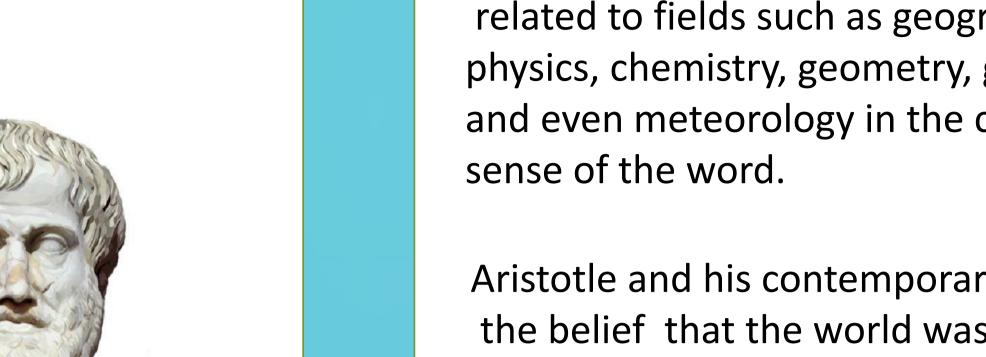




Inventors and Innovators:
Our Heritage and Our Future
2017-2019

## Biography

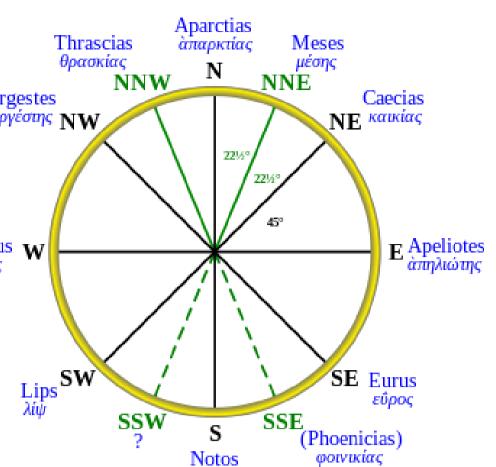
Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher and scientist who lived between 384-322 b.c. Both of his parents were doctors and he received a high level of education while studying in Plato's academy. As years went by, Aristotle founded the "Walking School" in Athens and then went to Macedonia where he became the teacher of Alexander the Great.



# Meteorology

His work consists of 4 books with content related to fields such as geography, physics, chemistry, geometry, geology Zephyrus W and even meteorology in the current sense of the word.

Aristotle and his contemporaries share the belief that the world was made of fire, air, water and earth, while the cause of all phenomena was the eternal movement of celestial bodies in space.



The "wind rose", a wind compass by Aristotle

Only 5 planets are known to man Mercury,

Venus, Zeus, Saturn and the moon

All space in the universe was covered by the "aether".

The term "atmosphere" did not exist, the term "air" was used instead to describe it.



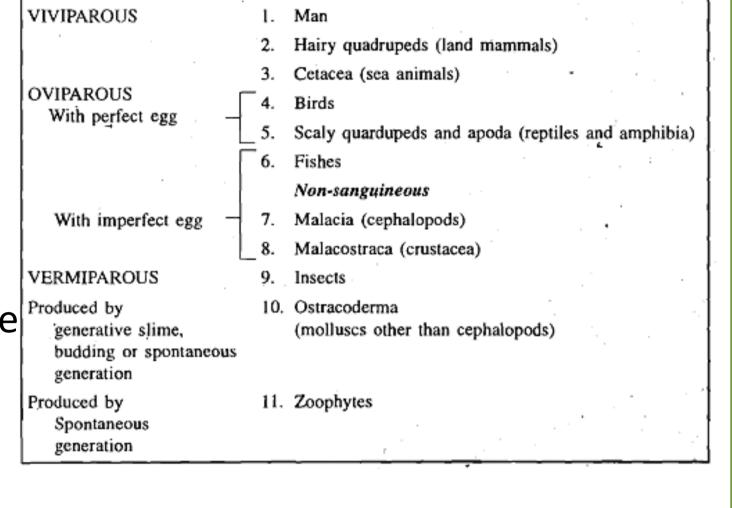
A copy of Aristotle's meteorology book

Biology

Aristotle classified the animals into categories while at the same time creating principles that referred to heredity of the characteristics of the parents to the offspring

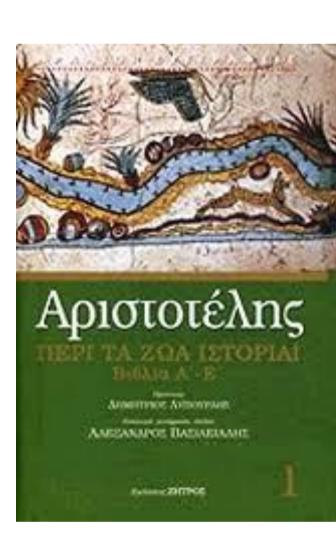


Scala naturae



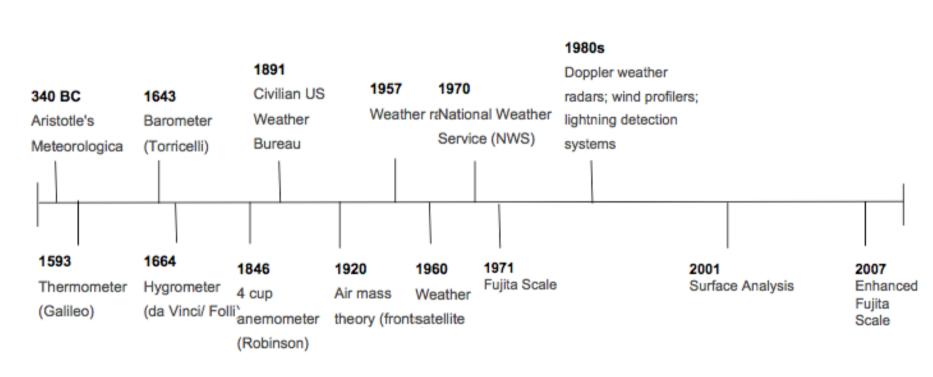
Sanguineous

Scala Naturae



Modern copy of a book by Aristotle

### **Meteorology Timeline**



A timeline with all milestones in meteorological history

### Interesting facts and theories about Aristotle

- 1. Aristotle divided the earth into 7 climate types
- 2. Based on Aristotle, there are 8 "types" of wind
- 3. Aristotle actually conducted experiments
- 4. Aristotle was the first to talk about desertification

and generally considered that changes in the earth occur gradually and in smooth rhythm

5. Aristotle was an advocate of the theory that the earth is the center of the universe

# universe structure

Copy of Aristotle's universe structure

### Other works of Aristotle

ΤΩΝ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑ ΦΥΣΙΚΑ 'Α ΠΑΝΤΕΣ δεθρωτοι τοῦ είδισε έρδησοται φίσα. гит акратит. Он тукр могот бен троттират, абол ка petie "polikorre referen ri épie alpointe iori ráren in circle vier Dilan. Alreas F for pillarra wood yought Çar \*rı inde abre rür airthfran, ani wallde delai diapopis. Pira pir ale alathere l'yarre girera và Çia, is di tris airbirent rais pir airis aix irritrera notan. τοίε 'δ' έγγήγεστα. Καὶ διὰ τούτο Εταίτα φρακμώτερα beal publications vier but describes proposedur decle. Opórqua \* pir áres voi parthires, bra pá ! Nisavas vár 4-6-5 per decien, clar pilerra, sei el re recoirar Dia relos Chow deries mustered & "Sou uple of modul and sentres Syn vir elettres. To ple ole Din veir parrecies to eal rais polanes, lurapies il periga papie rè il riv in-Opéran yénes sal régre sai hoyarpoir. L'éperas d'és rês s μεθρης έμπορία τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οἱ γώρ πολλοὶ μεθρας τοῦ airoi veriguares mis intespies bioque intercheiro. Kai Bond syallo isterstag nel tigyg "Samor elve 4 iutespie. Codices EQST.IP.AV.IP.CV.IP.IP.GV.IP.P.C. \*A.E.AV. 

Metaphysics

ΗΘΙΚΩΝ ΝΙΚΟΜΑΧΕΙΩΝ Α.

ΙΙΑΣΑ τέχνη καὶ πάσα μέθοδος, όμοίως εδὲ πράξις τε αὐτὰς ἔργα τινά. 'Ων δ' εἰσὶ τέλη τινὰ παρὰ τὰς πράξεις, έν τούτοις βελτίω πέφωκε τῶν ἐνεργειῶν τὰ ἔργα. Πολλῶν: <sup>e</sup>δε πράξεων οὐσῶν καὶ τεχνῶν καὶ ἐπιστημῶν πολλὰ γίνε ται καὶ τὰ τέλη ἱατρικῆς μὲν Εγὰρ ὑγίεια, ὑναυπηγικῆς δὲ πλοίον, στρατηγικής δε Ινίκη, οἰκονομικής δε πλούτος. "Οσαι 4 δ' εἰσὶ τῶν τοιούτων ὑπὸ μίαν τινὰ δύναμιν, καθάπερ ὑπὸ τὴν ίππικην k ή Ιχαλινοποιική και όσαι m άλλαι των ίππικων όργάνων εἰσίν ι αύτη δὲ καὶ πάσα πολεμική πράξις ὑπὸ τὴν στρατηγικήν ο τον αυτον δη τρόπον άλλαι υφ' ετέρας έν άπάσαις Ρόε τὰ τῶν ἀρχιτεκτονικῶν τέλη πάντων θέστὶν αίρετώτερα τῶν 'ὑπ' αὐτά' τούτων γὰρ χάριν \*κὰκεῖνα διώκεται. Διαφέρει δ' οὐδεν τὰς ενεργείας αὐτὰς είναι τὰ τέλης τῶν πράξεων ἡ παρὰ ταύτας ἄλλο τι, καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῶν λεχθεισών έπιστημών. Εί 'δή τι τέλος έστὶ τών πρακτών (2) ο δι' αὐτὸ Τβουλόμεθα, τάλλα δὲ διὰ τοῦτο, καὶ μὴ πάντα δι' έτερον αιρούμεθα (πρόεισι γὰρ "οῦτω γ' εἰς ἄπειρον, ώστ' είναι κενήν και ματαίαν την όρεξιν), δήλον ώς τουτ' άν είη τάγαθον καὶ × τὸ άριστον. Αρ' οὖν καὶ πρὸς τὸν βίον : Codices Ha.Kb.Lb.Mb.Nb.Ob. a de] de mai Ha, Mb, Nb, Ob, b res om, Mb, c yap auras elois Mb, d παρά ταύτας corr. Kb. c δή Lb. f καὶ om. Kb.Mb.Nb. et pr. Ha. ε γάρ om. Mb.Ob. h καιτικής Ha. i κίκαι Lb. k ή add. Lb. 1 χα-λειοποιητική Ha.Lb.Mb.Nb.Ob. = διλαι τών] τών δίλων Lb. n αὐται Mb. o ròu] sarà ròu Kb.Mb. P độ Mb. Q cloir Lb.Nb. r ich abra

Nicomachean Ethics

Ha.Lb.Mb.Nb.Ob. s κείνα Lb. t δέ Ha. ν αἰρούμεθα Lb. w οίνως

eir Lb.Mb.Nb.Ob. x rò om. Mb.

### Aristotle's impact on today's science

All of his observations provided information for future research. Due to that, it has become obvious how progressive he was compared to other scientists of his era. Aristotle has always been the subject of admiration by many and is characterized as the greatest biologist of all time



Replica of "The school of Athens" in our school