

---

# The Theological Status Of Heliocentrism

---

Would You Baptize an Extraterrestrial?

The Essential Galileo

Galileo in Rome

Galileo

The Oxford Handbook of Early Modern Theology,  
1600-1800

Defending Copernicus and Galileo

Laudato Si

Interpreting Kuhn

Galileo Revisited

Burned Alive

Astro-theology

Genesis and Cosmos

The Scientific World of Copernicus

The Copernican Revolution

Magic, Science, and Religion in Early Modern  
Europe

How the Catholic Church Built Western  
Civilization

The Rise of Modern Philosophy

Galileo, Science, and the Church

The New Geocentrists

A More Perfect Heaven

Expounding the Mathematical Seed. Vol. 1: The

Translation  
Seven Days That Divide the World  
Heliocentrism  
Pathfinders: A Global History of Exploration  
Copernicus in the Cultural Debates of the  
Renaissance  
The Reception of Copernicus' Heliocentric Theory  
The Church and Galileo  
Elementary Cosmology  
The Copernican Question  
On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres  
(Concise Edition)  
Retrying Galileo, 1633-1992  
Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World  
Systems  
New Astronomy Book  
Galileo, Bellarmine, and the Bible  
Michael Davies - An Evaluation  
Dominion  
A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology  
in Christendom  
The Enemy is Still Here!  
The Epiclesis Debate at the Council of Florence  
Galileo Goes to Jail and Other Myths about  
Science and Religion

*The  
Theological  
Status Of  
Heliocentrism*

*Downloaded  
from  
blog.gmcrcyu.edu  
by guest*

---

**DENISSE  
FELIPE**

---

**Would You**

**Baptize an  
Extraterrestri-  
al?** University  
of Notre Dame  
Press  
Sir Anthony

Kenny's  
engaging new  
history of  
Western  
philosophy  
now advances

into the modern era. The Rise of Modern Philosophy is the fascinating story of the emergence, from the early sixteenth to the early nineteenth century, of great ideas and intellectual systems that shaped modern thought. Kenny introduces us to some of the world's most original and influential thinkers, and shows us the way to an understanding of their

famous works. The thinkers we meet include René Descartes, traditionally seen as the founder of modern philosophy; the great British philosophers Hobbes, Locke, and Hume; and the towering figure of Immanuel Kant, who perhaps more than any other made philosophy what it is today. In the first three chapters Kenny tells the story chronologically: his lively

accessible narrative brings the philosophers to life and fills in the historical and intellectual background to their work. It is ideal as the first thing to read for someone new to the history of modern philosophy. In the seven chapters that follow Kenny looks closely at each of the main areas of philosophical exploration in this period: knowledge and understanding ; the nature of the physical universe;

metaphysics (the most fundamental questions there are about existence); mind and soul; the nature and content of morality; political philosophy; and God. A selection of intriguing and beautiful illustrations offer a vivid evocation of the human and social side of philosophy. Anyone who is interested in how our understanding of ourselves and our world developed will find this a book a

pleasure to read.  
**The Essential Galileo** OUP Oxford  
 The bestselling author of Longitude and Daughter tells the story of Nicolaus Copernicus and the revolution in astronomy that changed the world.  
**Galileo in Rome** Springer Science & Business Media  
 This text provides a comprehensive and reliable introduction to Christian

theological literature originating in Western Europe from, roughly, the end of the French Wars of Religion (1598) to the Congress of Vienna (1815). Using a variety of approaches, the contributors examine theology spanning from Bossuet to Jonathan Edwards.  
Galileo University of California Press  
 An “intriguing and accessible” (Publishers Weekly)

interpretation of the life of Galileo Galilei, one of history's greatest and most fascinating scientists, that sheds new light on his discoveries and how he was challenged by science deniers. "We really need this story now, because we're living through the next chapter of science denial" (Bill McKibben). Galileo's story may be more relevant today than ever before. At present, we

face enormous crises—such as minimizing the dangers of climate change—because we use the science behind these threats is erroneously questioned or ignored. Galileo encountered this problem 400 years ago. His discoveries, based on careful observations and ingenious experiments, contradicted conventional wisdom and the teachings of the church at the time. Consequently,

in a blatant assault on freedom of thought, his books were forbidden by church authorities. Astrophysicist and bestselling author Mario Livio draws on his own scientific expertise and uses his "gifts as a great storyteller" (The Washington Post) to provide a "refreshing perspective" (Booklist) into how Galileo reached his bold new conclusions about the cosmos and

the laws of nature. A freethinker who followed the evidence wherever it led him, Galileo was one of the most significant figures behind the scientific revolution. He believed that every educated person should know science as well as literature, and insisted on reaching the widest audience possible, publishing his books in Italian rather than Latin. Galileo was put on trial

with his life in the balance for refusing to renounce his scientific convictions. He remains a hero and inspiration to scientists and all of those who respect science—which, as Livio reminds us in this “admirably clear and concise” (The Times, London) book, remains threatened everyday. *The Oxford Handbook of Early Modern Theology, 1600-1800* BRILL Considered the paradigm

case of the troubled interaction between science and religion, the conflict between Galileo and the Church continues to generate new research and lively debate. Richard J. Blackwell offers a fresh approach to the Galileo case, using as his primary focus the biblical and ecclesiastical issues that were the battleground for the celebrated confrontation. Blackwell's research in

the Vatican manuscript collection and the Jesuit archives in Rome enables him to re-create a vivid picture of the trends and counter-trends that influenced leading Catholic thinkers of the period: the conservative reaction to the Reformation, the role of authority in biblical exegesis and in guarding orthodoxy from the inroads of "unbridled spirits," and the position taken by

Cardinal Bellarmine and the Jesuits in attempting to weigh the discoveries of the new science in the context of traditional philosophy and theology. A centerpiece of Blackwell's investigation is his careful reading of the brief treatise Letter on the Motion of the Earth by Paolo Antonio Foscarini, a Carmelite scholar, arguing for the compatibility of the Copernican system with the Bible.

Blackwell appends the first modern translation into English of this important and neglected document, which was placed on the Index of Forbidden Books in 1616. Though there were differing and competing theories of biblical interpretation advocated in Galileo's time—the legacy of the Council of Trent, the views of Cardinal Bellarmine, the most influential churchman of

his time, and, finally, the claims of authority and obedience that weakened the ability of Jesuit scientists to support the new science—all contributed to the eventual condemnation of Galileo in 1633. Blackwell argues convincingly that the maintenance of ecclesiastical authority, not the scientific issues themselves, led to that tragic trial.

**Defending**

**Copernicus and Galileo**  
 Cambridge University Press  
 An account of the Copernican Revolution, focusing on the significance of the plurality of the revolution which encompassed not only mathematical astronomy, but also conceptual changes in cosmology, physics, philosophy, and religion.  
Laudato Si  
 Cambridge University Press  
 If we want nonscientists

and opinion-makers in the press, the lab, and the pulpit to take a fresh look at the relationship between science and religion, Ronald Numbers suggests that we must first dispense with the hoary myths that have masqueraded too long as historical truths. Until about the 1970s, the dominant narrative in the history of science had long been that of science triumphant, and science at



war with religion. But a new generation of historians both of science and of the church began to examine episodes in the history of science and religion through the values and knowledge of the actors themselves. Now Ronald Numbers has recruited the leading scholars in this new history of science to puncture the myths, from Galileo's incarceration to Darwin's

deathbed conversion to Einstein's belief in a personal God who "didn't play dice with the universe." The picture of science and religion at each other's throats persists in mainstream media and scholarly journals, but each chapter in Galileo Goes to Jail shows how much we have to gain by seeing beyond the myths. Interpreting Kuhn University of Michigan Press The Epiclesis

Debate at the Council of Florence is the first in-depth investigation into both the Greek and the Latin sides of the debate about the moment of Eucharistic transubstantiation at the Council of Florence. Christiaan Kappes examines the life and times of the central figures of the debate, Mark Eugenicus and John Torquemada, and assesses their doctrinal authority. Kappes presents a patristic and

<p>Scholastic analysis of Torquemada's Florentine writings, revealing heretofore-unknown features of the debate and the full background to its treatises. The most important feature of the investigation involves Eugenicus. Kappes investigates his theological method and sources for the first time to give an accurate appraisal of the strength of Mark's theological positions in</p>	<p>the context of his own time and contemporary methods. The investigation into both traditions allows for an informed evaluation of more recent developments in the official teaching of the Roman Catholic Church in light of these historical sources. Kappes provides a historically contextual and contemporary proposal for solutions to the former impasse in light of the</p>	<p>principles rediscovered within Eugenicus's works. This monograph speaks to contemporary theological debates surrounding transubstantiation and related theological matters, and provides a historical framework to understand these debates. The Epiclesis Debate at the Council of Florence will interest specialists in theology, especially those with a background in and familiarity</p>
--	---	--

with the council and related historical themes, and is essential for any ecumenical library.

**Galileo Revisited**

Reaktion Books  
Cambridge-educated translator John S. Daly puts the scholarship of the late Michael Davies under the spotlight. What emerges from systematic comparison with statements of the Magisterium and the

greatest theologians must destroy Davies's credibility in the eyes of every serious reader. "Michael Davies - An Evaluation" remains not only an unanswered indictment of Davies as a Catholic scholar, but a standing refutation of the entire ecclesiology of those who believe it possible for an orthodox Catholic to reject the doctrinal errors and reformed rites spawned by

Vatican II without calling into doubt the legitimacy of recent papal claimants and the validity of the new sacraments. This book was hailed by celebrated traditionalist pastor Fr. Oswald Baker (1915-2004) as one of the two most important to have emerged from the post-Vatican II crisis in the Catholic Church. **Burned Alive** Springer Science & Business Media  
"In the heart of this world,

the Lord of life, who loves us so much, is always present. He does not abandon us, he does not leave us alone, for he has united himself definitively to our earth, and his love constantly impels us to find new ways forward. Praise be to him!" – Pope Francis, *Laudato Si'* In his second encyclical, *Laudato Si': On the Care of Our Common Home*, Pope Francis draws all Christians into a

dialogue with every person on the planet about our common home. We as human beings are united by the concern for our planet, and every living thing that dwells on it, especially the poorest and most vulnerable. Pope Francis' letter joins the body of the Church's social and moral teaching, draws on the best scientific research, providing the foundation for "the ethical and spiritual itinerary that

follows." *Laudato Si'* outlines: The current state of our "common home" The Gospel message as seen through creation The human causes of the ecological crisis Ecology and the common good Pope Francis' call to action for each of us Our Sunday Visitor has included discussion questions, making it perfect for individual or group study, leading all Catholics and Christians into

a deeper understanding of the importance of this teaching.

**Astro-theology**

BRILL  
Galileo's Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems, published in Florence in 1632, was the most proximate cause of his being brought to trial before the Inquisition. Using the dialogue form, a genre common in classical philosophical works, Galileo masterfully

demonstrates the truth of the Copernican system over the Ptolemaic one, proving, for the first time, that the earth revolves around the sun. Its influence is incalculable. The Dialogue is not only one of the most important scientific treatises ever written, but a work of supreme clarity and accessibility, remaining as readable now as when it was first published. This edition uses the

definitive text established by the University of California Press, in Stillman Drake's translation, and includes a Foreword by Albert Einstein and a new Introduction by J. L. Heilbron. *Genesis and Cosmos* Oxford University Press  
Finocchiaro's new and revised translations have done what the Inquisition could not: they have captured an exceptional range of

Galileo's career while also letting him speak--in clear English. No other volume offers more convenient or more reliable access to Galileo's own words, whether on the telescope, the Dialogue, the trial, or the mature theory of motion. -- Michael H. Shank, Professor of the History of Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison  
*The Scientific World of Copernicus*  
 Image

A “marvelous” (Economist) account of how the Christian Revolution forged the Western imagination. Crucifixion, the Romans believed, was the worst fate imaginable, a punishment reserved for slaves. How astonishing it was, then, that people should have come to believe that one particular victim of crucifixion--an obscure provincial by the name of Jesus--was to be worshipped as a god.

Dominion explores the implications of this shocking conviction as they have reverberated throughout history. Today, the West remains utterly saturated by Christian assumptions. As Tom Holland demonstrates, our morals and ethics are not universal but are instead the fruits of a very distinctive civilization. Concepts such as secularism, liberalism, science, and homosexuality are deeply

rooted in a Christian seedbed. From Babylon to the Beatles, Saint Michael to #MeToo, Dominion tells the story of how Christianity transformed the modern world. The Copernican Revolution PediaPress What did the writer of Genesis mean by “the first day”? Is it a literal week or a series of time periods? If I believe that the earth is 4.5 billion years old, am I denying the authority of

Scripture? In response to the continuing controversy over the interpretation of the creation narrative in Genesis, John Lennox proposes a succinct method of reading and interpreting the first chapters of Genesis without discounting either science or Scripture. With examples from history, a brief but thorough exploration of the major interpretations, and a look into the

particular significance of the creation of human beings, Lennox suggests that Christians can heed modern scientific knowledge while staying faithful to the biblical narrative. He moves beyond a simple response to the controversy, insisting that Genesis teaches us far more about the God of Jesus Christ and about God’s intention for creation than it does about the age of the earth. With

this book, Lennox offers a careful yet accessible introduction to a scientifically-savvy, theologically-astute, and Scripturally faithful interpretation of Genesis.

**Magic, Science, and Religion in Early Modern Europe**

Our Sunday Visitor Two leading authorities on Galileo offer a brilliant revisionist look at the career of the great Italian scientist. *How the Catholic*

*Church Built Western Civilization* New Leaf Publishing Group No other work on Galileo Galilei has brought together such a complete description of the historical context in its political, cultural, philosophical, religious, scientific, and personal aspects as this volume has done. In addition to covering the whole of Galileo's life, it focuses on those things that are most pertinent to

the Galileo Affair, which culminated in his condemnation by the Inquisition in 1633. It also includes an extensive discussion of the relationship between religion and science in general, and of the relationship between Christianity and science in particular, without which a true understanding of the affair is much weakened. This discussion of the



relationship of Christianity with science—a long, generally positive relationship—is most timely since the case of Galileo is, as many historians and Pope Benedict XVI have stated, the beginning of the alienation of the Church from much of the intellectual culture of our present age. The "warfare between science and religion" is an old myth that should finally be retired, but for many it is still axiomatic.

This work shows the significance of astrology in the history of society and the Church (Galileo was a master astrologer), and the importance of the internal tensions and factions within the Roman Curia in the seventeenth century. It also tells of the profound battles among Church leadership over the direction of the Church in a time of uncertainty and intellectual and cultural

ferment. The Galileo Affair is not just of its time and place, and it is not just about Galileo, but it touches upon that perennial issue of how the Church deals with issues of adaptation and change. *The Rise of Modern Philosophy* Zondervan "One might wonder if there is anything new to say about Thomas Kuhn and his views on science. Scholarship on Kuhn, though, has changed dramatically in the last 20

years. This is so for a number reasons"--

**Galileo, Science, and the Church**

W. W. Norton & Company

Written to highlight the Catholic Church's central role in shaping Western Civilization, this book shows how the Church gave birth to modern science, international law, the free market economy, and much, much more.

The New Geocentrists

University of

Notre Dame Press

Were Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler wrong? Does Earth orbit the Sun, or does the Sun orbit Earth? For centuries, everyone thought the science was settled, but today the accepted cosmology is being challenged by writers, speakers, and movie producers who insist that science took a wrong turn in the seventeenth century.

These new

geocentrists claim not only that Earth is the center of our planetary system but that Earth is motionless at the very center of the universe. They insist they have the science to back up their claims, which they buttress with evidence from the Bible and Church documents. But do they have a case? How solid is their reasoning, and how trustworthy are they as interpreters of science and theology? The

New Geocentrists examines the backgrounds, personalities, and arguments of the people involved in what they believe is a revolutionary movement, one that will overthrow the existing cosmological order and, as a consequence, change everyone's perception of the status of mankind. *A More Perfect Heaven* A&C Black This collection of first-rate essays aims to provide an accurate scholarly assessment of the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and Galileo. In 1981, Pope John Paul II established a commission to inquire into the Church's treatment of Galileo "in loyal recognition of wrongs, from whatever side they came," hoping this way to "dispel the mistrust . . . between science and faith." When the Galileo Commission finally issued its report in 1992, many scholars were disappointed by its inadequacies and its perpetuation of old defensive stratagems. This volume attempts what the Commission failed to provide--a historically accurate, scholarly, and balanced account of Galileo and his difficult relationship with the Roman Catholic Church. Contributors provide careful

analyses of the interactions of the Church and Galileo over the thirty years between 1612 and his death in 1642. They also explore the attitudes of theologians to the Copernican innovation prior to Galileo's entry into the fray; survey the political landscape within which he lived; assess the effectiveness (or otherwise) of censorship of his work; and provide an analysis and

occasional critique of the Church's later responses to the Galileo controversy. The book is divided into three sections corresponding to the periods before, during, and after the original Galileo affair. Particular attention is paid to those topics that have been the most divisive among scholars and theologians. The Church and Galileo will be welcomed by all those interested in early modern history and

early modern science. "This is an exciting book. Ernan McMullin has brought together an international group of scholars to reflect on and reevaluate the seminal confrontation between Galileo and the Church, from the point of view of both Galileo and his ecclesiastical antagonists. In a series of thirteen essays, the authors offer new interpretations of the events, their background

and their religious and studies in this significance, political volume, many in a number of institutions in of them based cases based the age of the at least in part on newly Scientific Revolution discovered or released material from and beyond." - released the Vatican -Daniel sources, have archives. Garber, convincingly Together Princeton blown away these essays University much of that illuminate not "The 'Galileo fog. This is only Galileo affair' has easily the and his been the most context, but object of important larger innumerable volume on the questions studies, which 'Galileo affair' about the (taken as a ever relations whole) have produced." -- among spread nearly David C. theology, the as much fog Lindberg, study of as they have University of nature, and sunshine. The Wisconsin

Related with The Theological Status Of Heliocentrism:

- Mia Goth Dating History : [click here](#)