HPSC20015 Astronomy in World History

Credit Points:	12.50			
Level:	2 (Undergraduate)			
Dates & Locations:	2011, Parkville This subject commences in the following study period/s: Semester 2, Parkville - Taught on campus. Standard			
Time Commitment:	Contact Hours: 3 (2x 1 Hour Lectures and 1x 1 hour tutorial each week.) Total Time Commitment: An average of 9 hours each week.			
Prerequisites:	None			
Corequisites:	None.			
Recommended Background Knowledge:	None.			
Non Allowed Subjects:	students who have completed 136-288, 136388 or HPSC30008 'Astronomy: The Universe in World History' are not permitted to enrol in this subject.			
	Subject	Study Period Commencement:	Credit Points:	
	HPSC30008 Astronomy in World History Science 3	Not offered 2011	12.50	
Coordinator:	Subject Objectives, Generic Skills and Assessment Requirements of this entry. The University is dedicated to provide support to those with special requirements. Further details on the disability support scheme can be found at the Disability Liaison Unit website: http://www.services.unimelb.edu.au/disability/			
Contact:	<u>Dr Gerhard Wiesenfeldt</u> (http://www.pasi.unimelb.edu.au/hps/staff/wiesenfeldt/) gerhardw@unimelb.edu.au (mailto:gerhardw@unimelb.edu.au)			
Subject Overview:	In many cultures the study of celestial phenomena has taken a central role in the attempts to understand their surroundings. The apparent regularity of sun, moon and stars enabled observers to formulate rules for the behaviour of celestial bodies and derive predictions from them. Consequently, astronomy has not only become the oldest field in the systematic study of nature, it gives an opportunity to compare these studies among different civilizations. This subject investigates the development of astronomical thought in various cultures ranging from East and South Asia via the Middle East and Europe to Latin America. Central questions will be: How were the same phenomena interpreted in different cultures? How was the relation between sun, moon and earth regarded? How were astronomical observations done? What functions did astronomy have in culture? How was astronomical knowledge transmitted in cultural exchanges? Why did early modern Europe become the place that developed the idea of modern science? What was the relevance of the heliocentric planetary system - with the earth revolving around the sun - in this development? The subject will thus give an overview of the genesis of our modern world view while offering reflections on cross-cultural studies of science.			
Objectives:	Students who successfully complete this subject will: # understand central developments in the history of astronomical thought. # comprehend the complex relation between the cultural foundations of science and the study of natural phenomena.			

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	 # appreciate the cultural differences in the study of nature while being able to assume a comparative perspective. # demonstrate the ability to analyse complex problems in great depth. 	
	One 2000 word essay 50 % (due during semester) and a 20 minute oral examination 50 % (during the examination period). This subject has a minimum hurdle requirement of 75% tutorial attendance. Regular participation in tutorials is required. Assessment submitted late without an approved extension will be penalised at 10% per day. In-class tasks missed without approval will not be marked. All pieces of written work must be submitted to pass this subject.	
	A subject reader will be available for purchase from the University Book Shop at the start of semester.	
	John North, Cosmos: An Illustrated History of Astronomy and Cosmology, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008	
	This subject potentially can be taken as a breadth subject component for the following courses: # Bachelor of Biomedicine (https://handbook.unimelb.edu.au/view/2011/B-BMED) # Bachelor of Commerce (https://handbook.unimelb.edu.au/view/2011/B-COM) # Bachelor of Environments (https://handbook.unimelb.edu.au/view/2011/B-ENVS) # Bachelor of Music (https://handbook.unimelb.edu.au/view/2011/B-MUS) # Bachelor of Science (https://handbook.unimelb.edu.au/view/2011/B-SCI) # Bachelor of Engineering (https://handbook.unimelb.edu.au/view/2011/B-ENG) You should visit learn more about breadth subjects (http://breadth.unimelb.edu.au/breadth/info/index.html) and read the breadth requirements for your degree, and should discuss your choice with your student adviser, before deciding on your subjects.	
Fees Information:	Subject EFTSL, Level, Discipline & Census Date, http://enrolment.unimelb.edu.au/fees	
Generic Skills:	Students who successfully complete this subject will: # engage in critical reflection about the past and its connection to the present. # assess the diversity of cultural developments. # develop skills in written and oral communication. # conduct independent research. # make appropriate use of primary and secondary sources in mounting an argument. # form defensible judgements based on a critical evaluation of conflicting evidence.	
Links to further information:	http://www.pasi.unimelb.edu.au/hps/	
	This subject is available for 2nd Year science credit for students enrolled in the BSc (pre-2008 degree only), or a combined BSc course (except for the BA/BSc). For science third year, see HSPC30008 (Astronomy in World History (Science 3)). HPSC30008 is not a Breadth option and is available to pre 2008 science students only.	
Specialisations:	History and Philosophy of Science Major Science credit subjects* for pre-2008 BSc, BASc and combined degree science courses	
Related Breadth Track(s):	Understanding the Development of Science	

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