I am amazed by his seemingly endless curiosity. I am also so impressed because, despite the fact that in class activities we know what we're aiming for, it's still really hard to find all of the right things to get the results Galileo did. I can't believe all he accomplished with so little information. I also find it amazing that Galileo mentioned at the beginning of the paper that he heard of a Dutchman making a spyglass device, and he "applied himself totally to investigating the principles and figuring out the means by which I might arrive at the invention of a similar instrument, which I achieved shortly afterward on the basis of the science of refraction". He makes it sound so simple! Now I realize that Galileo studied lenses for much more time and much more deeply than we have thus far in class, but we know what the end result is supposed to be!

As I read through Sidereus Nuncius, there were a couple things that caught my attention. First, I was not surprised that Galileo first explored the features of the moon with his telescope. The moon is the largest thing in the night sky, the easiest to see with the naked eye, so it makes sense that it would be the first thing that Galileo studied. He definitely studied the moon's surface with great detail. The next thing he wrote about in depth was the movement of the stars near Jupiter. While I can understand why these were the first things he studied, seeing as they were the most studied prior to Galileo's studies, I think it is also interesting what he didn't study. While he mentioned several different planets, there was really no further study of these planets. (I realize that Galileo clearly studied planet's features (like Jupiter) later). I wonder if that is because they just weren't the first things that caught his eye, or if because the telescopes he was using at this time didn't allow him to adequately see any details of these planets.

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