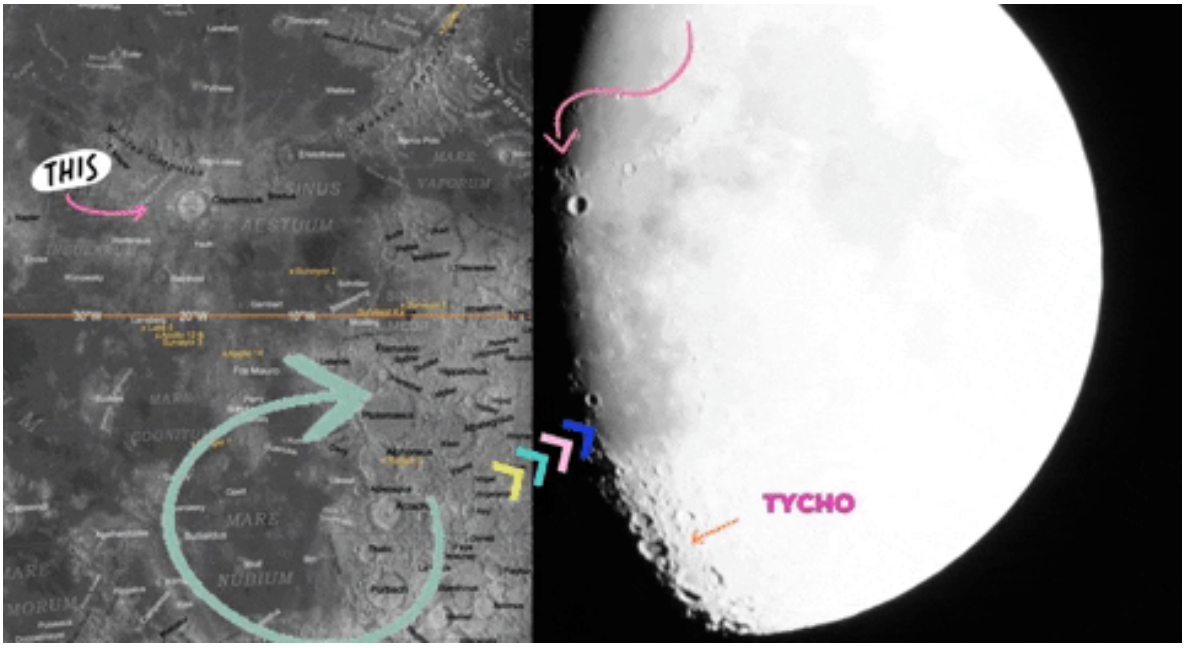
Mind

Samples-pack two



New craters learning using two other Moon-photographs
from my album (not visible here)

The first serious attempts to name the features of the Moon seen through a telescope were made in 1645.

The map is considered the first true map of the Moon: it shows its various craters, seas, mountain ranges and peaks.

It allows us to discover that several of these characteristics have received a name with a Catholic connotation: names of Catholic kings and queens of the time for the craters, names of Catholic saints for the capes and promontories.

As for the seas: Latin names for seas and oceans.

The minor craters were named after astronomers, mathematicians and other famous scientists of the past or that time.

The illustrations of the Moon were drawn by another Jesuit professor.

The nomenclature was based on a subdivision of the visible lunar surface into octants, numbered in Roman numerals from I to VIII.

Octant I formed the northwest section, and the numbering continued clockwise, aligned with the cardinal points.

So, for example, Octant VI was to the south, and included the Clavius and Tycho craters.

Moon mapping gives me the same kind of cognitive expression as when I visited the Jeff Koons exhibition.

This cognition has different roles (memorizing, speaking, moving, etc.)

These are the cognitive functions, that is to say the different major roles of our cognition.

This cognition has the function of perceiving, of paying attention, of memorizing, of reasoning, of producing movements, of expressing oneself.

To be continued as a very attractive subject.

Ask me

Sunday October 10 2021