

Saliba Chapter 5: Science between Philosophy and Religion: The Case of Astronomy

Societal/religious factors required new disciplines of *ilm al-miqat*, *ilm al-faraid*, *ilm al-haya*. What are these?

How does the discipline of trigonometry demonstrate the intersecting interests between practice of religion and scientific development?

How did the religion of Islam encourage the science of medicine?

What are some examples of Islamic scholars who were authorities in both scientific disciplines and religious matters? Copernicus made use of the works of some of these scholars.

What does this chapter say about the European paradigm of conflict between science and religion?

Why was astrology frowned upon in the Islamic society?

How did Islamic astronomy separate itself from astrology? What was the difference in purpose between Greek astronomy and Islamic astronomy?

There was a lively debate/discussion/paradox among Islamic astronomers about Aristotelian cosmology that started with Urdu (13th century) and continued into 16th century. What was it? What was the simple solution offered by Ghars al-Din?

The Tusi couple theorem had unintended philosophical consequences for the Aristotelian cosmological assumptions. What were they?