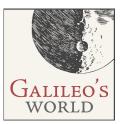
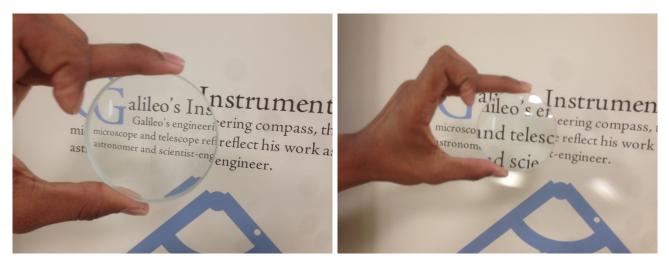
Introduction to Galileo's Telescope

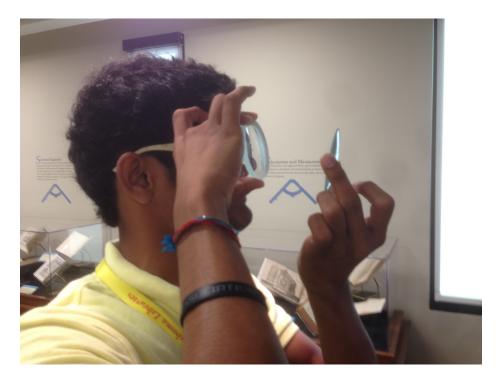
EXHIBIT:Galileo's WorldGALLERY:Galileo, Engineer; Galileo and the TelescopeOBJECT:Galileo Telescope replica (Museo Galileo).



Do not look toward any window! Do not look toward the south, where by mistake you might glance toward where the light might be blinding.



- 1. Find the **plano-convex** lens. The plano side is flat. The convex side bulges. Look through the plano-convex lens at an object near by. *Does it magnify it or make it smaller*?
- 2. Find the **plano-concave** lens. The plano side is flat, and the concave side is indented. Look through the plano-concave lens at an object on the far side of the room. *Does it magnify it or make it smaller*?



3. Position the two lenses in a line at eye-level, with the flat sides facing toward each other. Try to focus on an object a few feet away. Hold the plano-concave lens close to your eye, and the plano-convex lens a few inches farther away. *Is the object right-side-up or up-side-down?*

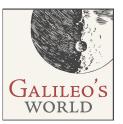
Galileo's telescope was not nearly as powerful as these hand lenses. The least expensive binoculars today are far more powerful than Galileo's telescope, yet what he saw with his instrument changed the world.

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Introduction to the Galileoscope

EXHIBIT:Galileo's WorldGALLERY:Galileo, Engineer; Galileo and the TelescopeOBJECT:Galileo Telescope replica (Museo Galileo).



Pick up the Galileoscope. The lenses of the Galileoscope are more powerful and clear than those used by Galileo. Nevertheless, this telescope was designed to allow anyone to simulate Galileo's discoveries.



Do not look toward any window! Do not look toward the south, where by mistake you might glance toward where the light might be blinding.

Try to observe an object across the room.

- Are objects right-side-up or up-side-down?
- How difficult is it to observe a distant object?
- How narrow is the field of view?
- How steady is your grip?

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