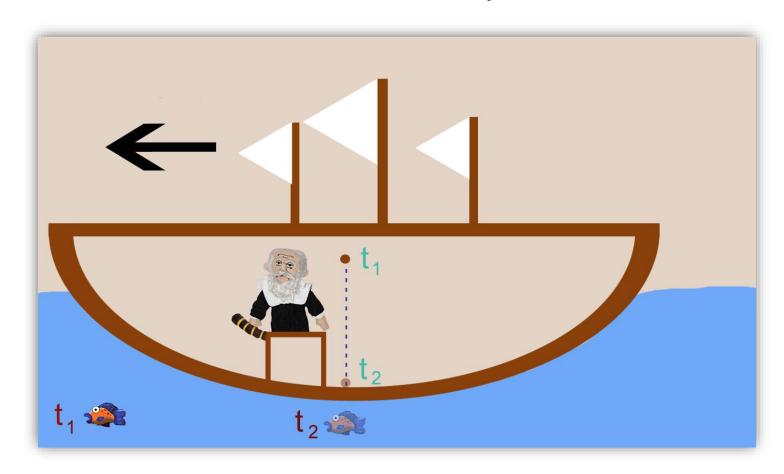
Cultures of Experimentation in the 17th Century

Galileo vs. Boyle



What Makes an Experiment Valid?

scientific culture: agreed upon set of definitions and practices among scientists

definition and practices of valid experiment changed during the 17th century

What Makes an Experiment Valid?

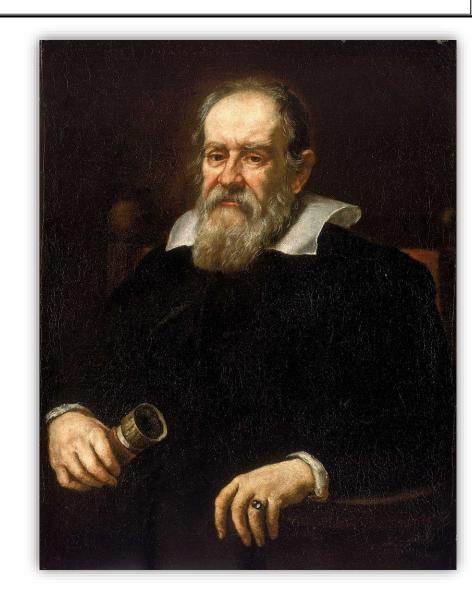
- Are thought experiments acceptable or must an experiment involve first-hand sensory experience?
- 2. Should telos/logic/mathematics drive conclusion? Or should data gathered from sensory experience drive conclusion?
- 3. Who witnesses the experiment? What makes the witness(es) reliable? Should the experiment be repeatable?
- 4. How does the scientist report the experiment? How much detail? To report errors and problems or not?

I. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642): Clever Renaissance Courtier

University Trained: Classical/Aristotelian logic and style Career Goal: rise to position of professor of philosophy Patron: Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo di Medici

Galileo as a Renaissance Courtier

- competition for social position and favor
- advancement by being witty and entertaining
- broad knowledge of a wide variety of subjects
- conversational style with flourish and embellishment
- polished and refined writing



II. Robert Boyle (1627-1694): Nature's Modest Witness

English nobleman in Ireland (7th son – no title!)

Self-made Chemist: private tutoring and undergraduate training

Science Outside the University: Early member of the Royal Society of London

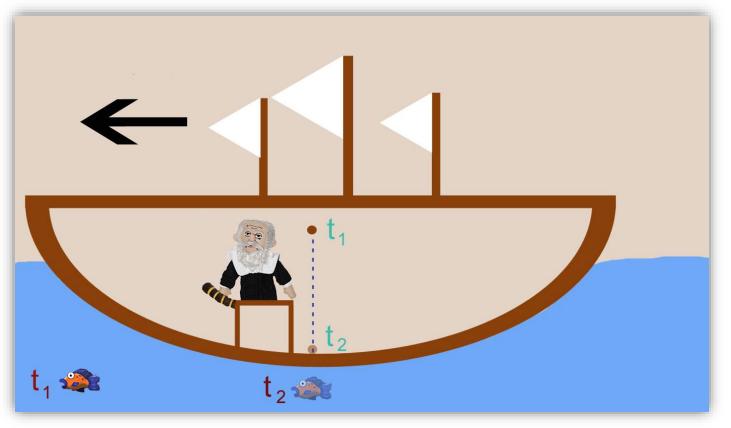
No patron: independently wealthy

Boyle as a 17th-Century English Gentleman

- project image of modesty and truthfulness
- matter-of-fact / no nonsense
- civility among self-sufficient gentlemen
- plain and unadorned writing

Created a new social role for the experimental scientist: nature's "modest witness"





Galileo's Ship Experiment

From: Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems (1632)

