METEOROLOGY (A Greek science...)

This exhibit presents:

- The passage of meteorology from the beliefs of Babylonians to ancient Greece, and the theocratic environment of the time.
 - The classification of weather observations in the scientific sphere by Greek philosophers.
 - The development over the centuries of scientific Meteorology, in knowledge and tools.
 - The investigation of phenomena, and finally their impact on today's life.

Meteorological data were transferred from Asia to Greece by the priests of the mythical doctor Asclepius. Meteorology is scientifically founded for the first time by Greek philosophers, based on natural observations and free from the theocratic elements that prevailed until then. Eventually Meteorology takes its name from the treatise of the philosopher Aristotle (384-322 BC), "Meteorological", which means a discussion of meteorological phenomena. Today it is a branch of atmospheric science that includes atmospheric chemistry and physics, with a focus mainly on weather forecasting.

EXHIBITION PLAN

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α. Human Influenceb. Energy Protection	60 - 67
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Description of outlines and texts

Normal Items

Important Items

Thematic text / Philatelic text / Important text

Bibliography

- 1. N.W. Kyriazopoulos: General Meteorology Lessons
- 2. W.K. Widger: Meteorologikal Satelites
- 3. Liba Taub: Ancient Meteorology.
- 4. Catalogs: Vlastos, Hermes, Yvert et Tellier
- 5. P. Leoussis: Handbook of thematic philately
- 6. Internet
- 7. Newspapers