

Crop the cards...

<p>Ancient Greece</p> <p>In 340 BC, the Greek philosopher Aristotle wrote his book <i>meteorology</i> (meteorology?) where he investigated the Earth's phenomena such as earthquakes, comets, floodings and, to some extent, tides.</p> 	<p>Middle Ages</p> <p>Through the Middle Ages the causes of tides are still unclear in Europe, nevertheless the Ptolemaic conception affects all the scientific studies that are being developed.</p> 	<p>During the 16th century, many treatises crediting the solar moon theory were written where the position of the sun and the moon are analysed in relation to the rise and fall of the waters.</p> <p>Renaissance</p> 
<p>In 1609, Kepler formulated a hypothesis that tides are caused by the moon's gravitational pull. In 1612, Galileo addresses the tides in the fourth day of his book <i>Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems</i>.</p> <p>1600</p> 	<p>According to famous Roman doctor Panarolo, who observed the whales floating along the river Tevere, tides are not caused by the solar moon attraction but by the movement of whales.</p> <p>1600</p> 	<p>In the 17th century, theories about the origin of tides continue to evolve, disproving the previous ones. A Dutch scholar Voss thought that the movement of tides is linked to the wind and sun.</p> <p>1600</p> 
<p>In the 18th century, many great scientific discoveries are made, among them, the Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation, which indirectly explains the mechanism of tides.</p> <p>1700</p> 	<p>In 1775, Laplace (1749-1827) formulated the dynamic theory of tides. Through the Laplace equation the tides cycle has been carefully described.</p> <p>1700</p> 	<p>curiosities</p> <p>In 1589 Galileo was hired as maths professor by the University of Pisa. It is told that during his assignment he set up the falling bodies experiment: by letting two spheres with different masses drop from the Leaning Pisa Tower. This helped establish for the first time that objects with a different weight fall at the same speed. This overthrew Aristotle's authority.</p> <p>Go to Pisa to find out if the experiment is truth or legend.</p>
<p>curiosities</p> <p>Go to Venice</p> <p>to take Pedro de Medina, famous cosmographer and mathematician, to print the Italian version of his book <i>L'arte del navegar</i> (1555), which includes one of the first portolan charts of the American continent.</p> <p>Hurry up! Don't miss it!</p>	<p>curiosities</p> <p>It is 1799 and the <i>Traité de mécanique céleste</i> is being published. You find yourself in Paris with Laplace and you are fascinated by his studies about tides.</p> <p>You decide to go to Mont Saint-Michel to observe the majesty of this phenomenon.</p>	<p>curiosities</p> <p>You are cruising the Euripus Strait to reach Chalkis.</p> <p>Strong currents do not allow you to cross the Strait. In a moment of despair the ship's commander tells you the legend about Aristotle throwing himself in the rushing Euripe's waters to try to understand this phenomenon.</p>
<p>curiosities</p> <p>Are you tired of hearing about the strange theories on the connection between tides and Panarolo's whales?</p> <p>You decide to follow him in Canada on a nice journey through the Fundy Bay.</p>	<p>curiosities</p> <p>You are with the great Dutch scholar Isaac Voss, who is writing the <i>De motu marium et ventorum</i> (published in 1663). You remember about the meteotsunami phenomenon and you doubt the Voss hypothesis that tides can be caused by the wind and the heat of the sun.</p> <p>Go to Mazara del Vallo to acquire data to disprove this theory.</p>	<p>curiosities</p> <p>You invite Isaac Newton to Italy so that he can take a break and relax by visiting the <i>Grand Tour</i> stopovers cities Rome and Naples. Then you invite him to Sicily and use this occasion to ask him questions about tides.</p> <p>Go to the Messina Strait to tell Newton about the legend of Scilla and Cariddi</p>
<p>curiosities</p> <p>It is 1574 and the Dalmatian astronomer Nicolò Sagri has just published his book <i>Ragionamenti sopra le varietà dei flussi et riflussi del Mare Occidentale a Venezia</i>. This book talks about four experienced sailors discussing different theories on tides, which are observed along the Atlantic coast of Europe and the British Isles.</p> <p>Fascinated by this book, you decide to go to Portishead to follow the steps of these sailors.</p>	<p>curiosities</p> <p>One of the ships of the British East India Company is sailing towards the Indian Ocean. The ship approaches the Bassas da India Islands during a high tide and sinks, losing its load of tea.</p> <p>Go to Bassas da India and look for survivors.</p>	<p>curiosities</p> <p>It is 1872 and you are together with the scientists of the Royal Society leaving England on the Challenger for the first oceanographic expedition. While sailing from Melbourne to Cape York you decide to visit Fitzroy island to view the coral reef during low tide.</p>

...and start playing!

