



**Ancient
Greece**

In 340 BC, the Greek philosopher **Aristotle** wrote his book *μετεωρολογικά* (*Meteorology*) where he investigated the Earth's phenomena such as earthquakes, comets, floodings and, to some extent, **tides**.

**Middle
Ages**

Through the Middle Ages the causes of tides are still unclear in Europe, nevertheless the **Ptolemaic-Aristotelian conception** affects all the scientific studies that are being developed.

1500

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.

1600

In 1609, **Kepler** formulated a hypothesis that tides are caused by the moon's gravitational pull. In 1632, **Galileo** addresses the tides in the fourth day of his book *"Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems"*.

1600

According to famous Roman doctor **Panarolo**, who observed the whales leaping along the river **Tevere**, tides are not caused by the solar moon attraction but by the **movement of whales**.

1600

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 wind and sun.

1700

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.

1700

In 1775, **Laplace** (1749-1827) formulated **the dynamic theory of tides**. Through the *Laplace equation* the tides cycle has been carefully described.