Nicolaus Copernicus
Life

- Born February 19, 1473 in Torun, Poland.
- Studied law and medicine at the Universities of Bologna and Padua.
- In 1514, he proposed the Sun as the center of the solar system with the Earth as a planet.
- Died May 24, 1543 in Frombork, Poland.
Mathematical Accomplishments

- Copernicus formulated the Quantity Theory of Money
  It states that money supply has a direct, proportional relationship with the price level.

- He is considered the founder of modern astronomy
  He applied many principles that we know of in modern astronomy into place.

- His work established the heliocentric model
  His model put the Sun at the center of the Solar System with the Earth as one planet revolving around the fixed sun.
Mathematical Accomplishments: Importance

- Quantity Theory of Money
  It remains a principal concept in economics.

- Modern Astronomy
  Modern astronomy is still used as a topic for the progression of humanity.

- Heliocentric Model
  We still use the heliocentric model as a big part of understanding the universe.
Timeline

Birth
February 19 in Torun, Royal Prussia, Poland. He was the youngest of four children of Nicolaus Copernicus Sr.

Young Life
After four years at university, he did not graduate, but he studied law and medicine at the Universities of Bologna and Padua, then returned to Poland after witnessing a lunar eclipse in Rome in 1500.

Mid Life
He proposed the Sun as the center of the solar system with the Earth as a planet, and no one fixed point at the center of the universe.

Death
May 24 in Frombork, Poland.
Sources

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