



## Subject card

Subject name and code	History of physics and technology, PG_00038581						
Field of study	Nanotechnology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2022		Academic year of realisation of subject		2022/2023		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group				
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		1.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment		
Conducting unit	Department of Solid State Physics -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		prof. dr hab. inż. Jarosław Rybicki				
	Teachers		prof. dr hab. inż. Jarosław Rybicki				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	15		1.0		9.0	25
Subject objectives	The purpose of the course is to familiarize students with the basics of history of physics from ancient times to the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century and show the relations of progress in the field of physics and the development of technology.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	[K6_U71] is able to apply knowledge from humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences in order to solve problems in a social environment		Understanding the interrelationships between different areas of science.		[SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject		
	[K6_W71] has general knowledge in humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences		The purpose of the course is to show the civilization significance of physics and its applications in technology.		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	[K6_K71] is conscious of the need to apply knowledge from humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences in order to function in a social environment		Awareness that physical and technical sciences represent only a portion of civilization benefits and that interdisciplinary activities are required.		[SK5] Assessment of ability to solve problems that arise in practice		
Subject contents	Prehistory – physical intuition, astronomy and technology from the paleolithic Age to the beginnings of the Iron Age. Mathematics, astronomy and technology in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. Science and technology in Ancient Greece (the Ionian School, Pythagoras, atomism, Aristotle, Eudoxus, Euclid, Ptolemy, Ctesibius, Hero of Alexandria). The achievements of Roman engineers. Natural sciences in the Middle Ages (Boetius, Cassiodorus, (Martianus) Capella, Isidore of Seville, Rabanus Maurus, (Venerable) Bede, etc., Bacon, the Mertonians, Witelo); statics (the architecture of cathedrals); technological progress (watermills and water saw mills, windmills, spinning wheels, windlasses, fulling mills, etc.). First universities. From Copernicus to Newton: Polish astronomy before Copernicus, Copernican Revolution, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, Descartes, Stevin, Hooke, Newton. The beginnings of thermodynamics, the discovery of atmospheric pressure and vacuum, the description of gas processes, the beginnings of thermometry. Optics from Kepler to Newton: refraction, diffraction, interference, Newton's optics. Eighteenth-century physics: the beginnings and development of analytical mechanics (d'Alembert, Herman, Lagrange, Laplace), the development of thermodynamics, the phlogiston theory and caloric theory, Rumford's and Davy's experiments, electricity and magnetism from Gilbert to Volta. Nineteenth-century physics: electricity and magnetism from Volta to Maxwell, the optics of Young and Fresnel, from the caloric theory through kinetic theory to statistical mechanics (Boltzman, Gibbs). The crisis in physics around 1900. The discovery of radioactivity, of the electron and nucleus; the beginnings of atomic physics, nuclear physics, and particle physics; superconductivity; the discovery of X-rays and the beginnings of crystallography; first atomic models; matter waves; the old quantum theory; the beginnings of quantum mechanics. Semiconductor devices, New materials. Nanotechnology.						

Prerequisites and co-requisites	Knowledge of general history and physics at the high school level.		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	written test	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	A. K. Wróblewski, Historia fizyki  B. Orłowski, Powszechna historia techniki	
	Supplementary literature	Harry Varvoglis, History and Evolution of Concepts in Physics, Springer 2014	
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie: Historia fizyki i techniki_22/23 - Moodle ID: 22697 <a href="https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=22697">https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=22697</a>	

Example issues/  
example questions/  
tasks being completed

The 10-minute test consists in selecting the correct answer. A sample set of questions:

1) The first items of iron were made by man:

- a) in the Paleolithic period, of meteoric iron
- b) in the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC, primitive smelting of iron
- c) in the 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC, of meteoric iron
- d) approx. 250 BC.

2) First copper melts were made in:

- a) America
- b) Western Europe
- c) Eastern Europe and the Middle East
- d) the far East.

3) The first pulley was used in:

- a) America
- b) Western Europe
- c) Eastern Europe and the Middle East
- d) the far East.

4) Central heating of residential houses was introduced approx.:

- a) 100 BC
- b) 50 BC
- c) 50 AD
- d) 100 AD

5) Water mills started to be built approx.:

- a) 250 BC
- b) 100 BC
- c) in the early AD years
- d) 100 AD

6) The concept of the existence of the central fire in the center of the universe originates from:

- a) Thales
- b) Archimedes
- c) Ptolemy
- d) the Pythagoreans.

7) The author of the theory of the four elements linked by relations was:

- a) Aristarchus
- b) Empedocles
- c) Plato
- d) Heron

8) Aristotle divided local motion into:

- a) radial and transversal
- b) transverse and longitudinal
- c) natural and forced
- d) ordinary and supernatural

9) The circumference was determined for the first time by:

- a) Thales and Anaximander
- b) Archimedes and Euclid
- c) Poseidonius and Eratosthenes
- d) Kepler and Brahe

10) The concept of time and absolute space was introduced by:

- a) Aristotle
- b) Descartes
- c) Newton
- d) Einstein

11) The movement of the Earth relative to the fixed stars was proven experimentally in:

- a) the 11<sup>th</sup> century
- b) the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- c) the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
- d) the early 20<sup>th</sup> century

12) The authors of the first Polish textbooks of physics are:

- a) Wysocki, Brudzewski,
- b) Sędziwój, Wiśniewski,
- c) Wiśniewski, Chróścikowski,
- d) Łukasiewicz, Olszewski

13) The supporters of the hypothesis of the existence of only one electrical fluid were:

- a) Symmer and Franklin
- b) Franklin and Cavendish
- c) Davy and Faraday
- d) David and Jacob Bernoulli

14) The Medici Stars were discovered by:

- a) Medici
- b) Apollonius
- c) Galileo
- d) Boetius

15) Isaac Newton:

- a) was also involved with astrology and magic
- b) was also involved with theology and alchemy
- c) was also involved with theology but was an opponent of alchemy
- d) was also involved with plant physiology.

16) The mass of the Earth's atmosphere was for the first time estimated by

- a) Newton
- b) Pascal
- c) Torricelli
- d) Boyle

17) The author of the first analytical textbook of mechanics is:

- a) Euclid

	<p>b) Euler</p> <p>c) Bernoulli</p> <p>d) Newton</p> <p>18) The mass of the Earth was for the first time determined by:</p> <p>a) Witelo</p> <p>b) Cavendish</p> <p>c) Hershel</p> <p>d) Einstein</p> <p>19) Who was involved with groundwater studies of electromagnetic waves?</p> <p>a) Coulomb and Ohm</p> <p>b) Faraday and Franklin</p> <p>c) Hertz and Edison</p> <p>d) Hertz and Helmholtz</p> <p>20) Phlogiston was a factor responsible for:</p> <p>a) thermal conductivity</p> <p>b) combustion processes</p> <p>c) electrical conductivity</p> <p>d) propagation of acoustic waves</p>
Work placement	Not applicable

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