Ferdinand Ii, Grand Duke of Tuscany Encyclopedia Article

Ferdinand Ii, Grand Duke of Tuscany

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.



Contents

Ferdinand Ii, Grand Duke of Tuscany Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Ferdinand Ii, Grand Duke of Tuscany.....3

Ferdinand Ii, Grand Duke of Tuscany

1610-1670

Italian prince who invented the liquid-in-glass thermomenter (1641). When the variability of air pressure was discovered, it was realized thermometers responded to such changes as well as temperatures changes. Ferdinand's sealed instruments were designed so as not to be affected by atmospheric pressure changes. He also founded the Accademia del Cimento (Academy of Experiments) in 1657, which greatly influenced the development of experimental physics with the publication *Saggi di Naturali experenze fatte nell' Accademia del Cimento* (1668).