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Cosmica
Mono

HEAVY

AUTOGRAPH

EXTRABOLD

MANGETOUT

BOLD

QUICKSAND

SEMIBOLD

PUNCTUATE

MEDIUM

IDENTIKIT

REGULAR

MINISCUUL

BOOK

NEOGOTHIC

LIGHT

ENTOILAGE

THIN

ARTICHOKE

HEAVY

THICK

ZUIDEN

GRAFIEK

OBSCURITÉ

MANUSCRIPT

INTERNATIONAL

SÜTTERLINSCHRIFT

HEAVY

thick

zuïden

grafiek

obscurité

manuscript

international

sütterlinschrift

EXTRABOLD

OMBRÉ

ANORAK

UNIFORM

SPEARMINT

BRANDSLANG

LIBRÉ-ÉCHANGE

DECONSTRUCTIVIST

EXTRABOLD

ombré
anorak
uniform
spearmint
brandslang
libré-échange
deconstructivist

BOLD

LINKS

SAMPLE

ANTIQUA

WAISTLINE

INTERSPACE

JUSTIFICATION

PUNCTUATION MARK!

BOLD

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SEMIBOLD

JOUER

QUINCE

MORNING

PREMODERN

RACCROCHER

CHIACCHIERONE

FUCHSTEUFELSWILD

SEMIBOLD

jouer

quince

morning

premodern

raccrocher

chiacchierone

fuchsteufelswild

MEDIUM

FLORA

TUXEDO

RUCHING

SCHREIBEN

WHIPSTITCH

KOMKOMMERTIJD

INTERPUNCTUATION

MEDIUM

f l o r a

t u x e d o

r u c h i n g

s c h r e i b e n

w h i p s t i t c h

k o m k o m m e r t i j d

i n t e r p u n c t u a t i o n

REGULAR

AXIOM

CARBON

TROUVER

INDUSTRIA

WINTERTHUR

GEOMETRICALLY

BLASENTEETRINKER

REGULAR

axiom

carbon

trouver

industria

winterthur

geometrically

blasenteetrinker

BOOK

ZOMER

WEIGHT

SIMILAR

OBSCURITÉ

TRIANGULUM

ERKLÄRUNGSNOT

ARGENTOGRAZIERAM

BOOK

z o m e r
w e i g h t
s i m i l a r
o b s c u r i t é
t r i a n g u l u m
e r k l ä r u n g s n o t
a r g e n t o g r a z i e r a m

LIGHT

ARBON

ÉTOILE

WRITING

BERGELMIR

CLASSICISM

ERKLÄRUNGSNOT

VERMENIGVULDIGEN

LIGHT

arboon

étouille

writing

bergeim

classicism

erklärungsnot

vermenigvuldigen

THIN

VERDE

ZURICH

PYRAMID

ADLINGTON

SIMILARITY

DÉMOGRAPHIQUE

ICONOGRAPHICALLY

THIN

verode

zurich

pyramid

adlington

similarity

démographique

iconographically

HEAVY

The cosmos, and understandings of the reasons for its existence and significance, are studied in cosmology – a broad discipline covering scientific, religious or philosophical aspects of the cosmos and its nature. The term “cosmos” refers to the entire universe, including everything that exists, has existed, and will exist. 16/22

Eastern and Western thought differed greatly in their understanding of space and the organization of the cosmos. The Chinese saw the Cosmos as empty, infinite, and intertwined with the Earth. Western ideas, based on the ancient Greeks’ understanding of the cosmos, believed in a multi-planar divided cosmos that was finite and filled with air. Europeans viewed the cosmos as a divinely created, spatially finite, bifurcated cosmos, so divided into sublunary and superlunary realms.

All objects above the lunar disc were believed to be stable, with heavenly bodies believed to be made out of a refined substance called quintessence. This was understood to be a crystalline, completely transparent substance that held all of the superlunary spheres in perfect order. After their creation, these spheres did not change save for their rotation above the Earth. Objects below the lunar sphere were subject to constant combination, separation, and recombination. This was because they consisted of the chaotic elements of earth, air, fire, and water. The idea of celestial spheres was developed in the cosmological models of Plato, Eudoxus, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Copernicus, and others. 12/17

One way both the Chinese and the Europeans, along with countless other ancient societies, related to the cosmos. This was through meaning, placed on celestial bodies, that were observed moving above the Earth. The Chinese had a very complex astronomical understanding of the stars and the cosmos that influenced everything from their art and architecture to their myths and science. This was true of the Greeks and Romans, whose 48 constellations, including the zodiac signs and Orion, the constellation, have been passed down to modern Western cultures. These were likely passed down to them from ancient Babylonian and Egyptian astronomers.

Copernicus is said to have been inspired by the fecund sun deity of neoplatonic thought, which may have inspired his vision of a heliocentric universe. The common universal view of the cosmos, generally regarded as the foundation of modern astronomy, shifted as Nicolaus Copernicus positioned the Sun as the center of the Universe.

9/13

EXTRABOLD

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REGULAR

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