## Copernicus' "Commentariolus': Mad Lib Edition

1. Adjective
2. Noun
3. Adjective
4. Adverb
5. Verb - Present Tense
6. Verb
7. Adjective
8. Adjective-Comparative
9. Noun - Plural
10. Noun
11. Noun - Plural
12. Noun - Plural
13. Preposition Or Subordinating Conjunction
14. Noun - Plural
15. Noun
16. Noun
17. Noun - Plural
18. Verb - Past Participle
19. Adjective
20. Adjective
21. Adjective - Comparative
22. Noun - Plural

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Our ancestors assumed, I observe, a $\qquad$ number of celestial spheres for this reason especially, to explain the apparent motion of the planets by the principle of $\qquad$ . For they thought it altogether
$\qquad$ that a heavenly body, which is a perfect sphere, should not always move $\qquad$ . They saw that by connecting and $\qquad$ regular motions in various ways they could make any body appear to move to any position.

Callippus and Eudoxus, who $\qquad$ to solve the problem by the use of concentric spheres, were unable to account for all the planetary movements; they had to explain not merely the $\qquad$ revolutions of the planets but also the fact that these bodies appear to us sometimes to mount $\qquad$ in the
$\qquad$ , sometimes to descend; and this fact is incompatible with the $\qquad$ of concentricity
. Therefore it seemed better to employ $\qquad$ and epicycles, a system which most $\qquad$
$\qquad$ finally accepted.

Yet the planetary theories of Ptolemy and most other $\qquad$ , although consistent
with the numerical data, seemed likewise to present no small difficulty. For these theories were not adequate unless certain $\qquad$ were also conceived; it then appeared that a planet moved with uniform
$\qquad$ neither on its deferent nor about the center of its epicycle. Hence a system of this sort seemed neither sufficiently absolute nor sufficiently pleasing to the $\qquad$ .

Having become aware of these defects, I often considered whether there could perhaps be found a more reasonable $\qquad$ of circles, from which every apparent inequality would be derived and in which everything would move uniformly about its proper center, as the rule of absolute motion requires. After I had
$\qquad$ myself to this very $\qquad$ and almost $\qquad$ problem, the suggestion at length came to me how it could be solved with $\qquad$ and much simpler constructions than were formerly used, if some assumptions (which are called $\qquad$ ) were granted me. They follow in this order.
-Nicolaus Copernicus

