There are few narratives of Galileo's life to be found, but his views on
and achievements have been later noted in history. They were
not as immediate as those of the Lunar Domains, who also died of the
snow. He was born in Italy near Pisa in 1564, and passed his
early years in Pisa where he studied mathematics and science.

Although the quality of Galileo's early research from a simple
instrument is limited, it was still remarkable for his time. He
published three papers in the 1610s, with the third one being
published in 1616. The third paper, in particular, describes
his observations of the Moon and Venus, among others.

Galileo was imprisoned by the Inquisition in 1633 for 10 years
as a result of his support for the Copernican system, which
was considered heretical at the time. He spent the rest of his
life in relative isolation, continuing his research from his
home in Arcetri, near Florence. He died in 1642, leaving a
lasting legacy in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, and
physics.