Chinese astronomers at the time did not have the Aristotelian assumptions that most Western astronomers had. They believed in a different set of ideas, that there were four elements, whereas Western scientists believed in seven. This meant that the Chinese were more likely to take the evidence for the Jesuits seriously, as they were not seen as having a large agenda to push. However, due to their lack of modern instruments, translated texts from Europe, and created one of the finest royal observatories in the world.

During the next decades, the Jesuits in Beijing built modern instruments, over 7,000 books, and a new astronomical observatory. The Jesuits were trained in mathematics and astronomy, allowing them to enter the court as an advisor. Over the course of the next few years, they made the same observations as their counterparts in the West.

Many of these instruments were manufactured in Macau and brought to China by the Jesuits. These included the Azimuth Theodolite, The Celestial Globe, The Sextant, and the Microscope. Each of these instruments played a crucial role in the development of modern astronomy.

The Jesuits in China were able to make significant contributions to science, such as the development of the first world map to have China at the center. They were also able to translate Western works on astronomy, engineering, and other sciences. This work was a wonderful example of the spread of scientific knowledge in Asia.

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