

The Scientific Revolution

MATCHING:

- _____ – uses glass lenses to make distant objects look much closer
- _____ – a philosopher and mathematician who emphasized rationalism, arguing that true knowledge comes from clear reasoning
- _____ – a Polish Astronomer who used observations and mathematics to propose a very different idea of the universe (helio center theory)
- _____ – earth and other planets travel in orbits around the sun
- _____ – critical players in developing the Scientific Method.
- _____ – built his own telescope; discovered the moon's surface was rough and that there were 4 moons that revolve around Jupiter
- _____ – Earth was the center of the universe; sun, stars, and planets all traveled around a motionless earth
- _____ – a period of radical and monumental discoveries
- _____ – a Scientist and mathematician who's greatest discovery was the Law of Gravity
- _____ – the sun is at the center of our solar system
- _____ – when objects fall, they fall toward the center of the earth
- _____ – a philosopher and statesman who promoted empirical methods where knowledge was derived from sensory experience and careful observation.
- _____ – observation, hypothesis, experimentation, and conclusion
- _____ – a German Scientist who wrote precise mathematical laws describing the planets' movements around the sun; also known for the 3 laws of Planetary Motion

Johannes Kepler Telescope

The Scientific Method

Isacc Newton

Law of Gravity

Geocentric theory

Helio Center Theory

Sir Francis Bacon

Rene Descartes

Galileo Galilei

Heliocentric system

The Scientific Revolution

Rene Descartes & Sir Francis Bacon

Nicholas Copernicus

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK:

1. 3 Laws of Planetary Motion:

- Planets move in orbits shaped like an _____
- A line between a planet and the sun covers _____ area in _____ time
- How long a planet takes to go around the sun is related to the radius of planet's _____

2. Copernicus proposed the _____ model.

3. Kepler discovered laws of _____ motion.

4. Galileo supported the heliocentric theory and also made groundbreaking observations with his _____.

5. The Scientific Revolution laid the groundwork for the _____, where reason was championed, not just in science but in all aspects of life.

6. The Scientific Revolution marked the birth of _____, drove technological innovation, and laid the foundation for the _____.

7. 3 things created an environment for Scientific Exploration:

- _____ conflicts during the Protestant Reformation
- The Renaissance era's _____ thinking
- Technological advancements like the _____

8. The Scientific Revolution wasn't just a shift in scientific understanding but also a revolution in _____.

9. Causes of the Scientific Revolution

- _____ (people began to question the conclusions of earlier Greek philosophers)
- _____ (helped to create growth in Science)