Name_____ Date_____ Period_____

Scientific Revolution, Expansion of Europe, & Changing Life of People

Directions: Fill in the blanks or circle the correct answer when given a choice of two.

1. According to Aristotle, the sublunar world was made up of four elements: air, fire, _____, and _____.
2. Copernicus ***did / did not*** attempt to disprove the existence of God.
3. Galileo claimed that ***motion / rest*** is the natural state of all objects.
4. The key feature in Newton's synthesis was the law of _____.
5. In the medieval universities, science emerged as a branch of _____.
6. The method of finding latitude came out of study and experimentation in the country of _____.
7. The idea of "progress" ***was / was not*** widespread in the Middle Ages.
8. In the 17th and 18th centuries a close link between pure (theoretical) science and applied technology ***did / did not*** exist.
9. A _____ is one who believes that nothing can ever be known beyond all doubt.
10. Voltaire believed that _____ was history's greatest man because he used his genius to benefit humanity.
11. Overall, Joseph II of Austria ***succeeded / failed*** as an "enlightened monarch" (embracing the spirit of the Enlightenment by reforming accordingly).
12. It is apparent that the practice of breast-feeding ***increased / limited*** the fertility of lower-class women.
13. The teenage bride ***was / was not*** the general rule in preindustrial Europe.
14. Prior to about 1750, premarital sex usually ***did / did not*** lead to marriage.
15. In the 18th century, the nutritious _____ was the primary new food in Europe.
16. People lived ***longer / shorter*** lives as the 18th century progressed.
17. The key to Jenner's discovery was the connection between immunity from smallpox and _____, a mild non-contagious disease.
18. In Catholic countries it was largely ***the clergy / the common people*** who wished to hold on to traditional religious rituals and superstitions.
19. The Englishman who brought religious "enthusiasm" to the common folk of England was _____.

20. Agricultural land set aside for general village use was called the _____.

21. _____led European countries in early agricultural improvement.

22. _____ is best known for his laws of planetary motion.

23. The disappearance of the _____ encouraged population growth in Europe.

24. The use of idle fallow land and an understanding of nutrients and soil by practicing _____ _____ increased cultivation, which meant more food.

25. The _____ was based on rural workers producing cloth in their homes for merchant-capitalists, who supplied the raw materials and paid for the finished goods.

26. The Copernican hypothesis had enormous scientific, but also _____ implications.

27. One of Galileo's greatest achievements (and he had many) was the elaboration and consolidation of the _____method.

28. Rene Descartes view of the world reducing all substances to "_____" and "_____" became known as Cartesian dualism.

29. In his *System of Nature* (1770) and other works, Baron Paul d'Holbach argued that human beings were _____ completely determined by outside forces.

30. _____, who had great interest in human nature and human development, wrote *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690) and *Second treatise of Civil Government* (1690).

Bonus Question: According to the law of universal gravitation, every body in the universe _____ every other body in the universe in a precise _____ relationship, whereby the force of _____ in proportional to the quantity of matter of the objects and _____ proportional to the square of the _____ between them.

A. Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727) once slid a needle into his eye socket to create spots in his vision so he could study the results for an optics experiment!

B. The Sombrero Galaxy has a mass 800 billion times greater than our sun and is so large that it takes a beam of light 50,000 years to travel from one side to the other!

C. Most of the moon's dust is magnetic!