

Effects of the Scientific Revolution

Matching:

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| 1. Experimentation | A. doubting and testing received wisdom |
| 2. Skepticism | B. scientists share ideas and improve upon one another's work |
| 3. Scientific tools | C. locating cause and effect and new observations |
| 4. Debate and collaboration | D. advances in mathematics and observational equipment expand the realm that humans can see, measure, and understand |

Fill-in-the-blank:

Scientific Advances

- Newtonian Physics – explains _____ of all objects
- Astronomy – _____ model was accepted
- Chemistry – atoms are accepted and the behavior of _____ is accurately described
- Biology – _____ and _____ are discovered, taxonomy developed
- Medicine – understanding of _____ and _____

New ways of Making Knowledge:

- A Scientific _____
- Public Funding for Scientific _____
- New _____ keep pouring out of Europe's Scientific community

Impacts on European Attitudes

- Boosted European Self-_____
- _____ in progress
- Application of _____ to every aspect of life

Europeans claimed dominance over the world in the name of _____.

Influence from religion _____.

The Europeans applied Science to every aspect of life:

- In agriculture → _____
- In economics and industry → _____
- In politics and government → _____

Political and Social Changes:

- Technological advancement allowed Europe to emerge as the _____ power on the globe by 1850 and _____ European world empires
- New _____ transform economies and the daily lives of normal people.
- Rapid breakthroughs lead to _____ and _____ change.