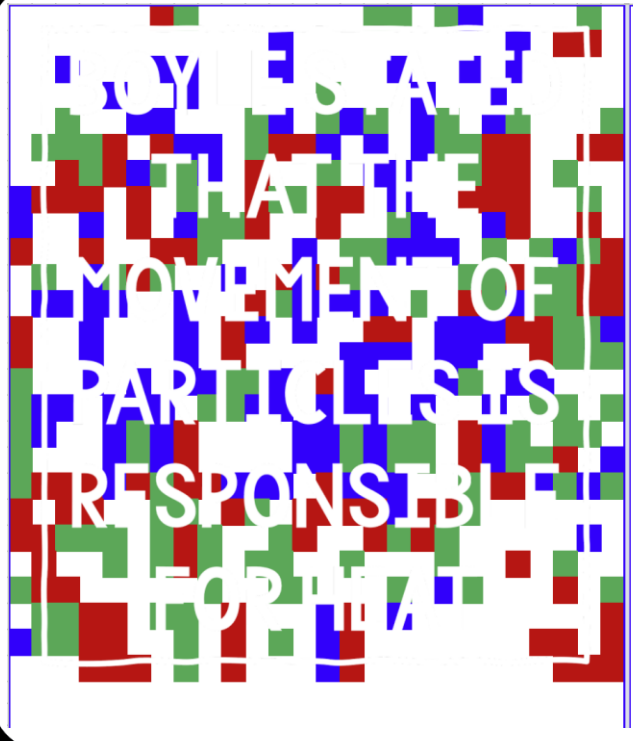
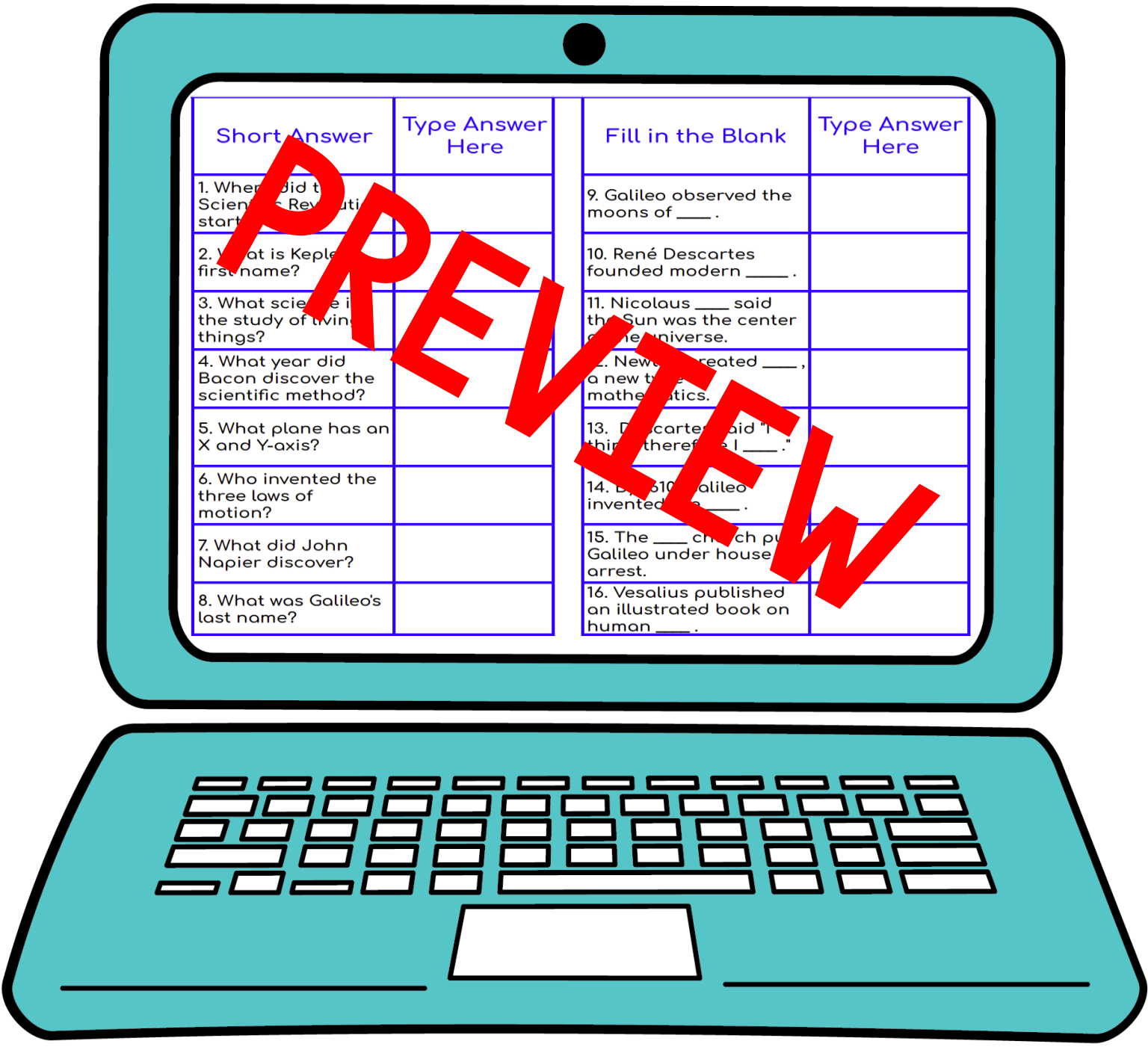


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. Where did the Scientific Revolution start?	
2. What is Kepler's first name?	
3. What science is the study of living things?	
4. What year did Bacon discover the scientific method?	
5. What plane has an X and Y-axis?	
6. Who invented the three laws of motion?	
7. What did John Napier discover?	
8. What was Galileo's last name?	



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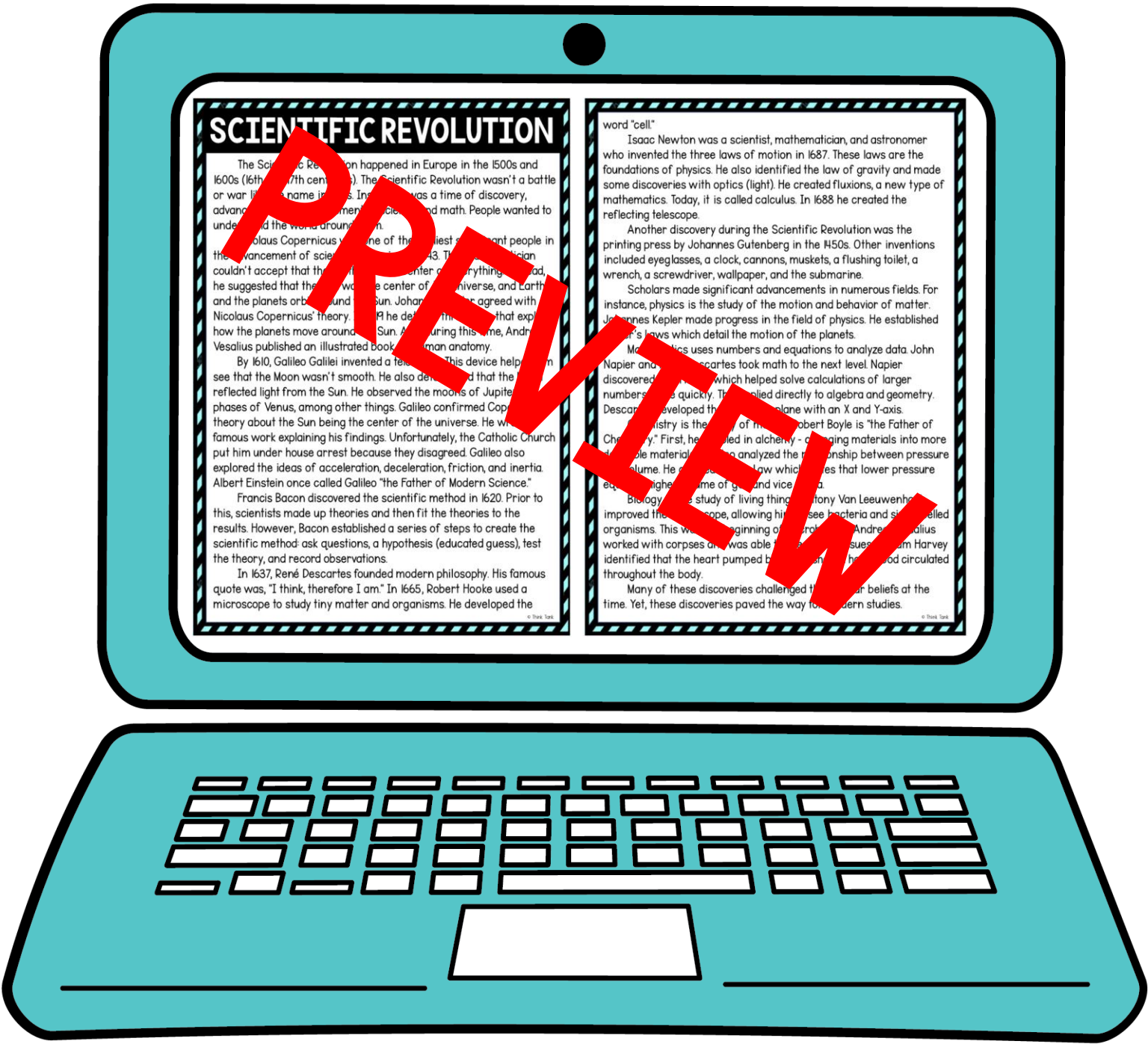
Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
9. Galileo observed the moons of ____ .	
10. René Descartes founded modern _____ .	
11. Nicolaus ____ said th Sun was the center niverse.	
. New reated ____ , a new t mathe tics.	
13. D carte aid "I thin theref I ____ ."	
14. B 510 alileo invented ____ .	
15. The ____ ch ch pu Galileo under house arrest.	
16. Vesalius published an illustrated book on human ____ .	


SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION
The Sci ic Re on happened in Europe in the 1500s and 1600s (16th 7th cen). The Scientific Revolution wasn't a battle or war li name i s. Ins was a time of discovery, advanc men cie nd math. People wanted to unde d the wo ld aroun n.
olaus Copernicus ne of the iest ant people in the vancement of scie 43. T ician couldn't accept that th rything ad, he suggested that the wa e center of niverse, and Earth and the planets orb und Sun. Johan r agreed with Nicolaus Copernicus' theory. 19 he de th that exp how the planets move around Sun. A uring this me, Andr Vesalius published an illustrated book man anatomy.
By 1610, Galileo Galilei invented a tel this device help m see that the Moon wasn't smooth. He also de d that the reflected light from the Sun. He observed the moons of Jupite phases of Venus, among other things. Galileo confirmed Cop theory about the Sun being the center of the universe. He w famous work explaining his findings. Unfortunately, the Catholic Church put him under house arrest because they disagreed. Galileo also explored the ideas of acceleration, deceleration, friction, and inertia. Albert Einstein once called Galileo "the Father of Modern Science."
Francis Bacon discovered the scientific method in 1620. Prior to this, scientists made up theories and then fit the theories to the results. However, Bacon established a series of steps to create the scientific method: ask questions, a hypothesis (educated guess), test the theory, and record observations.
In 1637, René Descartes founded modern philosophy. His famous quote was, "I think, therefore I am." In 1665, Robert Hooke used a microscope to study tiny matter and organisms. He developed the word "cell."
Isaac Newton was a scientist, mathematician, and astronomer who invented the three laws of motion in 1687. These laws are the foundations of physics. He also identified the law of gravity and made some discoveries with optics (light). He created fluxions, a new type of mathematics. Today, it is called calculus. In 1688 he created the reflecting telescope.
Another discovery during the Scientific Revolution was the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the 1450s. Other inventions included eyeglasses, a clock, cannons, muskets, a flushing toilet, a wrench, a screwdriver, wallpaper, and the submarine.
Scholars made significant advancements in numerous fields. For instance, physics is the study of the motion and behavior of matter. Jo nnes Kepler made progress in the field of physics. He established r's laws which detail the motion of the planets.
M ics uses numbers and equations to analyze data. John Napier and scartes took math to the next level. Napier discovered which helped solve calculations of larger numbers quickly. Th lied directly to algebra and geometry. Descar veloped th plane with an X and Y-axis.
istry is the of m obert Boyle is "the Father of Ch y." First, he led in alchemy - a ging materials into more le material analyzed the r onship between pressure lume. He es law which es that lower pressure eq ighe me of g and vice a.
Biology study of living thing tony Van Leeuwenh improved th cope, allowing hi see bacteria and si elled organisms. This w ginning o rob Andre alius worked with corpses a was able sues m Harvey identified that the heart pumped b h od circulated throughout the body.
Many of these discoveries challenged t r beliefs at the time. Yet, these discoveries paved the way fo dern studies.
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PREVIEW


PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS