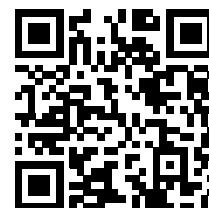


name: class: date:

Anatomy and the Scientific Revolution



During the Scientific Revolution, the study of _____ became a pivotal aspect of understanding the human body. Scientists like _____ challenged the ancient texts and started conducting their own dissections to observe the body's inner _____. This was a time when people began to question traditional beliefs and sought empirical evidence through observation and experimentation. The _____ was identified not just as a symbol of emotion, but as a crucial organ pumping blood throughout the body. Similarly, the _____ was recognized for its central role in controlling the body's functions. The circulatory system was mapped, debunking the idea that the liver was the source of all blood vessels.

_____ theories, which had dominated for centuries, were corrected, leading to a more accurate understanding of human physiology. The discovery of the _____ system bridged the gap between the veins and _____, solving a long-standing mystery in medical science. This era marked the _____ introduction, allowing scientists to explore beyond what the naked eye could see. The study of anatomy not only advanced medical knowledge but also encouraged a systematic approach to scientific inquiry, laying the groundwork for modern _____. These advancements were not without controversy, as dissections challenged religious and societal _____. However, the relentless pursuit of knowledge led to a significant shift in how the _____ body was perceived, from a mystical entity to a complex, understandable _____.

system	human	anatomy	microscope's	medicine	norms	brain	capillary
workings	Galen's	arteries	Vesalius	heart			