

name: _____

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date: _____

Copernicus and the Cosmos



In the 16th century, a revolutionary idea changed how we see our place in the universe.

Nicolaus _____, a Polish astronomer, challenged the long-held belief that Earth was the center of the universe. Instead, he proposed the _____ model, which placed the Sun at the center, with Earth and other _____ orbiting around it. This theory was a radical departure from the _____ model, which had been widely accepted for centuries. Copernicus's work, "On the Revolutions of the Celestial _____," was published in 1543, just before his death.

Although initially met with _____, his ideas gradually gained acceptance and laid the groundwork for future astronomers like _____ and Kepler. Copernicus's heliocentric _____ was significant not only for its scientific implications but also for its challenge to the _____ teachings. The Scientific Revolution, of which Copernicus was a key figure, marked a major shift in _____. It moved away from accepting traditional authority to relying on observation and _____. Today, Copernicus is remembered as the father of modern _____, and his model is the foundation upon which our current understanding of the _____ system is built. His courage to question established beliefs and seek _____ through science exemplifies the spirit of inquiry that defines the Scientific _____.

geocentric	Copernicus	solar	heliocentric	astronomy	skepticism	Spheres	
Galileo	answers	model	church's	mathematics	planets	Revolution	thinking