

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Empirical Evidence and Science



In the 17th century, the way people understood the world began to change dramatically. This period, known as the _____ Revolution, marked a significant shift in thinking. Before this era, many explanations for natural phenomena were based on _____ and ancient texts rather than on direct observation. However, a new approach called _____ emerged, emphasizing that knowledge should come from sensory experience. Scientists like _____ Galilei and Isaac Newton began to use experiments to gather evidence about the natural world. They believed that the universe operated according to _____ that could be discovered through observation and reasoning.

Empiricism led to the development of the scientific _____, a systematic way of learning about the world by forming hypotheses, conducting experiments, and observing outcomes. This method became the foundation of modern _____. For example, Galileo used his _____ to observe the moons of Jupiter, providing concrete evidence that not everything in the heavens revolved around the _____. This was a radical departure from the prevailing _____ model, which placed Earth at the center of the universe.

The _____ of empiricism was profound. It not only advanced science but also influenced other areas of _____, encouraging a skeptical and questioning attitude towards traditional beliefs. As a result, empiricism played a _____ in the Enlightenment, a cultural movement that emphasized reason and _____ over tradition. The Scientific Revolution, fueled by empiricism, laid the _____ for the modern world, where evidence and experimentation guide our understanding of the _____.

Scientific	knowledge	groundwork	science	universe	method	Galileo
geocentric	philosophy	telescope	key role	Earth	individualism	laws
impact	empiricism					