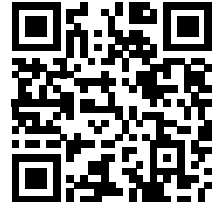


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Galileo Galilei and the Scientific Revolution



Galileo Galilei, a _____ from Italy, played a crucial role during the Scientific Revolution. He was born in _____ in 1564 and became famous for his contributions to astronomy, physics, and other fields of science. Galileo's use of the _____ revolutionized the way we observe the heavens. He discovered the moons of _____, proving not everything orbited the Earth. This was a significant challenge to the _____ model of the universe, which placed Earth at the center. Instead, Galileo supported the _____ theory, suggesting that the Earth and other planets orbit the _____. His observations and experiments laid the groundwork for modern physics and _____. Despite facing opposition from the _____ for his views, which contradicted traditional beliefs, Galileo continued his research. He developed the law of _____ bodies, which showed that objects fall at the same rate regardless of their mass. Galileo's work on _____ and his method of systematic observation and experimentation were foundational to the development of _____ as we know it today. His legacy is a testament to the importance of questioning established _____ and the value of empirical evidence in the pursuit of knowledge.

geocentric

telescope

science

Pisa

astronomy

falling

heliocentric

Church

scientist

Jupiter

beliefs

sun

motion