

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Innovation during the Scientific Revolution



During the _____ Revolution, a period of great change in _____ from the 16th to the 18th century, the way humans understood the world around them was transformed. This era was marked by significant advancements in fields such as _____, physics, chemistry, and biology. One key figure, _____ Galilei, used the telescope to observe the _____ of Jupiter, challenging the prevailing geocentric model of the universe. Another scientist, _____ Newton, formulated the laws of motion and universal gravitation, laying the groundwork for classical mechanics. These discoveries were made possible through the use of _____, a method that involves the observation, measurement, and systematic study of the natural world. Experimentation allowed scientists to test _____ and gather empirical evidence, a practice that was revolutionary at the time. The _____ method, which includes making observations, forming a hypothesis, conducting experiments, and drawing conclusions, became the standard for acquiring knowledge. This approach marked a departure from reliance on ancient texts and _____ speculation. The Scientific Revolution fostered an environment where questioning accepted beliefs and conducting experiments to understand the _____ of nature became the norm. It laid the foundation for the _____, a period that further emphasized reason, science, and the value of human progress.

philosophical Scientific hypotheses astronomy experimentation Galileo
scientific moons Enlightenment Isaac laws Europe