

name: class: date:

Learning Hubs of the Scientific Revolution



During the Scientific Revolution, a pivotal period of discovery and _____ transformed the way we understand the world. One key factor in this transformation was the establishment of _____. These institutions became hubs of intellectual activity, where scientists and thinkers could gather to share ideas and research. In cities across Europe, academies like the Royal _____ in England and the Académie des Sciences in France became famous for their contributions to _____. Members of these academies conducted experiments, published findings, and debated _____, pushing the boundaries of knowledge. They provided a supportive environment for _____, which was crucial at a time when new ideas often faced skepticism or outright _____. Through their work, academies helped to legitimize and spread the scientific _____, emphasizing observation, experimentation, and the questioning of traditional _____. This approach marked a significant shift from reliance on ancient texts to empirical evidence as the foundation of scientific knowledge. Figures such as Newton and _____ are often associated with this era, their groundbreaking work supported and disseminated by the academies. These _____ were not just centers of learning; they were also social networks, allowing scientists to communicate with peers across _____. The impact of academies on the Scientific Revolution was profound, laying the groundwork for modern science and its methods of _____. They demonstrated the value of collaborative exploration and the importance of challenging established norms, _____ that continue to guide scientific progress today.

method	academies	Society	scientists	Europe	theories	science	Galileo
beliefs	opposition	inquiry	innovation	principles	institutions		