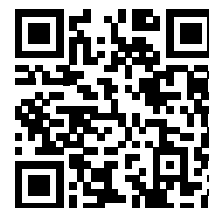


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Observation in the Age of the Scientific Revolution



The Scientific _____ was a period of dramatic change in the way people viewed the _____. For centuries, observations of the sky were made with the naked _____. Then, in the 16th and 17th centuries, scientists began to challenge the _____ views that had dominated European thought. They started to use _____ to observe the heavens, which revealed details that were not visible to the naked eye. This shift towards _____ evidence and away from reliance on authority marked the beginning of modern _____. One of the key figures in this revolution was _____, who used a telescope to make groundbreaking observations. He discovered the _____ orbiting Jupiter, proving that not everything revolved around the _____. This directly contradicted the geocentric model, which had been accepted for over a thousand years. Galileo's work supported the _____ theory, which placed the Sun at the center of the universe. Despite facing opposition from the _____, his findings were instrumental in changing how we understand our _____ in the universe.

The Scientific Revolution also saw the introduction of the scientific _____, a systematic way of conducting experiments and making observations. This method emphasized the importance of _____ and verification of results, laying the foundation for modern scientific inquiry. The transition from speculative _____ to evidence-based science represented a major shift in thinking, influencing not just the sciences but also the _____ and philosophy of the time.

culture philosophy Revolution place world Earth heliocentric Church
science telescopes replication moons method traditional empirical
Galileo eye