

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Science and Enlightenment



The Enlightenment was a period marked by a profound shift in the way people viewed the world. During this time, _____ began to emerge as a central pillar of philosophy, challenging traditional beliefs and encouraging a new form of inquiry. Philosophers like _____ and Voltaire advocated for reason and empirical evidence, laying the groundwork for modern scientific _____. They argued that human understanding and society could be improved through the systematic _____ of the natural world.

The Enlightenment saw the birth of the _____, a systematic way of learning about the world through observation and experiment. This method was a radical departure from reliance on ancient texts and the authority of the Church. Figures such as _____ revolutionized physics with his laws of motion and universal _____, demonstrating the power of mathematical explanations for natural phenomena.

Education and _____ became more accessible, with the proliferation of books and essays on scientific topics. Salons and coffee _____ flourished as spaces where ideas could be freely exchanged. The Enlightenment's emphasis on science contributed to significant _____ in medicine, chemistry, and biology, paving the way for the industrial revolution.

This era fostered a spirit of _____ and curiosity that challenged traditional structures of power and authority. The belief that knowledge could liberate _____ and transform society was a driving force behind many revolutionary movements. However, the _____ on reason and science also sparked debates about the limits of human understanding and the role of _____ in scientific exploration.

Ultimately, the Enlightenment's legacy in science is its contribution to the _____ of a world where questioning, innovation, and the pursuit of knowledge are valued above tradition and dogma. It laid the foundations for the modern scientific _____, encouraging a critical approach to understanding the universe and our place within it.

skepticism

Locke

Newton

discipline

knowledge

gravitation

houses

study

focus

scientific method

development

science

advancements

ethics

methods

individuals