

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Dawn of Modern Astronomy



During the _____ Revolution, a period of great change and rethinking in the _____ of science, astronomy underwent significant transformations. The way people viewed the _____ was forever altered. Before this era, many relied on _____'s geocentric model, which placed the _____ at the center of the universe. However, _____ challenged this view with his heliocentric theory, suggesting that the _____ was at the center, not the Earth. This idea was revolutionary and met with resistance, but it set the stage for future astronomers like _____. Galileo, using his improved _____, made discoveries that supported the Copernican system. He observed the _____ of Jupiter, the phases of _____, and the _____ on the Moon, providing concrete evidence that the Earth was not the center of all things. These observations challenged the traditional views held by the _____, leading to conflicts between science and religion. Despite the controversies, the work of Copernicus and Galileo laid the groundwork for _____'s laws of motion and universal gravitation, which further explained the movements of the planets. The Scientific Revolution sparked a wave of inquiry and discovery, making it a pivotal moment in the history of _____.

world	Copernicus	telescope	Scientific	Newton	Galileo	Church	
Earth	Sun	Aristotle	Venus	craters	moons	universe	astronomy