

name: _____

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The Royal Society and the Stuarts



During the Stuart period, the Royal _____ was founded to advance scientific knowledge. Charles II granted the society a _____ in 1662, recognizing its importance to the nation's intellectual _____. Members of the society were dedicated to experimenting and _____ scientific theories. They often gathered to discuss their findings and share _____. The society's motto, "Nullius in verba," emphasized reliance on _____ rather than accepting statements on authority. This approach was revolutionary at the _____ and marked a significant departure from traditional scholarship. Notable members like _____ and Boyle contributed to its prestige and success.

These scientists used the society as a _____ to publish their works. The Philosophical Transactions, established in 1665, is considered the first scientific _____ in history. It allowed researchers to share their discoveries with a wider audience and document their _____ for future generations. The influence of the Royal Society reached beyond the _____. It played a crucial role in the Enlightenment by promoting rational thought and empirical evidence over _____ and dogma. The society's activities also had practical applications; for example, they improved _____ techniques, which was vital for Britain's maritime expansion.

Despite the turbulent times, including the Great Fire of London and the _____, the society flourished. Its resilience and dedication to knowledge greatly impacted the development of _____ during the Stuart period and beyond.

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