

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Scientific Revolution



The Scientific Revolution, a period of great _____ in the way people thought about the world and the universe, began in the late 16th century and continued into the 17th century. This era was marked by significant advancements in various fields such as _____, physics, and biology, fundamentally altering how humans viewed nature and their place in the _____.

One of the key figures in this revolution was _____, who proposed the heliocentric model. This model stated that the _____ and other planets revolve around the _____, challenging the long-held geocentric view that placed Earth at the center of the universe. Another influential scientist was _____, whose use of the telescope provided substantial support for the heliocentric theory. He observed moons orbiting _____, proving not everything revolved around the Earth.

In the field of physics, _____ made groundbreaking contributions with his laws of motion and universal _____. These laws not only explained planetary motion but also offered a unified understanding of how objects move both on Earth and in space. His work laid the foundation for classical _____.

The Scientific Revolution also led to advancements in _____. William Harvey's discovery of the _____ system demonstrated how blood circulates throughout the body, a major departure from previous beliefs.

These developments were not just scientific but also philosophical. They encouraged a shift from relying on ancient texts and religious doctrine to observing nature and using _____ and reason. This shift in thinking was part of the broader cultural movement known as the _____, which emphasized rationality and critical thinking.

Overall, the Scientific Revolution was a transformative period that reshaped the way humanity understood the natural _____. It was a time when scientific inquiry and discovery became the primary sources of knowledge, leading to the modern age of science and _____.

world

mechanics

universe

Enlightenment

Newton

technology

Earth

gravitation

Sun

Galileo

circulatory

change

Copernicus

Jupiter

medicine

astronomy

logic