Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class:

The Scientific Revolution

Instructions: During the lecture take notes by filling in the information on each of these topics. Once done go to my website and pull up the scientific reading, look for additional info not found in the PowerPoint. Use both the PowerPoint and reading to answer the questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geocentric theory** | **Scientific Revolution** |
| **Heliocentric theory** | **Copernicus** |
| **Johannes Kepler** | **Galileo Galilei** |
| **Scientific Method** | **Bacon** |
| **Descartes** | **Newton** |
| **Scientific Instruments** | **Advances in Medicine and Discoveries in Chemistry** |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class:

Scientific Revolution Questions

Instructions: Answer these questions by using your lecture notes and the scientific reading found on my weebly website.

1. Why would the Church find the Scientific Revolution threatening?

2. How did the Heliocentric theory of the universe differ from the Geocentric theory?

3. Explain how Copernicus and Galileo defended themselves from the wrath of the church.

5. What’s the difference between Descartes and Bacon’s use of the Scientific Method?

6. How did Kepler build upon Copernicus’ work? Why is this such an important element for the Scientific Revolution (think of the above quote to help answer this question)?

7. What analogy did Newton use to describe his theory? Who did he name as the ultimate maker? What can this tell us about the scientists of his time?

8. Vesalius’s use of the Scientific method:

 What would his question be? **Is the anatomy of a pig the same as a human’s anatomy?**

 What would his Hypothesis be?

 What experiments did he perform?

After analyzing the data what conclusion did he come to? Did it prove or disprove the hypothesis?

9. Can you think of some field today where there are still many unanswered questions or do you think science has answered most of those questions out there? Explain why or why not give examples of answered or unanswered questions.

10.Finally, do you think you could really trust the answered questions of today? Aristotle thought he had it right and scientists like Copernicus blew his theories out the window. Explain why you would, or would not, trust the answered questions of today.