

Chapter 6 Review – Enlightenment and Revolution
Section 1 – The Scientific Revolution (pages 188 – 194)

Directions: Identify and explain the significance of each term below.

Interaction with History (p. 188)

1. Why might people have difficulty accepting new ideas or ways of thinking? _____

2. What are the risks of embracing a different idea? _____

3. What are some risks of always refusing to do so? _____



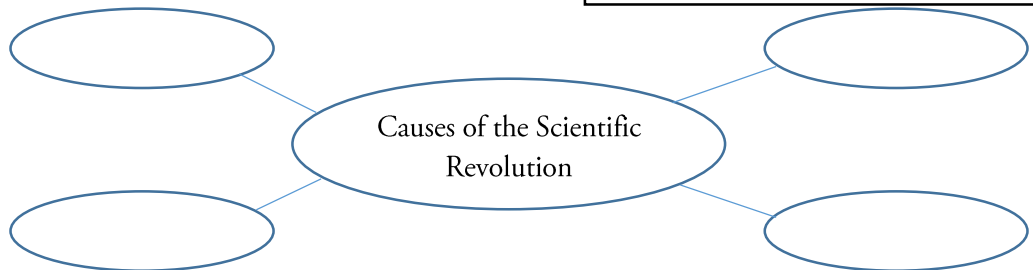
Review Questions

The Roots of Modern Science

1. Before 1500, what sources did scholars refer to for reference? _____
2. During the Middle Ages, most scholars believed that Earth was: _____
3. In the box to the right, draw your interpretation of the geocentric theory. Please include: Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Moon, Saturn, Sun, & Venus.
4. Who came up with the Geocentric Theory? _____
5. How did Ptolemy expand the theory? _____

6. Use a diagram to list the events and circumstances that led to the Scientific Revolution.

Geocentric Theory:



7. During the Renaissance, where did the European explorers travel? _____
8. Who inhabited these lands? _____
9. What invention spread challenging ideas? _____
10. What troubled Nicolaus Copernicus? _____
11. What was Copernicus's theory? _____

12. In what way did Copernicus's theory contradict religious views? _____

13. Why did Copernicus wait to publish his findings? _____
14. What was the name of his book? _____
15. Why is Tycho Brahe significant? _____
16. How did Johannes Kepler continue Brahe's work? _____

17. What was Galileo Galilei's first invention in 1609? _____
18. From his book *Starry Messenger*, Galileo announced Jupiter had? _____

19. Whose theory did he shatter? _____
20. Whose theory did he support? _____
21. Galileo's theories frightened who? _____
22. After Galileo's book *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*, how did the pope response? _____

23. Why do you think that Galileo chose to recant? _____

24. When did the Catholic Church finally admit that Galileo was right? _____

The Scientific Method

25. What is the Scientific Method? _____

26. What did Francis Bacon believe? _____

27. Bacon urged scientists to experiment and then draw conclusions, what was this approach called? _____

28. What tool did Rene Descartes provide? _____
29. What was Isaac Newton great discovery? _____

30. Name Newton's 1687 Book: _____
31. Why was Newton's Book Significant? _____

The Scientific Revolution Spreads

32. Name some new tools and instruments:
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
33. What did Andreas Vesalius prove? _____

34. Name Vesalius's Book: _____
35. What did Edward Jenner introduce? _____
36. Why was his invention significant? _____

37. How did Boyle challenged Aristotle's ideas? _____

38. What did Boyle purpose? _____

39. What is Boyle's Law? _____