

The Scientific Revolution

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graph TD; A[The Scientific Revolution] --> B[Define science.]; A --> C[How does the Scientific Method differ from Faith?]; A --> D[How did the Scientific Revolution change World History?];
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**Define
science.**

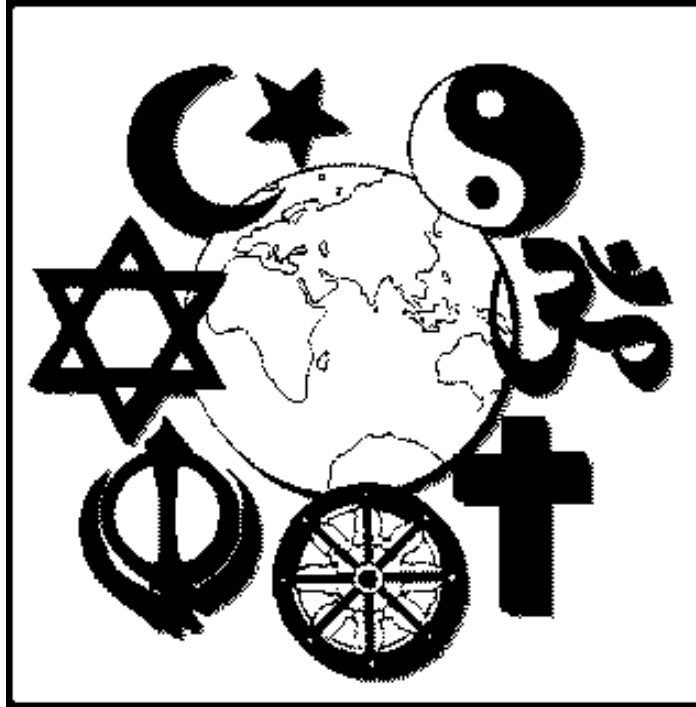
**How does
the Scientific
Method
differ
from
Faith?**

**How
did the
Scientific
Revolution
change
World
History?**



Science is the ability to observe the world
and reach conclusions about how it
works.

The scientific mind is different from the religious mind.



A scientist looks to prove his ideas about the world. Faith alone is not enough.

The Scientific Revolution

- The Scientific Revolution began during the Renaissance.
- It was a movement that rejected traditional authority and church teachings in favor of scientific reasoning.
- A new scientific method was developed.

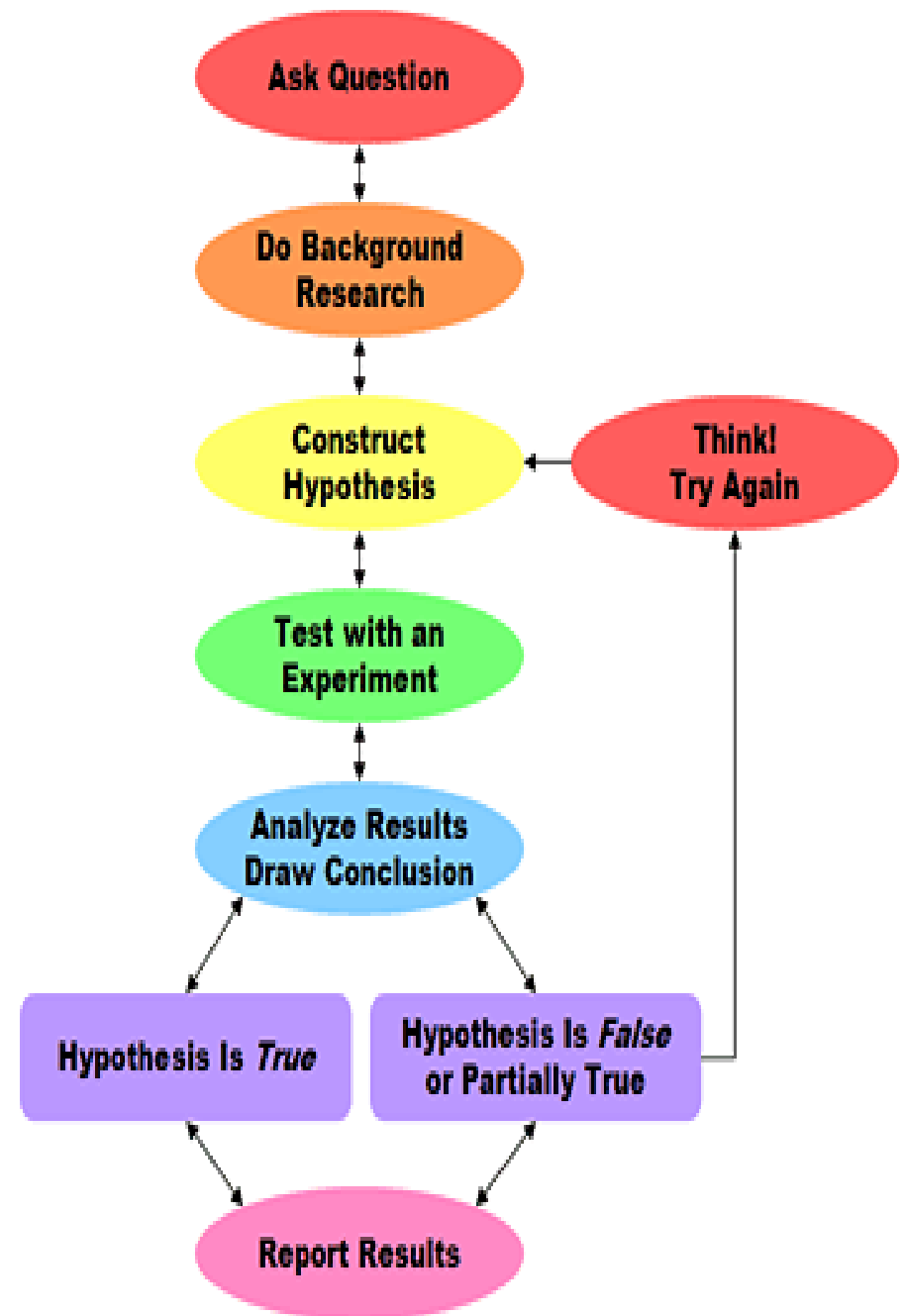
Like
Galileo
and his
telescope,
scientists
began
to look
and to
prove truths.

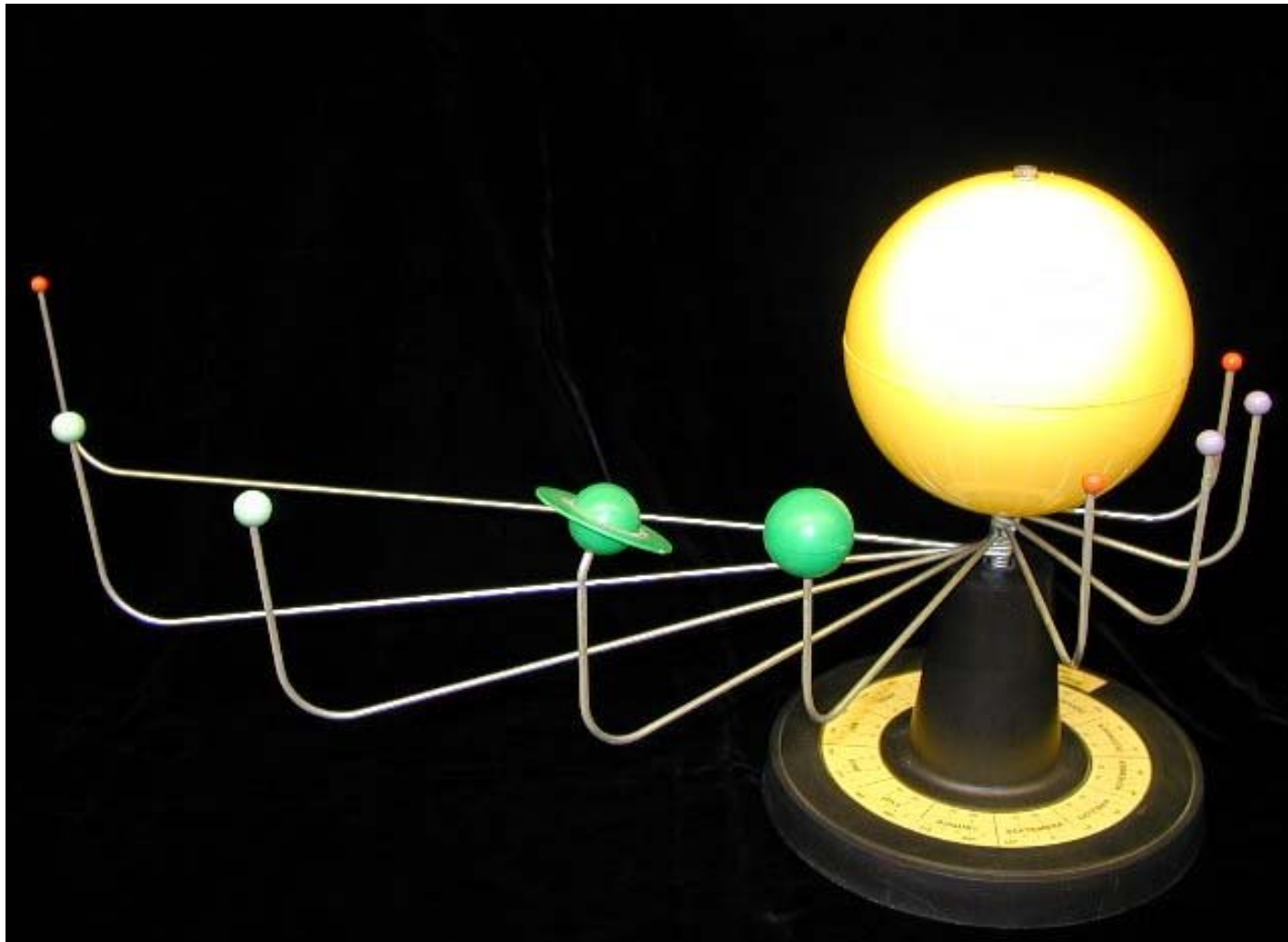


The Scientific Method

- The scientific method is a process whereby scientists observe nature and make hypotheses (educated guesses).
- Scientists then test their hypotheses through experiments.
- A scientist must prove his hypothesis or he cannot claim it is true.

This new way of thinking began during the Renaissance and continued through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Scientific Revolution changed the world.

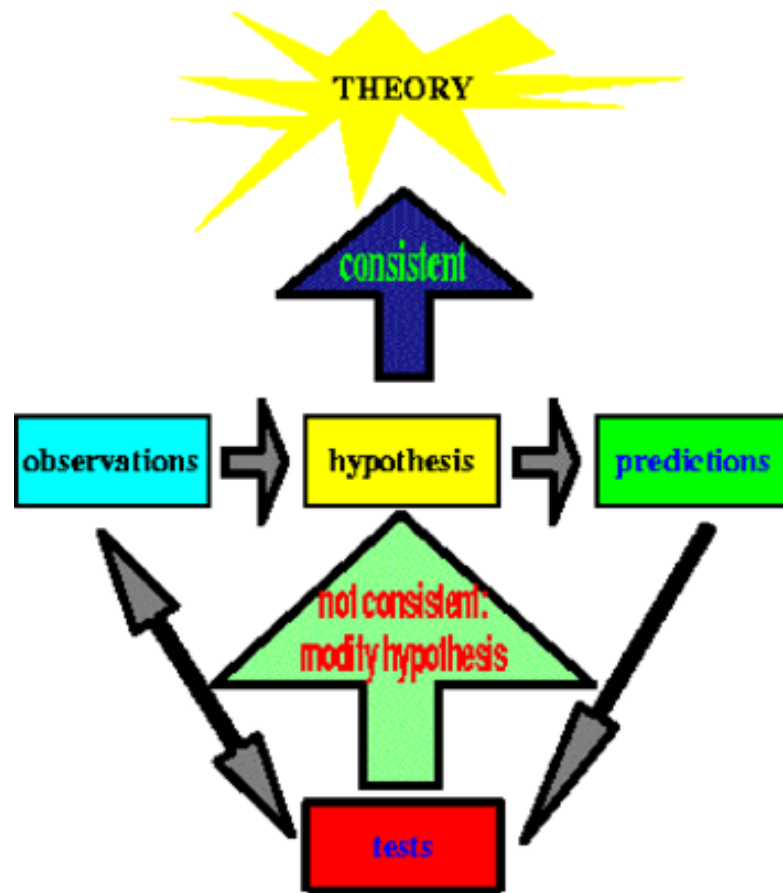




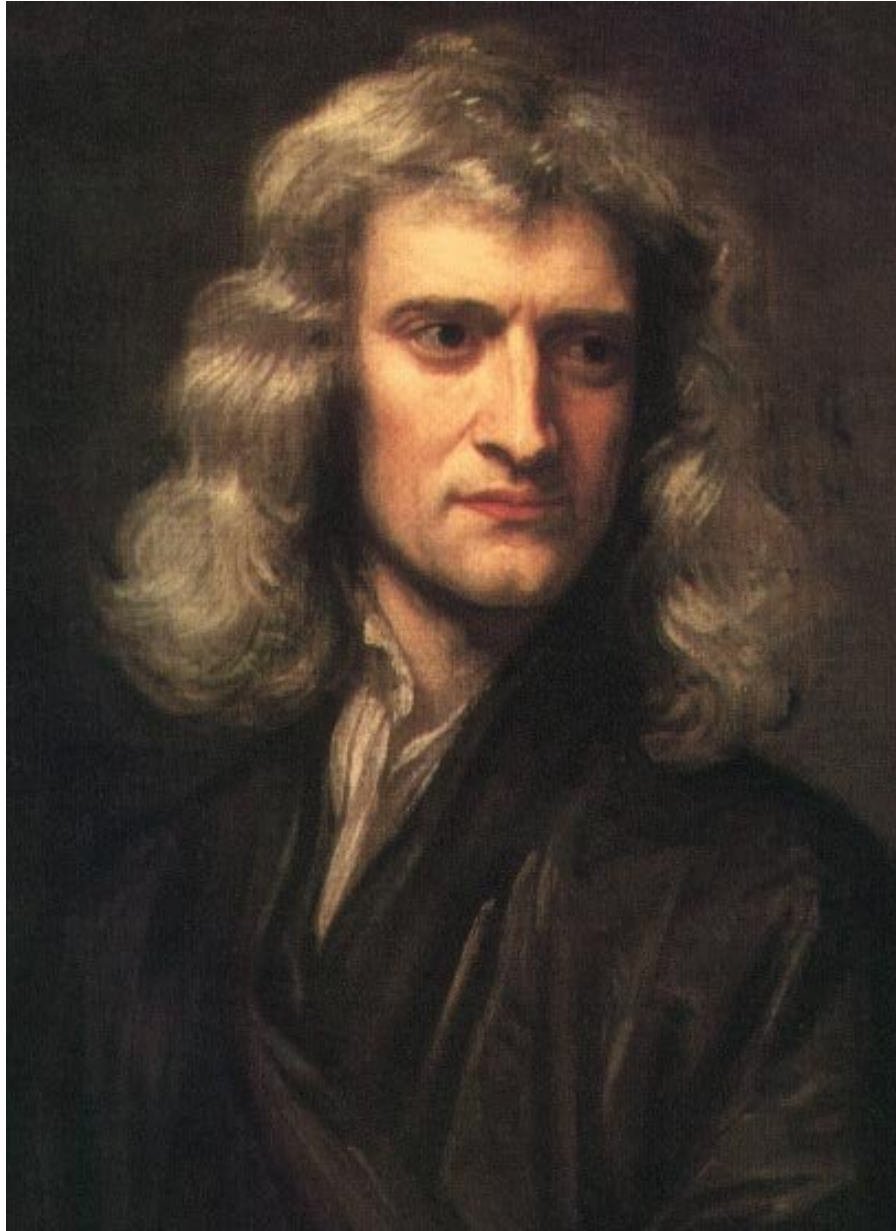
Scientists believed that the earth revolved around the sun even though church officials disagreed. Scientists proved that the heliocentric model was correct.



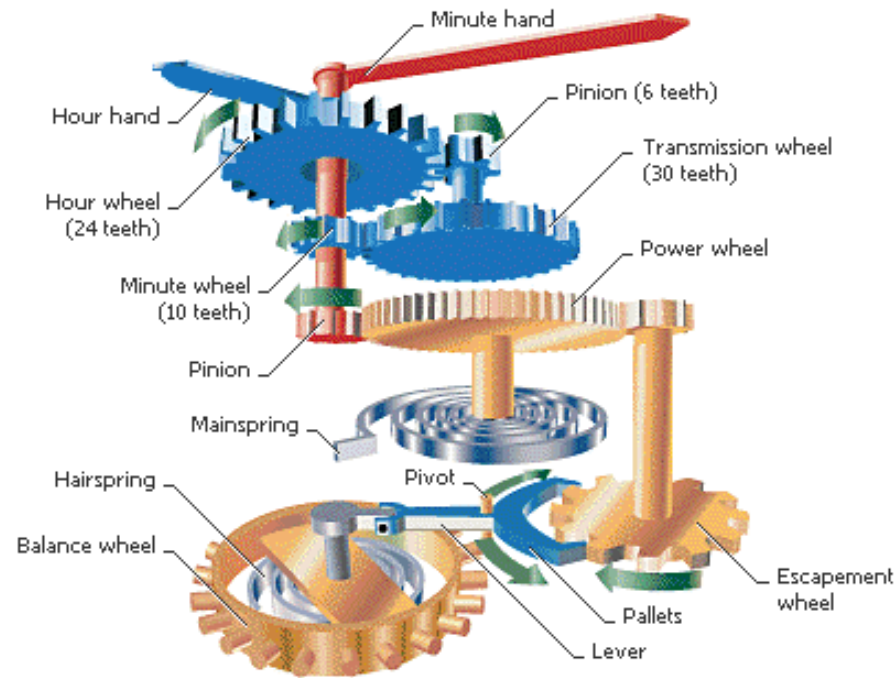
The famous Italian scientist, Galileo Galilei, wrote a book supporting the heliocentric model. Church officials put him on trial and found him guilty of heresy.



But even a powerful Church could not stop this new way of thinking and looking at the world.



Scientists like Sir Isaac Newton raised hopes that the entire universe acted according to fixed and fundamental laws. His discovery of gravity encouraged other scientists to uncover the laws of the universe.



If the universe was like a mechanical clock, it could be studied and observed. Scientists could figure out how it worked.



No longer content to turn to religion for answers, scientists wanted to know why events happened. Why did it rain? How did plants grow? Why were leaves green?



It wasn't easy for early scientists. They faced great resistance from powerful people. But the curiosity of the scientist could not be stopped.

“What did we get from
the Scientific Revolution?”

List both objects and attitudes of the
present day that we would not have
if it had not been for
the Scientific Revolution

(big picture)