

The Classical Academy

UNIT 3 - SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION, 1400-1600 AD

READING SELECTIONS: Know the author, time period, and main content for each of the following readings. How does it (or not) reflect the time period?

- **Ellis and Esler. World History: The Modern Era. Chapter 1.5 (Pages 72-77.)**
- **Kagan, Western Heritage: Chapters 14 (p.450-458, 464-477)**
- Galileo Galilei, "Letter to Christina of Tuscany: Science and Scripture." p. 226-7. (Sherman)
- "The Papal Inquisition of 1633: Galileo Condemned." p. 227 (Sherman)
- Sir Isaac Newton, "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy." P. 228. (Sherman)
- Michael Postan, "Why was Science Backward in the Middle Ages." P. 229-230. (Sherman)
- Sir George Clark, "Early Modern Europe: Motives for the Scientific Revolution." (p. 231)
- **Visual Source:** Rembrandt van Rijn, "The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulip." P. 228 (Sherman)

TERMS:

Ptolemy

Epicycles

Geocentrism

Nicholas Copernicus

Heliocentrism

Tycho Brahe

Johannes Kepler

Galileo Galilei

Francis Bacon

Rene Descartes

Andreas Vesalius

William Harvey

Anton Van Leeuwenhoek

Robert Boyle

Sir Isaac Newton

Principia

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- How would you define the term Scientific Revolution?
- What major ideas caused the Scientific Revolution at this point in time? In what ways was seventeenth-century science different from the science of earlier centuries?
- How did views about sources of authority change during the Scientific Revolution?
- What influence did the Scientific Revolution have on people's view of the world?