

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	Rene Descartes
Epicycles	Margaret Cavendish* (Notes)
Geocentrism	Galen
Nicholas Copernicus	Andreas Vesalius
Heliocentrism	William Harvey
Tycho Brahe	Anton Van Leeuwenhoek
Johannes Kepler	Robert Boyle
Galileo Galilei	Sir Isaac Newton
Francis Bacon	<i>Principia</i>

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?