**Learning Targets: Ch. 6 - Scientific Revolution**

Cluck – AP Euro History

*New ideas in science based on observation, experimentation, and mathematics challenged classical views of the cosmos, nature, and the human body, although folk traditions of knowledge and the universe persisted.*

Scientific Revolution

*New ideas and methods in astronomy led to individuals such as Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton to question the authority of the ancients and religion.*

Geocentrism (Ptolemaic system)

*Developed a heliocentric view of the cosmos.*

Copernican system

*On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres*

Tycho Brahe

Johannes Kepler

Galileo Galilei

Sir Isaac Newton

*Francis Bacon and Rene Descartes defined inductive and deductive reasoning and promoted experimentation and the use of mathematics, which would ultimately shape the scientific method.*

Empiricism

Mechanism (Watchmaker Thesis)

Francis Bacon

Rene Descartes

Inductive Reasoning

Deductive Reasoning

*Anatomical and medical discoveries by physicians like William Harvey presented the body as an integrated system.*

William Harvey

*These medical ideas challenged the traditional humoral theory of the body and of disease espoused by Galen*

Galen

Paracelsus

Gerolamo Cardano

*Rational and empirical thought challenged traditional values and ideas*

Thomas Hobbes

Leviathan

*New Political theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism*

John Locke

First Treatise of Government

Second Treatise of Government

Royal Society of London

Enlightenment

*The Renaissance and Reformation movements raised debates about female roles in the family, society, and the church.*

Role of Women in the Scientific Revolution

Queen Christina of Sweden

Margaret Cavendish

Maria Winkelmann

Emilie du Chatelet

*New ideas and methods in astronomy led individuals such as Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton to question the authority of the ancients and relgion …*

Condemnation of Galileo

Blaise Pascal

Pascal’s Wager

Physico-theology

*Reflecting folk ideas and social and economic upheaval, accusations of witchcraft peaked between 1580 and 1650.*

Why did witch panics occur in the 16th and early 17th centuries?

Who were the witches?

Why did the witch hunts end?

*Until about 1750, Baroque art and music promoted religious feeling and was employed by monarchs to glorify state power.*

Baroque art

Michelangelo Caravaggio

Versailles

Diego Velasquez

Gian Bernini

George Frideric Handel

J.S. Bach