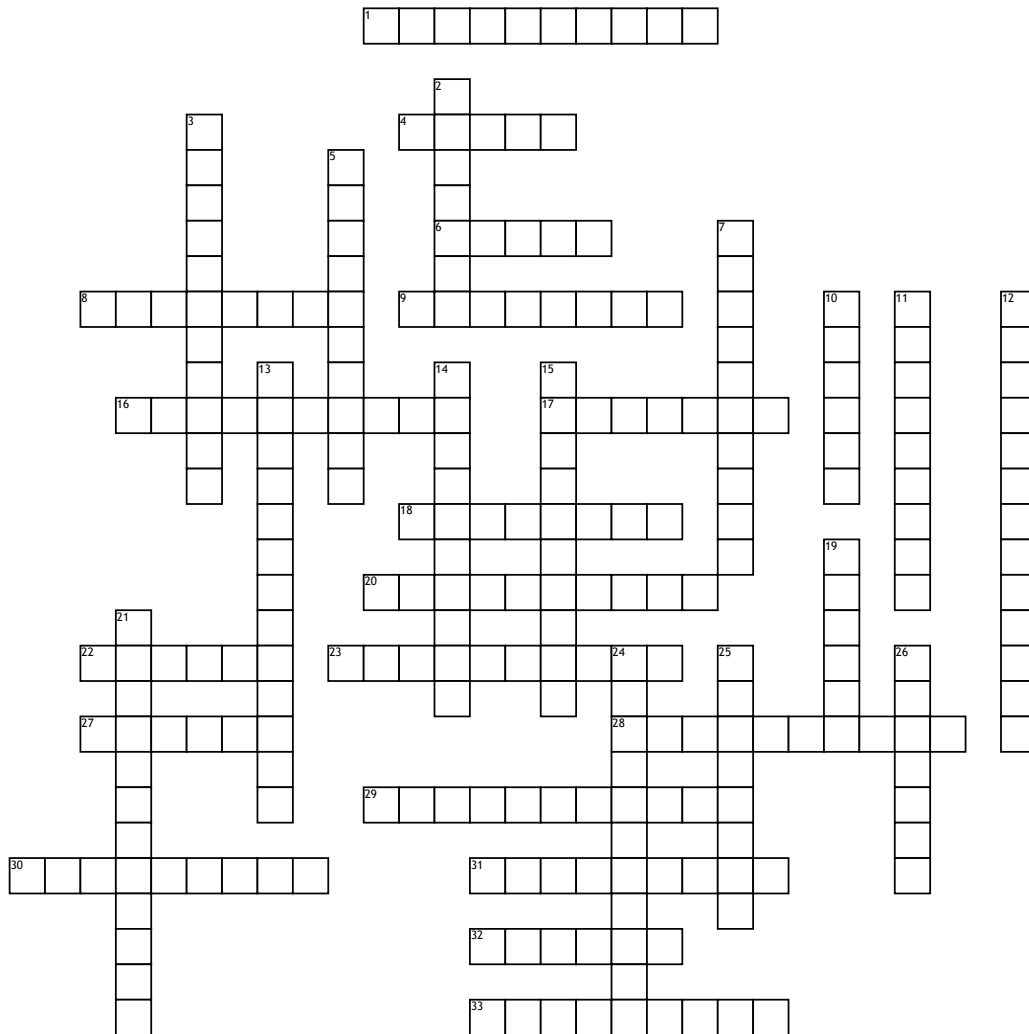


Name: _____

The Scientific Revolution



Across

1. Toward the end of the Age of _____, the idea that science and scientific laws should be the basis of our decisions and actions started to become popular in Europe.

4. The Father of modern science.

6. _____, author of Two Treatises on Government, believed that people are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property.

8. There are three laws of motion that describe how the _____ world works.

9. _____ believed that religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism and promoted the separation of church and state.

16. The new emphasis on reason, observation, and systematic measurement became known as the _____ Revolution.

17. The birth of the Scientific Revolution was in _____.

18. The Catholic Church believed the position that the Earth was the center of the _____.

20. The _____ Method is a step-by-step process for scientists to use when testing their work.

22. Isaac _____ formulated the laws of gravity.

23. Kepler proved that the planets orbited the sun in an _____ path rather than a perfect circle.

27. During the _____ Ages, science focused on old ways of thinking, which were based on the Bible and the ancient Greeks and Romans.

28. Scientific Revolution thinkers inspired others to use reason and experimentation to develop new technologies. These new technologies resulted in the _____ Revolution during the 1800s into the early part of the 1900s and the rapid pace at which technology advances today.

29. Kepler used observation and _____ to prove heliocentric theory was correct.

30. Kepler developed the Laws of _____ Motion.

31. The _____ Revolution is the application of scientific thinking to how governments should work.

32. William _____ discovered circulation of blood.

33. A new tool as a way to observe the planets and stars.

Down

2. _____ Galilei used the telescope to support the heliocentric theory.

3. _____ promoted the separation of governmental powers in The Spirit of Laws.

5. The Scientific _____ that took place in the 1500s and 1600s resulted in rapid advancements in science and technology that continue to this day.

7. Nicolaus _____ developed the heliocentric theory.

10. Thomas _____ wrote Leviathan and believed that humans exist in a primitive "state of nature" and consent to government for self-protection.

11. _____ vs Creation science is an issue that is currently a controversial issue.

12. The new emphasis on reason and logic caused others to question the place of man and government in society during the Age of the _____.

13. The rational approach of the scientific method opened the door for many of the ideas of the _____.

14. The _____ Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it with its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement.

15. Early scientists believed that the Earth was the center of the universe. This is known as the _____ theory.

19. Johannes _____ discovered planetary motion.

21. The _____ theory proposed that the Earth and the other planets revolved around the Sun.

24. Galileo Galilei used observation and reason to prove that many of _____ ideas about motion were false.

25. _____ wrote in The Social Contract that government is a contract between rulers and the people.

26. A single force called _____ keeps the planets in their orbits around the sun.

Word Bank

Kepler	Harvey	Enlightenment	geocentric	Bacon	Absolutism	mathematics
elliptical	Montesquieu	gravity	Voltaire	heliocentric	telescope	Scientific
England	Planetary	Galileo	Scientific	Newton	physical	universe
Political	Industrial	Hobbes	Rousseau	scientific	Evolution	Copernicus
Aristotle's	Enlightenment	Locke	Revolution	Middle		