Unit 6/7: Chapter 14 Outline; APEH 2012

Essential Questions

1. In what ways were the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment a culmination of Renaissance thinking, & and how were they a rejection of traditional modes of thought?
2. How did scientific findings influence Enlightenment ideas about government & society?
3. How did philosophy respond to changing science?
4. What is the new view of the universe?
5. How did superstition continue?
6. What was the influence of baroque art?
7. What is the ideal form of government?
8. What role did women play in the scientific revolution?
9. Does society perfect or corrupt people?

**Scientific Revolution:** The Scientific Revolution was nothing less than a revolution in the way the individual perceives the world. As such, this revolution was primarily an epistemological revolution -- it changed man's thought process. It was an intellectual revolution -- a revolution in human knowledge. Even more than Renaissance scholars who discovered man and Nature the scientific revolutionaries attempted to understand and explain man and the natural world.

* Nicolaus Copernicus
  + On the revolution of heavenly spheres
    - *Geocentrism*
* *Dante’s* 
  + *Divine Comedy*
* Johannes Kepler
  + The New Astronomy
    - Ptolemaic system
* Tycho Brahe
* Galileo Galilei
* Isaac Newton
  + The mathematical principles of natural philosophy
* Sir Francis Bacon
  + - Empiricism
* Rene Descartes
  + *Discourse on Method*
    - Scientific induction
* Thomas Hobbes
  + *Leviathan*
* John Locke
  + *Second Treatise of Government*
* *Jonathan Swift*
* Enlightenment
* Margaret Cavendish
* Pope Urban VIII
* Blaise Pascal
  + - *Physico-theology*
  + *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*
* *Baroque Art*
  + Michaelangelo Caravaggio
  + Gian Lorenzo Bernini