

Section 7: The Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment Exam Outline

Exam Glossary: provide a definition for each of the following terms, concepts, and personalities.

Rene Descartes	Nicolaus Copernicus	Tycho Brahe
Johannes Kepler	Galileo Galilei	Scientific Method
Law of Gravity	Andreas Vesalius	Ambroise Pare
William Harvey	Thomas Hobbes	John Locke
Montesquieu	Voltaire	Jean Jacques Rousseau
Philosophe	Physiocrat	Free Market
Denis Diderot	Joseph II	Johann Sebastian Bach
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart		

Short Answer Questions: compose answers (and study them) to the following questions to prepare for your next exam.

1). Why did scholars challenge the ideas of Copernicus?

2). What did Galileo's observations through the telescope reveal?

3). How did Newton think the universe worked?

4). Why was mathematics so important to the scientific method?

5). Describe three concerns of the philosophes.

12). What was the basis of scientific thought during the Middle Ages?

13). Why did scholars begin to question traditional scientific views after 1200?

14). How did Copernicus help develop the scientific method?

15). How did Galileo make so many enemies?

16). How did they get their revenge?

17). Why did Galileo give in to the Inquisition?

18). How did Newton's work help change people's view of the universe?

19). What other effects did Newton's work have?

20). How were the ideas of Hobbes and Locke similar?

21). How were they different?

22). What social and economic changes did the philosophes want?

23). Did they achieve any of their goals during the 1700s? Explain.

24). Describe how the following helped spread Enlightenment ideas: a). the *Encyclopedia*; b). learned societies; c). salons.