**Unit 5: The Age of Revolutions**

**Lesson 1**

1. Introduction
2. Objective: The Scientific Revolution
3. SOL WHII.6a
4. Do Now: Complete the back side of this Agenda.
5. Science
6. Define
7. Old Science
8. Old Beliefs
9. Scientific Groundbreakers
10. Nicolaus Copernicus
11. Johannes Kepler
12. Galileo Galilei
13. Isaac Newton
14. Francis Bacon
15. Rene Descartes
16. William Harvey
17. New Science
18. Scientific Revolution
19. Importance of the Scientific Revolution
20. Conclusion
21. The Scientific Revolution was an era of development in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology, medicine, and chemistry.
22. With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.

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| **Key Terms, Concepts, Events, People, and Places:** | | | |
| Science | Scientific Revolution | Nicolaus Copernicus | Johannes Kepler |
| Galileo Galilei | Isaac Newton | William Harvey | Francis Bacon |
| Rene Descartes | Heliocentric Theory | Geocentric Theory | Law of Planetary Motion |
| **Questions to Consider:** | | | |
| 1. Explain how the Geocentric Theory was disproven. Include Copernicus, Kepler, Galilei, and Newton. 2. How did Francis Bacon change science? 3. What is the importance of the scientific revolution (3)? 4. How did the Scientific Revolution change the way people viewed the world and their place in it (2)? | | | |