



RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Scientific Revolution*

Section 1

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with new theories of scientific exploration of the mid-1500s. Answer them in the space provided.

1. Explain the differences between the geocentric theory of the universe and the heliocentric theory.

2. What are two factors that contributed to the rise of a Scientific Revolution in Europe in the mid-1500s?

3. How did Galileo's work come into conflict with the Church, and how was that conflict resolved?

4. List three new scientific instruments that were invented as a result of the Scientific Revolution.

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

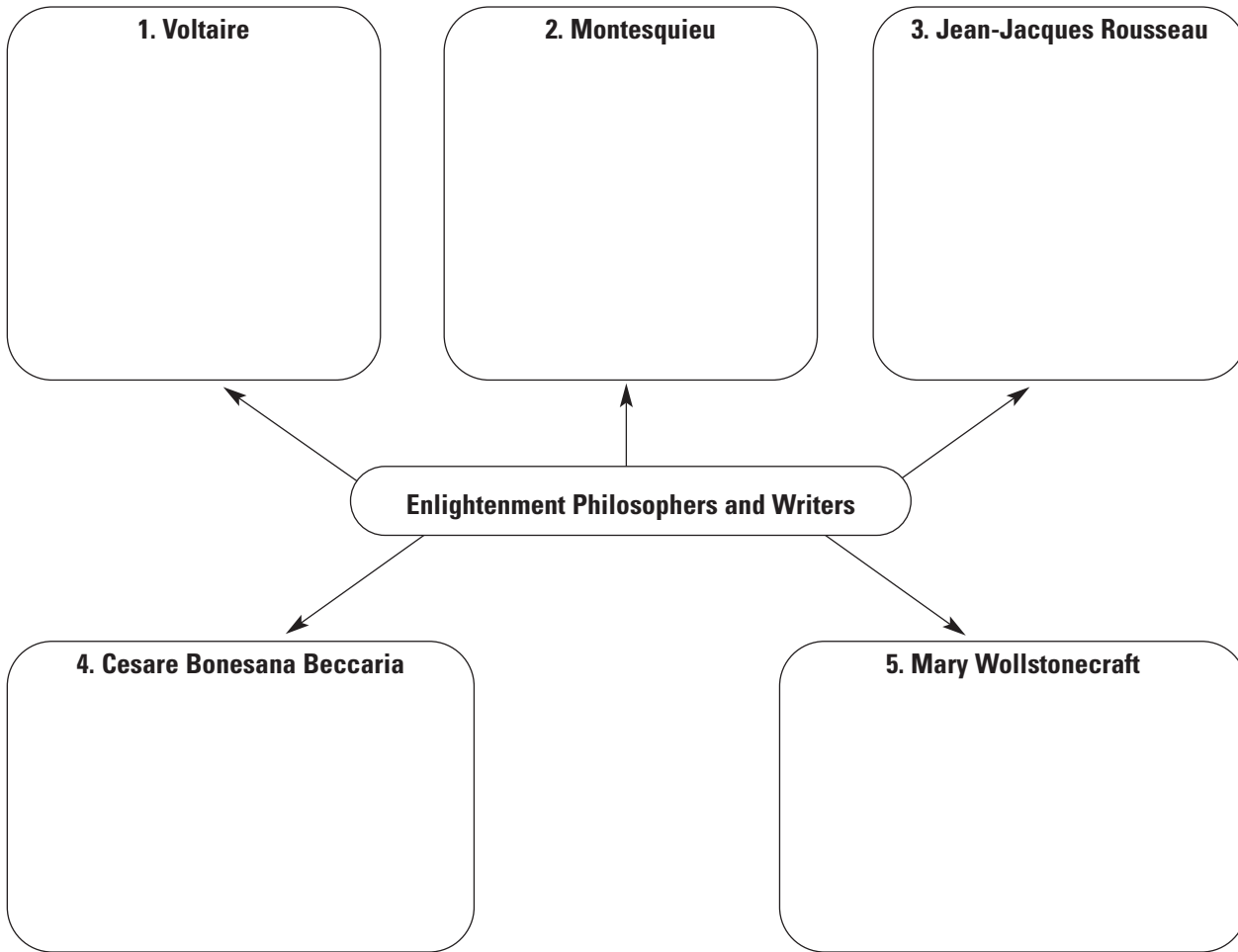
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|--|--------------------------|
| ___ 5. Aristotle's earth-centered theory of the universe | a. Scientific Revolution |
| ___ 6. A new way of thinking about the natural world based on careful observation and a willingness to question accepted beliefs | b. Galileo Galilei |
| ___ 7. Copernicus's sun-centered theory of the universe | c. scientific method |
| ___ 8. Italian scientist whose findings in the field of astronomy supported Copernicus's theory | d. geocentric theory |
| ___ 9. A logical procedure for gathering and testing scientific ideas | e. Isaac Newton |
| ___ 10. English scientist who explained the law of gravity | f. heliocentric theory |

CHAPTER
22

GUIDED READING *The Enlightenment in Europe*

Section 2

A. Summarizing As you read this section, fill in the diagram by describing the beliefs of Enlightenment thinkers and writers.



B. Drawing Conclusions How did Enlightenment thinkers and writers set the stage for revolutionary movements?

C. Contrasting *Use the edge of the paper for notes re Hobbes and Locke* Contrasting Thomas Hobbes's political philosophy of **John Locke**.