

Scientific Revolution

Francis Bacon

Bacon advocated that humans should use their own powers of reason to come up with their own theories of the world. He argued that people should not rely on authority or tradition to guide their thinking.



Galileo Galilei

Galileo was an Italian astronomer, physicist, and engineer, sometimes described as a polymath. He played a major role in developing the scientific method and was the first to develop a systematic approach to science. He was the first to use a telescope to observe the sky and discovered the four largest moons of Jupiter.



Copernicus

Copernicus believed that the sun, not the earth, was at the center of the universe. He proposed that the planets revolved around the sun. This was a radical idea at the time because it contradicted the long-standing geocentric model of the universe.



Tycho Brahe

Brahe was a Danish astronomer who constructed instruments to aid in observation of the universe, since he could not see good with his naked eye. His invention led to accurate observations of the moon, planets, and stars in history. He also even created detailed mathematical tables that many astronomers still use today. Brahe was later joined in his studies by Johannes Kepler.



Robert Hooke

Hooke was an English natural philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. He was the first to observe and describe cells. He also discovered the laws of elasticity and the nature of light.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek

Anton van Leeuwenhoek (1632 - 1723) was a Dutch scientist known for his work on the development and improvements of the microscope and observation towards the study of microbiology. Leeuwenhoek was the first person to observe and describe single-celled organisms, which were originally referred to as animalcules. He also recorded and illustrated muscle fibers, bacteria, spermatozoa and blood flow in capillaries. Because of his findings, we can now appreciate different cells and be able to classify them.



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Scientific Revolution

Francis Bacon

Francis Bacon was an English philosopher, statesman, scientist, jurist, and orator. He is best known for his contributions to the scientific method and his advocacy of empirical science. He argued that knowledge should be based on observation and experimentation rather than on authority or tradition.



Galileo Galilei

Galileo Galilei was an Italian astronomer, physicist, and engineer, sometimes described as the father of modern science. He was the first to develop the telescope and use it to observe celestial objects. He also discovered the four largest moons of Jupiter and the phases of Venus.



Copernicus

Copernicus believed that the planets, stars, and Earth revolve around the sun. This was a radical idea at the time because most people believed in the geocentric model where Earth was at the center. His theory was based on mathematical calculations and observations.



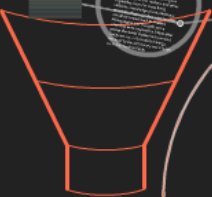
Tycho Brahe

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Robert Hooke

Robert Hooke was an English natural philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. He is best known for his work on the cell and his discovery of the laws of elasticity. He also made significant contributions to the study of light and sound.



Anton van Leeuwenhoek

Anton van Leeuwenhoek (1632 - 1723) was a Dutch scientist, known for his work on the development and improvement of the microscope and also contribution towards the study of microbiology. Leeuwenhoek was the first person to observe and describe single-celled organisms called microorganisms. He also recorded and observed muscle fibers, bacteria, spermatozoa and blood flow in capillaries. Because of his finding, we can now separate different cells and be able to identify.



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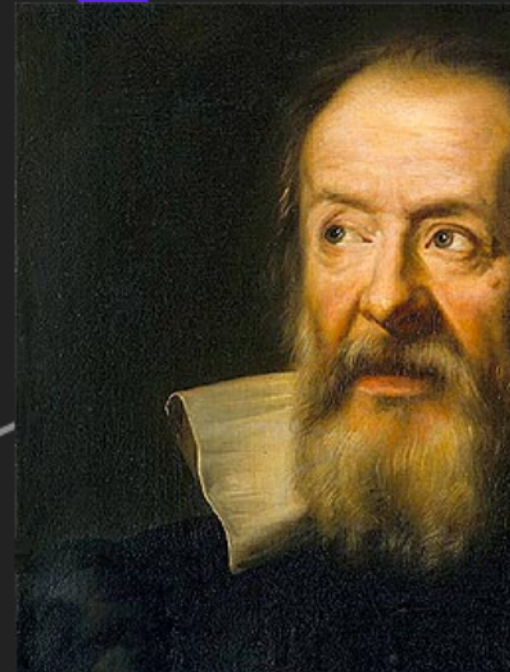
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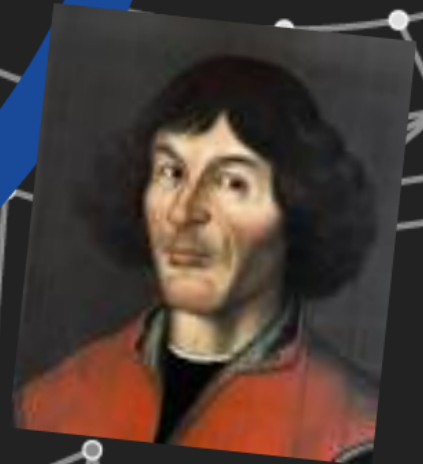
Galileo Galilei

Astronomer who was inspired by reports of a simple magnifying instrument, which later helped to construct the first known complete astronomical telescope. Exploring the heavens with his new aid, Galileo later discovered that the moon, with its reflected light, had an uneven surface and that the Milky Way was made up of numerous separate stars. Then in 1610, he discovered the four largest satellites of Jupiter, which were the first satellites of a planet, besides earth, to be found. His finding was important because it gave us a new way of viewing the universe.



Copernicus

Copernicus believed that the planets, stars, and earth revolve around the sun. He also thought that the Hellenistic theory didn't explain why planets orbit the way they do. His work later influenced scientists after him. Today we can look at images of space and realize that this is true, his work made people to think about whether or no it was true.



Francis Bacon

Bacon was a scientist who devised a method where scientists could set up experiments to manipulate nature, and attempt to prove their hypotheses wrong. His legacy led to the foundation for the triumph of technology in today's world.



Scientific Revolution

Francis Bacon

Francis Bacon was an English philosopher, scientist, statesman, and lawyer. He is best known for his contributions to the scientific method and his work on the philosophy of science. He argued that knowledge should be based on empirical evidence and that the scientific method should be used to discover the truth.



Galileo Galilei

Galileo Galilei was an Italian astronomer, physicist, and engineer, sometimes described as the father of modern science. He was the first to develop a systematic approach to science, using observation and experimentation to test his theories. He is best known for his work on the motion of objects and for his discovery of the moons of Jupiter.



Copernicus

Copernicus believed that the planets, stars, and Earth revolve around the sun. This was a radical idea at the time because most people believed that the Earth was the center of the universe. Copernicus's theory didn't explain why the planets moved the way they did, but it was a major step towards understanding the true nature of our solar system.



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Robert Hooke

Robert Hooke was an English natural philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. He is best known for his work on the cell and for his discovery of the laws of elasticity. He was the first to use the word "cell" to describe the basic unit of life.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek

Anton van Leeuwenhoek (1632 - 1723) was a Dutch scientist, known for his work on the development and improvement of the microscope and also contribution towards the study of microbiology. Leeuwenhoek was the first person to observe and describe single-celled organisms called microorganisms. He also recorded and observed muscle fibers, bacteria, spermatozoa and blood flow in capillaries. Because of his findings, we can now separate different cells and be able to identify.



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