

# **New Directions in Thought and Culture in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries**

## Chapter 6 Reading Guide

### **Focus Questions**

#### **6.1 The Scientific Revolution**

What was the scientific revolution?

#### **6.2 Philosophy Responds to Changing Science**

What impact did the new science have on philosophy?

#### **6.3 The New Institutions and Expanding Natural Knowledge**

What were the social and political contexts for scientific inquiry in the seventeenth century?

#### **6.4 Women in the World of the Scientific Revolution**

What role did women play in the scientific revolution?

#### **6.5 The New Science and Religious Faith**

What efforts were made to reconcile the new science and religion?

#### **6.6 Continuing Superstition**

What explains the witch hunts and panics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

## 6.7 Baroque Art

How did baroque art serve both religious and secular ends?

### Short Answer

During the era of the scientific revolution, \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge was only in the process of becoming science as we know it today.

Most Ptolemaic writers assumed the earth was the center of the universe, an outlook known as \_\_\_\_\_.

The assumption that the earth moved about the sun in a circle is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ model.

\_\_\_\_\_ popularized the Copernican system but also articulated the concept of a universe subject to mathematical laws.

Newton relied on the \_\_\_\_\_ of Francis Bacon and rejected the rationalism of Descartes.

\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the first major European writers to champion innovation and change.

The method by which scientists draw generalizations derived from, and test hypotheses against, empirical observations is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

People who supported new science, applied knowledge, religious toleration, mutual forbearance, and political unity formed the basis for the eighteenth-century movement known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

With few exceptions, women were barred from science and medicine until the late \_\_\_\_\_ century, and not until the twentieth century did they enter these fields in significant numbers.

The condemnation of Galileo by Roman Catholic authorities in the year \_\_\_\_\_ is the single most famous incident of conflict between modern science and religious institutions.

In response to the Protestant emphasis on the authority of Scripture, the Catholic Church adopted a more \_\_\_\_\_ reading of the Bible.

Francis Bacon contended that natural theology based on a scientific understanding of the world would support theology derived from \_\_\_\_\_.

Traditional beliefs and superstitions remained solidly in place in the culture and led to the eruption of panics and \_\_\_\_\_ in almost every Western land.

Baroque painters depicted their subjects in a thoroughly \_\_\_\_\_, rather than an idealized, manner.

Gian Lorenzo Bernini was hired by Pope Urban VIII to decorate \_\_\_\_\_.

