

7.59 Describe the roots of the Scientific Revolution based upon Christian and Muslim influences

Scientific Revolution

- Period of invention and discovery during the Renaissance
- Advancements:
 - Focus on reason
 - Systematic observation of nature
 - Formulation of the scientific method
 - Expansion of scientific knowledge

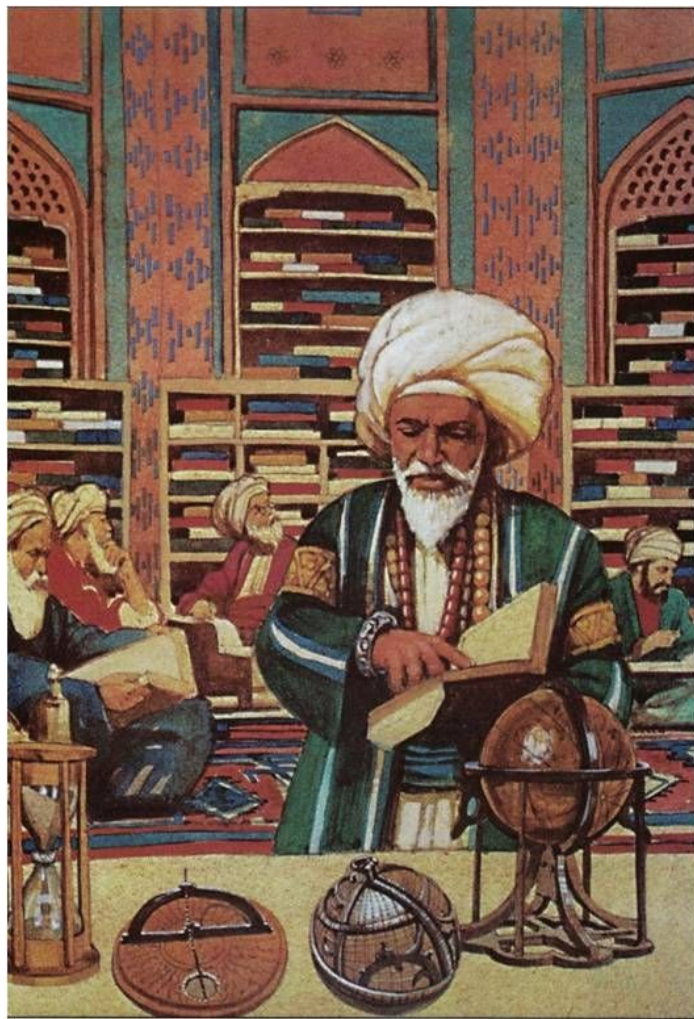
Influences of the Scientific Revolution

- Greeks (600 BCE-200 CE)
 - “Reason” could help explain nature
 - Aristotle: classification of natural world
 - Ptolemy: geocentrism (Earth is the center of the universe)



Influences of the Scientific Revolution

- Muslim (Arab) Scholars (700 CE-1200 CE)
 - Preserved Greek and Roman science
 - Arabic/Indian numerals (1, 2, 3...)
 - Arabic scientific discoveries in math, astronomy, and medicine



Influences of the Scientific Revolution

- Christian and Jewish Scholars (1100-1200 CE)
 - Translated Greek and Arabic scientific advances into Latin
 - New universities
 - Christian scholars like Thomas Aquinas said Christianity and reason could work together



Influences of the Scientific Revolution

- Humanists (1400s CE)
 - Encouraged questioning of classical thinking
 - Encouraged curiosity
 - Focus on nature



Causes of the Scientific Revolution

- The Renaissance
- Renewed emphasis on mathematics
- Medieval universities
- Navigational problems of long sea voyages
- Better scientific instruments