

Turn in to Basket:
1. Explain the
Differences Chart

Stamped:
1. Witch Hunts in Europe
Worksheet

Scientific Revolution

Agenda:

1. Scientific Revolution Notes
2. Protestant Reformation
Mini-Quiz for Candy
3. HW: Scientific Revolution
Cornell Notes – Due Tues.

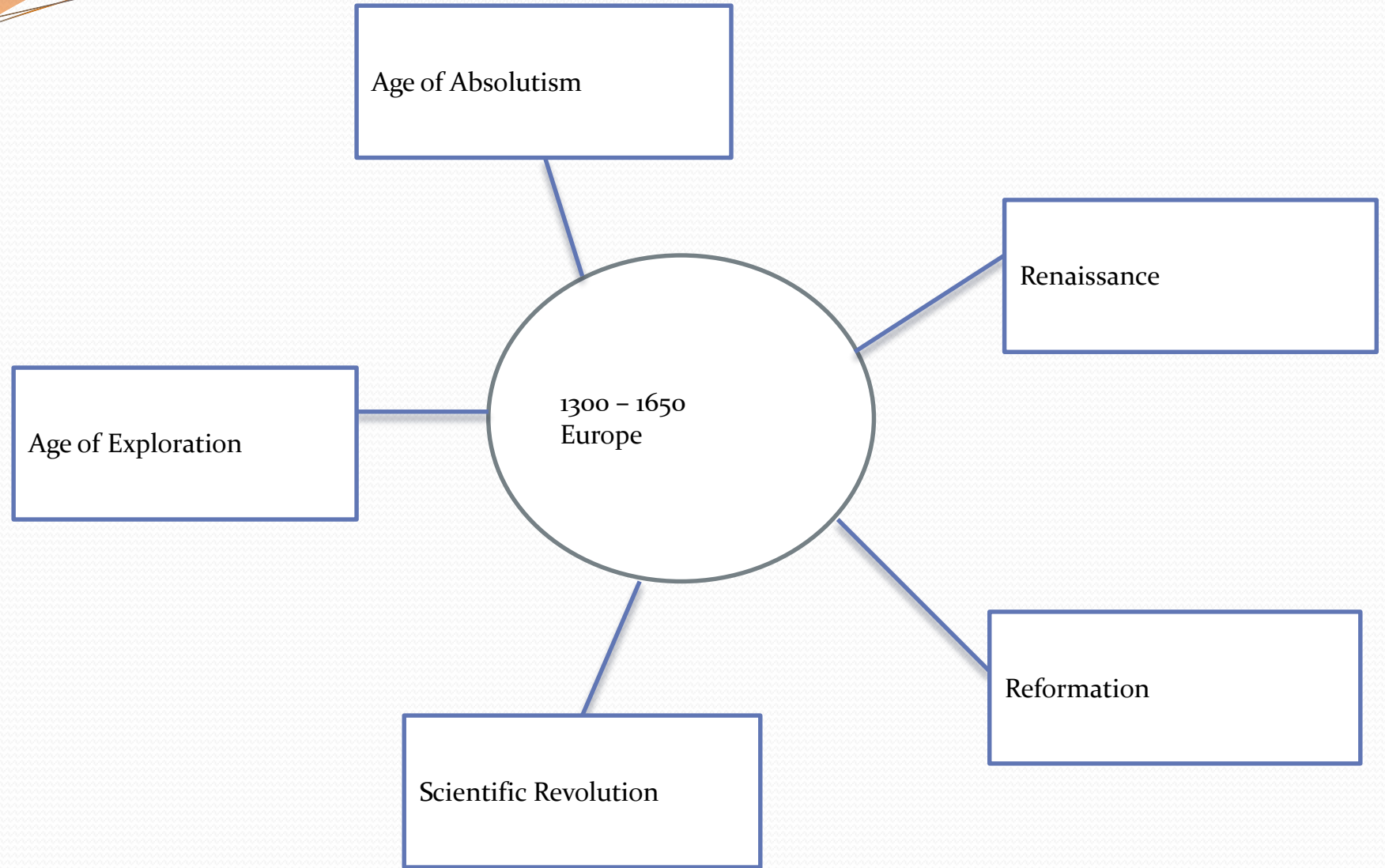
Goals:

- Identify major scientists during the Scientific Revolution
- Understand scientific discoveries during the Scientific revolution and their impact on World History



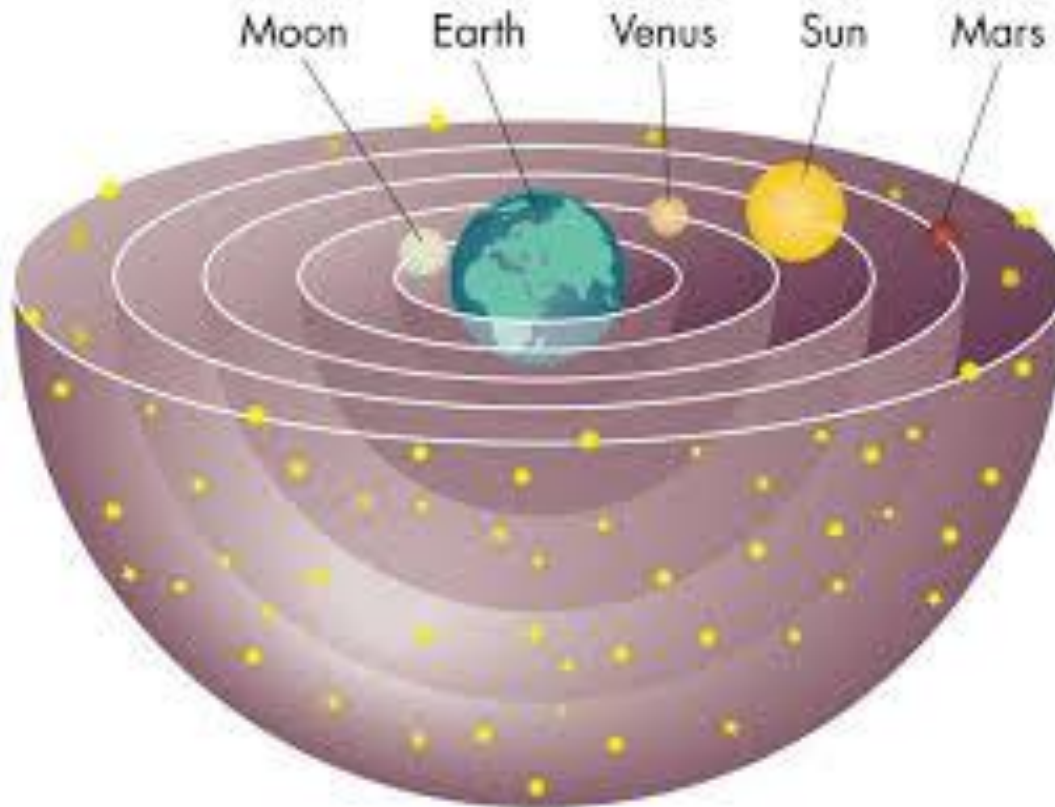
Scientific Revolution



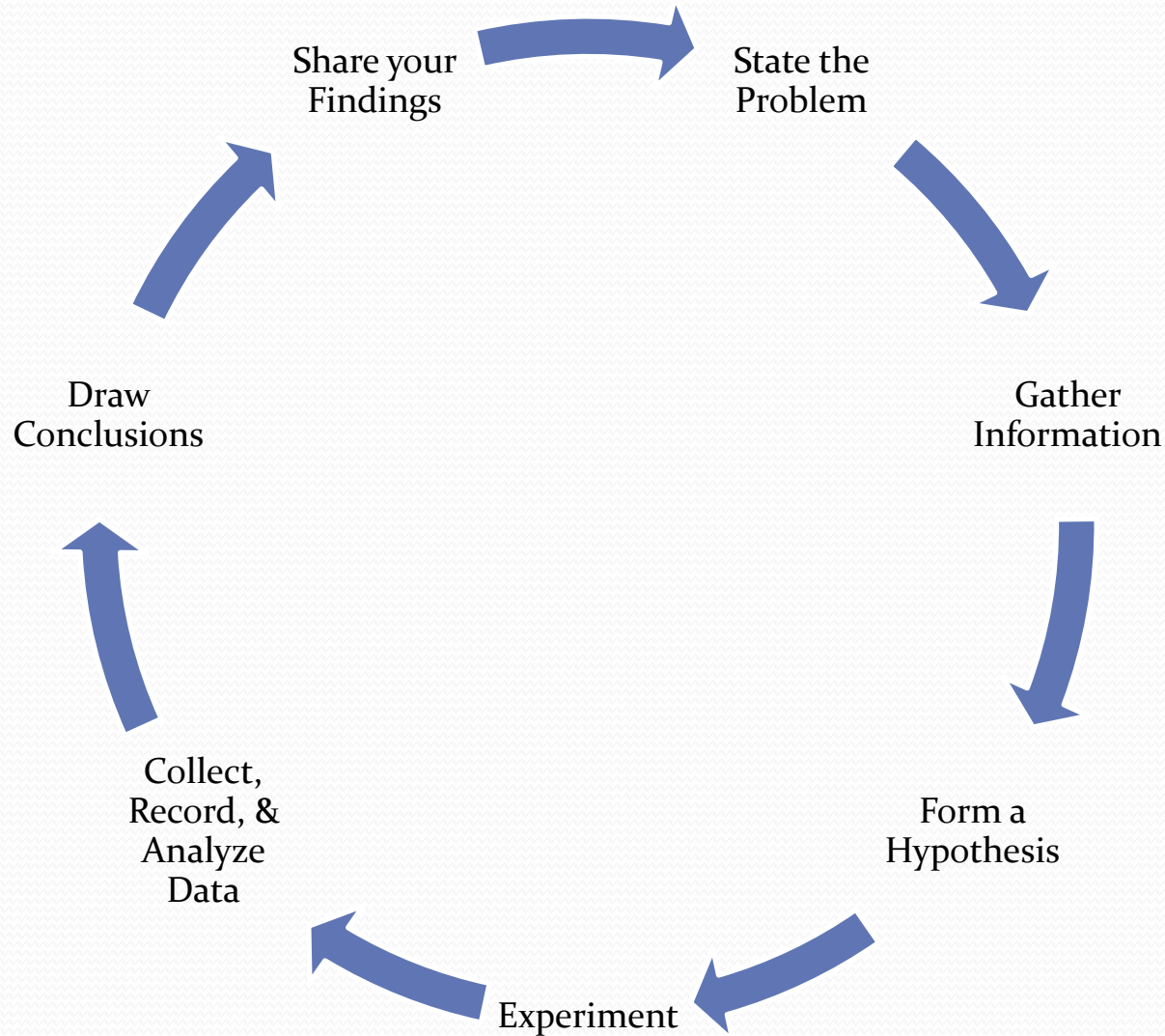


Scientific Revolution - Quiz!

- 1. What is wrong with this image?



2. What are the steps of the Scientific Method?



3. What science includes elements, atoms, and chemical compounds?

- **CHEMISTRY!!**

4. What force holds the planets in their orbits?

GRAVITY!

5. Who developed the theory of gravity when he (supposedly) saw an apple fall from a tree?

Newton!

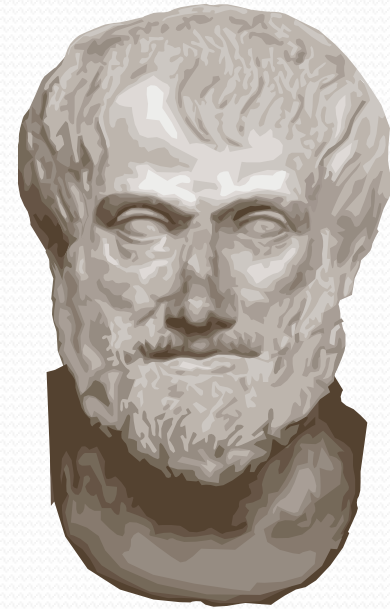
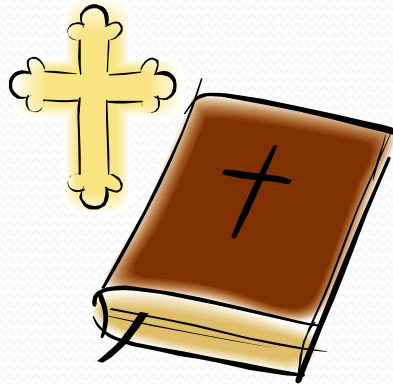
How We Got There

- Middle Ages
- Renaissance
- Reformation
- Age of Exploration
- Absolutism



Who To Believe?

- Prior to the 1500's most beliefs were founded on one of two sources:
 - Ancient Greeks or Romans
 - The Bible or Church



What is the Scientific Revolution?

- A new way of thinking about the natural world
- Based on:
 - Careful observation
 - Willingness to question status quo
- Age of Exploration exposed Europeans to new people and new ideas
 - Also led to discoveries in astronomy and mathematics



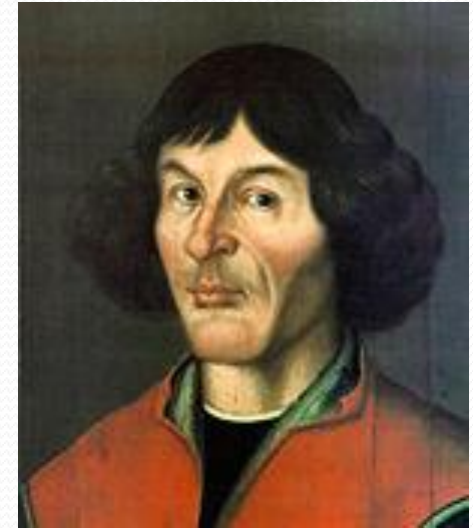
Where on Earth?

- Aristotle believed that Earth was the center of the universe
 - **Geocentric Theory**
- Belief that the Earth was the center of the universe was supported by the Church



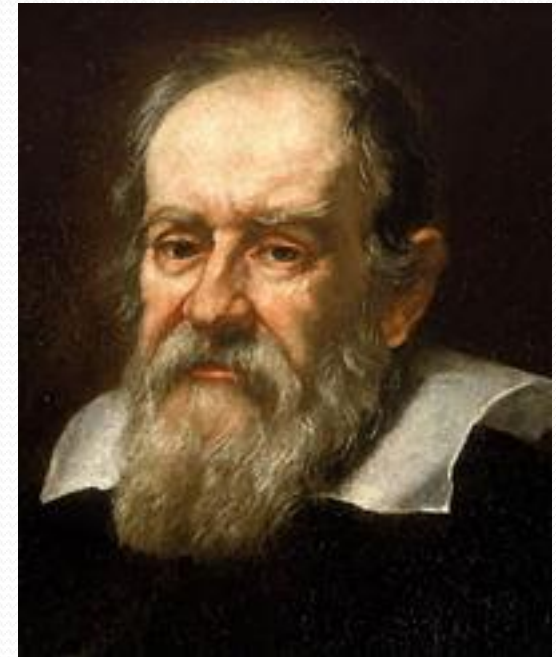
Copernicus

- Nicolaus Copernicus
- **Heliocentric Theory**
 - Studied movements of the planets for 25 years
 - Concluded that the sun is the center of the universe
 - Didn't publish until year of his death



Galileo

- In early 1600's Italian scientist uses telescope to study heavens
- Publishes *Starry Messenger* in 1610
- Among his discoveries:
 - Jupiter has 4 moons
 - Moon has rough, uneven surface
 - Sun is center of universe



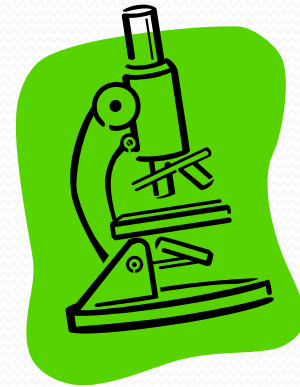
Just kidding

- Pope summons Galileo to Rome to defend his theories
- Made to stand trial before the Inquisition
- Under threat of torture, Galileo renounces Copernicus' theory (and therefore his own)
- Lived under house arrest for the rest of his life



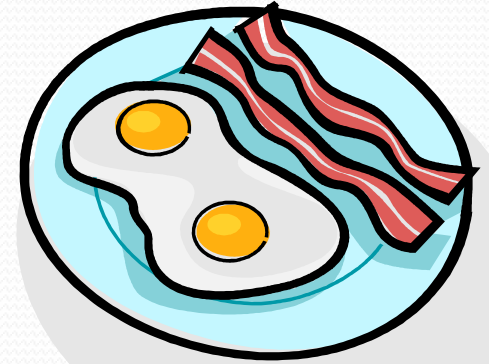
Scientific Method

- Logical procedure for gathering and testing ideas
- Start with a problem or question from an observation
- Form a hypothesis
- Test hypothesis
- Analyze/interpret the data
- Either confirm or disprove hypothesis



Two approaches

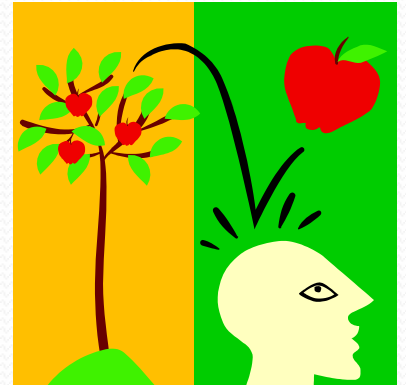
- **Francis Bacon**
 - Encouraged to experiment then conclude
- **Rene Descartes**
 - Use mathematics and logic
 - Assume nothing



What goes up, must come down

- **Sir Isaac Newton**

- English mathematician/physicist
- All physical objects affected equally by the same forces
- Same force ruled motions of the planets and all matter on earth
- Establishes the law of gravity



Mini Quiz

- o Discuss as a table
- o Write your answer your whiteboard
- o When I ask you to reveal your answer, hold it up
- o Some rounds are speed rounds = only 1 table can earn the point
 - o First board I see
 - o Spelled correctly and legibly
 - o Correct answer

What were indulgences?

- A. A way for priests to marry
- B. A way for the church to make people repent for their sins
- C. A pardon the church sold to sinners
- D. A way for the church to avoid being challenged

Which of the following was NOT one of the problems with the church in 1500?

- A. Church leaders were marrying people of other faiths
- B. Church leaders were acting unholy – marrying, having children, etc.
- C. Church leaders were implying that people could buy their way into heaven
- D. Church was acting greedy

SPEED ROUND NEXT!

After the Reformation,
there were 2 different major
branches of Christianity.

They were

and

.

Why did the Reformation happen when it did?

- o A. Because of the military changes brought about by the Crusades
- o B. Because the church had such extreme power during this time
- o C. Because of humanism, the printing press and new interest in religion
- o D. Because kings prompted it (they wanted more power)

SPEED ROUND NEXT!

Martin Luther was particularly
upset by the sale of

_____.

Luther's 95 Theses...

- o A. Just called for an end to the sale of indulgences
- o B. Praised the church for some of its actions and criticized it in other ways
- o C. Was embraced by Pope Leo X, even though priests were upset
- o D. Called for massive changes in the Church

What was Martin Luther's reaction to the Pope's edict asking him to recant?

BONUS:

How many of Luther's 95 Theses was he asked to recant originally?

SPEED ROUND NEXT!



Why did so many people find
out about the 95 Theses?

Who called Martin Luther to the town of Worms to stand trial?

- A. Pope Alexander VI
- B. Pope Leo X
- C. Emperor Charles V
- D. Prince Frederick

The term Protestant refers to:

- o A. Those who believe in the traditional teachings of the Roman Catholic church
- o B. Those who believe in Martin Luther's teachings and the division of Christianity that sparked from it
- o C. Neither of the above

SPEED ROUND NEXT!

Question:

Who sparked religious change in Switzerland?

Question:

**What was the new name
for the Church of
England?**

Question:

What caused Henry VIII to break from the Catholic Church?

- A. He saw them as corrupt
- B. He was angered by the sale of indulgences
- C. He had a religious epiphany
- D. He was angered when the Pope wouldn't give him a divorce

BONUS:

What did Henry VIII enact in order to create the Anglican Church?

Question:

Who ended the turmoil in England by creating a set of compromises between Catholic and Protestant ideas?

BONUS:

What was the agreement that Elizabeth I enacted titled?

Question:

What is *predestination*?

- A. The idea that people who are from a specific area of Europe are more saintly
- B. The idea that God had long ago decided who would or would not reach heaven
- C. The idea that some people were born more saintly than others, but that others could become more saintly through 'good works'
- D. The idea that you could reach salvation through faith in God

Question:

What did the Catholic Church do in response to Protestantism?

Question:

What did the Council of Trent do?

- A. Reaffirmed the traditional Catholic views
- B. Took steps to end the abuses in the Church
- C. Established schools to establish a better educated clergy to challenge Protestant ideas
- D. All of the above

Question:

Why were Anabaptists persecuted?

- A. They thought they were witches
- B. They refused to convert to Christianity
- C. They were a religious minority
- D. None of the above

Question:

Why were Jews persecuted?

- A. They were a new religious group in many European countries
- B. They thought they were witches
- C. They refused to convert to Christianity
- D. All of the above

SPEED ROUND NEXT!
Worth 3 points!



**What are the three main
branches of Protestantism?**