

## Snapshot Major Thinkers and Achievements of the Scientific Revolution

### Thinker/Scientist Achievements

|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nicolaus Copernicus (Polish; 1473-1543) | Posited that sun is at the center of solar system, earth rotates on its axis, and earth and planets revolve around the sun                                       |
| Andreas Vesalius (Flemish; 1514-1564)   | "Father of anatomy"; made detailed drawings of human body based on dissection                                                                                    |
| Francis Bacon (English; 1561-1626)      | Emphasized observation and experimentation as the key to modern science                                                                                          |
| Galileo Galilei (Italian; 1564-1642)    | Developed an improved telescope; discovered sunspots, mountains on the moon, and Jupiter's moons; performed experimental work on the velocity of falling objects |
| Johannes Kepler (German; 1571-1630)     | Posited that planets follow elliptical, not circular, orbits; described laws of planetary motion                                                                 |
| William Harvey (English; 1578-1657)     | Described the circulation of the blood and the function of the heart                                                                                             |
| René Descartes (French; 1596-1650)      | Emphasized the importance of mathematics and logical deduction in understanding the physical world; invented analytical geometry                                 |
| Isaac Newton (English; 1642-1727)       | Synthesized earlier findings around the concept of universal gravitation; invented calculus; formulated concept of inertia and laws of motion                    |

## A Map of Time

|             |                                                                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1453        | Ottoman conquest of Constantinople                                    |
| 1469-1539   | Life of Guru Nanak; beginning of Sikh tradition                       |
| 1472-1529   | Life of Wang Yangmin in China                                         |
| 1498-1547   | Life of Mirabai, <i>bhakti</i> poet of India                          |
| 1517        | Luther's 95 Theses; beginning of Protestant Reformation               |
| 1543        | Publication of Copernicus's master work about a sun-centered universe |
| 1545-1563   | Council of Trent                                                      |
| 1560s       | Taki Onqoy movement in Peru                                           |
| 1582-1610   | Matteo Ricci in China                                                 |
| 1593        | Edict of Nantes proclaiming religious toleration in France            |
| Early 1600s | European missionaries expelled from Japan                             |
| 1618-1648   | Thirty Years' War in Europe                                           |
| 1642-1727   | Life of Isaac Newton; culmination of European Scientific Revolution   |
| 1700s       | European Enlightenment                                                |
| 1721        | Christian missionary preaching banned in China                        |
| 1740-1818   | Wahhabi movement of Islamic reform in Arabia                          |