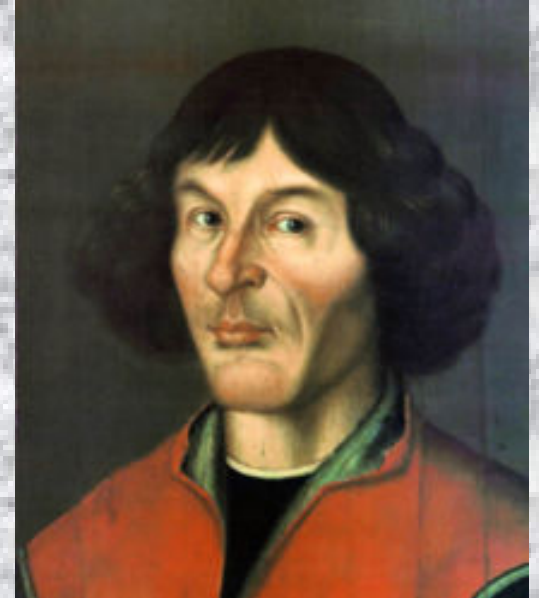


Chapter 14 New Directions in Thought & Culture in the 16th-17th Centuries

- After reading this chapter you should understand:
- The astronomical theories of **Copernicus, Brahe, Kepler, Galileo**, and **Newton**.
- The emergence of new **scientific institutions**.
- The role of **women** in early science.
- The relationship between **science and religion**.
- New directions in **philosophy** and political science.
- **Witch-hunts** in the early modern era.
- The distinguishing characteristics of **Baroque art**.

Section 1: The Scientific Revolution

- What did **Nicolaus Copernicus** contribute to the Scientific Revolution?



Section 1: The Scientific Revolution

- What did **Tycho Brahe** contribute to the Scientific Revolution?



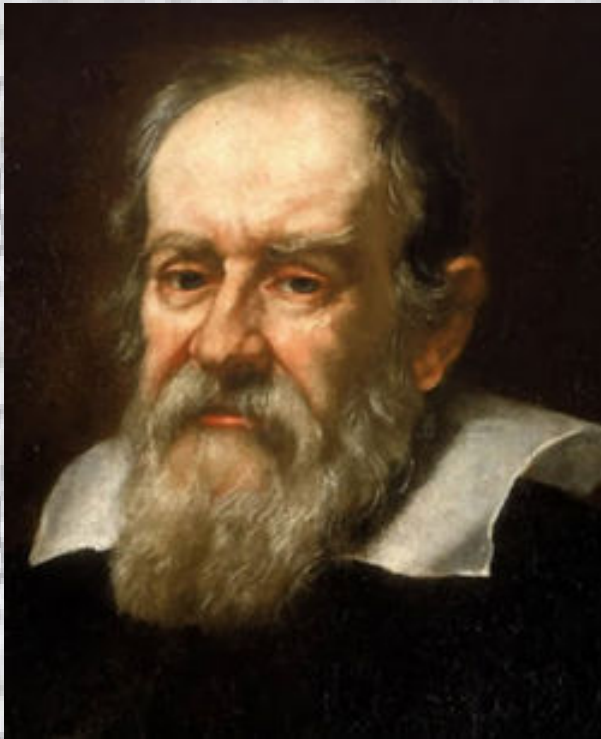
Section 1: The Scientific Revolution

- What did **Johannes Kepler** contribute to the Scientific Revolution?



Section 1: The Scientific Revolution

- What did **Galileo Galilei** contribute to the Scientific Revolution?



Section 1: The Scientific Revolution

- What did **Isaac Newton** contribute to the Scientific Revolution?

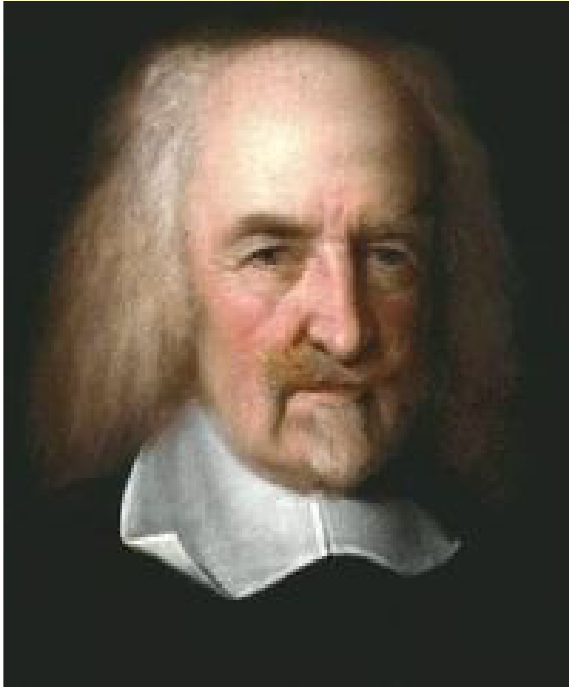


Section 2: Philosophy Responds to Changing Science

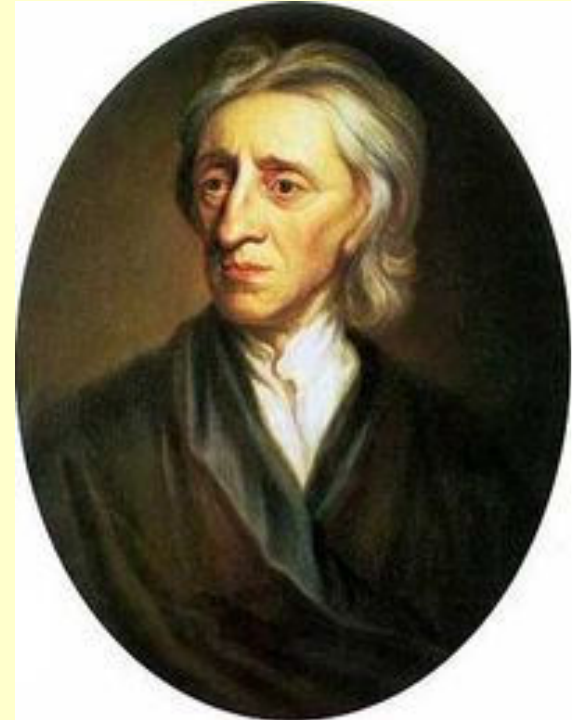


- What is mechanism?
- What is the empirical method?
- What were some of Francis Bacon's contributions to philosophy during the 16th-17th centuries?
- What were some of René Descartes' contributions to philosophy during the 16th-17th centuries?

Section 2: Philosophy Responds to Changing Science



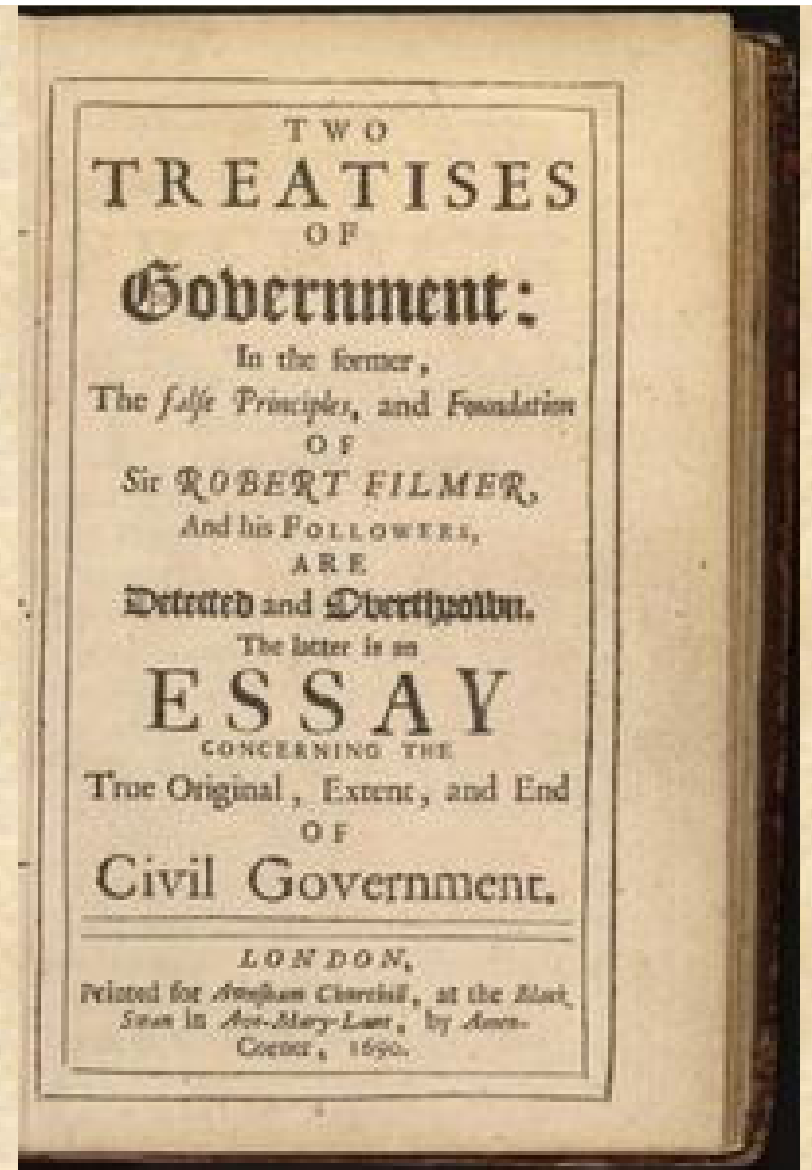
What were the differences between the political philosophies of Thomas Hobbes & John Locke? How did each view human nature? Would you rather live in a government designed by Hobbes or Locke?





**Thomas Hobbes'
Leviathan-1651**

Vs.



**John Locke's Two Treatises
of Government-1689**