**Europe in Transition**

**Chapter Six New Directions in Thought and Culture in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries/ Chapter 11 Idiots**

Guided Reading based on your Idiot’s chapter 11 Questions 1 through 4

Key Terms (make flash cards with your study buddies)

Scientific Revolution Ptolemaic Systems Heliocentric Epicycle Empiricism Mechanism Francis Bacon Rene Desecrates Scientific Induction Thomas Hobbes John Locke Royal Society of London Projectors Margaret Cavendish Maria Cunitz Maria Winkelmann Emilie du Chatelet Blaise Pascal Physio-theology Malificium Sabbats Cunning Folk Baroque Naturalism Gian Lorenzo Bernini Michelangelo Caravaggio Peter Paul Rubens

1. How would you define the term Scientific Revolution? In what ways it was truly revolutionary?
2. What did Copernicus, Brahe, Galilei and Newton each contribute to scientific revolution? Who do you think made the most important contributions and why?
3. Explain the reaction of the Catholic Church to the scientific Revolution? (Think Galileo and Pascal)
4. Explain fusion of Bacon’s inductive method and Descartes’ deductive method result in the modern scientific method.

Question 5 through from your chapter 6 textbook

Section 2

1. What were the differences between the political philosophies of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke and how did each view human nature?

Section 3

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

Section 4

1. What role did the women play in the scientific revolution? Explain briefly each of these women’s contribution
* Queen Christina
* Margaret Cavendish
* Maria Cunitz
* Elizabeth Hevelius
* Maria Winkelmann
* Emilie du Chatelet
1. Why were women unable to participate fully in the new science?
2. How did family relationships help some women become involved in the advance of natural philosophy?

Section 6

1. Explain the phenomena of witchcraft, with panics and witch hunts in an age of scientific enlightenment. How might the Reformation have contributed to them?