

## AP European History 2000 Student Samples

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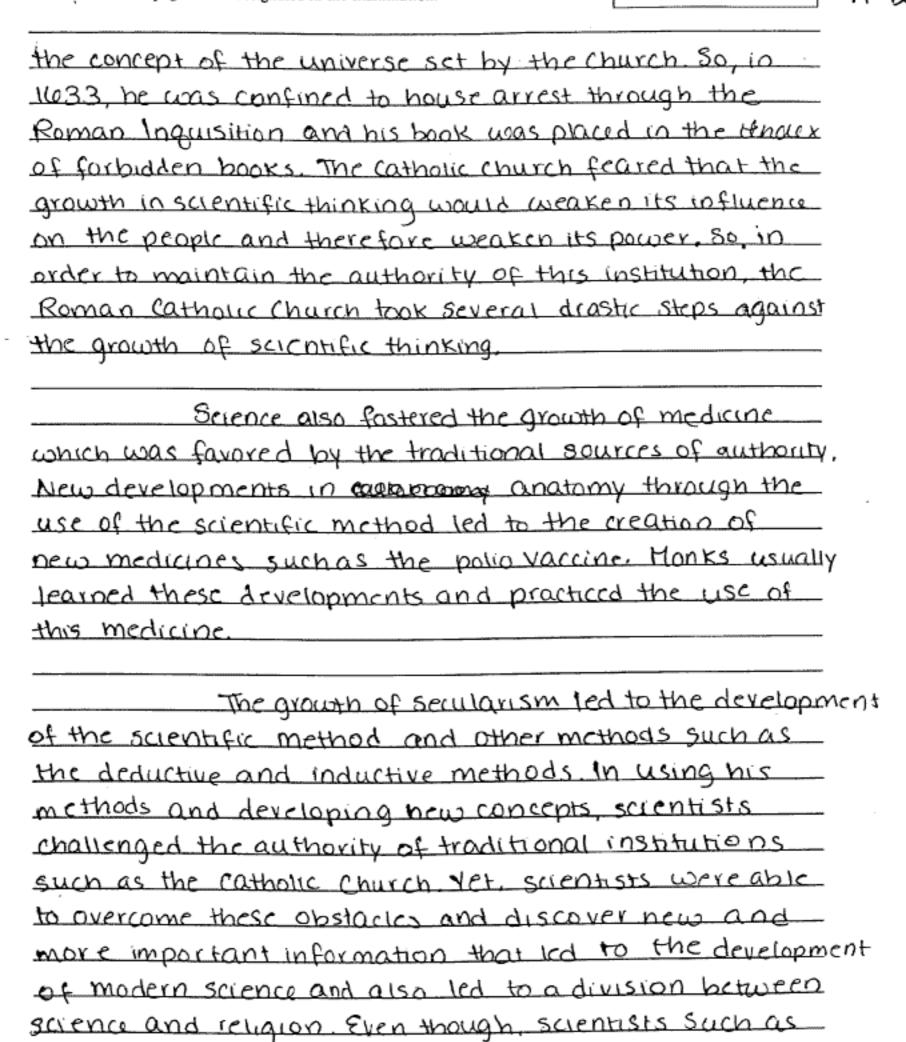
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The Scientific Revolution was a time of drastic change in ideologics that previously dominated the minds of the people. It progressed from a time of dependence on religion to explain natural phenomena to the use of science, experimentation and observation. It called for an increase in Secularist views and in some ways opposing the sacred institution of the time, the Roman Catholic. Church Graining its foundations in the Reformation and the Enlightenment, the Scientific revolution in the Seventeenth century encouraged new ideas and concepts.

One of the most dominant and popular aspect of the scientific revolution was the use of methodology to explain certain aspects of nature Bacon was known for using the inductive method, whereas Descartes was renounced for using the deductive method. Yet, the predominant method used to explain aspects of nature was the scientific method. The scientific method involved the creation of a hypothesis careful experimentation and observation, and the application of the results This method was used by many scientific thinkers to establish modern concepts of nature.

In the process of establishing modern concepts, scientists often overlooked or disagreed with the previous concepts established by traditional sources of authority, such as the catholic church Gralifes is an excellent example of one of these scientists. In establishing the hard reality of the heliocentric theory, he undermined



Blaise Pascal attempted to unite science and medicine