



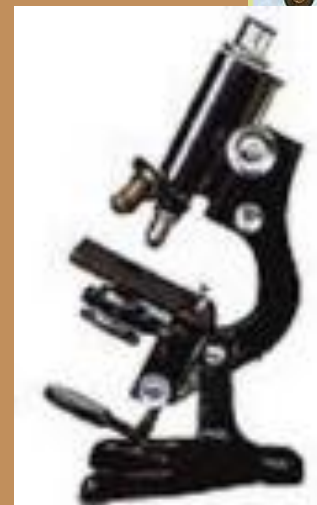
The Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution



- The Enlightenment 1540–1690
- Scientific Revolution 1690–1780
- These two eras could not have happened without the achievements and intellectual conflicts of the previous 3 centuries

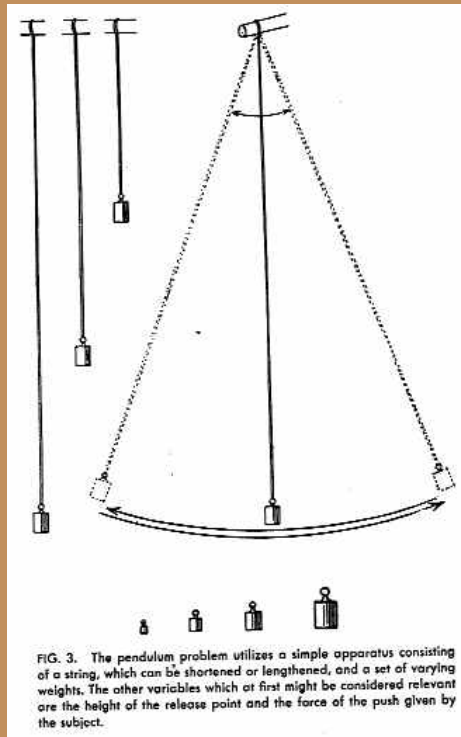


Inventions of the Scientific Revolution





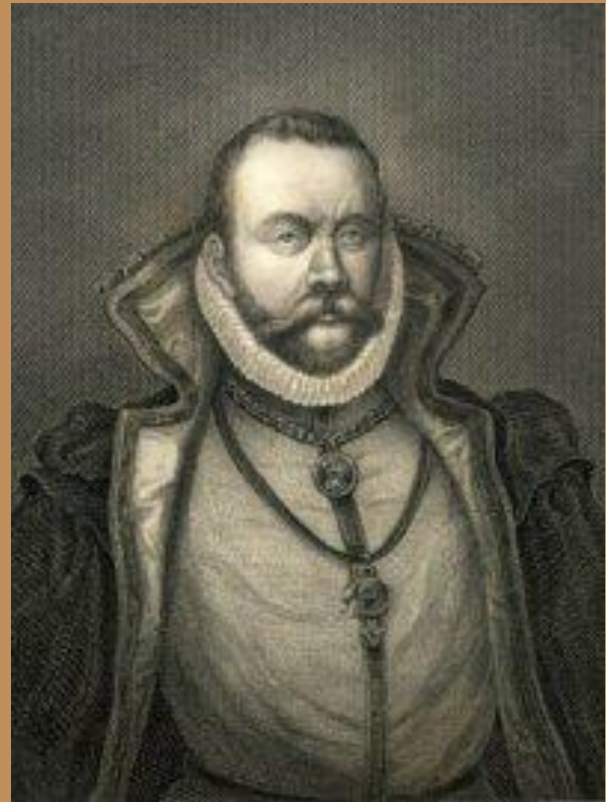
Inventions of the Scientific Revolution





Key Men of Science

- Tycho Brahe
- 1546-1601





Key Men of Science



- Johannes Kepler
- 1571–1630



Key Men of Science

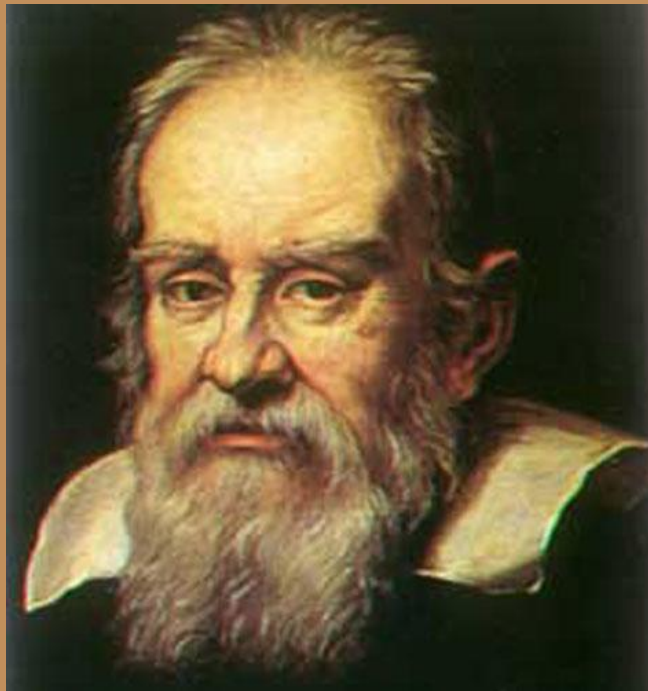
- Nicolas Copernicus
- 1473–1543







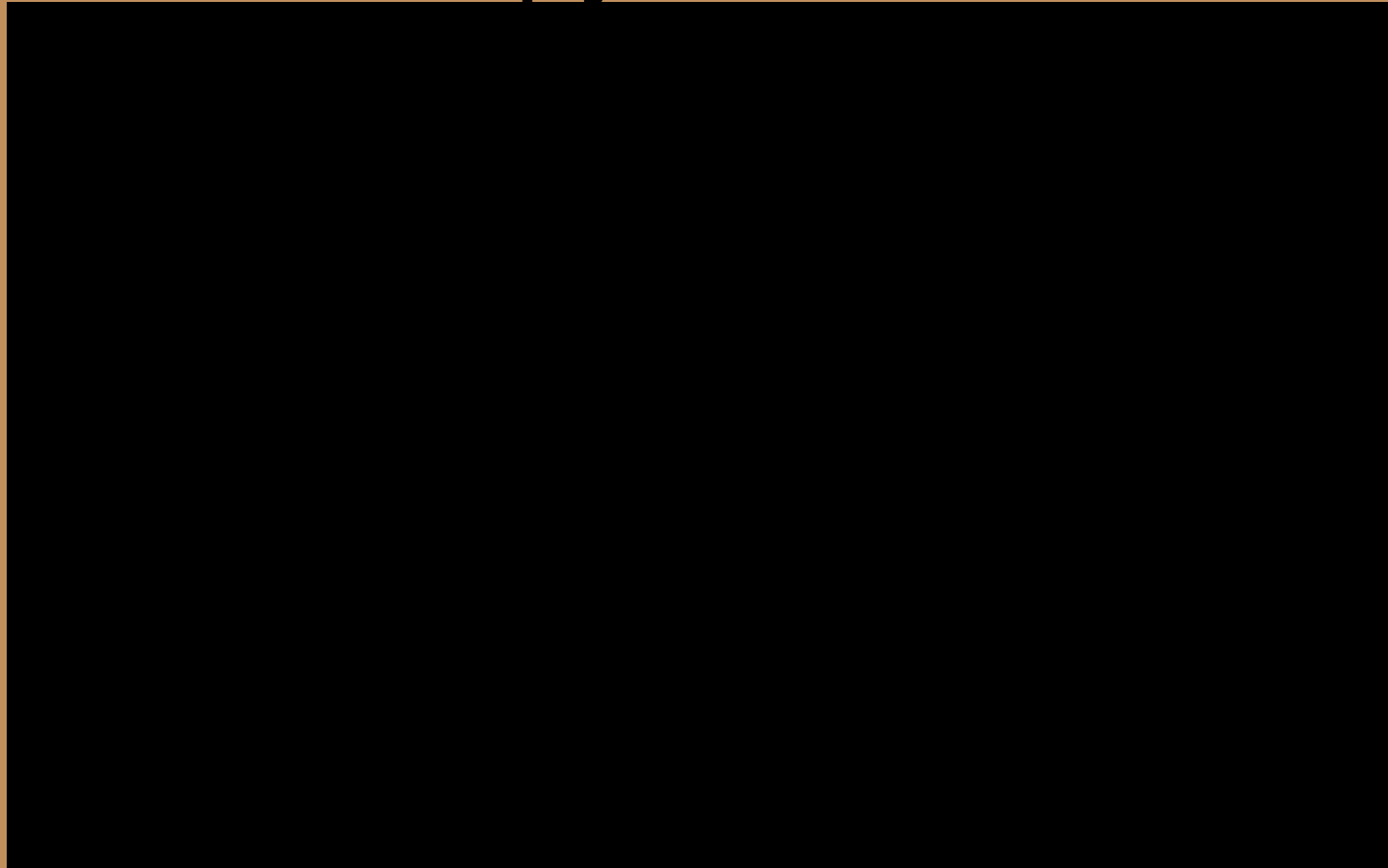
Key Men of Science



- Galileo Galilei
- 1564-1642

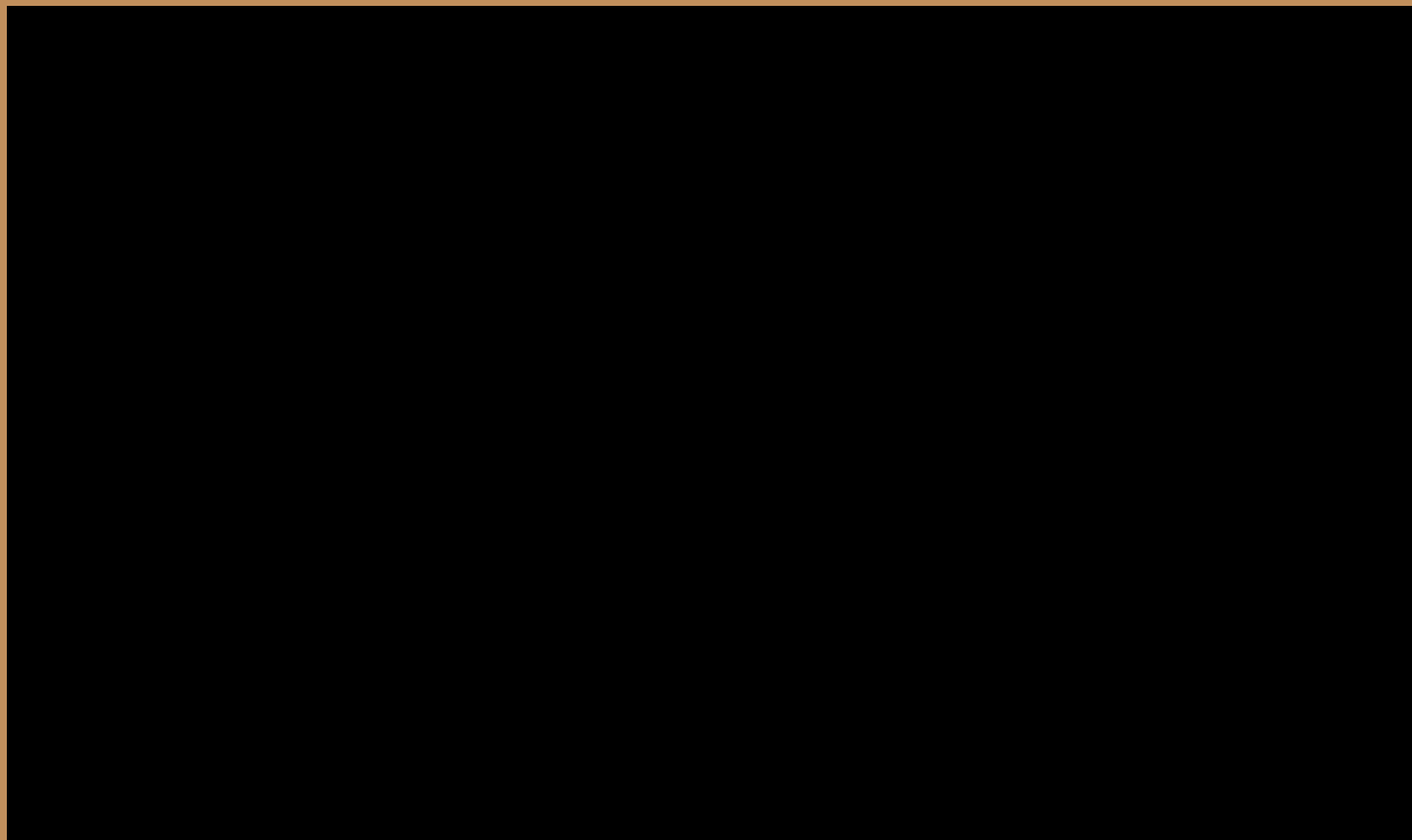


Spy Glass





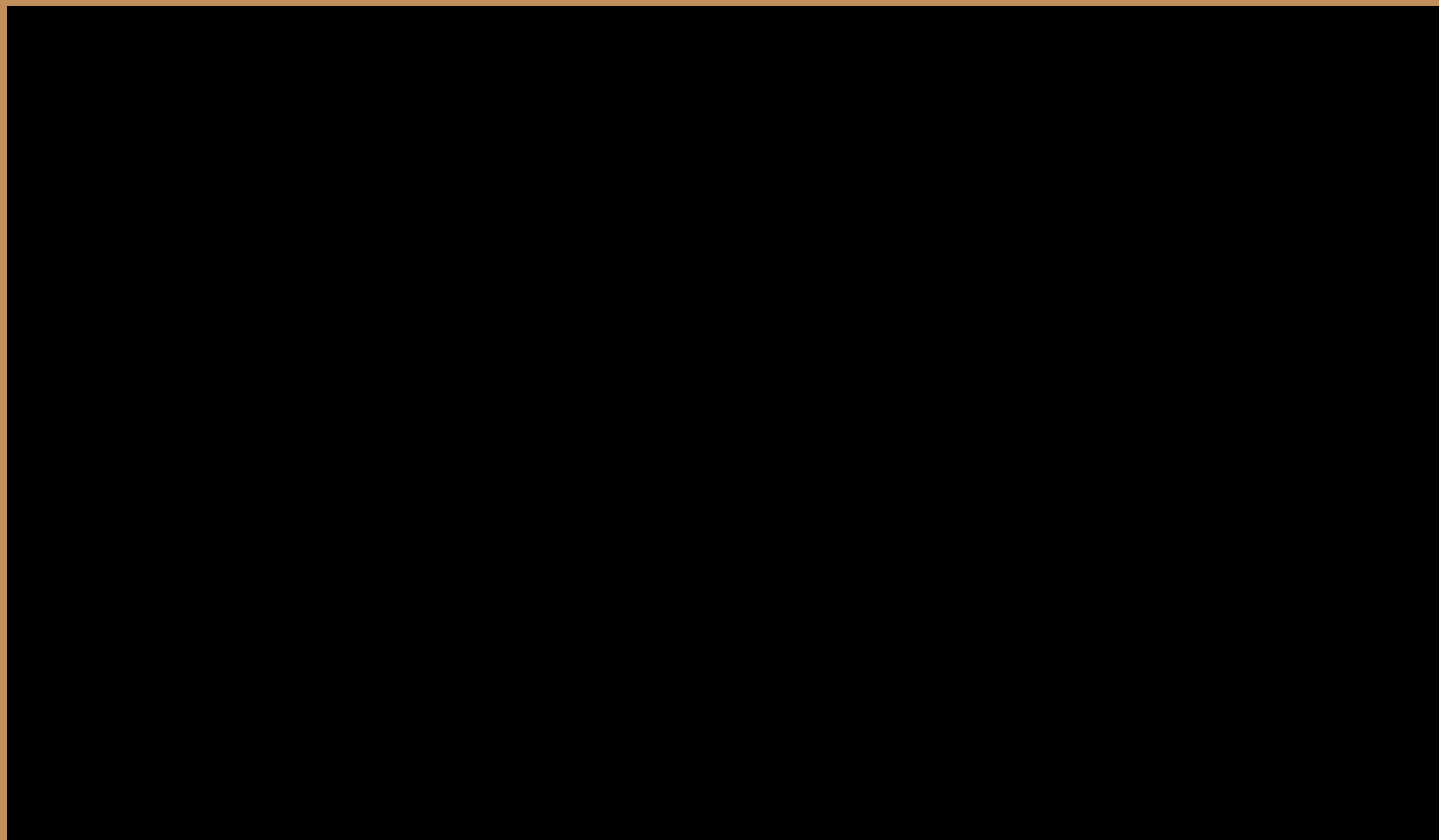
Telescope







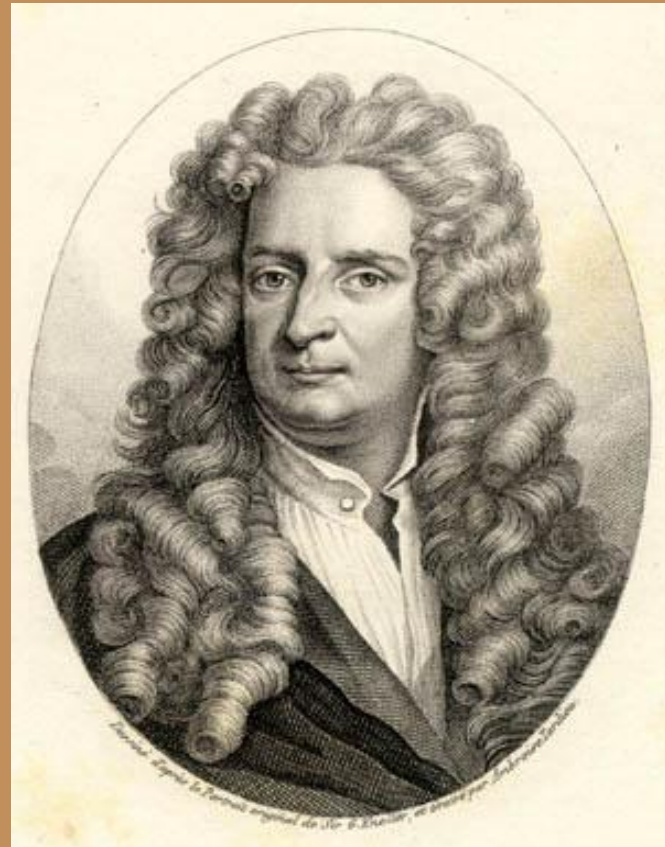
Galileo Screws Up





Key Men of Science

- Isaac Newton
- 1642-1727





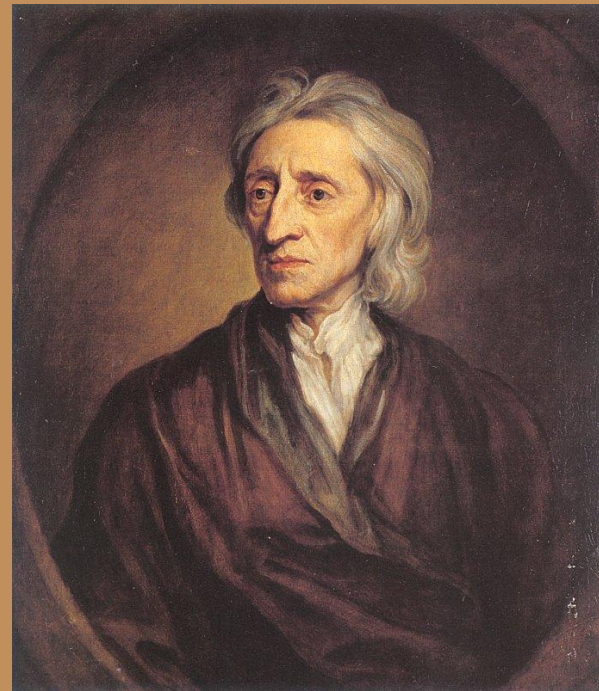
The Enlightenment

- The basic principles of the Scientific Revolution help create the Enlightenment
- The most important contribution of the Enlightenment is the encouragement of Revolution in America and France



Men of the Enlightenment

- John Locke
- 1632-1704





Men of the Enlightenment

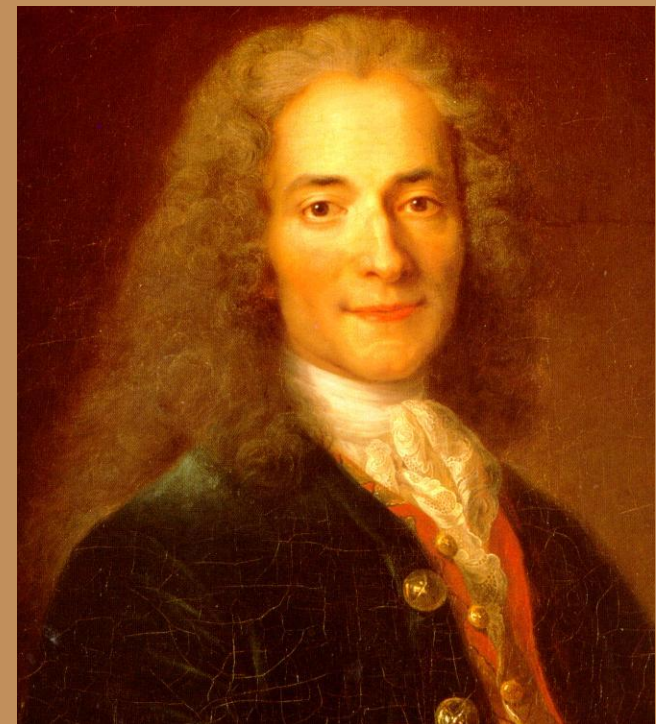


- Pierre Bayle
- 1647-1706



Men of the Enlightenment

- Voltaire
- 1694-1778





Men of the Enlightenment



- Montesquieu
- 1689–1755

Men of the Enlightenment

- Denis Diderot
- 1713–1784

