Ch. 22 sec. 1: The Scientific Revolution		
Person	**Time Period**	**Significance**
Aristotle (and Ptolemy)	4th century B.C. (2nd century A.D.)	
	Early 1500s *1543*	Heliocentric (sun-centered) theory *On the Revolution s of the Heavenly Bodies*
	Late 1500s	Carefully recorded the movements of the planets for many years
	Early 1600s	Continued Brahe's work – mathematical laws govern _____ motion – elliptical orbits
	1609 *1610* *1632*	Built own telescope to study the heavens. Published *Starry Messenger* -- Jupiter's moons, sun spots, surface of Moon ...Published *Dialogue*...
	1600s	Urged Empiricism or _____ Method
	1600s	Analytical Geometry Prove by reason: "I think, therefore I am."
	Mid- 1600s *1687*	Law of Universal Gravitation *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*
Zacharias Janssen		
	1670s	Used microscope to observe bacteria And red blood cells
Evangelista Torricelli		
	1714	First _____ thermometer
Anders Celsius		
	1543	Dissected human corpses and published *On the Structure of the Human Body*
	Late 1700s	World's first vaccine (preventing small pox)
		Boyle's Law for gasses. *The Sceptical Chymist*