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## The Scientific Revolution: Definition And Representatives

The scientific revolution, known also by age of enlightenment, was a theoretical drive that occurred in Europe during late 17th and early 18th century. The givers thought they were elevating human intelligence after the dark.

The scientific revolution brought about a change in which people saw the world in their time, and also how to understand things going on around it. After every new discovery, the people started to observe the universe as maybe never ending, always alive and moving. Many of the qualities which became quite known to most in the enlightenment were reason and liberty as well as scientific method. A large number of people suspect the scientific revolution began in the 16th century. the French revolution took after the enlightenment and the romantic era flourished. Many of the important founders during the scientific revolution were:

- Galileo Galilei
- Nicolaus Copernicus
- Isaac Newton
- Johannes Kepler
- and countless others.

The orientation of the scientific revolution began during the thirty years of war (1618-1648). This war started to question people on the ideas of nationalism as well as warfare.

The age of exploration consisting in which when Columbus found the New World, opened up a gateway for people to other philosophies and cultures. The ideas formed from the Renaissance guided men to inspect the substantial world more clearly which in return, resulted in further study. This was coined the Scientific Revolution.

The scientific revolution ignited by Nicolaus Copernicus' heliocentric (meaning sun centred) concept about the universe in 1543. Some of the large number of discoveries in the scientific revolution were:

- Johann Kepler – three principles of planetary motion
- Galileo Galilei – concepts of motion and inertia
- And Tycho Brahe –new perspective of the stars and how they work

The end of the enlightenment was with Isaac Newton's discovery about the law of gravitation and a mechanical universe in the late 1600's. Slowly, thinkers too started to accept the Copernican – Newtonian paradigm. This paradigm secures that while God still created the universe, science specified it. And, it is through science in how humans understand.

The catholic church had trouble adjusting to these new discovery's and breakthroughs. And in a little amount of time, they started to loath the founders and their clever theories about the world and the universe. The Catholic Church's perspective of the universe was that Earth was the centre of it. And that the rest of the universe was revolving around them. And as a result, many built up a rivalry with the church's views with their own theories. In similarity to this, the

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church banned books consisting with the founder's theories. They discovered concepts that rivalled the beliefs and religion of the church. The church believed that the universe and what it consists of, were working by the "laws of nature" – (Brittany Monda, the church vs. the scientific revolution), and these "laws of nature" were believed to be constructed by the divine being. In the beginning, science and religion were very close. The Renaissance gave interest to astronomy and star gazing disputed the churches hypothesis of the cosmos. However, during 1543, Nicolaus Copernicus stated that the planets revolved around the sun instead of the previous theory of the universe moving about earth. "Moreover, since the sun remains stationary, whatever appears as a motion of the sun is really due to the motion of the earth." – (Nicolaus Copernicus-Polish mathematician and astronomer, N.D.)

This rivalled Aristotle's theory of geocentricism. This brought Copernicus to cruel condemnation. In 1609, the church and science challenged each other. They did not agree on many things. Johannes Kepler computed that planets don't in fact orbit the sun in a perfect circle, but in an oval fashion. "Planets move in ellipses with the sun at one focus." – (Johannes Kepler-German astronomer, mathematician and astrologer, N.D.). This went against the religious symbolism as the circle was thought of as a sign of perfection.

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