Short Question and Answers on Scientific Revolution

1. What was so revolutionary about the Scientific Revolution?

Ans: The Scientific Revolution emphasized systematic experimentation as the most valid research method and resulted in the development of mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology and chemistry. These developments in turn, transformed/changed the views of society about nature.

1. Why was the revolution important to mankind?

Ans: The Scientific revolution was important to mankind because it influenced the development of Enlightenment values of individualism by demonstrating the power of the human mind. Enlightened people were encouraged to come to their own conclusions rather than following and believing what was taught by authorities. Scientists experimented on their views and confirmed their capabilities and worth.

1. What were the significant inventions of the age of Scientific Revolution?

Ans: Thermometter: Galileo Galilee (1593)

Adding Machine; Blaise Paschal (1645)

Telescope: Hans Lippershey (1608)

1. What were the main ideas of the Scientific Revolution?

Ans: Emphasis on abstract reasoning

Quantitative thought and understanding on the working of nature

View of nature as a machine

Development of experimental scientific method

1. What was the most important social impact of the Scientific Revolution?

Ans: It encouraged people to think for themselves

 It analyzed beliefs of society and reconsider traditional knowledge

It discouraged politicians and religious leaders from influencing the thoughts and behavior of people.

1. Who introduced the term “Scientific Revolution” and who popularized it?

Ans: Alexander Koyre. The term was popularized by Butterfield in his “Origins of Science”.

1. What factors were responsible for the rise of Scientific Revolution?

Ans: a) Economic expansion

 b) Translation of ancient Greek texts into the vernacular

 8. When did the Scientific Revolution begin?

 Ans: 1543-1687

1. Who invented the telescope?

Ans: Hans Lippershey, a Dutch lensmaker in 1608

1. Who discovered blood circulation?

Ans: William Harvey in 1628

1. What was Isaac Newton famous for?

Ans: The discovery of the law of gravity

1. Why is Newton known as the greatest scientist?

Ans: Because of his theory of universal gravitation and

 Nature of white light and Calculus

 Law of motion

1. Who were the major scientists of Scientific Revolution?

Ans: Nicholas Copernicus

G alileo Galilei

Johannes Kepler

Isaac Newton

1. What was Copernicus famous for?

Ans: Copernicus (1473-1543) discovered that the sun was stationary in the centre of the universe and that the earth moves round it. This was known as Heliocentric theory.

He was also known for his Quantity theory of money and

Gresham’s Law.

1. What was Galileo Galilei known for?

Ans: His discovery of craters and mountains on the moon

The phases of Venus

Jupitar’s moons

The stars of the Milky Way

The first Pendulum clock

1. What was Keplar known for?

Ans: He was known for his Laws of Planetary motion

Kepler Conjecture

Rudolphine Tables

1. Who was Taicho Brahe?

Ans: He was a Danish astronomer from Denmark. He invented précised instruments to observe the heavenly bodies before the telescope was invented. His work in developing astronomical instruments and measuring and fixing positions of stars paved the way for future discoveries of later scientists.