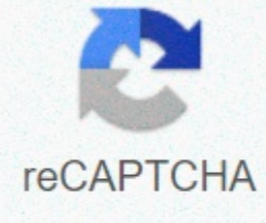




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## How did the scientific revolution lead to the enlightenment

The scientific revolution, which emphasized systematic experimentation as the most responsible research method, resulted in developments in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology and chemistry. This development has changed society's views on nature. Outline the changes that occurred during the scientific revolution, which resulted in developments towards new means for experimenting key takeaways Key points scientific revolution was the emergence of modern science in the early modern period, when development in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology (including human anatomy), and chemistry transformed social views of nature. The medieval idea of science was changed for four reasons: cooperation, derivation of new experimental methods, the ability to build on the legacy of existing scientific philosophy and institutions that enabled academic publishing. According to the scientific method that was defined and applied in the 17th century, it is not the first time that a person has been in a state of law. During the scientific revolution, the changing perception of the role of a scientist in relation to nature, and the value of experimental or observed evidence, led to a scientific methodology in which empiricism played a large, but not absolute, role. Since the scientific revolution was not marked by a single change, many new ideas contributed. Some of them were revolutions in their fields. Science has come to play a leading role in Enlightenment discourse and thought. Many Enlightenment writers and thinkers had backgrounds in science and related scientific progress with the overthrow of religion and traditional authority in favor of the development of freedom of expression and thought. Key terms empiricism: The theory that knowledge comes only, or above all, from sensory experiences. It emphasises evidence, in particular the type of evidence collected through experimentation and through a scientific method. Galileo: An Italian thinker (1564-1642) and a key figure in the scientific revolution, who improved the telescope, made astronomical observations and presented the basic principle of relativity in physics. Baconian method: an investigative method developed by Sir Francis Bacon. It was presented in Bacon's book *Novum Organum* (1620) (or *New*

