

THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

Section 5 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word, name, or phrase from the box. Not all the choices in the box will be used. Each can be used only once.

1. A step-by-step process of discovering scientific facts is called the _____.
2. Polish scholar _____ proposed that the sun was at the center of the universe, not Earth.
3. A _____ is a scientist's possible explanation for why something happens.
4. The force that keeps planets in their orbits around the sun is called _____.
5. The Inquisition forced _____ to say he believed Earth was at the center of universe.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nicolaus Copernicus b. heliocentric c. Johannes Kepler d. Galileo e. René Descartes f. hypothesis g. scientific method h. Isaac Newton i. gravity j. calculus |
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B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Why was Copernicus's theory revolutionary?
 - a. It agreed with Luther's ideas.
 - b. It contradicted the teachings of classical thinkers.
 - c. It went against the theories of Isaac Newton.
 - d. It was not based on scientific observations.
- _____ 7. Why did scientists begin to repeat their experiments?
 - a. to express their doubt about the outcomes
 - b. to refine and improve their hypotheses
 - c. to disprove the mistakes of classical scientists
 - d. to prove that gravity was the building block of all life
- _____ 8. Which two men revolutionized scientific thought in the 1600s?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bacon and Descartes b. Plato and Aristotle 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Luther and Calvin d. Boyle and Galileo
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- _____ 9. Galen's ancient works were incorrect in terms of

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. surgery. b. human anatomy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. chemistry. d. architecture.
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- _____ 10. One of Newton's contributions was his
 - a. invention of the microscope.
 - b. description of how muscles and blood vessels work.
 - c. explanation of the movement of planets.
 - d. analysis of the composition of matter.