



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

The period saw a substantial increase in the number of people asking questions about the natural world. The scientific revolution is only one among many; but, whether his view is accepted or not, the scientific revolution remains. Jacob's introduction outlines the trajectory of the Scientific Revolution and argues that the revival of ancient texts in the Renaissance and the upheaval of the Scientific Revolution Bookreader Item Preview Pdf_module_version Ppi Related-external-id urn:isbn urn:oclc urn:oclc The Scientific Revolution: A Very Short Introduction. There is a place for accounts of the Scientific Revolution in liberal curriculum, and this book is an attempt to fill a gap and to invite further curiosity about the modern world. This volume explores the Scientific Revolution from its origins in the early sixteenth century to its widespread acceptance in Western societies in the late eighteenth century. Rather, it developed over the course of a century and drew from the achievements and contributions of earlier thinkers, including the ancient Greeks, Islamic thinkers of the Middle Ages, and various late-medieval and modern thinkers. What was the Scientific Revolution and when was it? Some time ago, when the Scientific Revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth century replaced a holistic view of nature with one that became increasingly reductionist. It did not occur violently or all at once. This time witnessed such fervent investigations of the natural world that the period has been called the 'Scientific Revolution'. The Introduction states that it started around and ended around and it is the most important and talked-about era in the history of science. There was no such thing as the Scientific Revolution, and this is a book about it. Further, the seventeenth-century-oriented revolution easily embraces many minor revolutions, such as "the Copernican revolution" in astronomy, the sixteenth-century Scientific Revolution was not a "revolution" in the usual sense of the term. Some see it as a break from the medieval world. Few historical episodes present themselves as substantial or more self-evidently worthy of study. Others see it as an illusion of retrospection. It places the Scientific Revolution in its historical context. Features include: New insights on developments in early modern science; Emphasizes the sociological context of the period and the world view at the time; Covers several areas of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries witnessed such fervent investigations of the natural world that the period has been called the "Scientific Revolution." New ideas and discoveries not only redefined what human beings are capable of. This conception of the Scientific Revolution is now with tradition. Introduction: science and natural philosophy New worlds and old worlds The connected world The superlunar world The sublunar world The microcosm and the living world The artificial world Building a world of science Conclusion The Introduction states that it started around and ended around and it is the most important and talked-about era in the history of science. This has made it difficult to define. The concept of the scientific revolution is much more recent than the concept of the Renaissance, much more solidly based, and, so far, not successfully attacked. This time witnessed such Scientific Revolution: A Very Short Introduction explores the exciting developments in the sciences during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.