Topic

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The scientific revolution was a span of time in the course of the 16th and 17th centuries, in which prior changes in theoretical concepts and optimism occurred. The changes happened in two distinct regions, Astronomy, and Biology. This uprising was such a crucial breakthrough for humans because it changed people's thoughts about the world of humans and nature.

The exposure of the scientific revolutions was introduced by various individuals; Copernicus, Galilei, Kepler, Brahe, and Newton.

Initially, we have Nicholas Copernicus. He had the knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. After getting the knowledge of Ptolemy’s works, he questions the Ptolemaic conceiving of the universe. This claimed that the planet earth is the origin of the universe. Copernicus indicated a heliocentric conceiving which indicate that the sun was the origin of the whole universe and that the other planets revolve in an oval form around the sun. His assumptions construct the basis of the new astronomy.

Carrying the Copernican assumptions were Johannes Kepler and Tycho Brahe. Brahe assembled over 20 years of astronomical information which Kepler makes use of. He came across with 3 laws of planetary movement that established and customized the Copernican assumptions.

Afterwards, there was Galileo Galilei. He happens to be the first European to build considerations of paradise through a telescope. Galileo located the initial four moons of Jupiter and that planet earth’s moon is rough and uneven, and also founded the law of inertia.

Lastly, we have Sir Isaac Newton. He was an expert in mathematics and physics, and he was the most extraordinary scientist to ever live. Newton utilizes the assumptions of Copernicus and Galileo in his own ideology. He came upon with the law of gravitation pull of the earth. He also started calculus and came across that white rays contained all the colors of the spectrum.