

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

COLOR BY NUMBER

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

The scientific revolution was a period of time known for extreme changes in the way the world thought about science beginning in the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe. The scientific revolution included the way people viewed nature, approached thinking and reasoning, and the development of a scientific method to test hypotheses.

The first big change in scientific thought was the way people viewed the earth's motion and position in space. Before the 16th and 17th centuries, the generally accepted view was that the earth remained still in space and the planets, sun, and moon moved around the earth.

... Name _____

COLOR BY NUMBER

Answer the questions on the other page then color the WHOLE WORD below based on your answer. Next, write a summary statement or the main idea. Don't forget to underline the answers IN THE PASSAGE with the same color.

... © Think Tank

4 Who invented the three laws of motion?

5 What year did Bacon help discover the scientific method?

6 Antony Van _____ improved the microscope.

7 What was Galileo's last name?

8 What was calculus called?

9 Robert Boyle is "Father of _____"

10 What is another word for educated?

11 Who was sun-centered?

12 Who developed the scientific method?

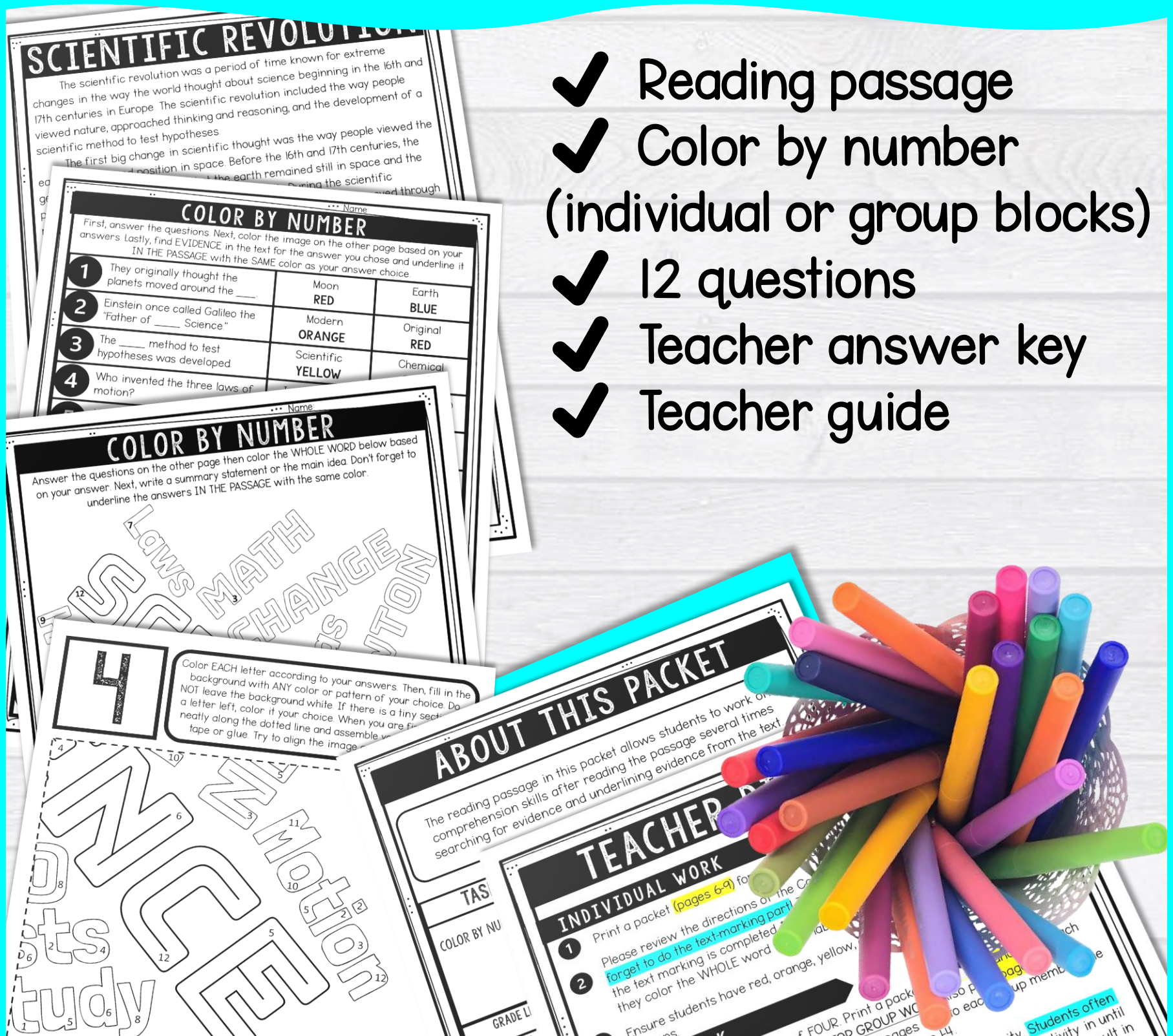
YELLOW	Chemical GREEN
Isaac Newton GREEN	Francis Bacon ORANGE
1592 ORANGE	1620 RED
Jefferson RED	Leeuwenhoek YELLOW
Sobranite ORANGE	Galilei BLUE
Fluxions GREEN	

Color EACH letter according to your answers. Then, fill in the background with ANY color or pattern of your choice. NOT leave the background white. If there is a tiny section of a letter left, color it your choice. When you are finished, cut along the dotted line and assemble your picture with tape or glue. Try to align the image as best as you can.

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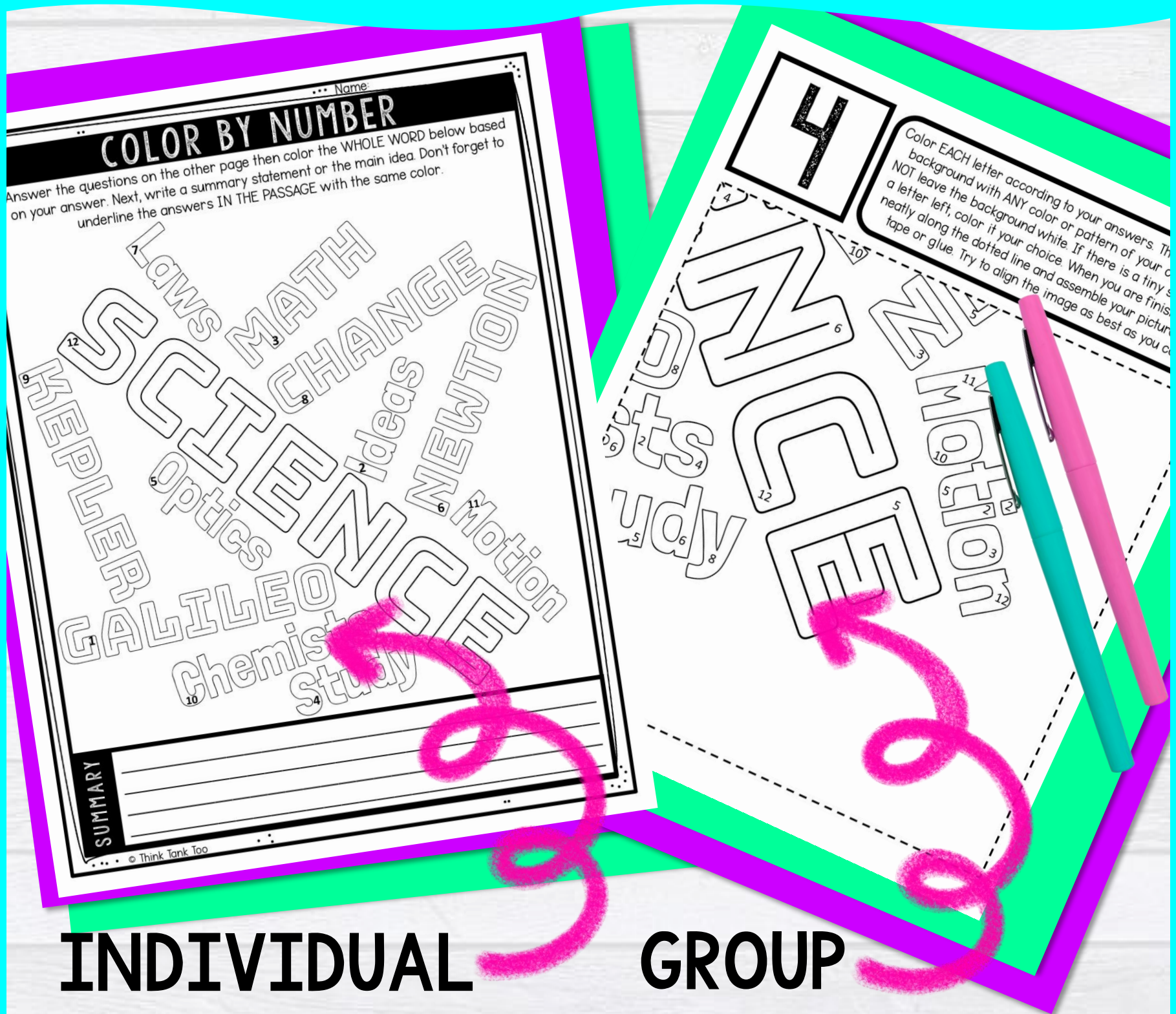
WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ Reading passage
- ✓ Color by number (individual or group blocks)
- ✓ 12 questions
- ✓ Teacher answer key
- ✓ Teacher guide



A vibrant collage of various craft and educational materials. In the foreground, there are several sheets of paper with large, outlined letters and numbers, some of which are numbered for sequencing. One sheet features the word 'MATH' and another 'CHANCE'. There are also smaller sheets with numbers like '3', '2', and '1'. A red pen, a yellow pair of scissors, and a green stapler are scattered among the papers. A small bowl of yellow beads is also visible. The background is a mix of bright colors like blue, green, and purple, creating a lively and creative atmosphere.

2 OPTIONS



INDIVIDUAL

GROUP

TEXT MARKING

Find evidence
in the text



SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION ... Name: _____

The scientific revolution was a period of time known for extreme changes in the way the world thought about science beginning in the 17th centuries in Europe. The scientific revolution included the way people viewed nature, approached thinking and reasoning, and the development of a scientific method to test hypotheses.

The first big change in scientific thought was the way people viewed earth's motion and position in space. Before the 16th and 17th centuries, the generally accepted view was that the earth remained still in space and the planets, sun, and moon moved around the earth. During the scientific revolution, there were people suggesting that the earth in fact moved through space. It was mind blowing for the people of the time, thinking that was impossible. A man named Copernicus was the first to publish his ideas on a sun-centered universe in 1543.

The world's scientists were rocked by the idea of a sun-centered universe and began to rethink the way nature functioned on earth. Many scientific ideas began to change and shift. Scientists like Galileo Galilei began using math to develop a new idea of physics as it related to the planets. Many of the people who didn't believe that the earth moved around the sun argued that if it was moving, we should be able to feel it. Galileo argued with inertia that since we are on earth, we move with the earth, so we don't feel the earth moving through space around the sun. Galileo also argued ideas of acceleration, deceleration, friction, and gravity. He agreed with Copernicus the "Father of Modern Science." Johannes Kepler agreed with Copernicus' theory. In 1619, he detailed three laws that explained how planets move around the sun called Kepler's Law.

The study of optics saw a lot of advancement. Optics include what we see, the reflections in a mirror, and how light changes through a lens. Light is a clear object that we can see through. If the lens is twice the shape or size, we can see nearer, farther, or even clear.

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