

Scientific Discovery in the Renaissance: Set Of 6 / 2010 / Benchmark Education Company, 2010 / Sandy Pobst, Stacia Deutsch, Rhody Cohon

It is common knowledge that the Renaissance was one of the greatest and most flourishing periods in the history of human kind. It was an era of unimaginable cultural wealth, both in arts, crafts and technology. Scholars, scientists, artists and craftsmen in all the countries of Europe worked for the betterment of mankind. Some wrote books, either scientific or literary, like Galileo or Shakespeare. Others invented items that made life easier or more profitable, like the compass, or the telescope. But what is not common knowledge is, how these items were made ? During the Renaissance, great advances occurred in geography, astronomy, chemistry, physics, mathematics, manufacturing, anatomy and engineering. The rediscovery of ancient scientific texts was accelerated after the Fall of Constantinople in 1453, and the invention of printing democratized learning and allowed a faster propagation of new ideas. But, at least in its initial period, some see the Renaissance as one of scientific backwardness. Historians like George Sarton and Lynn Thorndike have One of the major scientific discoveries of the Renaissance came from Polish mathematician and astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus. In the 1530s, he published his theory of a heliocentric solar system. This places the sun at the center of the solar system rather than the Earth. It was a major breakthrough in the history of science, though Copernicus' book was banned by the Catholic Church. Empiricism began to take hold of scientific thought. "Scientists were guided by experience and experiment and began to investigate the natural world through observation," said Abernethy. The Renaissance era was a period of learning and cultural development in Europe during the 14th to the 17th centuries. Beginning in Florence, Italy, the learning of the Renaissance soon spread all over Europe, with an emphasis on intellectual inquiry and Classical revival that marked a departure from the Middle Ages.Â Four months after he set out, he rounded the Cape of Good Hope and arrived at the city of Calicut in India in 1498. Despite being welcomed by the local Hindu king, da Gama was not embraced by the Muslim merchants, because they felt that the arrival of Europeans would threaten their commercial interests.Â Age of Discoveryâ€”a period starting in the 15th century when Europeans began exploring other continents. In SCIENCE SET FREE, Sheldrake gives us an inspiring picture of what these changes are likely to be." â€”Larry Dossey, M.D. author of Reinventing Medicine â€œScience is often portrayed as a paragon of intellectual freedom. It's a quaint idea, but it's not true. Some key concepts in science have hardened into unshakeable, unquestioned dogma.Â This is the doctrine of materialism, which came to dominate scientific thinking in the second half of the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, despite their nominal materialism, most scientists remained dualists, and continued to use dualistic metaphors.Â In this book, the author argues that science, as it is practiced today, has become prisoner to a collection of dogmas which constrain what should be free inquiry into the phenomena it investigates.