

# History 1020

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## The Scientific Revolution

As the unification of Christianity crumbled, people began questioning the classical nature not only politically and socially but also intellectually. Ptolemy in 2<sup>nd</sup> century C.E stated that the earth was at the center of the universe which is what Christians adopted because it made them look stronger as their religion states that when god made man he put them at the center at the universe.

## Nicolaus Copernicus 1473 - 1543

In 1530 Copernicus finishes a revolutionary book which challenged the Ptolemaic ideas; He waited 13 years before he can make his findings public. He believed in something called heliocentrism which states that the sun not the earth was at the center of the solar system.

## Johannes Kepler 1571 - 1630

He uses more accurate equipment and comes up with three laws of motion 1) he said that the heavenly bodies orbit the sun not in concentric circles but in ellipses. 2) Planets closer to the sun orbit faster 3) planets farther away from the sun orbited slower. Ptolemy believed that the planets were ethereal but Kepler says that the planets were in fact made of matter.

## Galileo Galilei 1564 - 1642

He uses a telescope and makes observations that no one has ever made before and affirms keplers idea that planets were in fact made of matter. In 1610 he publishes a book called the starry messenger in it he discussed the observations he had and he supports all the theories that kepler and Copernicus put forth so in 1615 he is called in front of the inquisition and is forced to recant. In 1632 he publishes *Dialogue on the two chief world system 1632* which he publishes in Italian for the masses. He is called between the inquisitions in 1633 and once again he is forced to recant. According to legend it is believed that while recanting he mutters under his breath "and yet it moves". He is put under house arrest until he dies in 1642.

## Isaac Newton 1642 - 1727

He was into the occult art of alchemy which is the art of transforming matter into gold and the elixir of life. He is known for his work the *Principia 1684 - 1686* in which he comes up with the three laws of motion 1) an object when in motion will continue to be in motion unless some external force stops it 2) the rate of motion of an object is equal to the force put on it. 3) every action has an equal and opposite reaction. Isaac Newton used the concept of the World Machine in his science and alchemy which states that the world is created and operated based on rules and rationality just like a mechanical object and if one could figure out the blue print of the earth he could alter it.

## **Rococo Art**

Rounded curves

Influences from nature

Asymmetrical shapes

Dainty color schemes

Frivolity

## **Jean Antoine Watteau 1648 – 1721**

Rococo artist, painted the *Assembly in the park*

## **Rococo Architecture**

Rococo decorated the exterior and Baroque decorated interiors. Balthazar Neuman was a famous architect

## **Development of music**

Johann Sebastian Bach. 1685 – 1750 : born in Germany, Wrote meticulously ordered music, music was a way to worship god.

Baroque Music Style: 1) New music style 2) new Instrument techniques.

George Frederick Handel: Born in Germany, Studied opera writing in Germany, wrote unusual sounding music. Firework music.

They both embodied the Baroque music style. Have elaborate and detailed structures.

## **Pop culture**

The upper classes abandoned popular culture to the lower classes.

## **Crime and punishment**

Cesare Beccaria said that the severity of the crime should be equal to the punishment.