

## **MEN OF THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION**

**Nicolas Copernicus (1473–1543)**

**Tycho Brahe (1546–1601)**

**Francis Bacon (1561–1626)**

**Galileo Galilei (1564–1642)**

**Hans Lippershey (ca. 1570–ca. 1619)**

**Johannes Kepler (1571–1630)**

**Francesco Stelluti (1577–ca. 1652)**

**Zacharias Jansen (1580–1638)**

**René Descartes (1596–1650)**

**Evangelista Torricelli (1608–1647)**

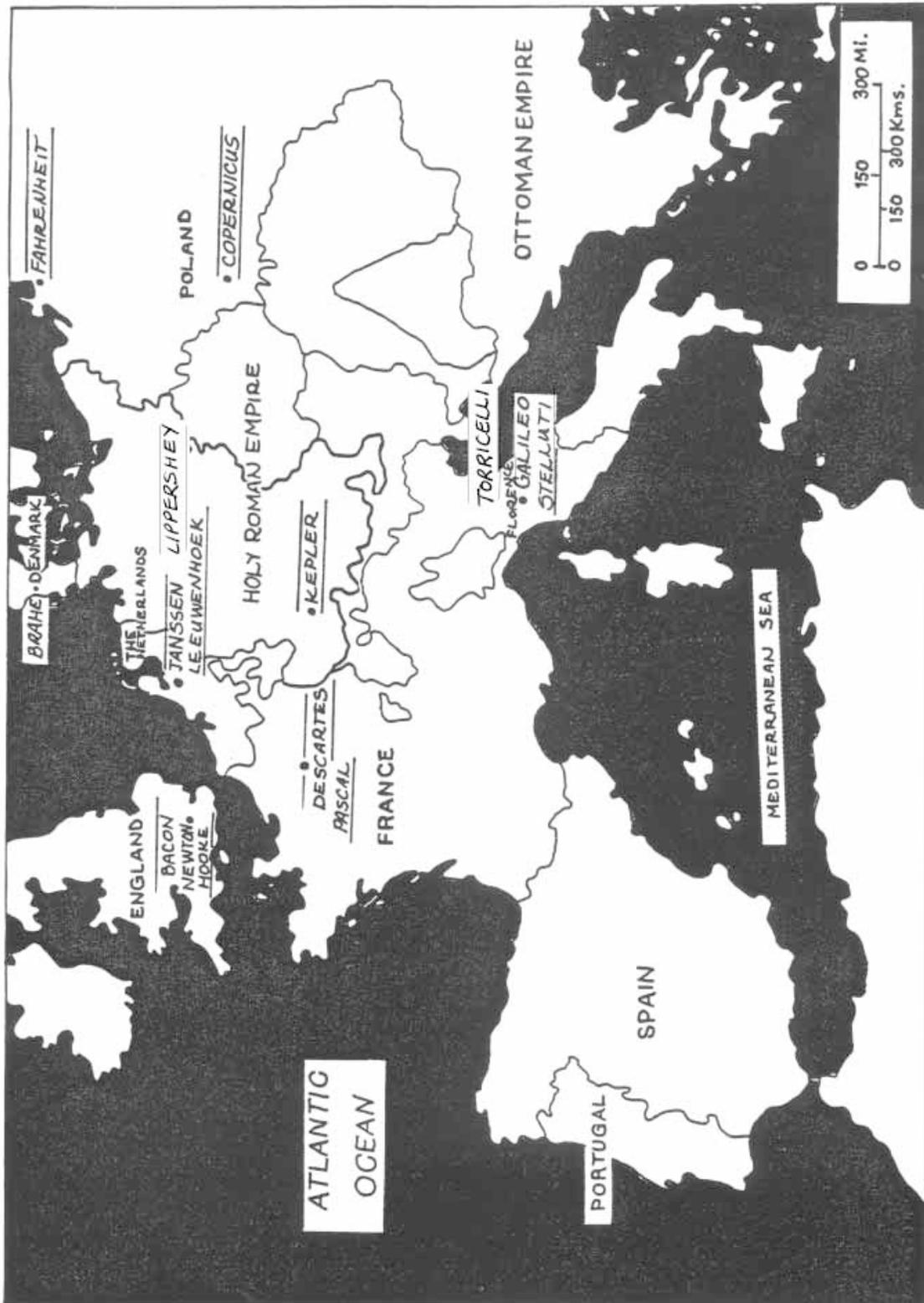
**Blaise Pascal (1623–1662)**

**Anton Van Leeuwenhoek (1632–1723)**

**Robert Hooke (1635–1703)**

**Isaac Newton (1642–1727)**

**Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686–1736)**



## SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION: A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

1543	Copernicus writes <i>On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres</i>
1590	Zacharias Janssen invents <b>microscope</b>
1593	Galileo invents <b>thermometer</b>
1605–20	Francis Bacon writes <i>Instauratio Magna</i> (Great Beginning)
1608	Hans Lippershey invents <b>telescope</b>
1609–19	Johannes Kepler publishes <i>Three Laws of Planetary Motion</i>
1610	Galileo writes <i>Starry Messenger</i>
1613	Galileo writes <i>History and Demonstration Concerning Sun Spots</i>
1625	Francesco Stelluti publishes <i>Microscopic Studies of Honeybee</i>
1627	Bacon writes <i>New Atlantis</i>
1632	Galileo writes masterwork, <i>Dialogue on the Two Great World Systems</i>
1633	Trial of Galileo
1637	René Descartes writes <i>Discourse on Method</i>
1643	Evangelista Torricelli (student of Galileo's) invents <b>barometer</b>
1660	English Royal Society established
1665	Robert Hooke publishes <i>Micrographia</i>
1666	French Academy of Sciences established
1687	Sir Isaac Newton publishes <i>Principia</i>