

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)

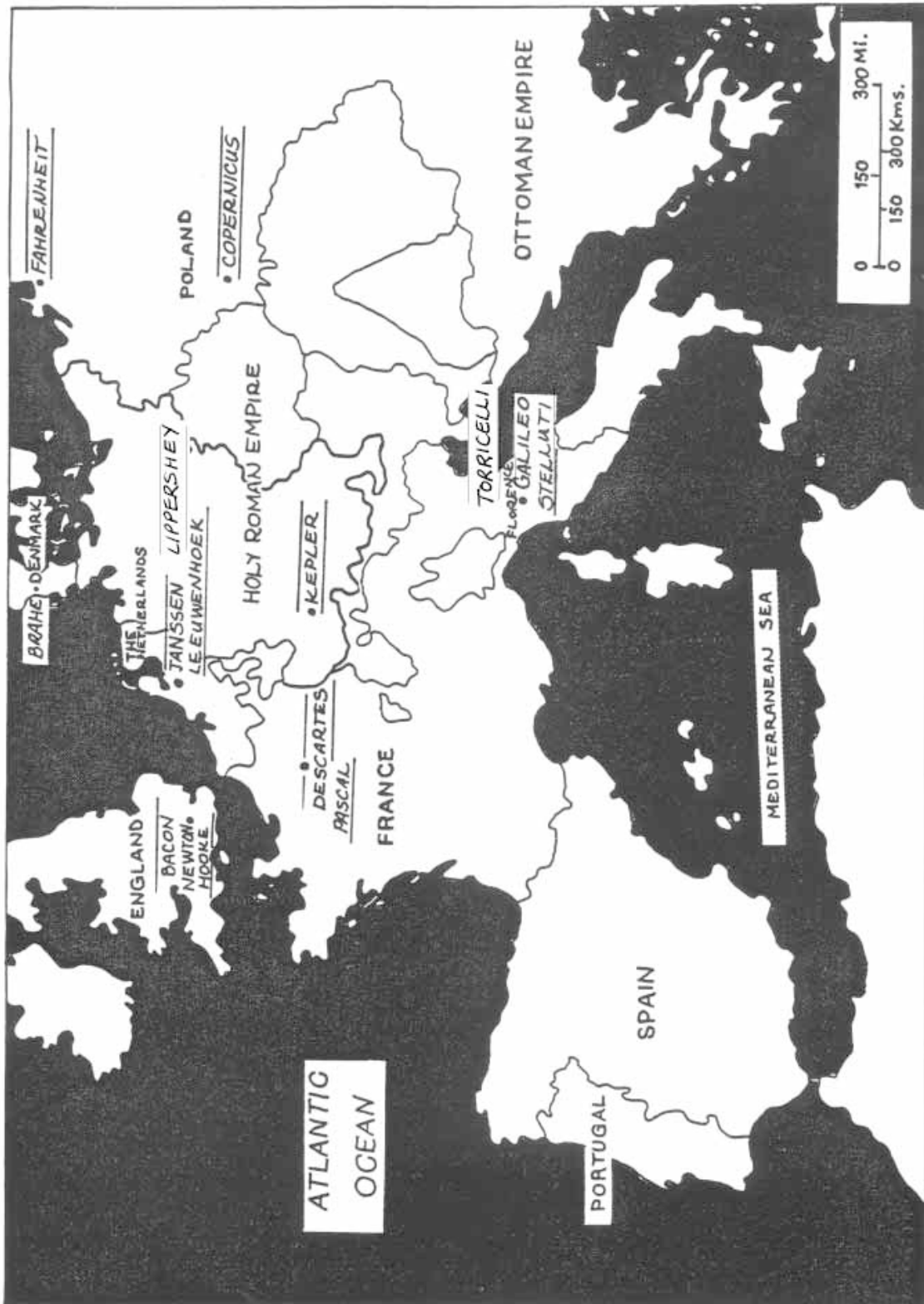
Blaise Pascal (1623–1662)

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 microscope
1593	Galileo invents thermometer
1605–20	Francis Bacon writes <i>Instauratio Magna</i> (Great Beginning)
1608	Hans Lippershey invents telescope
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 barometer
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>