Lesson 15-2 Homework Questions, part 2

Part 1: Three Scientific Inventions: Fill in the Chart below with the name of inventor, what the invention did, and why it was important (Page 505).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invention</th>
<th>Name of Inventor</th>
<th>What the Invention Did</th>
<th>Why it was Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microscope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermometer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barometer</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Part 2: Answer the following questions.

1. What were the two realities that Descartes argued God created? (Page 506)
   _____________________________________________________

2. What did Sir Francis Bacon feel scientist should use? (Page 506)
   _____________________________________________________

3. What are the 4 steps of the Scientific method? (Page 506)
   _____________________________________________________

4. Why did scientific rationalism erode the power of the church? (Page 507)
   _____________________________________________________

5. What experiment did Sir Francis Bacon attempt that eventually killed him? (Page 506)
   _____________________________________________________

6. Why did Bacon suggest the importance of gathering evidence? How could this be done?
   _____________________________________________________

Sir Francis Bacon
Francis Bacon was impatient with those who still followed Aristotle’s approach to the solution of problems. Aristotle believed that if learned men argued about a subject for a sufficient amount of time, they would arrive at the truth. Bacon saw that method as circular and useless. Only the gathering of evidence could possibly open up secrets of the universe to the light of day. The way to do this was to run experiments. By trying, something would be learned. Thus, the approach called the scientific method was born.