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AP Euro Per. 0

31 October 2016

LEQ Outline #3:

Compare and contrast the intellectual and cultural impacts of the Scientific Revolution and the Renaissance.

**Intro:**

The Scientific Revolution was a period of time that changed the way people viewed the world and explained natural phenomenon. The Renaissance was a time of rebirth of ancient Roman and Greek ideals and teachings **(Contextualization)**. The Scientific Revolution and the Renaissance had major intellectual and cultural impacts on Europe **(Restatement)**. Intellectually, both introduced new methods of thinking and secular ideas while culturally, they pushed people to rethink their roles in society **(X)**. However, the Scientific Revolution focused on different topics compared to the Renaissance, challenged religion in a different way, and spread differently **(Y)**.

**X**

**Topic Sentence:** The Scientific Reformation and the Renaissance share many similarities concerning their intellectual and cultural impacts.

Intellectual Similarities: Both introduced new ways of thinking.

**Evidence:** Scientific Reformation - Scientific Method

**Analysis:**

* The Scientific Method was a systematic attempt to uncover secrets of the natural world using experimental and mathematical proof. It promoted observation and the collection of empirical data.
* It pushed people to use inductive and deductive reasoning in order to come to a conclusion.

**Evidence:** Renaissance - Humanism

**Analysis:**

* Humanist scholars studied Greek and Roman classics to bring back ancient values. They encouraged people to be well rounded and get a liberal arts education that consisted of rhetoric, grammar, language, history, politics, and moral philosophy.
* Individuals began to look at the world in a more rational and statistical way and considered secular values over traditional beliefs.

Cultural Similarities: These new methods of thinking led people to reconsider their roles in society.

**Evidence:** Scientific Revolution - Ended authoritative truth and explained natural phenomena through facts and observations instead of religion and superstition.

**Analysis:**

* Scientists, such as Copernicus and Galileo, made statements that went against the Bible and the Pope.
* People questioned the Church’s credibility and the role of religion in their lives.
* Witches and the witch trials were a popular part of life in Europe, but the Scientific Revolution proved that witches were fake. This changed the lives of people who claimed to be witches, those who were against them, and those who believed in witches.

**Evidence:** Renaissance - Individualism, Civic humanism, reform, virtu

**Analysis:**

* The idea of individualism made people want to be more well rounded. They wanted to advance both their mind and body.
* Civic humanism got people to be more involved in their community and motivated individuals to step up and take control.
* Reform highlighted the flaws in society, so that people could work to fix these problems and achieve virtu.

**Evidence:** Neither involved women

**Analysis:**

* They both gave women certain rights such as getting an education and sitting in on meetings.
* For instance, Isabella d’Este was known as the “first lady of the world” because of her political skills and intelligence.
* Margaret Cavendish attended meetings and published books on natural philosophy.
* Nonetheless, women were never given significant roles and didn’t get job opportunities.
* They were always pushed down even when they made important advancements.
* Maria Winkelmann discovered a comet, but still didn’t get a job as an assistant astronomer.

**Y**

**Topic Sentence:** Despite their similarities, the Scientific Revolution and the Renaissance were still very different.

Intellectual Difference: Although they both created new ways of thinking, these methods were applied to different topics.

**Evidence:** Scientific Revolution - Main focus on science and math vs. Renaissance - Focus on philosophy, art, and science/anatomy

**Analysis:**

* Scientists said math could be used to explain what people observed.
* They used geometry and calculus to prove the heliocentric theory.
* It was all about natural philosophy and explaining the “heavens”.
* Renaissance thinkers mostly studied manuscripts and wanted people to be more literate.
* Because their was such a huge emphasis on humans and their actions, studying subjects such as politics and history was more important. However, thinkers such as Leonardo da Vinci still studies science.
* The Medicis opened up libraries and became a huge patron of art. The Church was also a huge patron of art.
* Artists began to experiment with new styles such as linear perspective and naturalism.

Cultural Difference: Both challenged the Church, but they did it in differing ways.

**Evidence:** Scientific Revolution - reduced credibility of Church

**Analysis:**

* The ideas that arose during the Scientific Revolution went directly against the Scripture and the Pope’s interpretations of the Bible.
* For example, the Bible says the sun moves around the earth and that earth stands still, but scientists, such as Copernicus and Kepler, were able to to prove the geocentric theory wrong.

**Evidence:** Renaissance - questioned Church, but religion still had influence over society

**Analysis:**

* The Renaissance wanted to reform the Church and did not hesitate to point out all of the clergy’s mistakes.
* A Renaissance thinker, Erasmus wrote a satire called *The Praise of Folly* criticizing the clergy for caring about materialistic items more than spreading religion and using folly as a way to earn forgiveness.
* However, one of the main topics of humanism was still Christianity.
* The Church was a huge patron of the arts.
* Paintings, sculptures, and other types of art depicted religious scenes and figures.

**Evidence:** Renaissance reach more people than Scientific Revolution

**Analysis:**

* The Renaissance emphasized publishing works in the vernacular.
* The important thinkers of the time supported education and people becoming more literate.
* Also, the huge emphasis on art made ideas easier for everyday people to understand.
* The concepts of the Scientific Revolution were complex and confusing.
* Only a few hundred people were actually able to comprehend and study the discoveries that were made.
* It took longer for the ideas to spread among the population.

**Conclusion:**

Overall, both the Scientific Revolution and the Renaissance has an impact on intellectual and cultural matters **(Restatement)**. They shared new ways of thinking and motivated individuals to reconsider their roles in society **(X)**. In spite of that, the two concentrated on contrasting subjects, challenged religion in distinct ways, and reached the population differently **(Y)**.

**Synthesis:** Similarly, the Reformation and Counter Reformation spread new ideas and changed people’s roles in society, but took different approaches. The Reformation introduced ideas through new religions such as Lutheranism and Calvinism. This allowed people to choose a religion and follow different practices and doctrine. It changed people’s roles in society by declaring all people were equal spiritually, so even women were able to preach. On the other hand, the Counter Reformation changed its practices and used Baroque art to bring people back to the Catholic Church. This reinforced religion in people’s lives.