

Name _____

Date _____

**More on Ancient Astronomy
Pages 605 - 611**

1) By the fifteenth century modern astronomy was making its stand; however, this did not occur overnight. Why was much of Western society still reluctant to accept many of these new claims?

2) Who was the most significant astronomer to emerge after the Middle Ages? _____

3) _____ who lived from _____ to _____

was accredited for concluding that Earth was indeed a planet.

4) Explain why Copernicus's view of the solar system was heliocentric:

5) What did Giordano Bruno do that cost him his life? Why? _____

6) Johannes Kepler made three (3) basic claims. Please briefly list each!

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

7) What is an AU? How far is an AU? _____

8) _____ was the greatest science of the Renaissance and was accredited for making great advancements on the telescope.

9) Who discovered that Earth was not at the "center of motion" and therefore not at the center of the universe? _____

10) Kepler lived from _____ to _____.

11) Galileo lived from _____ to _____.

12) Sir Isaac Newton lived from _____ to _____.

13) What were three (3) discoveries Galileo made?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

14) What is *inertia* and who proposed the idea? _____

15) Who conceptualized the force of *gravity*? _____

16) What did Sir Isaac Newton conclude about the orbits of the planets?

17) Look at figure 21.18 on page 611. What would happen to Earth or any planet of inertia were taken away? _____
