Across

1. Descartes' idea that there is a separation of mind and matter is called this
5. This English Female philosopher of science was a good example of the women, typically aristocrats, that became scientists in England and France
6. The belief that human reason is, and should be, the chief source of human knowledge
9. This English doctor is best known for his discovery of the circulation of blood through the body by the pumping of the heart
13. Based upon the vast astronomical data of Brahe, this astronomer discovered the 3 laws of planetary motion that both confirmed and modified the Copernican theory; known for his idea of the elliptical orbits of the planets
15. This Polish astronomer set forth his heliocentric theory in *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*, published in 1543
20. This "method" proceeds from the general and moves to the specific; it was promoted by rationalists like Descartes
23. A branch of metaphysics that deals with the nature of the universe; a theory or doctrine describing the natural order of the universe
24. English mathematician and scientist who showed that all objects in the universe obey the same laws of motion
27. French philosopher/scientist/mathematician who invented the calculator and work with probability; he is best known for his *Pensees*, in which he tried to reconcile the new science and Christianity
31. This "homicide Physician" practiced "like cures like" and was known for his ideas on diagnosing and treating disease
32. Resistance to change; according to this law, an object at rest will remain at rest unless a force causes it to move
33. A medieval chemical "science" and speculative philosophy aiming to achieve the transmutation of lead into gold, the discovery of a universal cure for disease, and the discovery of a means of indefinitely prolonging life
34. By using this instrument, Galileo was able to disprove the medieval contention that objects in the heavens were smooth and perfectly shaped, and that all heavenly bodies moved around the earth
35. This Danish nobleman built the elaborate Uraniborg castle, and steadfastly compiled the positions of the stars and planets for twenty years
36. A theory that states the earth is at the center of the universe

Down

2. This Flemish doctor is best known for his "hands-on" approach to anatomy
3. Literally "arguments about women;" overall the Scientific Revolution reaffirmed traditional ideas about women's nature as being inferior to that of men
4. This famous female German astronomer discovered a comet, but was denied professional advancement due to her gender
7. Late medieval medicine was dominated by the ideas of this Greek physician who had lived in the 2nd century A.D.
8. The title given to medieval scientists; it points to their preoccupation with logical analysis as opposed to systematic observation and experimentation
10. This "method" proceeds from specific and moves to the general; it was championed by the empiricists, like Bacon
11. The greatest mathematician and scientist of the first half of the 17th century, this Italian revolutionized astronomy and physics, creating the new field of mechanics; he was later condemned and imprisoned by the Catholic Church
12. This English politician and writer was a key empiricist and advocate of what later would be called the "scientific method"
14. These elite "clubs" enabled scientists to communicate their ideas to each other and to disseminate them to a wider, literate public
16. English chemist who developed the gas law which bears his name; it states that the volume of a gas varies in proportion to the pressure exerted on it
17. This Jewish philosopher and proponent of pantheism earned his living in Amsterdam by grinding optical lenses
18. Medieval scientists relied heavily upon the theories of Aristotle, Christian theology, and this Greek/Egyptian astronomer
19. This famous rationalist argued in his *Discourse on Method* that knowledge is obtained through logical thinking and deductive reasoning
21. A theory that states the sun is at the center of the universe
22. "I think, therefore I am"
25. The famous 17th century German entomologist known for her work on caterpillars
26. The belief that human observation and experimentation are the chief sources of knowledge
28. This Dutch shopkeeper and amateur scientist is often credited with inventing the microscope
29. The belief that equates God with the universe and all that is in it; "God is [in] everything"
30. Newton's monumental 1687 work that explained his laws of motion and the universal law of gravitation