

## CC:5 – Catholic Influence on Science— Q/A

*Reading Recommendation: How the Catholic Church Built Western Civilization, chapter 5: The Church and Science, or Bearing False Witness, Chapter 7: Scientific Heresies.*

- 1) The writings of this ancient philosopher on physical sciences were considered so authoritative that most scholars declined to investigate his conclusions.
- 2) This renowned 13th century scholar wrote a treatise explaining how faith and reason were complimentary and could not truly contradict.
- 3) In order to advance science, many of the largest Cathedrals in 17th and 18th centuries were designed to include these.
- 4) This theory of the origin of the Universe was put forth in 1927 by Georges Lemaitre, Belgian priest-astronomer.
- 5) This 19th century German monk did experiments cross-breeding pea plants and established the rules of heredity and the science of genetics.
- 6) These subjects, called the "Quadrivium" by medieval scholars, helped students understand the order and patterns.
- 7) This brilliant 17th century mathematician invented the first mechanical calculator and wrote 'Pensees', a classical work of Catholic apologetics.
- 8) This 17th century Catholic philosopher developed the Cartesian co-ordinate system and wrote on analytic geometry.
- 9) With his telescope this 17th century astronomer discovered the phases of Venus and four moons orbiting Jupiter.
- 10) This Catholic scientist from Poland, who lived 90 years before Galileo, first put forth the theory that the earth revolves around the sun.
- 11) This astronomer developed a model of the Universe which combined the parts of the Copernican system with the idea of a stationary earth.

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- 12) This geological theory, stating the earth's features were formed by short-lived, violent events, is compatible with the Genesis account of a young earth.
- 13) Fr. Athanasius Kircher, the greatest polymath of the 17th century, published books on many subjects but is best known his foundational work in this subject.
- 14) From the sixteenth century on, most of the best known Catholic contributions to science came from priest-scholars of this religious order.
- 15) In the early 20th century, the Jesuit's contribution to this field were so substantial that it has been called the 'Jesuit Science'.
- 16) This scientific principle, proposed by a Franciscan theologian, states that a simple explanation should be preferred to a complicated one.
- 17) In the early Middle Ages, the term 'science' referred to knowledge in general, and the field we now call 'science' was known as this.
- 18) This bishop of Lincoln, credited with developing the 'scientific method' was the first scholar to write down steps for completing a scientific experiment.
- 19) Robert Grosseteste, Roger Bacon, and Albert the Great were all 13th century scholars credited with defining and laying the foundations of this.
- 20) This Catholic scientist discovered oxygen and laid the foundations of modern chemistry, but was executed by guillotine during the French Revolution.
- 21) Nicole d'Oresme was a 14th century scientist and bishop best known for establishing proofs of this cosmological theory.
- 22) This revision of the official calendar of the Church abolished three leap years every 400 years, and was promulgated in 1582.
- 23) Fr. Nicolaus Steno was a 17th century Danish priest who is credited with establishing the principles of this scientific field of study.
- 24) This Croatian Jesuit made many contributions to astronomy but is most famous for proposing an atomic theory of matter fifty years before John Dalton.