

# The Scientific Revolution

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## The Scientific Revolution

The scientific revolution is a period of dramatic changes in science, which is usually associated with the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of Modern Times. The scientific revolution is a period when significant breakthroughs took place in Western science, which led to new discoveries and innovations.



# Types of scientific revolutions

## Global scientific revolutions

These are significant changes in scientific concepts and methods that occur all over the world and affect a wide range of fields of knowledge. They occur due to new discoveries, technological breakthroughs, changes in education and other factors.



## Local scientific revolutions

These are significant changes in scientific concepts and methods that occur in certain fields of knowledge or in certain countries. They also occur due to new discoveries, technological breakthroughs, changes in education and other factors, but unlike global scientific revolutions, they do not affect a wide range of fields of knowledge.



# Global scientific revolutions

Major global scientific revolutions include:

The revolution of the science of matter (XVII century) was an era of discoveries in physics, including Newton's laws, the laws of conservation of energy and mass, and other foundations of classical mechanics.

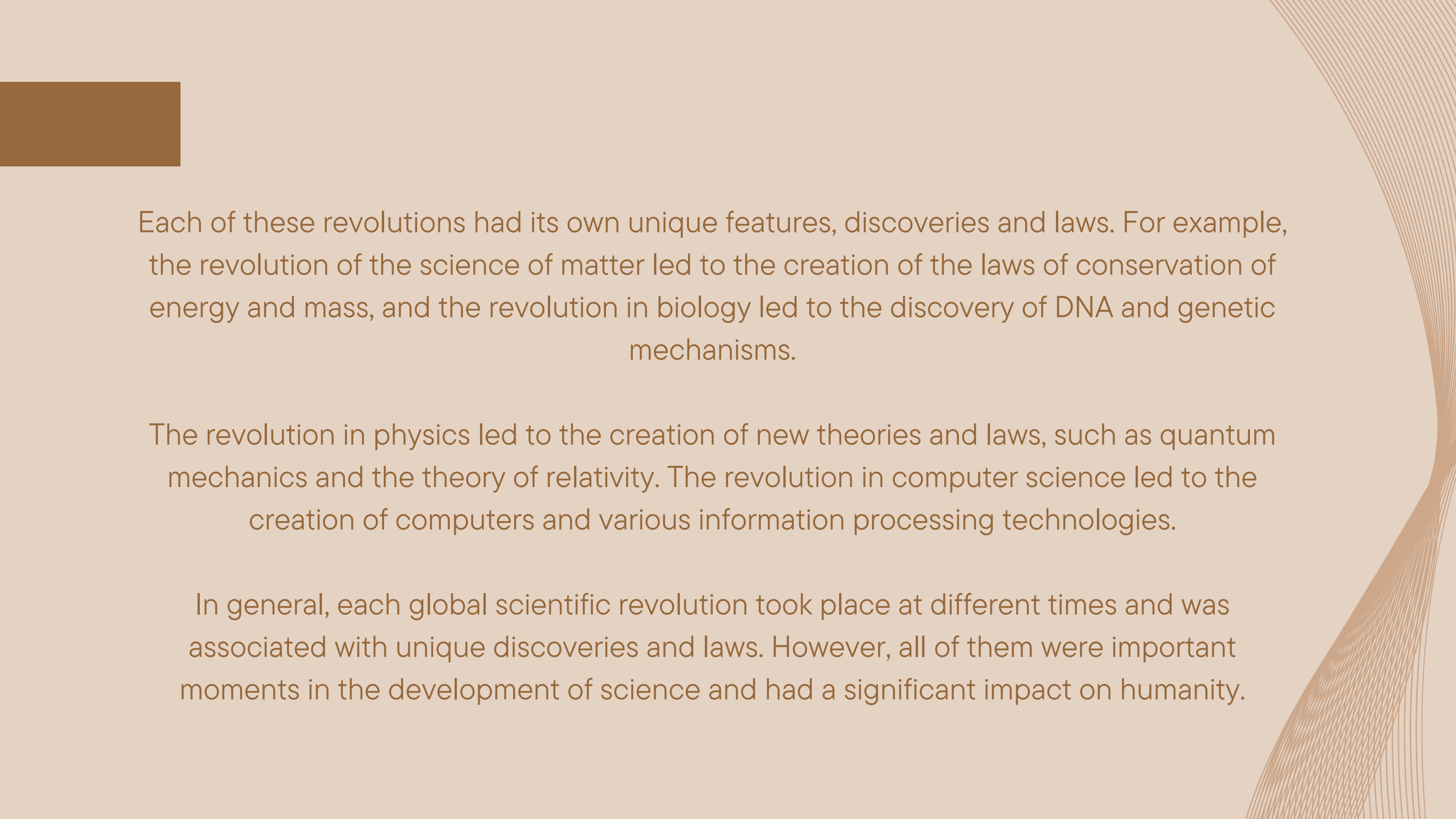
The revolution in biology (XIX century) was a time of discoveries related to evolution, genetics, microbiology and other fields.

The revolution in physics (the beginning of the XX century) was a time of discoveries related to quantum mechanics, relativity theory and other fields.

The revolution in computer science (the second half of the XX century) was the time of the development of computers and other technologies related to information processing.







Each of these revolutions had its own unique features, discoveries and laws. For example, the revolution of the science of matter led to the creation of the laws of conservation of energy and mass, and the revolution in biology led to the discovery of DNA and genetic mechanisms.

The revolution in physics led to the creation of new theories and laws, such as quantum mechanics and the theory of relativity. The revolution in computer science led to the creation of computers and various information processing technologies.

In general, each global scientific revolution took place at different times and was associated with unique discoveries and laws. However, all of them were important moments in the development of science and had a significant impact on humanity.

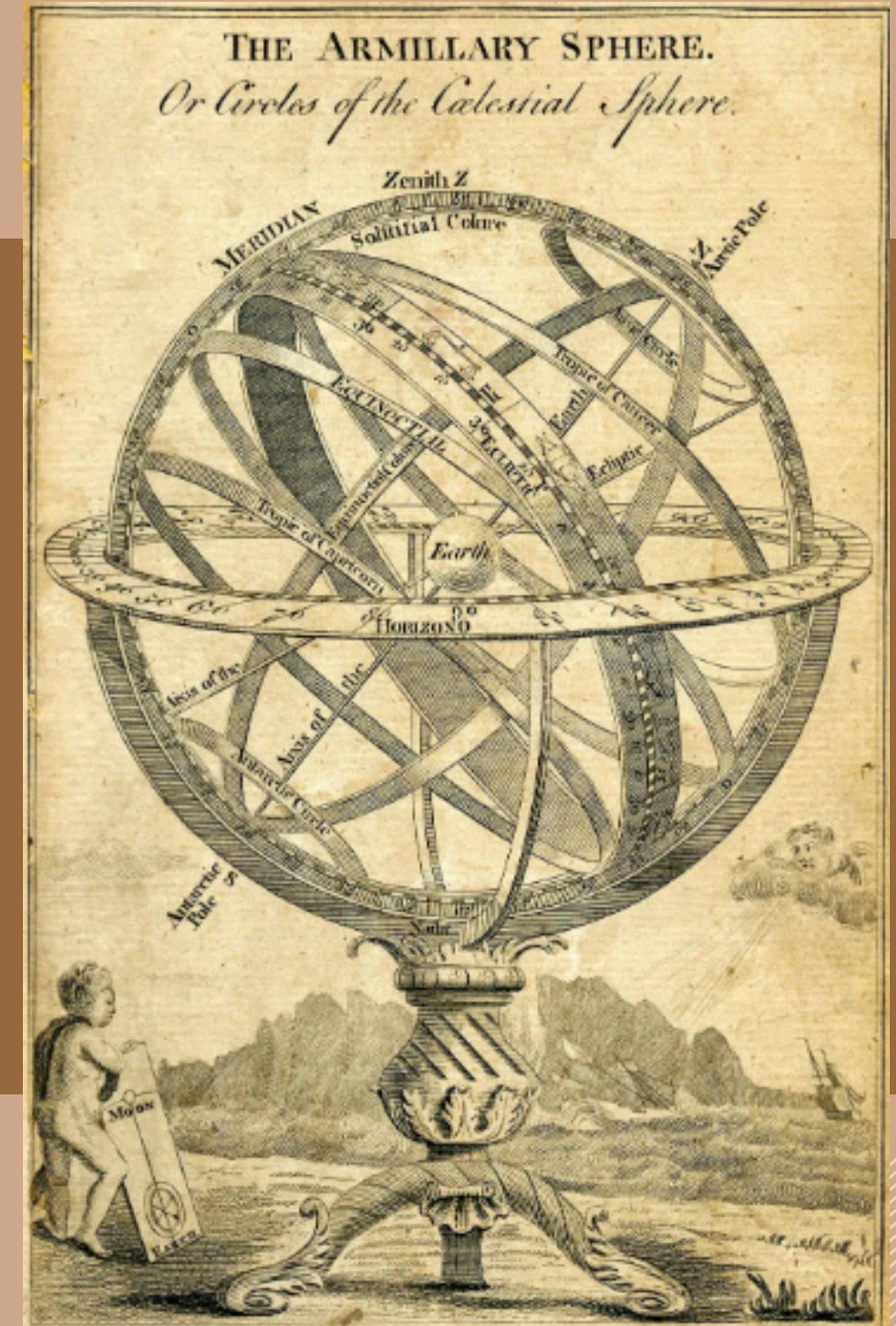


Examples of local scientific revolutions:

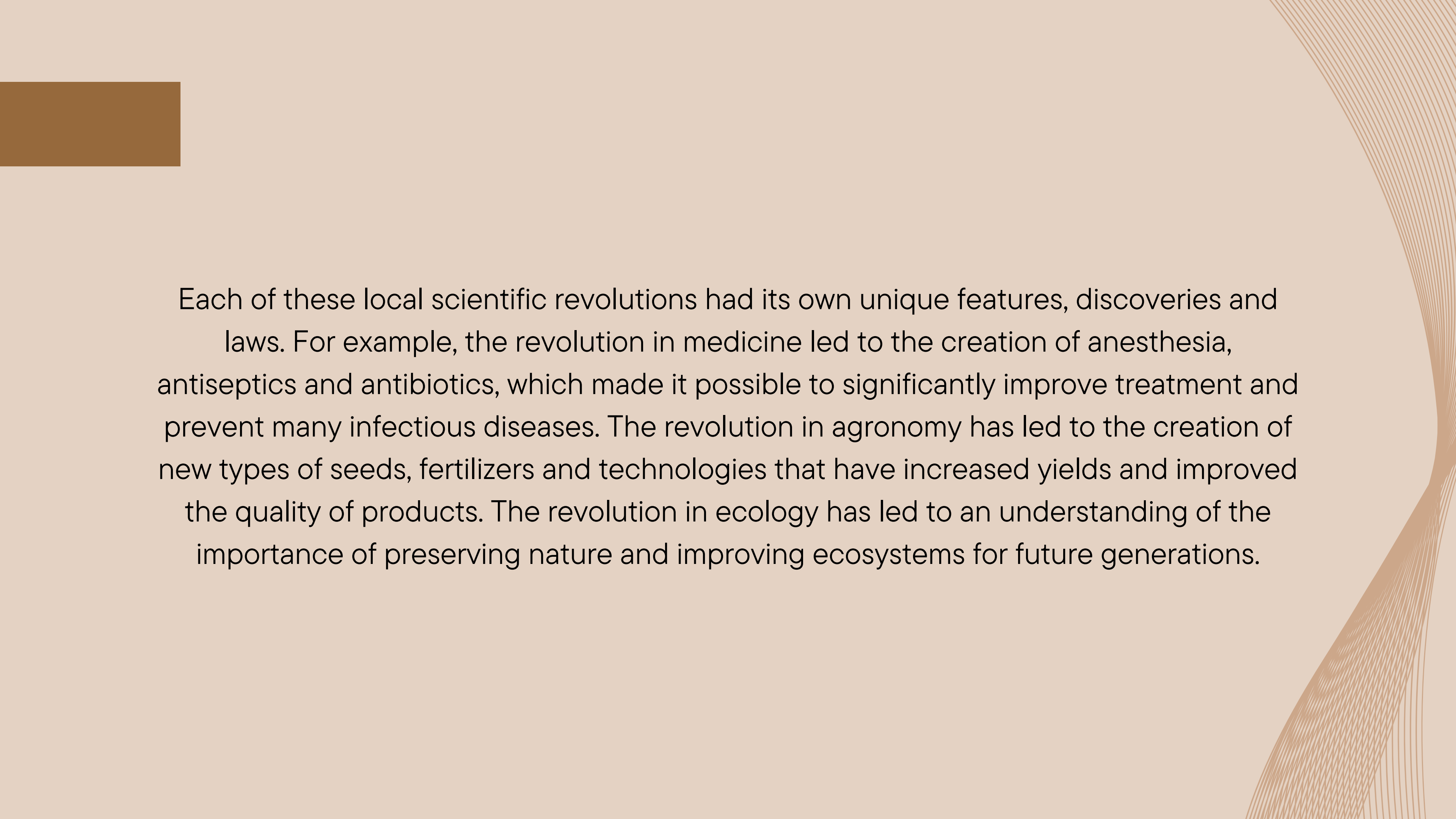
The revolution in medicine (XIX-XX centuries) was a time of discoveries related to anesthesia, antiseptics, vaccination, antibiotics and other areas that led to significant improvements in healthcare.

The revolution in agronomy (XX century) was a time of discoveries related to increasing yields, improving the quality of products and other areas that led to significant improvements in agriculture.

The Revolution in ecology (XX century) was a time of discoveries related to the understanding of ecosystems, climate change, biodiversity and other areas that led to an improved understanding of the interaction of man and nature.







Each of these local scientific revolutions had its own unique features, discoveries and laws. For example, the revolution in medicine led to the creation of anesthesia, antiseptics and antibiotics, which made it possible to significantly improve treatment and prevent many infectious diseases. The revolution in agronomy has led to the creation of new types of seeds, fertilizers and technologies that have increased yields and improved the quality of products. The revolution in ecology has led to an understanding of the importance of preserving nature and improving ecosystems for future generations.



Thank you  
for your attention