

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION TIMELINE

Major Milestones in Early Modern European Science

1543

Nicolaus Copernicus Publication of *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, proposing the heliocentric model of the universe.

1609

Johannes Kepler Publishes *Astronomia nova*, detailing the first two laws of planetary motion (elliptical orbits).

1610

Galileo Galilei Publishes *Sidereus Nuncius* (Starry Messenger) documenting observations of the Moon, Jupiter's moons, and the Milky Way via telescope.

1620

Francis Bacon Publishes *Novum Organum*, establishing the inductive method and the foundations of the modern scientific method.

1637

Rene Descartes Publishes *Discourse on the Method*, introducing rationalism and coordinate geometry ("I think, therefore I am").

1660

The Royal Society Foundation of the Royal Society in London, institutionalizing scientific peer review and experimentation.

1687

Isaac Newton Publishes *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, formulating the laws of motion and universal gravitation.