

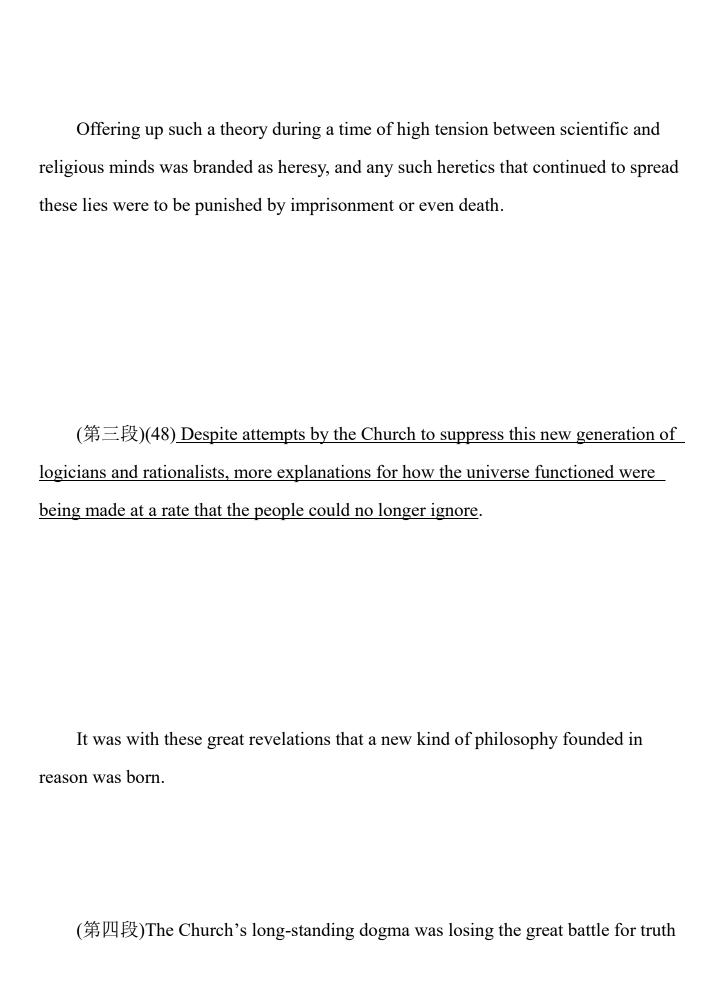
It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to being.

Renaissance ideas had spread throughout Europe well into the 17th century, with the arts and sciences flourishing extraordinarily among those with a more logical disposition.

(46) with the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the

Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged

leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.
(第二段)During the Renaissance, the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus,
Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and
discovery.
(47) Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained
more ancient ways of thinking, including the geo-centric view that the Earth was at the
centre of our universe.
Copernicus theorized in 1543 that all of the planets that we knew of revolved not
around the Earth, but the Sun, a system that was later upheld by Galileo at his own
expense.



to rationalists and scientists.
This very fact embodied the new ways of thinking that swept through Europe during most of 17th century.
(49) As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new erathe Age of Reason.
(第五段)The 17th and 18th centuries were times of radical change and curiosity. Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty, tolerance and progress.

(50) Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we
already knew were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know', after
Immanuel Kant used it in his essay "An Answer to the Question: What is
Enlightenment?".
It was the purpose and responsibility of great minds to go forth and seek out the
truth, which they believed to be founded in knowledge.