



RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION, PT2

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World History

The Intellectual Impact: Science and Technology, cont'd

- **Galileo Galilei** (1564 – 1642) was a famous Italian scientist. His studies of motion laid the foundation for modern physics. Galileo's observations with one of the first telescopes strengthened his belief in Copernicus' theory. Charges were brought against Galileo by the Catholic Church. He was told that he could no longer publicly state that the Earth moved around the sun. In 1632, he was ordered to appear before the Inquisition in Rome. At his trial, he was found guilty and was confined to his home.

Galileo Galilei



Galileo Galilei



Gutenberg's Revolution in Printing

- For thousands of years, Europeans had copied all of their scrolls and books by hand. Most of these works were found in monasteries and Church libraries. Block printing was invented in China and introduced to Europe in the 1300s. The printer cut out every word on the face of a wooden block, leaving the letters raised. The block was inked, then the paper was laid on it and pressed down. With block printing, the printer could make copies of a book, but the blocks took a long time to cut, and each block could print only one page.
- **Johann Gutenberg** developed a printing press with movable type in Germany around 1450. Gutenberg created individual letters of metal, which were held together in a frame. The type for each page could be broken down and reused. It was much easier to reset type than to carve an entirely new wooden block.

Gutenberg's Revolution in Printing, cont'd

- The invention of movable type, along with the use of a special press and oil-based inks, allowed the mass production of printed books for the first time. This encouraged the spread of new ideas. More people also began to learn to read.

