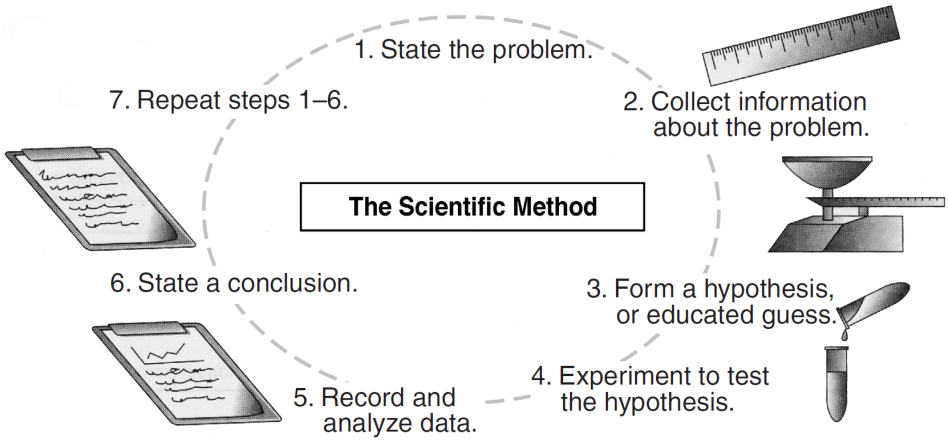
PARK EAST HIGH SCHOOL
Purpose, Preparation, Pride

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per _____

H.A.P.P.Y. Document Analysis

1.

At first, the discoveries of Copernicus and Galileo upset many Europeans. Over time, however, a new way of thinking about science emerged. Scientists began to observe the world around them and to develop ideas about why things happened. They did experiments to test these ideas. This new way of thinking was called the scientific method. . . .



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)*

2. This is an excerpt from a letter written by Galileo Galilei in 1615 to the Grand Duchess Christina defending his approach to science.

Some years ago, as Your Serene Highness well knows, I discovered in the heavens many things that had not been seen before our own age. The novelty of these things, as well as some consequences which followed from them in contradiction to the physical notions commonly held among academic philosophers, stirred up against me no small number of professors — as if I had placed these things in the sky with my own hands in order to upset nature and overturn the sciences. They seemed to forget that the increase of known truths stimulates the investigation, establishment, and growth of the arts; not their diminution [lessening] or destruction. Showing a greater fondness for their own opinions than for truth, they sought to deny and disprove the new things which, if they had cared to look for themselves, their own senses would have demonstrated to them. To this end they hurled various charges and published numerous writings filled with vain arguments, and they made the grave mistake of sprinkling these with passages taken from places in the Bible which they had failed to understand properly, and which were ill suited to their purposes. . . .

Source: *Galileo Galilei, "Letter to the Grand Duchess Christina (1615)"*

3.

Speaker A: "The majesty of the king is borrowed from God, who gives it to him for the good of the people. It is good for the people to be checked by a superior force."

Speaker B: "Reason . . . teaches that all men are equal and independent, and that no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions."

Speaker C: "My view is that it is desirable to be both loved and feared; but it is difficult to achieve both, and, if one of them has to be lacking, it is much safer to be feared than to be loved."

Speaker D: "The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man being allowed to speak his thoughts and lay open his sentiments."

4.

". . . Finally, let us put together the things so great and so august [exalted] which we have said about royal authority. Behold an immense people united in a single person; behold this holy power, paternal and absolute; behold the secret cause which governs the whole body of the state, contained in a single head: you see the image of God in the king, and you have the idea of royal majesty. God is holiness itself, goodness itself, and power itself. In these things lies the majesty of God. In the image of these things lies the majesty of the prince. . . ."

– Bishop Jacques-Benigne Bossuet, 1679