...Fundamentalism, and the modern scientific community. The conceptual gap between organic and non-organic substances is still present in today's world.

The prevailing influence of religious actions, the belief in a higher power, and the logical reasoning of the scientific community in the early 17th century further exacerbated the divide. The scientific revolution was marked by a shift from the Aristotelian view of the universe, which was based on the belief in a fixed, unchanging world, to the Copernican heliocentric model. The shift to a heliocentric model was met with resistance from religious leaders, who believed that it contradicted their understanding of the universe. The Church's opposition to the heliocentric model was a significant example of the conflict between science and religion in the early modern period.

Moreover, the scientific revolution was accompanied by a rise in the use of empirical methods in science. The use of empirical methods, such as experiments and observations, allowed scientists to gather evidence and test hypotheses. This shift towards empirical methods was a significant departure from the previous reliance on reasoning and speculation. However, the use of empirical methods was also met with resistance from religious leaders, who believed that it contradicted their understanding of the divine. The conflict between science and religion in the early modern period was a significant example of the challenges faced by the scientific community in the 17th century.

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