Alchemy: A type of chemical science used in the 16th century with the intent of transforming ordinary metals in which the land had an abundance of, into gold and silver, to therefore gain riches from what began as nothing; this form of science was also believed to hold the cure to the diseases that plagued Europe throughout the 1600's, and could deliver the secret of immortality as elements would morph into new things.

Aristotelian Philosophy: Known to some as Aristotelianism based off the pioneering philosopher Aristotle, who had the belief that the highest form of human existence is that in which man exercises his rational and practical logic to the fullest extent to be used for a set purpose, due to his theory that morality is a practical field and that one must take part in virtuous activities, not just study of the definition on what virtue is. He also exerted the idea of the "golden mean", the middle ground, between two undesirable extremes on opposite sides of the spectrum; virtue of courage is a mean between the two vices of cowardice and foolhardiness.

Cartesian Dualism: Sometimes known as the Dualism of Substances, is based off of the following ideas: 1. an individual thing that can exist independently 2. Most substances are complex; they are composed of other substances. 3. Substances enter into relationships with other substances (being part, causality) 4. Substances have properties, but they are more than bundles of properties 5. Substances are contrasted with non-substantial concrete individuals like events and with abstract entities like sets and numbers. Descartes had the strong belief that the immaterial mind and the material body are two different types of substances and that although they interact with one another, he held the reasoning that the body could be divided up by removing a arm or leg, but the mind or soul were indivisible.

Cosmology: This is the branch of philosophy that deals with the origins and evolution of the universe, as many people began to question how life originated on Earth and how time and the elements of society were structured by the universe; still commonly studied today, scientists and astronomers continue to be unaware of all the facts regarding the Universe, although they have figured out that the Big Bang birthed the Universe and early forms of life.

Deductive Method: This approach is concerned with developing a hypothesis that is based on an existing theory supported by tangible facts, then designing a research strategy to test the hypothesis, and then deducting conclusions from the evidence provided by the research or experiment.

Empiricism: This is the view that all concepts originate in experience, that all concepts are about or applicable to things that can be experienced, or that all rationally acceptable beliefs or propositions are justifiable or knowable only through experience, which is contrary to the theory of rationalism.

Geocentric Conception: Based off of the teachings of Ptolemy and Aristotle, this was the belief that the Earth stood at the center of the universe, as the moon and the surrounding planets were thought to orbit around Earth as it went along its orbiting cycle paths, assuming that the celestial bodies which moved about the Earth followed, actually perfectly circular paths which were by calculated by mathematicians and philosophers as the perfect geometric figure and the only one that was logical to be used for the orbit of the celestial bodies.

Heliocentric Model of the Universe: The theory, brought to thought in 1543, by Nicolaus Copernicus