

Robert W. Strayer***Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources***

Chapter XVI, **Religion and Science, 1450-1750**, (Original: pp. 461-487; With Sources: pp. 721-747)

The Globalization of Christianity

1. How was Christianity divided internally?

2. Externally, how would you describe Christianity to the rest of the world and why?

3. What act launched the Protestant Reformation in 1517?

4. What were some of the issues in the Church, of which people were critical?
 -
 -
 -

5. In what ways did Luther's understanding of his relationship with God challenge the Church's authority?
 -
 -

6. In what ways was the schism within the Catholic Church expressed politically, economically, and socially, including the role of women?
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -

7. To where did Reformation thinking spread, thanks to the invention of the printing press, and what was the effect of its spread?

8. To what extent did the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) have on French Society?

9. How was European imperial expansion related to the spread of Christianity?

-
-
-
-

10. What were the two critical elements for the missionaries' success in Spanish America and in the Philippines?

-
-

11. Why were missionary efforts to spread Christianity so much less successful in China than in Spanish America?

- The political context was different...
- In China,
- Fundamentally,

Persistence and Change in Afro-Asian Cultural Traditions

12. Africanized versions of Christianity emerged, such as Santeria and Vodou, in the New World. From what were these syncretic religions derived and how did the Europeans perceive these practices?

13. What accounts for the continued spread of Islam in the early modern era?

14. What accounts for the emergence of reform or renewal movements within the Islamic world, especially in the mid-eighteenth century in Arabia?

-

15. Some Chinese Buddhists sought to make their religion more accessible to ordinary people, which bore some similarity to the thinking of whom?

16. Describe the popular culture that emerged in the cities among the less well educated.

17. A new cultural change was especially appealing to women. What did the bhakti movement and its practices provide for them?

18. From what did Sikhism evolve?

A New Way of Thinking: The Birth of Modern Science

19. Who were the men that created the Scientific Revolution?

-
-
-
-

20. What was the long-term significance of the Scientific Revolution and its applications to the affairs of human society?

-
-

21. Why did the Scientific Revolution occur in Europe rather than in China or the Islamic world?

| Europe | Islamic World | China |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Europe’s historical development...• Europeans had evolved...• Western Europe was in a position...• In the 16th-18th centuries, | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• |

22. What was revolutionary about the Scientific Revolution?

- To medieval thinkers—
- Nicholas Copernicus' argument—
- Johannes Kepler's theory—
- Galileo Galilei developed—
- Sir Isaac Newton formulated—

23. What did Enlightenment thinkers share?

24. How did nineteenth century developments in the sciences challenge the faith of the Enlightenment?

- Darwin and Marx believed—
- Sigmund Freud—

25. In what way was European science received in **Qing China**?

Japan?

The Ottoman Empire?

Explain the significance of each of the following:

Council of Trent—

Matteo Ricci—

Kaozheng—

Guru Nana—

Sikhism—