

CHAPTER XVI
Religion and Science
1450–1750

Globalization of Christianity

*Persistence and Change in Afro-Asian
Cultural Traditions*

*A New Way of Thinking: The Birth of
Modern Science*

Robert W. Strayer

**Ways of the World:
A Brief Global History**

First Edition

CHAPTER XVI
Religion and Science
1450–1750

Globalization of Christianity

The Globalization of Christianity

A. In the early modern world, the West spread Christianity to Asians, Africans, and Native Americans. At the same time, the West developed a modern scientific outlook that sharply challenged Western Christianity.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The Globalization of Christianity

B. The early modern period was a time of cultural transformation.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

A. In 1500, Christianity was mostly limited to Europe.

1. Serious divisions within Christianity
(Roman Catholic vs. Eastern Orthodox)

Where was the Eastern Orthodox church centered?

Constantinople



Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

2. On the defensive against Islam

- a. Loss of the Holy Land by 1300

Where is the Holy Land?

Jerusalem or Israel

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

b. Fall of Constantinople in 1453

Who took Constantinople?

Ottoman Turks

c. Siege of Vienna in 1529

By who?

Ottoman Turks

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

What are the Two (2) branches of Islam?

Sunni

Shia

What branch of Islam was the Ottoman Empire?

Sunni

Martin Luther: "Lord, teach us to think about death so that we may learn how to live."

1. If you were to die tonight, what would be:

A. Two good things people would say about you at your funeral

B. Something about yourself that people might say that would be negative

2. Fast-forward to your death in 60-70 years

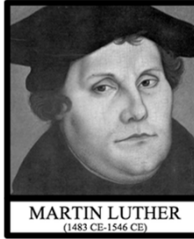
What are two things you HOPE people will say?

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

B. Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

1. Protestant Reformation began in 1517

a. Martin Luther posted 95 Thesis



Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

b. What was the 95 Thesis?

c. How did the Church immediately respond?

EXCOMMUNICATED!!!

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

b. Luther was one of many

c. Luther's protest was more deeply grounded in theological difference

d. Put forth a new understanding of salvation

e. Questioned the special role of the clerical hierarchy (including the pope)

*Western Christendom Fragmented:
The Protestant Reformation*

2. Luther's ideas provoked a massive schism in Catholic Christendom

a. Fed on political, economic, and social tension, not just religious differences



*Western Christendom Fragmented:
The Protestant Reformation*

b. *Some monarchs used Luther to justify independence from the papacy*

c. *Gave a new religious legitimacy to the middle class*

d. Commoners were attracted to the new religious ideas as a tool for protest against the whole social order

*Western Christendom Fragmented:
The Protestant Reformation*

3. Many women were attracted to Protestantism, but the Reformation didn't give them a greater role in church or society


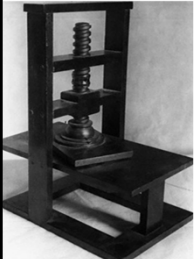
- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.






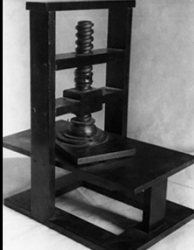
The Printing Revolution

- **Printing Press** – allowed new ideas to spread more easily. Spread from China to Middle East to Europe.



The Printing Revolution

Gutenberg: invented a new type of printing press. Used movable type. Books suddenly within reach of ordinary person.



There was not another invention that had an impact on the diffusion of information and knowledge until the Internet!!

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

5. As the Reformation spread, it splintered into an array of competing Protestant churches



Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation



Henry VIII established the Church of England

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

6. Religious difference made Europe's fractured political system even more volatile

a. 1562–1598: French Wars of Religion (Catholics vs. Huguenots)

St. Bartholomew's Day massacre



Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

The Church Strikes Back

- 7. Protestant Reformation provoked a Catholic Counter-Reformation
 - a. Council of Trent (1545-1563)
 - b. Corrected abuses and corruption
 - c. ***New emphasis on education and supervision of priests***

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

- d. Crackdown on dissidents
- e. New attention given to individual spirituality and piety
- f. New religious orders

Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation

- 8. The Reformation encouraged skepticism toward authority and tradition
 - a.
 - b. In the following centuries, the Protestant habit of independent thinking led to skepticism about all revealed religion

Christianity Outward Bound

1. Christianity motivated and benefited from European expansion

a.

b.

Christianity Outward Bound

2. Imperialism made the globalization of Christianity possible

a.

b. ***Missionaries, mostly Catholic, actively spread Christianity***

c.

Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish America

1. Process of population collapse, conquest, and resettlement made Native Americans receptive to the conquering religion



Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish America

2. Europeans claimed exclusive religious truth
- a. Occasional campaigns of destruction against the old religions
 - b. Some overt resistance movements (e.g., Taki Onqoy in central Peru)

Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish America

3. Blending of two religious traditions was more common
- a. Local gods remained influential
 - b. Immigrant Christianity took on patterns of pre-Christian life.
 - c. Christian Saints
 - d. Leader of the church staff (fiscal)
 - e. Many rituals survived

Connection



The spread of Christianity beyond Europe in the early modern era

- a. Occurred only where European powers dominated politically.
- b. Had its greatest long-term success in areas where large-scale social disruption had weakened older belief systems.
- c. Had its greatest long-term successes in China and Japan.
- d. Was accomplished by the elimination of traditional religious beliefs.
