

# **CHAPTER XVI**

## **Religion and Science**

### **1450–1750**

#### **CHAPTER LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- *To explore the early modern roots of modern **tension** between **religion** and **science***
- *To examine the **Reformation** movements in Europe and their significance*
- *To investigate the global spread of **Christianity** and the extent to which it syncretized with **native traditions***
- *To expand the discussion of **religious change** to include religious movements in **China, India, and the Islamic world***
- *To explore the reasons behind the **Scientific Revolution in Europe**, and why that movement was limited in other parts of the world*
- *To explore the implications of the **Scientific Revolution** for world societies*

#### **KEY TERMS/PEOPLE/DATES/EVENTS**

Bhakti:

Condorcet and the idea of progress:

Council of Trent:

Deism:

European Enlightenment:

Galilei, Galileo:

Huguenots:

Kaozheng:

Marx, Karl:

Nanak, Guru:

Ninety-five Theses:

Ricci, Matteo:

Sikhism:

Taki Onqoy:

Voltaire:

Wang Yangmin:

Catholic Counter-Reformation:

Copernicus, Nicolaus:

Darwin, Charles:

Edict of Nantes:

Freud, Sigmund:

huacas: (*pron.* HWA-kaws)

Jesuits in China:

Luther, Martin:

Mirabai:

Newton, Isaac:

Protestant Reformation:

Scientific Revolution:

Society of Jesus:

Thirty Years' War:

Wahhabi Islam: