Chapter 16: Religion and Science

\*Answers MUST be at least one full paragraph, questions asking you to compare must have at least 3 similarities and 3 differences. You must EXPLAIN every answer, no simple yes or no answers. EXPLAIN.... seriously explain your answers.

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| Historical Terms    Protestant Reformation  Catholic Counter-Reformation  Nicolaus Copernicus  Charles Darwin  European Enlightenment  Sigmund Freud  Galilei Galileo  Jesuits in China  Martin Luther  Karl Marx  Isaac Newton  Ninety-five Theses  Matteo Ricci  Scientific Revolution  Deism  Thirty Years War  Voltaire  Wahhabi Islam | Big Picture  Christianity begins to fracture and go global in this period.  The Reformation leads to a division in Western Europe  between Protestants and Roman Catholic Church. Religion  begins to conflict with scientific discoveries as the  Scientific Revolution takes hold. China, India and the  Islamic world undergo religious changes and conflicts. |
| Important Dates  1648  1517 | Essential Understanding    1. In what ways did the Protestant Reformation transform European society, culture, and politics?  2. Why were missionary efforts to spread Christianity so much less successful in China than in Spanish America?  3.Why did the Scientific Revolution take place in Europe, rather than in China of the Islamic world? What was revolutionary about it?  4.How did Enlightenment challenge older patterns of European thinking?  5. How was European science received in the major civilizations of Asia?  6.In what ways did the spread of Christianity, Islam, and modern science give rise to culturally based conflicts?  7. Based on Chapters 13 through 16, how does the history of Islam in the early modern era challenge a Eurocentric understanding of those centuries? |
| Your Questions (questions you need/want answered from the reading): | |