APWH – Reading Guide Era 4 - THE EARLY MODERN WORLD 1450–1750 Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 16 - CHAPTER 16 Religion and Science Per:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Chapter Learning Targets & Key terms to know** | |
| **● To explore the early modern roots of modern tension between religion and science** | **Jesuits** |
| **● To examine the Reformation movements in Europe and their significance** | **Natural laws** |
| **● To investigate the global spread of Christianity and the extent to which it syncretized with native traditions** | **95 Theses** |
| **● To expand the discussion of religious change to include religious movements in China, India, and the Islamic world** | **European Enlightenment** |
| **● To explore the reasons behind the Scientific Revolution in Europe, and why that movement was limited in other parts of the world** | **Sikhism** |
| **● To explore the implications of the Scientific Revolution for world societies** | **Wahhabi Islam** |

1. How was Christianity divided internally?
2. What were some of the issues in the Church, of which people were critical?
3. To where did Reformation thinking spread, thanks to the invention of the printing press, and what was the effect of its spread?
4. To what extent did the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648) have on French Society?
5. What were the two critical elements for the missionaries’ success in Spanish America and in the Philippines?
6. Why were missionary efforts to spread Christianity so much less successful in China than in Spanish America?

**Persistence and Change in Afro-Asian Cultural Traditions**

1. 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?
2. What accounts for the emergence of reform or renewal movements within the Islamic world, especially in the mid-eighteenth century in Arabia?
3. From what did Sikhism evolve?

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

1. What was the long-term significance of the Scientific Revolution and its applications to the affairs of human society?
2. Why did the Scientific Revolution occur in Europe rather than in China or the Islamic world?
3. What did Enlightenment thinkers share?
4. In what way was European science received in

* Qing China?
* Japan?
* The Ottoman Empire?