**Chapter 15 Reading Guide**

1. What two trends did the early Modern era give birth to?

**I. The Globalization of Christianity**

1. Internally, Christianity was divided between what two sects?
	1. Externally Christianity was threatened by what other religion?

**A. Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation**

1. Who started the Protestant Reformation and how did he go about doing it?
2. List some of the offenses of the Catholic Church that many Europeans were critical of.
3. What was Luther’s new understanding about salvation?
4. Why did kings and princes support Luther’s ideas?
5. Why did the common people of Europe support Luther’s views?
6. List some positive and negative effects the Protestant Reformation had on women.
	1. Positives:
	2. Negatives:
7. What invention helped spread the ideas of the Reformation?
8. Explain the significance of the Edict of Nantes.
9. What was the Thirty Years war?
	1. What was the outcome of the Thirty Years War?
10. What changes did the Catholic Church make during their Counter-Reformation at the Council of Trent?
11. Using map 15.1, list at least 3 countries that were predominantly Catholic.
	1. List 3 countries that were predominantly Protestant.
12. Using the Snapshot, list at least 3 major differences between the beliefs of the Catholic Church versus the beliefs of the protestant churches.

**B. Christianity Outward Bound**

1. How was religion related to European empire building abroad?
2. List some areas that Christian missionaries had visited by 1700. (hint: use map 15.2 to help you)
3. What are the two critical elements that made conversion of natives in Spanish America and the Philippines so successful?
	1. One:
	2. Two:

**C. Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish America**

1. What factors helped Christianity to take hold in the Spanish American colonies?
2. List some of the negative outcomes for Native women who converted to Catholicism in Spanish American colonies?
3. How did European missionaries feel about the religious practices of the Natives?
4. What is an example of a resistance movement against this new religion of Christianity in Spanish America?
5. Define “**huacas**”
6. Reminder: syncretism is blending of religious ideas and practices. Your text offers two examples of syncretism occurring in Spanish American colonies. Describe one of them.

**D. An Asian Comparison: China and the Jesuits**

1. What was the biggest difference in the spread of Christianity in China as opposed to in Spanish America?
2. Describe the strategy of the Jesuit missionaries in China- how did they go about getting people to convert?
3. How did the Jesuits feel about Chinese religions?
4. True or False: Christianity was widely adopted in China…Explain Your Answer
5. How did the European view of Chinese religious practices change in the 18th century?
	1. What happened to the Christian missionaries in China as a result of this changed attitude?

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

1. List 3 syncretic religions that existed in the Americas as a result of Christianity mixing with African rituals.

**A. Expansion and Renewal in the Islamic World**

1. What (or whom) was responsible for the continued spread of Islam?
2. Give examples of how Islam and native religions were blended together in Southeast Asia, particularly Java. (Syncretism)
3. What did orthodox Muslims think about religious syncretism?
4. Describe the consequences of the Wahhabi movement in Arabia.

**B. China: New Directions in an Old Tradition**

1. What was the prominent religion adopted by the Ming and then Qing dynasties in China?
2. Explain “**kaozheng**”
3. What new cultural activities emerged in Chinese cities among the less well educated?

**C. India: Bridging the Hindu/Muslim Divide**

1. Describe “**bhakti**”
2. Why did the practice of bhakti appeal to women?
3. Describe some of the beliefs of Sikhs.

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

1. How did thinkers of the Scientific Revolution acquire their knowledge?
2. What are some consequences of the Scientific Revolution on the Christian church and it’s authority?
3. What are some consequences of the Scientific Revolution on European society?

**A. The Question of Origins: Why Europe?**

1. Why did the Scientific Revolution occur in Europe rather than in China or the Islamic world?
2. How was science viewed and treated in the Islamic world?
3. Before the 1600s, where did Europeans gather their knowledge from?

**B. Science as Cultural Revolution**

1. What was “revolutionary” about the Scientific Revolution?
2. What major breakthrough did Nicolaus Copernicus discover?
3. What was revolutionary about Isaac Newton’s ideas?
4. What role did European women play in the Scientific Revolution?
5. Why did the Catholic Church not support the Scientific Revolution?

**C. Science and Enlightenment**

1. What was the Enlightenment?
2. What did all European Enlightenment thinkers share a belief in?
3. What were women’s roles in the Enlightenment?
	1. How were women seen by Enlightenment thinkers?
4. What was the central theme of the Enlightenment?

**D. Looking Ahead: Science in the Nineteenth Century**

1. How did Darwin and Marx’s ideas in the 1800’s undermine the Enlightenment ideas of humans as individuals?

**E. European Science beyond the West**

1. How was European science received in China?
2. How was European science received in Japan?
3. How was European science received in the Ottoman Empire?

**IV. Reflections: Cultural Borrowing and Its Hazards**

1. List the 3 results (or Hazards) of Culture borrowing as described in this reflections paragraph.