

## Religion and Science, 1450-1750

from *Ways of the World* Chapter 16

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Terms</b></p> <p>Reformation Catholic Counter-Reformation Martin Luther Thirty Years' War Jesuits Matteo Ricci Syncretic religions Al-Wahhabi Wang Yangming sati Guru Nanak Galileo Copernicus Newton Adam Smith Deism Voltaire Rousseau</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Big Picture</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Dates</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1529 1517 1644 1648</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understand the Reformation and its significance.</li> <li>• investigate to what extent Christianity spread and how much it syncretized with native traditions.</li> <li>• understand religious changes in China, India and the Islamic world.</li> <li>• explore reasons behind the Scientific Revolution in Europe along with the conflicts and its implications for world societies.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Document Analysis</b></p> <p><i>Luther's Protest</i> Based on this document, what issues drove the Protestant Reformation?</p> <p><i>Marquis De Condorcet</i> What is Condorcet's view of the relationship between the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Essential Understanding</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did the Protestant Reformation transform European society, culture, and politics?</li> <li>2. How was Christianity shaped by the cultures of Asia and the Americas?</li> <li>3. How did the spread of Christianity, Islam and modern science lead to culturally based conflicts?</li> <li>4. What was revolutionary about the Scientific Revolution?</li> <li>5. How did the Enlightenment challenge older patterns of European thinking?</li> <li>6. How was European science received in the major civilizations of Asia?</li> <li>7. Use map 16.1 to determine which lands in Europe became Protestant, and which remained Catholic? Which areas on the above map do you predict will have the worst religious violence?</li> <li>8. Which major city is at the heart of Wahhabi territory, and which modern state predominantly practices Wahhabi Islam today?</li> </ol>