Study Guide: Chapter 16 Religion and Science 1450-1750

1. How was Christianity divided internally? (p. 722)

2. What act launched the Protestant Reformation in 1517? (p. 723)

3. What were some of the issues (list 3) in the Church, of which people were critical? (p. 723)

4. In what ways did Luther’s understanding of his relationship with God challenge the Church’s authority? (p 723)

5. In what ways was the schism within the Catholic Church expressed politically, economically, and socially, including the role of women? (p 723)

6. To where did Reformation thinking spread, thanks to the invention of the printing press, and what was the effect of its spread? (p. 725)

7. Council of Trent (p 725)

8. Huguenots

9. Edict of Nantes (1598)

10. Peace of Westphalia (1648)

11. How was European overseas imperial expansion related to the spread of Christianity? (p. 727)

12. Matteo Ricci (p 730)

13. Why were missionary efforts to spread Christianity so much less successful in China than in Spanish America? (pp 730 – 731)

14. Identify the syncretic religions that emerged in the New World. Where did they derive from and how did Europeans perceive these practices? (pp 732 – 733)

15. What accounts for the continued spread of Islam in the early modern era? (p. 733)

16. Guru Nanak (p. 736)

17. bhakti movement (p. 736)

18. Sikhism (p. 737)

19. Who were the men that created the Scientific Revolution of Western Europe? (p. 737)

20. What was the long-term significance of the Scientific Revolution and its applications to the affairs of human society? (p 737)

21. Sir Isaac Newton (pp 739 – 741)

22. In what way was European science received in . . . (pp 745 – 746)
   (a) Qing China?
   (b) The Ottoman Empire?
MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The Protestant Reformation offered women
   (A) more alternatives to marriage than were offered by the medieval Catholic Church.
   (B) generally more opportunities to play an official role within their churches.
   (C) more opportunity to use their education outside the home.
   (D) fewer female objects of veneration.

2. Which of the following is true of the Protestant Reformation?
   (A) It maintained its unity as it spread.
   (B) The invention of the printing press facilitated its spread.
   (C) The movement began in France.
   (D) It discouraged independent reading of the scriptures.

3. Which of the following groups had the greatest success in converting peoples to Christianity?
   (A) Jesuit missionaries in China
   (B) Spanish Catholic missionaries in the Philippines
   (C) Puritan missionaries in New England
   (D) Portuguese missionaries in Africa

4. Which of the following was a major difference between Protestants and Catholics in European colonies?
   (A) Catholics generally built churches while Protestants never did.
   (B) Catholics were generally more intent on converting native peoples than Protestants.
   (C) Catholics were generally more opposed to slavery than Protestants.
   (D) Catholics were focused on getting rich while Protestants generally were not.

5. How did Europeans commonly react to African slaves’ syncretic religions, such as Santeria and Voodoo?
   (A) They tolerated these religions.
   (B) They turned a blind eye to these religions.
   (C) They often participated in these religions.
   (D) They considered these religions to be satanic witchcraft and tried to suppress them.

6. The Wahhabi movement
   (A) began with a slave revolt in Brazil.
   (B) was a series of jihads in West Africa.
   (C) opposed religious blending or syncretism in Arabia.
   (D) supported the policies of religious tolerance enacted by Mughal emperor Akbar.

7. How might the Hindu practice of bhakti have threatened the social order in India?
   (A) It sought to revive Hinduism.
   (B) It set aside caste distinctions.
   (C) It encouraged foot-washing.
   (D) It emphasized the differences between Islam and Hinduism.

8. Which of the following contributed most to the Scientific Revolution occurring in Europe rather than in China or the Islamic world?
   (A) The relative independence of European universities
   (B) The superior libraries of Western Europe
   (C) Europe’s leadership in the fields of mathematics and medicine after 1000 C.E.
   (D) The refusal of European scholars to separate the study of the natural order from that of philosophy and theology

9. Which of the following best describes the adoption of modern European science in China, Japan, and the Ottoman Empire during the early modern era?
   (A) All three societies adopted European advances in medicine.
   (B) None of them showed any interest in European anatomical studies.
   (C) All were primarily interested in European advances in theoretical science rather than in the practical applications of European scientific achievements.
   (D) All were selective in their adoption of European science.