CHAPTER 16 STUDY GUIDE

TERMS

1. Bhakti
2. Catholic Counter-Reformation
3. Condorcet and the idea of progress
4. Copernicus, Nicolaus
5. Council of Trent
6. Darwin, Charles
7. Deism
8. Edict of Nantes
9. European Enlightenment
10. Freud, Sigmund
11. Galilei, Galileo
12. Huacas
13. Huguenots
14. Jesuits in China
15. Kaozheng
16. Luther, Martin
17. Marx, Karl
18. Mirabai
19. Nanak, Guru
20. Newton, Isaac
21. Ninety-five Theses
22. Protestant Reformation
23. Ricci, Matteo
24. Scientific Revolution
25. Sikhism
26. Society of Jesus
27. Taki Onqoy
28. Thirty Years’ War
29. Voltaire
30. Wahhabi Islam
31. Wang Yangmin

MAGIN QUESTIONS

1. In what ways did the Protestant Reformation transform European society, culture, and politics?
2. In what ways was European Christianity assimilated into the Native American cultures of Spanish America?
3. Why were missionary efforts to spread Christianity so much less successful in China than in Spanish America?
4. What accounts for the continued spread of Islam in the early modern era and for the emergence of reform or renewal movements within the Islamic world?
5. In what ways did Asian cultural changes in the early modern era parallel those of Europe, and in what ways were they different
6. Why did the Scientific Revolution occur in Europe rather than in China or the Islamic world?
7. What was revolutionary about the Scientific Revolution?
8. In what ways did the Enlightenment challenge older patterns of European thinking
9. In what ways was European science received in the major civilizations of Asia in the early modern era?

Documents Headnote Questions

Document 16.1: Luther’s Protest : a,c,d

Document 16.2: Progress and Enlightenment: a,b

Document 16.3: Debating Confucianism: a,b

Document 16.4: The Wahhabi Perspective on Islam: a,b

Document 16.5: The Poetry of Kabîr: a,b