**Ch. 7 Cultural Transformations (1450-1750)**

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| INTRODUCTION | |
| Write a claim about religion and science within the period 1450-1750. |  |
| 1. THE GLOBALIZATION OF CHRISTIANITY | |
| Describe the extent of Christianity in the year 1500. |  |
| 1. Western Christendom Fragmented: The Protestant Reformation | |
| Identify the “Protestant Reformation”.  How did this Reformation begin?  What were the short-term and long-term causes of the Protestant Reformation?  From the chart on p. 297 identify some evidence that might be the causes for the appeal of Martin Luther’s ideas.  Identify:  Thirty-Years War (1618-48)  Counter-Reformation (1545-63)  religious individualism  Using the map on p. 299 Identify the major Christian influence in 12 different kingdoms |  |
| 1. Christianity Outward Bound | |
| Use the map on p. 300-301 identify  hich Christian faith had the most success in establishing itself as a global faith. Explain your answer.    How did European imperial expansion help spread Christianity?    Compare and contrast the spread of Christianity in the Americas to the spread of Christianity in Asia and Africa. |  |
| 1. Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish Americas | |
| What was the effect of Christianity on the Native American cultures of Latin America?    What factors led to greater success for European missionaries in Spanish America and the Philippines than in Africa and Asia?      How does the image on p. 303 display a difference between European Christianity and Christianity in South America?      Identify: Taki Onqoy      Virgin of Guadalupe |  |
| 1. An Asian Comparison: China and the Jesuits | |
| Why were missionary efforts to spread Christianity less successful in China than in Latin America?    Identify:  Mateo Ricci    How were Missionaries viewed by the papacy in the early 1700’s?      How were missionaries viewed by the Chinese? |  |

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| II. PERSISTENCE AND CHANGE IN AFRO-ASIAN CULTURAL TRADITIONS | |
| What does syncretic mean?  Give examples of syncretic religions. |  |

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| 1. Expansion and Renewal in the Islamic World | |
| What accounts for the continued spread of Islam in the early modern era?  Explain how Islam changed as it spread.  Explain what the Wahhabi movement was?  Where was it concentrated? |  |
| 1. China: New Directions in an Old Tradition | |
| What kind of cultural changes occurred in China during the early modern era?  Look at the image on p. 310; What continuity, and what change does this image display regarding the role of Chinese women in society?  Identify:  Wang Yangming  kaozheng  How did Neo-Confucianism differ from traditional Confucianism? |  |
| 1. India: Bridging the Hindu/Muslim Divide | |
| What kinds of cultural changes occurred in India during the early modern era?  What caused cultural changes in India during the early modern era?  How did Sikhism create a distinct religious community? |  |

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| III. A NEW WAY OF THINKING: THE BIRTH OF MODERN SCIENCE | |
| What was the Scientific Revolution?  What was the long-term impact of the Scientific Revolution? |  |
| 1. The Question of Origins: Why Europe? | |
| Write a thesis statement to the question and provide evidence to support the following question:  Why did the Scientific Revolution occur in Europe rather than in China or the Islamic world? |  |
| 1. Science as Cultural Revolution | |
| Identify the significance of the following:    Copernicus    Kepler    Galileo    Newton    Descartes |  |
| What does the development of the telescope show about European cultural and economic development? |  |

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| 1. Science and Enlightenment | |
| What is the Enlightenment?      In what ways did the Enlightenment challenge older patterns of European thinking?      Identify:    Voltaire      Condorcet      Rousseau      Montesquieu |  |
| Write a thesis statement to the question and provide evidence to support the following question:  Compare the ideas of the Enlightenment to the ideas of the *Black Lives Matter* movement or the *Me Too* movement? |  |

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| 1. European Science beyond the West | |
| In what ways did European science affect major civilizations of Asia in the early modern era?      What effect did Dutch learning have on Japan? |  |

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| 1. Looking Ahead: Science in the Nineteenth Century | |
| How did 19th C. developments in the sciences challenge Enlightenment ideas and principles?    Identify:    Darwin      Marx      Freud |  |

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| REFLECTIONS: “Cultural Borrowing and Its Hazards” | |
| What are the “hazards” of “cultural borrowing? |  |

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| A.P. SKILLS WORKSHOP p. 326-a - 326 - c | |
| What is the difference between “identify” and “explain”?    Write your own “Identify” and/or “Explain” SAQ from Chapter 7.    Then, answer the SAQ that you wrote. |  |

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| A.P. EXAM PRACTICE p. 337-a -337 c. | |
| Give the answer to the Multiple Choice Questions 1-5 | 1  2  3  4  5 |