

Chapter 15 Note Guide – Cultural Transformation: Religion and Science – *Ways of the World, 3rd Ed*

I. Introduction

II. The Globalization of Christianity

- a. Protestant Reformation...
 - i. Martin Luther's protests
 - ii. Schism within Catholicism
 - iii. Protestant treatment of women
 - iv. Role of the printing press
 - v. Divisions within the Protestant movement
 - vi. Wars of religion
 - vii. Counter-reformation
 - viii. Rise of skepticism
- b. Christianity's arrival in European colonies
 - i. British Protestants and Spanish Catholic missionaries
 - ii. Syncretism in Latin America
 - iii. Jesuits in China

III. Persistence and Change in Afro-Asian Cultural Traditions

- a. Africanized versions of Christianity in the New World
- b. Sufis and the continued spread of Islam
 - i. Threat of syncretism
 - ii. Wahhabism
- c. Confucianism and Neo-Confucianism in China
- d. Syncretism in the Mughal Empire
 - i. Bhakti movement
 - ii. Sikhism

IV. A New Way of Thinking: The Birth of Modern Science

- a. New science (how it was different from old philosophy)
 - i. Significance of Scientific Revolution
 - ii. European advantages for promoting science
 - 1. Islamic and Chinese limitations
 - iii. Scientific discoveries (Copernicus, Galileo*, Newton)
 - 1. Conflict between science and religion
- b. The Enlightenment origins
 - i. Attitudes of leading thinkers (Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau)
 - ii. Treatment of religion
- c. Modern science...
 - i. Charles Darwin
 - ii. Karl Marx
 - iii. Sigmund Freud
 - iv. Physics
- d. Spread of science beyond Europe (China, Japan, Ottoman Empire)