

UNIT TWO – Chapters 15 & 16 – STUDY GUIDE

KEY TERMS:

Chapter 15

African Diaspora
Atlantic system
British East India company
capitalism
Dutch East India company
Indian Ocean commercial network
joint-stock company
Manila galleons
maroon
mercantilism
Middle Passage
Potosí
"silver (specie) drain"
"soft gold"
Tokugawa Shogunate
trading post empire

Chapter 16

Catholic Counter-Reformation
Copernicus
deism
European Enlightenment
Galileo
indulgence
Jesuits in China
Martin Luther
Neo-Confucianism
Isaac Newton
Ninety-five Theses
printing press - impact
Protestant Reformation
Scientific Revolution
Secularism
Sikhism
Society of Jesus
syncretism
Voltaire
Wahhabi Islam

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

Chapter 15

- 1. What motivated European involvement in the world of Asian commerce?*
- 2. How did the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and British initiatives in Asia differ from one another?*
- 3. What was the world historical importance of the silver trade?*
- 4. How did Japan respond to domestic social changes and the challenges posed by foreign cultures?*
- 5. What was distinctive about the Atlantic slave trade? What did it share with other patterns of slave owning and slave trading?*
- 6. What explains the rise of the Atlantic slave trade?*
- 7. In what different ways did the Atlantic slave trade transform African societies?*

[OVER]

Chapter 16

1. *Why did Martin Luther gain wide support? Why did ordinary people shift their allegiance to Luther?*
2. *In what ways did the Protestant Reformation transform European society, culture, and politics?*
3. *How was European imperial expansion related to the spread of Christianity?*
4. *Why were missionary efforts to spread Christianity so much less successful in China than in Spanish America?*
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. *How did nineteenth-century developments in the sciences challenge the faith of the Enlightenment?*
10. *In what ways was European science received in the major civilizations of Asia in the early modern era?*

UNIT TWO "Big Picture"

1. *In what specific ways did trade foster change in the world of the early modern era (1450-1750)?*
2. *To what extent did Europeans transform earlier patterns of commerce, and in what ways did they assimilate into those older patterns?*
3. *Describe and account for the differing outcomes of European expansion in the Americas, Africa, and Asia.*
4. *What lasting legacies of early modern globalization are evident in the early twenty-first century? Pay particular attention to the legacies of the slave trade.*
5. *In what ways was the missionary message of Christianity shaped by the cultures of Asian and American peoples?*
6. *Compare the processes by which Christianity and Islam became world religions.*
7. *In what ways did the spread of Christianity, Islam, and modern science give rise to culturally based conflicts?*
8. *How was the western view of science both similar to and different from other societies and civilizations?*
9. *What was the political and social significance of the Renaissance, Reformation, and Scientific Revolution in Western Europe? What did these events have in common?*