

Strayer 16 People, Places, Things

- bhakti:** Hindu devotional movement that flourished in the early modern era, emphasizing music, dance, poetry, and rituals as means by which to achieve direct union with the divine. (*pron.* BAHK-tee)
- Catholic Counter-Reformation:** An internal reform of the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century; thanks especially to the work of the Council of Trent (1545–1563), Catholic leaders clarified doctrine, corrected abuses and corruption, and put a new emphasis on education and accountability.
- Condorcet and the idea of progress:** The Marquis de Condorcet (1743–1794) was a French philosopher and political scientist who argued that human affairs were moving into an era of near-infinite improvability, with slavery, racism, tyranny, and other human trials swept away by the triumph of reason. (*pron.* kahn-dor-SAY)
- Copernicus, Nicolaus:** Polish mathematician and astronomer (1473–1543) who was the first to argue for the existence of a heliocentric cosmos.
- Council of Trent:** The main instrument of the Catholic Counter-Reformation (1545–1563), at which the Catholic Church clarified doctrine and corrected abuses.
- Darwin, Charles:** Highly influential English biologist (1809–1882) whose theory of natural selection continues to be seen by many as a threat to revealed religious truth.
- deism:** Belief in a divine being who created the cosmos but who does not intervene directly in human affairs.
- Edict of Nantes:** 1598 edict issued by French king Henry IV that granted considerable religious toleration to French Protestants and ended the French Wars of Religion. (*pron.* nahnt)
- European Enlightenment:** European intellectual movement of the eighteenth century that applied the lessons of the Scientific Revolution to human affairs and was noted for its commitment to open-mindedness and inquiry and the belief that knowledge could transform human society.
- Freud, Sigmund:** Austrian doctor and the father of modern psychoanalysis (1856–1939); his theories about the operation of the human mind and emotions remain influential today.
- Galilei, Galileo:** Italian astronomer (1564–1642) who further developed the ideas of Copernicus and whose work was eventually suppressed by the Catholic Church.
- huacas:** Local gods of the Andes. (*pron.* HWA-kaws)
- Huguenots:** The Protestant minority in France. (*pron.* HUGH-ghe-noes)
- Jesuits in China:** Series of Jesuit missionaries in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who, inspired by the work of Matteo Ricci, made extraordinary efforts to understand and become a part of Chinese culture in their efforts to convert the Chinese elite, although with limited success.
- kaozheng:** Literally, “research based on evidence”; Chinese intellectual movement whose practitioners emphasized the importance of evidence and analysis, applied especially to historical documents. (*pron.* kow-jung)
- Luther, Martin:** German priest and theologian (1483–1546) who inaugurated the Protestant Reformation movement in Europe.
- Marx, Karl:** German philosopher (1818–1883) whose view of human history as a class struggle formed the basis of socialism.
- Mirabai:** One of India’s most beloved bhakti poets (1498–1547), she helped break down the barriers of caste and tradition. (*pron.* MIR-ah-bye)
- Nanak, Guru:** The founder of Sikhism (1469–1539). (*pron.* NAH-nahk)
- Newton, Isaac:** English natural scientist (1643–1727) whose formulation of the laws of motion and mechanics is regarded as the culmination of the Scientific Revolution.
- Ninety-five Theses:** List of ninety-five debating points about the abuses of the Church, posted by Martin Luther on the door of a church in Wittenberg in 1517; the Church’s strong reaction eventually drove Luther to separate from Catholic Christianity.
- Protestant Reformation:** Massive schism within Christianity that had its formal beginning in 1517 with the German priest Martin Luther; while the leaders of the movement claimed that they sought to “reform” a Church that had fallen from biblical practice, in reality the movement was radically innovative in its challenge to Church authority and its endorsement of salvation “by faith alone.”
- Ricci, Matteo:** The most famous Jesuit missionary in China in the early modern period; active in China from 1582 to 1610. (*pron.* maht-TAY-oh REE-chee)

Scientific Revolution: Great European intellectual and cultural transformation that was based on the principles of the scientific method.

Sikhism: Religious tradition of northern India founded by Guru Nanak ca. 1500; combines elements of Hinduism and Islam and proclaims the brotherhood of all humans and the equality of men and women. (*pron.* SEEK-ism)

Society of Jesus: Also called “Jesuits,” this Catholic religious society was founded to encourage the renewal of Catholicism through education and preaching; it soon became a leading Catholic missionary order beyond the borders of Europe.

Taki Onqoy: Literally, “dancing sickness”; a religious revival movement in central Peru in the 1560s whose members preached the imminent destruction of Christianity and of the Europeans in favor of a renewed Andean golden age. (*pron.* TAH-kee OHN-koy)

Thirty Years’ War: Highly destructive war (1618–1648) that eventually included most of Europe; fought for the most part between Protestants and Catholics, the conflict ended with the Peace of Westphalia (1648).

Voltaire: Pen name of the French philosopher François-Marie Arouet (1694–1778), whose work is often taken as a model of Enlightenment questioning of traditional values and attitudes; noted for his deism and his criticism of traditional religion. (*pron.* vol-TARE)

Wahhabi Islam: Major Islamic movement led by the Muslim theologian Abd al-Wahhab (1703–1792) that advocated an austere lifestyle and strict adherence to the sharia (Islamic law). (*pron.* wah-HAB-ee)

Wang Yangmin: Prominent Chinese philosopher (1472–1529) who argued that it was possible to achieve a virtuous life by introspection, without the extensive education of traditional Confucianism. (*pron.* wahng yahng-min)