

Unit 3 - Land-Based Empire

Topic 3.3 - Empires: Belief Systems

Thematic Focus: Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Essential Questions: *In what ways did religious beliefs continue and change over time within Europe, the Middle East, and South Asia between 1450 to 1750?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain continuity and change within the various belief systems during the period from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Rivalry between Ottomans & Safavids: Strayer p. 517-518</p> <p>Mughals: Strayer p. 521, 580-582, 663-664</p> <p>Ottomans: Strayer p. 516, 582-587</p> <p>Safavid: Strayer p. 516-518</p> <p>Ming: Strayer p. 505-509</p> <p>Europe: Strayer p. 510-513, 645-650</p> <p>Songhai: Strayer p. 518-521</p> <p>Mexica: Strayer p. 522-525, 528-529</p> <p>Inca: Strayer p. 526-529</p> <p>Russia: Strayer p. 572-577</p> <p>Manchu/Qing: Strayer p. 577-580</p>	<p>KC 4.1.VI.i The Protestant Reformation marked a break with existing Christian traditions and both the Protestant and Catholic reformations contributed to the growth of Christianity.</p> <p>KC 4.1.VI.ii Political rivalries between the Ottoman and Safavid empires intensified the split within Islam between Sunni and Shi'a.</p> <p>KC 4.1. Sikhism developed in South Asia in a context of interactions between Hinduism and Islam.</p>	
<p>Response to learning objective:</p>		

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Illustrative Examples	Notes - Significance (how does each help answer the Essential Question) & Theme
Protestant Reformation in Europe	
Sunni and Shi'a rivalries between the Gunpowder Empires	
Sikhism in the context of interactions between Hinduism and Islam	