

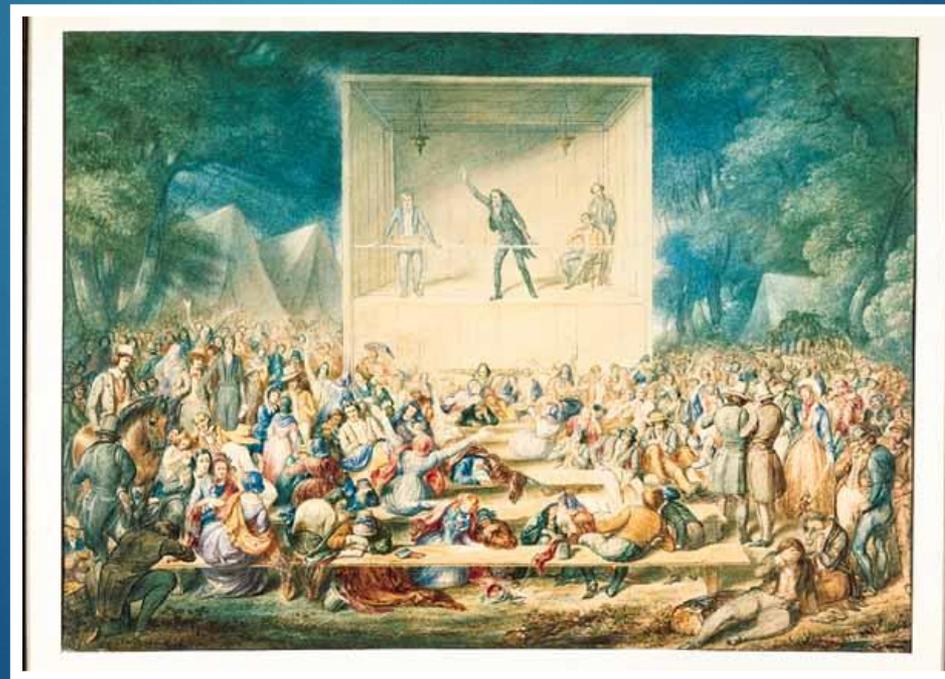
The Great Awakening 1730-1740



The Great Awakening

began in the mid 1730 when people had fallen asleep religiously and needed awakening.

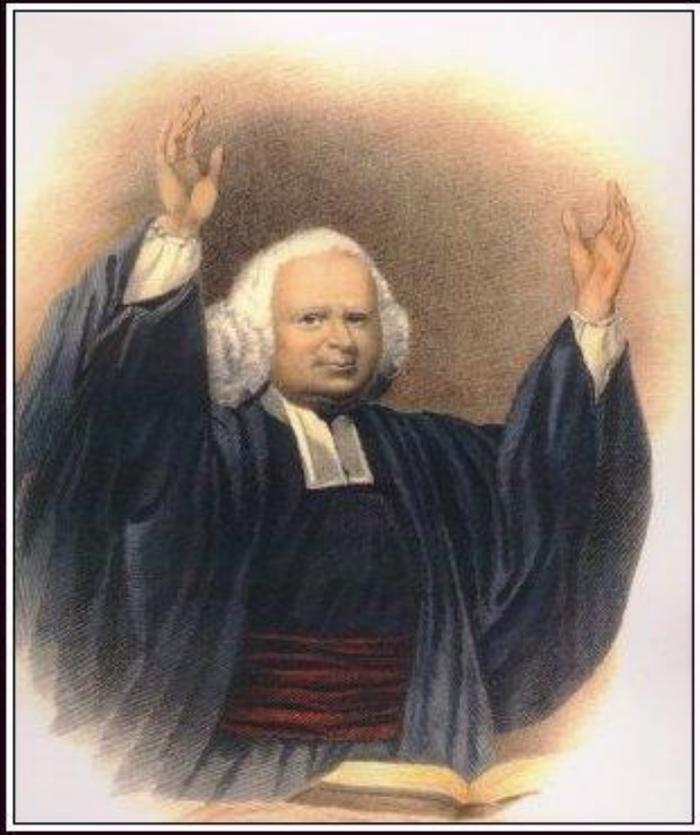
It gave colonists a shared national religious experience.



Reasons for The Great Awakening

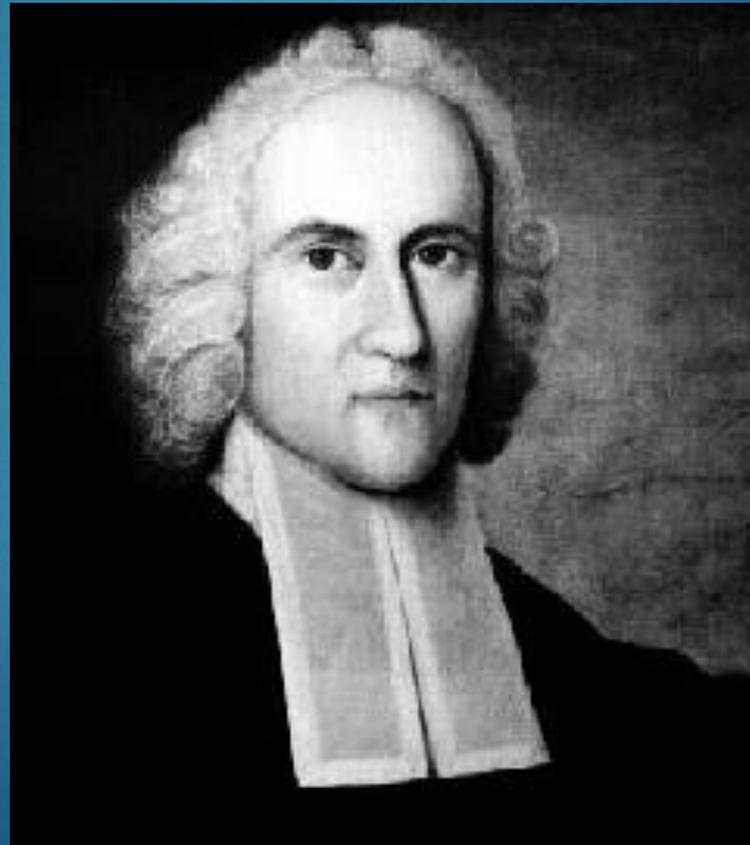
- ▶ People felt that religion was dry, dull and distant.
- ▶ Preachers felt that people needed to be concerned with inner emotions as opposed to outward religious behavior.
- ▶ People in New England can read and interpret the Bible on their own.

George Whitefield



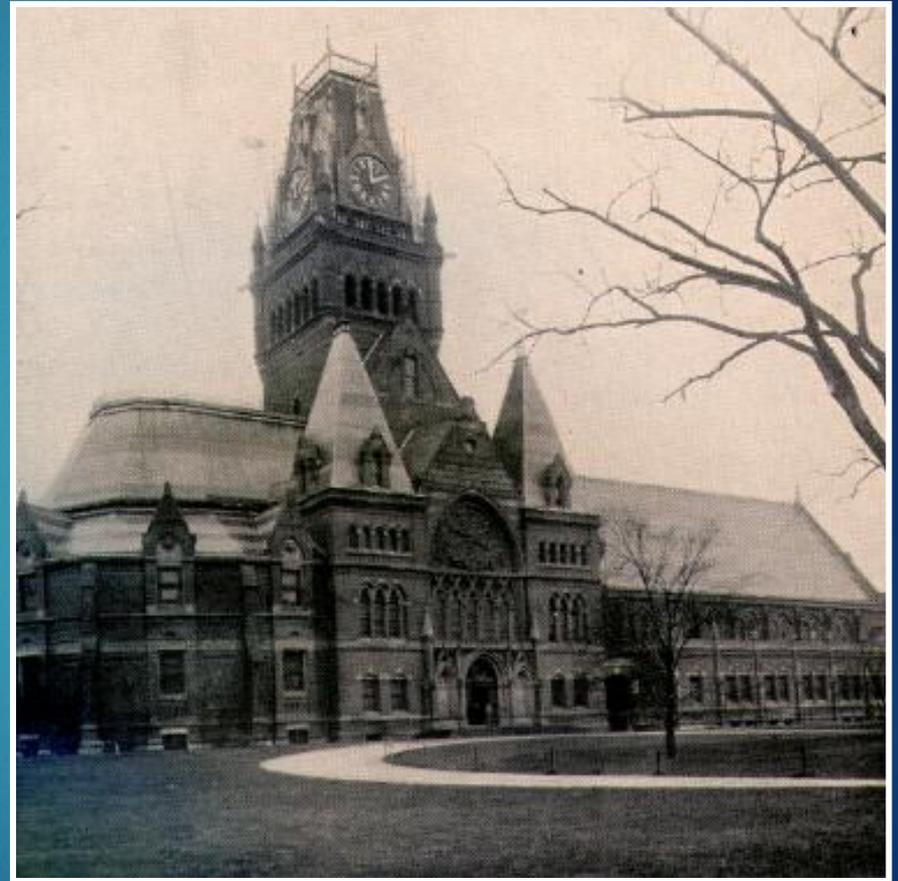
- ▶ Puritan Minister who used raw emotional sermons to reach all classes of colonists.
- ▶ Preached that “good works” and “godly lives” would bring you salvation.
- ▶ Forced to give sermons in open areas (revivals).

Jonathan Edwards, a Puritan Minister, terrified listeners with his sermon "*Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*"

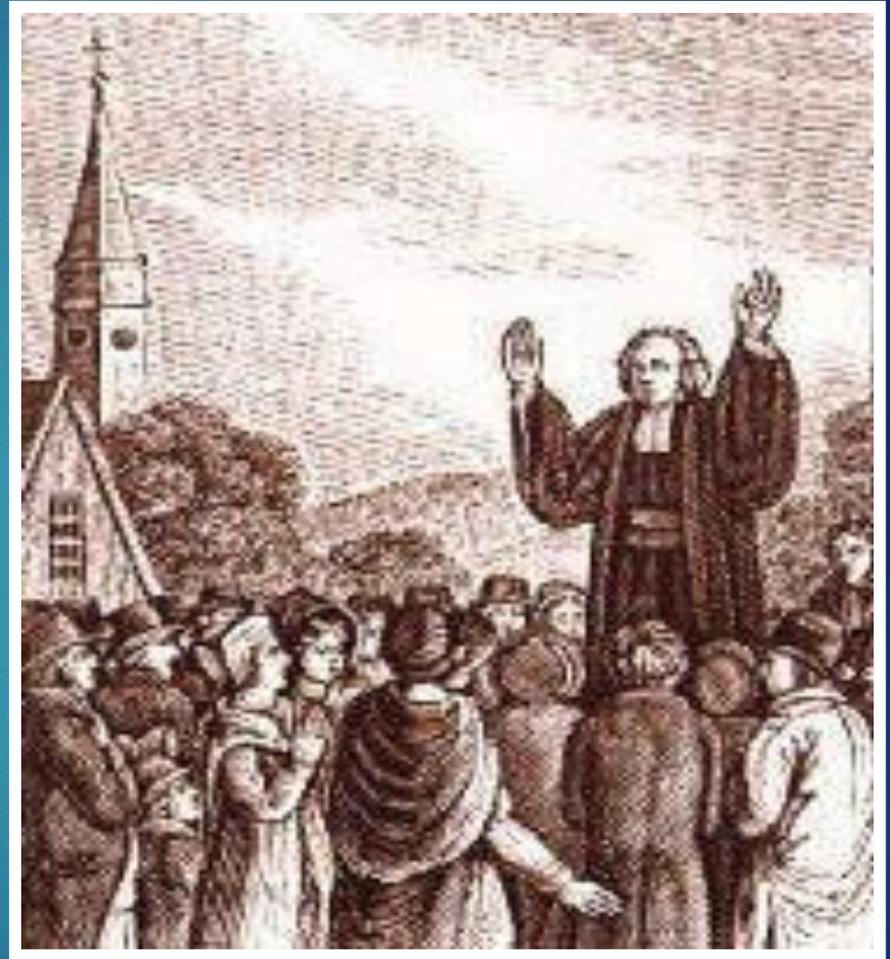


Outcomes of the Great Awakening

- ▶ Birth of deep religious convictions in the colonies.
- ▶ New churches built to accommodate new members.
- ▶ Colleges founded found to train new ministers.



- ▶ Encouraged ideas of equality and right to challenge authority.
- ▶ Birth of charity and charitable organizations.



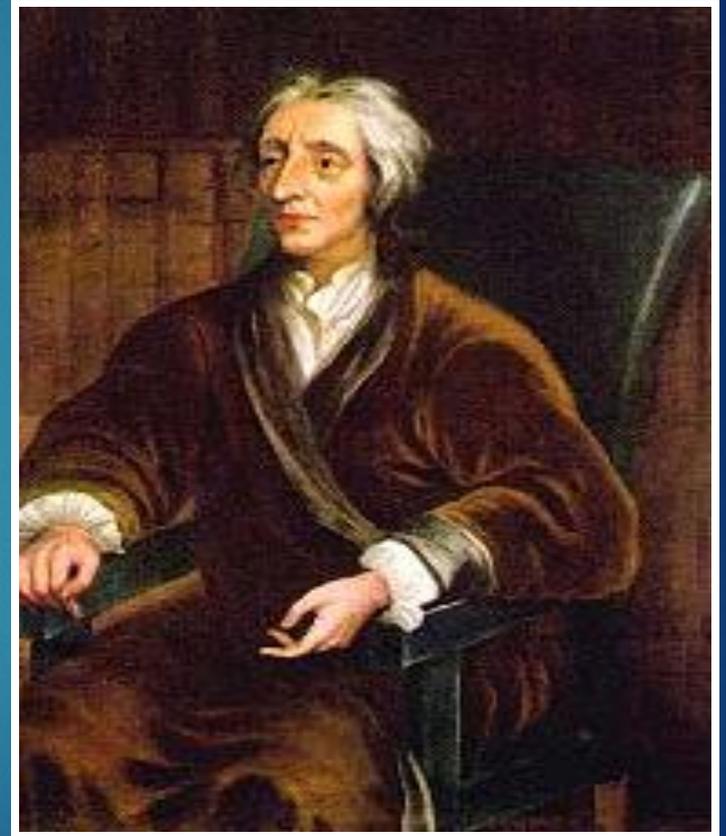
The Enlightenment

- ▶ A movement in the 1700's that rejected traditional ways of life and looked for a more rational and scientific way to explain the world.
- ▶ It was an emphasis on the sciences and reason to explain things.



Enlightenment Arguments

- ▶ Generally we are good and it our environment that influences us.
- ▶ The use of science and reason could answer life's mysteries.
- ▶ Science and reason could also answer man's questions concerning government and himself.



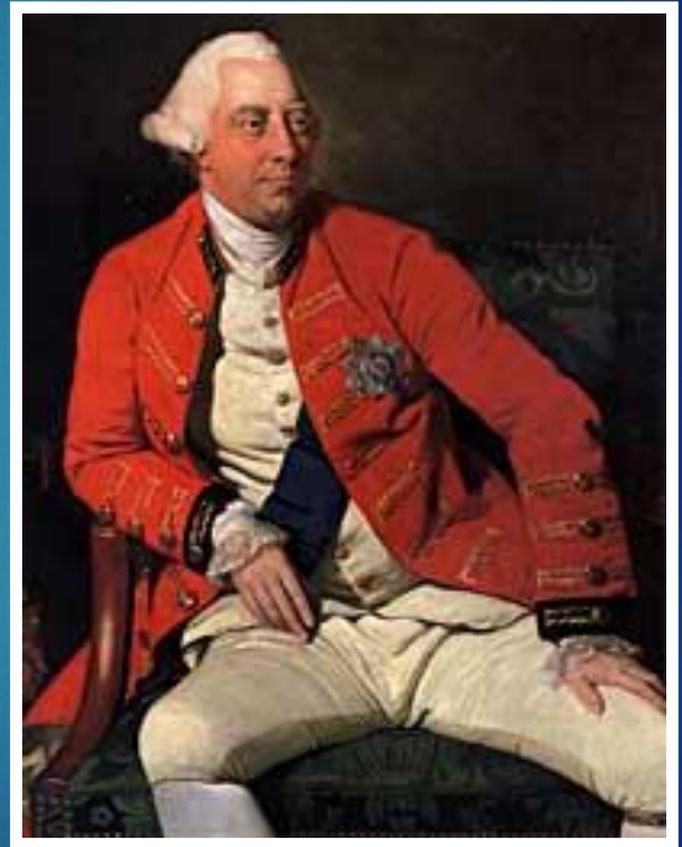
Outcomes of the Enlightenment

- ▶ Great surge of literacy in the colonies.
- ▶ Newspapers and book publications increase.
- ▶ Schools are synonymous with new towns and villages.
- ▶ Deism, God is the great clock maker.



The Enlightenment and Revolution

- ▶ People are born with natural rights.
- ▶ Government has an obligation to protect those natural rights.
- ▶ Kings have no right to govern people, people empower government.





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