

Chapter 1 : How Did The Great Awakening Affect The Colonies

7 Enlightenment & Great Awakening Newton's Cradle to Demonstrate Conservation of Momentum & Energy Enlightenment philosophy and Great Awakening Christianity were very different, but both influenced the American colonies and American Revolution and both frame our thinking today.

The Enlightenment and the great awakening The Enlightenment and the great awakening 8 August Enlightenment The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason introduced a new spirit of thought and inventive analysis in 17th and 18th century Europe. Theories and ideas that had previously been accepted were now being challenged to be looked upon with an eye of reason rather than tradition. Key leaders in this movement of new thinking included Copernicus, Galileo, Locke, Franklin and Newton. Englishman, John Locke, was one of whose political works had the greatest direct impact on the revolutionary spirit in the colonies during the Enlightenment. We as humans experience things with our senses and through reflection. His revolutionary view was that we are born knowing nothing at all. At birth, our minds are completely blank, a tabula rasa. Which is why being completely empty can be filled with what we know to be true through experience History in the Making. The Enlightenment focused on the role of religion and divine right. This helped colonial America see that it was okay to challenge the King and divine rights. The role of God was challenged in this movement and allowed people to see that they were important. Also allowing people to realize they had the ability to shape their own lives. The movement resulted in new interests in literature, schooling and science. Newspapers and book publications increased and schools became synonymous with new towns and villages due to the enlightenment. Something interesting about the Enlightenment is that it was centered on the scientific method. It was also an absolute development in the knowledge and application of power that changed nature and the natural world to what it is known today Russell J. Back to Contents New colleges were established as a consequence. In my opinion, the building of new colleges is what brought these two movements together. The great awakening was a series of revivals in the first half of the 18th century. One outcome of the Great Awakening was the building of new churches to accommodate new members. Colleges like Harvard and Yale were built to train men for the ministry. In about a month or so, a very considerable work of God appeared among those that were very young; and the revival of religion continued to increase; so that in the spring an engagedness of spirit about things of religion was become very general among young people and children, and religious subjects almost wholly took up their conversation when they were together Edwards: On the Great Awakening. This movement brought independence from the clergy. I learned that people began to take control of their own faith and religion in Europe. Many felt they could find God on their own without the church. I feel like this is what helped us better understand American History. The importance of European thoughts was spread to colonies through pamphlets and reaches beyond elites. This led to ideas of equality. This questioning of the church leadership is what led to the questioning of other leaders. There was also religious conflict. The old lights opposed the new worship style. While the new lights are in favor of this new style of preaching. It has God for its author; salvation for its end, and truth without any mixture for its matter. It is all pure. Also, it made more churches rise, prepared Americans for the civil war, and helped shape the Americas. That is the most interesting thing about the Great Awakening to me. The fact that this movement helped shape the Americas is surprising. It focused on the emotional satisfaction of German pietists and stagnation in New England. Reassurance, direction and religious purpose was fulfilled by this movement. Christian faith and life united the people. This movement ended up reducing the relevance of clergy as believers and started to depend on their own conclusions. The glittering sword is whet, and held over them, and the pit hath opened her mouth under them Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God. Both movements had great significance in changing the way people saw the world. They both were also centered on religion History in the Making. There were also many differences in the two movements as well. The Great Awakening was more emotional. The Enlightenment however, was full of logic and reasoning.

Chapter 2 : The Enlightenment and the great awakening - New York Essays

The Great Awakening was a religious revival that swept through the American colonies in the 1730s and 1740s. It was started by Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield also made significant contributions. The Enlightenment was a cultural and intellectual movement that challenged old traditions and.

Its practitioners adhered to the scientific method of testing hypotheses through rigorous, repeatable experimentation. Ancient Greeks, inventors of the first organized sporting events the Olympics, also promoted hard-nosed, constructive debate and organized competition in law, politics, philosophy, and science. Scientific research, in other words, takes for granted the insufficiency of old knowledge. Science and technology fused in the Renaissance when the Florentine Medicis patronized weapons research by Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, leading to advances in optics and physics, and alchemists helped jumpstart legitimate chemistry by trying to make synthetic gold. Then, like now, war and money spurred science, with ramifications spilling over into medicine, astronomy, and even political science. Enlightenment science ultimately brought us hydrogen bombs and the missiles to deliver them on. Is partially unfulfilled idealism worse than no idealism at all? Like the Renaissance and Dark Ages, the Enlightenment is one of those historical tags that lends itself to biased agenda-driven oversimplifications, highlighting some themes while concealing others. Yet, people who lived through it were aware of a new age being ushered in. The Age of Exploration Chapter 2 was key to the Enlightenment because it opened up a global inventory of data to European scientists. Exploration also brought coffee to Europe – the signature drink of the Enlightenment. Just as Europeans imported and modified gunpowder, printing, shipbuilding, and math to their benefit during the Renaissance, they imported and modified the Arabic coffeehouse during the Enlightenment. Dutch merchants who grew coffee in Java Indonesia imported beans to New York in and coffeehouses assumed a social and political role in colonial America similar to taverns, even though most Americans drank tea in the home. Scholars during the Late Renaissance and Enlightenment started to question all dogma – be it philosophical, scientific, political, or religious – building on rather than just revering and reviving Classical knowledge. Meanwhile, they continued to import ideas along with coffee from Arabia and Persia. Biruni, who centuries ahead of his time hypothesized about the existence of the American continent, was in turn well-versed in Classical scholars like Aristotle and Ptolemy. The Great Awakening, on the other hand, spurs less scholarly controversy. Like the Enlightenment, Christianity was used both to support and denounce slavery. Paris was the epicenter of the Enlightenment, but its philosophes lived throughout Europe, the British Isles, and small but enthusiastic outposts in colonial America. They disagreed that God chose certain people to rule over others and instead promoted representative government – an idea that had been mostly dormant in Western history since Classical times but had been reviving in England and a few small pockets in continental Europe during the Renaissance. This is a vivid and important example of Enlightenment thinkers reexamining traditional wisdom. Along with free trade, representative government was a cornerstone of Classical liberalism. Locke and Jefferson were concerned with the political representation of middle-class men and above, but their descendants applied democracy more broadly. You can see why Enlightenment critics see its philosophy as merely a self-serving justification for white male hegemony; yet, you can also see how its ideas contained the seeds of a more universal revolution. With the republican genie out of the bottle, white male elites found it increasingly difficult to explain why they should run roughshod over everyone else. Enlightenment political theory was also concerned with balance – reflected in the U. Politics, like science, was a vehicle for progress and making the world a better place. Deists were religious, to be sure, but they rejected two central tenants of traditional religion. First, in the name of progress, they disagreed that everything important to know was already known. That notion is implicit in the very word enlightenment, along with future historical tags like Dark Ages to contrast the period behind them. Second, they rejected Scriptural revelation and the sovereign, father-figure conception of the Judeo-Christian God in favor of a more impersonal force having created the universe. Their revelation was nature itself rather than Scripture, so science provided the path to the divine. While Deist ideas are still around today, it never formed into an

organized church. The closest it came was the Cult of the Supreme Being or Festivals of Reason during the French Revolution in the 1790s, but they never gained traction. Augustine CE that revered nature. Science and rationality, even if combined with a dash of mysticism, gave mankind its best hope for future progress in the eyes of Deists and natural theologians. Like Thomas Jefferson, many adhered to what might better be termed pantheism: The most famous and emblematic scientist of the era, Englishman Isaac Newton, was a Biblical scholar if not orthodox Christian and eschatologist and had more than a passing interest in the occult. Newton and Locke both believed in witchcraft, as did Robert Boyle, founder of modern chemistry and a pioneer of the scientific method. Astronomer Galileo Galilei, telescope pioneer and early proponent of the idea that the Earth revolves around the Sun, was motivated by a strong sense of wonder and mysticism. Protestants also spurred science, indirectly by weakening the Catholic Church and directly by supporting education and literacy. Newton formulated the general laws of motion and mechanics that dominated physics for the next centuries in *Principia Mathematica*. His optical research led to prisms that dispersed white light into the colors of the rainbow. Put another way, there was a rhyme and reason to nature that transcended science. Contributors included luminaries such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu. Because of its secular emphasis and denunciations of ecclesiastical power, the Catholic Church banned its 28 volumes, but they delivered to subscribers in secret. The Swedish botanist took it upon himself to catalog all life forms under categories of family, genus, species, etc. The table not only lists known elements, it predicts and explains their qualities based on its particular arrangement. If the Enlightenment had a modern creed, it might be that extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence, even if its proponents made plenty of their own unsubstantiated claims. Because of his family connection, Penn went from being imprisoned to being awarded a tract of land in America larger than all of England – quite a reversal of fortune. That way he could pay off his debt and get an agitator out of his powdered wig at the same time. This was a bare bones form of Protestantism that Martin Luther never imagined. Penn impacted history even before he left England. One of his trial juries refused to convict him when the Lord Mayor of London charged him with violating the Conventicle Acts dictating conformity to the Church of England. The judge then went after the jury but an ensuing trial and counter-suit resulted in English judges losing their right to imprison juries for awarding what judges deemed to be incorrect verdicts. Penn thus indirectly caused a major change in western legal history even before founding an important American colony. Imagine how different trials would be if juries had to worry about being imprisoned by judges. Pennsylvania was diverse ethnically as well as religiously. Initially, wealthy Quakers owned slaves, but a small and militant handful became the first Christian abolitionists in America. Quakers founded the Pennsylvania Abolitionist Society in April, the same month as the famous rebel battles against British redcoats at Lexington and Concord next chapter. They were pacifists, which got them in trouble during times of war but helped spark the modern ideal that war, even if sometimes necessary, should be avoided if possible modern hawks now talk about using war to maintain or restore peace. They advocated progressive child-rearing and equality for women ahead of their time; contemporary European men joked at taverns and in popular culture about beating their wives and children. NFL player Adrian Peterson. Future reformers Lucretia Mott, Susan B. After owning slaves themselves through the mid 18th century, Quakers spearheaded abolitionism well into the 19th century and emphasized egalitarianism. They believed in simple, unpretentious clothing and architecture. Quakers called everyone Mr. To this day, Americans use Mr. Benjamin Franklin Pennsylvania was also home to Benjamin Franklin, who exemplified the Enlightenment spirit as well as any American. Franklin fled Puritan Boston as a teenager, finding refuge in comparatively cosmopolitan Philadelphia. That, too, was in the Enlightenment spirit. Franklin invented bifocals, the Franklin stove, the glass harmonica, daylight savings, and the post office, and properly theorized about how the Gulf Stream from the Caribbean warmed Europe. Franklin asked questions and, when confronted with practical problems, furthered progress by inventing new solutions. He was constantly researching and coming up with new medical ideas, some useful others less so. When he was eleven, he invented swim fins. Franklin helped transform Philadelphia into the first true city in America, with a hospital, fire and police departments, libraries, and paved, numbered and lit streets. Since America was born at the height of the Enlightenment, the Revolution presented its founders with an opportunity to ensconce representative government in a country starting from scratch. Through

republicanism, along with its endorsement of science and technology, the Enlightenment lives on in contemporary America. Few among us would rush to a church instead of a hospital if injured or sick, and no one is advocating replacing First Responders with ministers on the other end of calls. We drive cars and trucks and live in homes and talk on phones invented and improved on by application of the scientific method. But Masons were, and are, an organization that includes people of many faiths, including Christianity, bound together by monotheism and a commitment to community service. Many Americans were suspicious of the organization because of their secretive meetings, rituals, and codes, but their ranks included Founders like Franklin and George Washington and dozens of future prominent politicians, inventors, entertainers, and theologians. The political structure of Masonic lodges, with their system of checks-and-balances and one-man-one-vote, is similar to the U. Constitution – likely because they both developed during the Enlightenment. The Great Awakening While Enlightenment philosophers were disproportionately represented among the Founders and in Masonic Lodges, and Enlightenment politics is built into our Constitution, few Americans were attracted to Enlightenment religion. Traditional religion or religious indifference were far more common in the 18th century among farmers, craftsmen, shopkeepers, and slaves, and Christianity experienced revolutions of its own known collectively as the Great Awakening. The First took place mostly within the old Congregational denominations of New England and in Philadelphia, while the Second was associated with tent revivals and missionaries around the country and launched new denominations. It was too stuffy and complicated for New England, least of all the frontier and rest of the country. Puritanism was too exclusive. To put it crassly, American Protestantism was in need of a reboot or rebranding after the first few generations of Puritans had served their purpose. Despite appealing to the masses, Edwards was an intellectual who embraced Enlightenment science and his books and sermons are still read today at colleges and divinity schools Yale Collection. Edwards was one of the most influential Christian theologians in American history. But the most popular and dynamic of the new ministers was George Whitefield, who preached throughout the colonies outside of churches, in the streets. Corbett, , Library of Congress But their theology was substantive. John Wesley, the English founder of Methodism, argued against predestination in favor of Arminianism, the idea that salvation came through good works. With its emphasis on free will and salvation, Methodism was the most popular denomination in America by The upshot was that the Fire-and-Brimstone aspect of Puritan Jeremiads lived on, but Protestant Christianity opened itself up to all comers in the 18th and 19th centuries, becoming more heartfelt and user-friendly. In the upgraded Calvinism 2. Religious Freedom Denominational growth in the early U.

Chapter 3 : The Great Awakening vs the Enlightenment by Brandon Oestereicher on Prezi

The beliefs of the New Lights of the First Great Awakening competed with the religions of the first colonists, and the religious fervor in Great Britain and her North American colonies bound the eighteenth-century British Atlantic together in a shared, common experience.

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methods and the rise of the parliamentary government made their way into the colonies, at this time. The Enlightenment began though, in Europe and then came to America around the early eighteenth century. The reason it mostly came over to America was in reaction to all that happened because of the Great Awakening. One main difference between the two events was that the Awakening had a greater more emphasis on faith than the Enlightenment. To understand the Enlightenment, it was more about examining the aspects of reason and less of the faith behind it. The famous Galileo Galilei was part of the Enlightenment. He made lots of observations to argue the Copernican notion that the earth rotates around on its axis beneath the unmoving sun. The Church objected this and said the Bible clearly states that the sun moved through the sky and denounced what Galileo was teaching. So in result he was forced to take back what he had written about the sun and this prevented him from teaching any further. So there was still a struggle between observation and the facts and what the Bible had written in it. No matter if it was proved wrong. During this time it was very common to see people tossing up one faith to another to wonder if any of the churches actually did deserve the authority they claimed. But these people were willing to test all assumptions, and to challenge all of the traditional opinions and to try to get to the truth of things and see it for themselves, instead of just being told. If these scientific people could not prove the truth, which was claimed by people who were religious thinkers, it was all the better to prove their point. Because they knew that knowledge depended on evidence and also reason. The Enlightenment brought on changes not only in the scientific world but also in the political and economic world. People started thinking that things not necessarily should go on as they had always had for centuries before. However, things should change. For instance, new charters could be written, new governments formed, new laws passed and new businesses to begin. So, during this time a lot of the intellectual leaders of the American colonies were attracted to the Enlightenment. And during the time when they were approaching having to unite against English they all knew that it was much better to just agree to disagree against them. They knew that now one church could dominate this new state they were in. And the people like, Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, and Paine, were powerfully influenced by England, and by the French Enlightenment thought. So came about the talk of natural law, inherent freedoms, and of self-determination So the Enlightenment was important to Americans as well as the Great Awakening. The Great Awakening started the opening of the eyes of the people, and the Enlightenment took it further as a response of all that was going on during the Great Awakening. They both formed and shaped the way many think today and brought lots of notions on human rights. Place your order now with Reliablepapers. Our Process is Simple.

Chapter 4 : Jonathan Edwards and the Great Awakening

The Enlightenment and the Great Awakening had a great influence on American colonies. The Enlightenment emphasized the power of human reason to shape the world, to better educate men and women. The Great Awakening unified colonies, and also acceptance of religious tolerance.

By the end of this section, you will be able to: Both movements began in Europe, but they advocated very different ideas: On both sides of the Atlantic, British subjects grappled with these new ideas. A Second Great Awakening would take place in the s. During the First Great Awakening, evangelists came from the ranks of several Protestant denominations: Congregationalists, Anglicans members of the Church of England , and Presbyterians. They rejected what appeared to be sterile, formal modes of worship in favor of a vigorous emotional religiosity. Whereas Martin Luther and John Calvin had preached a doctrine of predestination and close reading of scripture, new evangelical ministers spread a message of personal and experiential faith that rose above mere book learning. Individuals could bring about their own salvation by accepting Christ, an especially welcome message for those who had felt excluded by traditional Protestantism: The elite ministers in British America were firmly Old Lights, and they censured the new revivalism as chaos. Indeed, the revivals did sometimes lead to excess. In one notorious incident in , an influential New Light minister named James Davenport urged his listeners to burn books. The next day, he told them to burn their clothes as a sign of their casting off the sinful trappings of the world. He then took off his own pants and threw them into the fire, but a woman saved them and tossed them back to Davenport, telling him he had gone too far. Tennant helped to spark a Presbyterian revival in the Middle Colonies Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey , in part by founding a seminary to train other evangelical clergyman. In Northampton, Massachusetts, Jonathan Edwards led still another explosion of evangelical fervor. The glittering sword is whet, and held over them, and the pit hath opened her mouth under them. Edwards was an evangelical preacher who led a Protestant revival in New England. This was his most famous sermon, the text of which was reprinted often and distributed widely. Like many evangelical ministers, Whitefield was itinerant, traveling the countryside instead of having his own church and congregation. Between and , he electrified colonial listeners with his brilliant oratory. The two illustrations below present two very different visions of George Whitefield [link]. In the portrait of George Whitefield by engraver Elisha Gallaudet a , Whitefield appears with a gentle expression on his face. Although his hands are raised in exultation or entreaty, he does not look particularly roused or rousing. Compare the two images above. Squintum was a nickname for Whitefield, who was cross-eyed. How do these two artists portray the same man? What emotions are the illustration for his memoirs intended to evoke? The Great Awakening saw the rise of several Protestant denominations, including Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists who emphasized adult baptism of converted Christians rather than infant baptism. These new churches gained converts and competed with older Protestant groups like Anglicans members of the Church of England , Congregationalists the heirs of Puritanism in America , and Quakers. The influence of these older Protestant groups, such as the New England Congregationalists, declined because of the Great Awakening. Nonetheless, the Great Awakening touched the lives of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic and provided a shared experience in the eighteenth-century British Empire. Using the power of the press, Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke, Isaac Newton, and Voltaire questioned accepted knowledge and spread new ideas about openness, investigation, and religious tolerance throughout Europe and the Americas. Many consider the Enlightenment a major turning point in Western civilization, an age of light replacing an age of darkness. Several ideas dominated Enlightenment thought, including rationalism, empiricism, progressivism, and cosmopolitanism. Rationalism is the idea that humans are capable of using their faculty of reason to gain knowledge. This was a sharp turn away from the prevailing idea that people needed to rely on scripture or church authorities for knowledge. Empiricism promotes the idea that knowledge comes from experience and observation of the world. Progressivism is the belief that through their powers of reason and observation, humans could make unlimited, linear progress over time; this belief was especially important as a response to the carnage and upheaval of the English Civil Wars in the seventeenth century. In all,

Enlightenment thinkers endeavored to be ruled by reason, not prejudice. The Freemasons were a fraternal society that advocated Enlightenment principles of inquiry and tolerance. Freemasonry originated in London coffeehouses in the early eighteenth century, and Masonic lodges local units soon spread throughout Europe and the British colonies. In 1726, he was apprenticed to his brother to work in a print shop, where he learned how to be a good writer by copying the style he found in the *Spectator*, which his brother printed. At the age of seventeen, the independent-minded Franklin ran away, eventually ending up in Quaker Philadelphia. There he began publishing the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in the late 1720s, and in 1732 he started his annual publication *Poor Richard*: Franklin subscribed to deism, an Enlightenment-era belief in a God who created, but has no continuing involvement in, the world and the events within it. In 1731, he established a reading library that became the Library Company of Philadelphia. In 1741, he founded the American Philosophical Society to encourage the spirit of inquiry. In 1740, he provided the foundation for the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1751, he helped found Pennsylvania Hospital. His career as a printer made Franklin wealthy and well-respected. When he retired in 1758, he devoted himself to politics and scientific experiments. His most famous work, on electricity, exemplified Enlightenment principles. Franklin observed that lightning strikes tended to hit metal objects and reasoned that he could therefore direct lightning through the placement of metal objects during an electrical storm. He used this knowledge to advocate the use of lightning rods: He published his findings in 1752, in *Experiments and Observations on Electricity*. This story laid the foundation for the American Dream of upward social mobility. His diplomatic, political, scientific, and business achievements had great effects in many countries. In the 1730s, it even prompted the founding of a new colony. George II, understanding the strategic advantage of a British colony standing as a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida, granted the charter to Oglethorpe and twenty like-minded proprietors in 1732. Oglethorpe led the settlement of the colony, which was called Georgia in honor of the king. In 1733, he and immigrants arrived on the ship *Anne*. Over the next decade, Parliament funded the migration of twenty-five hundred settlers, making Georgia the only government-funded colonial project. In Savannah, the Oglethorpe Plan provided for a utopia: However, colonists who relocated from other colonies, especially South Carolina, disregarded these prohibitions. Section Summary The eighteenth century saw a host of social, religious, and intellectual changes across the British Empire. While the Great Awakening emphasized vigorously emotional religiosity, the Enlightenment promoted the power of reason and scientific observation. Both movements had lasting impacts on the colonies. The beliefs of the New Lights of the First Great Awakening competed with the religions of the first colonists, and the religious fervor in Great Britain and her North American colonies bound the eighteenth-century British Atlantic together in a shared, common experience. The British colonist Benjamin Franklin gained fame on both sides of the Atlantic as a printer, publisher, and scientist. He embodied Enlightenment ideals in the British Atlantic with his scientific experiments and philanthropic endeavors. Enlightenment principles even guided the founding of the colony of Georgia, although those principles could not stand up to the realities of colonial life, and slavery soon took hold in the colony.

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THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE GREAT AWAKENING Late ss: An intellectual movement known as s: An intellectual movement known as the Enlightenment began in Europe.

The fire of God was falling everywhere. Despite the fact he had delivered "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" to his own congregation with little effect, he felt led to use it again at Enfield. His techniques were unimpressive. He always read his sermons in an even voice, but with great conviction. He shunned shouting and theatrical antics. Nothing in his style or presentation could account for what happened that day at Enfield. Edwards of Northampton who preached a most awakening sermon from these words, Deuteronomy So yet ye minister was obliged to desist, ye shrieks and cry were piercing and amazing. Few names provoke sharper reactions. For Edwards, biblical exposition was the soul, sinew, and marrow of his life and purpose. He had no interest in philosophy for its own sake. He has been denounced without measure. He replied unhesitatingly, "Edwards. His father, Timothy Edwards, graduated from Harvard and was the village pastor. Like all youngsters of his time, Jonathan was home schooled. Because he showed unusual intelligence, his father enrolled him at Yale at age During graduate school, he had an intense conversion experience that radically altered his life and laid the foundation for all the profound and wonderful fruit that followed. They had 11 children, and the legacy of their posterity was phenomenal. Jonathan soon moved to Northampton, Massachusetts, to become the assistant pastor to his grandfather, Solomon Stoddard. A few years later Stoddard died and Jonathan became senior pastor. He labored at Northampton for 21 years. Edwards understood the smallness and frailty of man. He grasped the truth that man must become small in his own eyes to be happy or useful to God. About it Edwards wrote, "A great and earnest concern about the great things of religion and eternal world became universal in all parts of the town the work of conversion was carried on in a most astonishing manner and increased more and more; souls did, as it were, by flocks come to Jesus Christ. The citizens sang hymns in the streets, the tavern closed, the young people pursued God in bands, and it was impossible to get into church unless one arrived hours early. Then in , like a great flash flood, the Great Awakening rolled through New England, and Northampton was included. It was at this time that Edwards preached "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" at Enfield with such remarkable results. It is estimated that 10 percent of New England was converted during this time. Imagine today 28 million converted in 2 years. Picture every church in your town doubling or tripling in the next 2 years, and you have some grasp of the enormity of what happened. Many excesses accompanied the revival as people experienced highly unusual spiritual phenomenon. Sometimes, during sermons, they screamed and dropped unconscious to the floor. Preached twice with enlargement. Many cried out; many stood trembling; the whole assembly very solemn. Almost all the Negroes in town wounded convicted of sin. I was forced to break off my sermon before done, the outcry was so great. This mixture ensured much criticism. Every age has its self-appointed Spirit-quenchers. Edwards believed the essential work was from God. But he recognized that the entire work would be discredited and abandoned unless the church learned to sort the wheat from the chaff. He wrote prolifically to this end. His most important work on this subject was *On Religious Affections*, a Christian classic still in print today by at least three publishers. To their enduring shame, over 90 percent of the members voted to remove Mr. He was 47, still had eight children at home, and was trained to do nothing but preach. The only job he could secure was missionary work among an obscure Indian tribe on the western frontier of Massachusetts. In utter isolation, he ministered to this small congregation and faithfully used these years to write most of his great theological treatises. Eight years later, at age 55, he accepted a call from Princeton Theological Seminary to be its next president. A few months after the move, but before Sarah and the children could join him, he contracted smallpox and died. First, Edwards was preeminently the theologian of revival. No one else matches his penetrating insights. Everyone from Michael Brown to J. Packer cites Edwards when the subject of revival arises. Second, Edwards is important because eternity saturated his thought life. He constantly leads his reader to heaven, hell, or the judgment seat of Christ. His perspective was eternal, and his insights were amazing. Those who read Edwards lose their fear of death. They exult in the

hope of sharing the glory of God, and they shudder at the horrors of damnation. Third, Edwards knew and loved a big God. Whatever you now think about God, He will be bigger, bolder, and more satisfying after reading Edwards. Some people go on vacation to get refreshed; I go to the 18th century and read Edwards. For there I find the sovereign, omnipotent, omniscient God who is gracious and good beyond human comprehension. It divides joints and marrow, redirecting men from themselves to God and His sufficiency. Discover Jonathan Edwards for yourself. History is His story. Farley is editor of *The Raven*, a free monthly publication whose mission is to proclaim the faith and doctrine of the Reformers with a special emphasis on the felt power of the Holy Spirit, published by Pinnacle Communications, Spokane, WA. Call for your free annual subscription. *For His Glory*, by William P. Farley, can be ordered from Pinnacle Press, P. Box , Spokane, WA or by calling *Banner of Truth* , Westminster John Knox Press. Fleming Revell, , *Banner of Truth* , *Banner of Truth* is the best place to get to know this man. *Christian History* magazine has devoted Vol.

Chapter 6 : Great Awakening and Enlightenment – U.S. History

The Great Awakening in Colonial America In the mid s, the colonies saw many spiritual and religious revivals. This led to common views being shared by the North and South and faith was preached across races.

In addition, population increased exponentially with immigrants coming in large numbers and due to the growth of plantations. It was during this period of economic boom that colonial America experienced two major revivals that had lasting effects on the country with regard to religion, government and human nature. The Enlightenment focused on challenging the role of religion and divine right, and the Great Awakening was responsible in unifying colonies and bringing about the acceptance of religious tolerance. The Enlightenment in Colonial America The Enlightenment actually began in Europe and it reached colonial America more than a century later. In Europe, the Enlightenment was responsible for inspiring revived interests in education, science and literature. The advocates of this movement stressed the power of humans to reason so as to promote progress. Some clergy also ended up adopting liberal theology that is known as Rational Christianity. Here the belief was that God gave salvation to everyone and not just a chosen group. The Enlightenment challenged the role of religion and divine right and this helped Colonial America to see that it was possible to challenge the King and divine right. The movement ended up taking a scientific approach to the world and human nature. The movement challenged the role of God and allowed people to see that they were important and had the ability to shape their own lives. The movement resulted in stimulating new interests in education, science and literature, and as a consequence many new colleges were founded. The Great Awakening in Colonial America In the mid s, the colonies saw many spiritual and religious revivals. This led to common views being shared by the North and South and faith was preached across races. Most evangelists ended up condemning slavery as a sin. In fact, at the first general conference of Methodism, it was decreed that having a slave would lead to immediate expulsion. People united in the understanding of the Christian faith and life. However, the Great Awakening ended up weakening the importance of clergy as believers started relying on their own conclusions. The movement also led to creation of different sects and denominations, and advocated religious tolerance. This movement saw traditional authority of the clergy being challenged and eventually it made it easier to challenge the authority of the King.

Chapter 7 : The Great Awakening And Enlightenment In Colonial America

Enlightenment and Great Awakening are two movements, rather time periods in the history of the western world that have great significance in terms of changing the lives of the people. Great awakening took place after Enlightenment and some think of it as a reaction to Enlightenment.

Chapter 8 : The Significance of the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening

Both the Enlightenment and the Great awakening caused the colonists to alter their views about government, the role of government, as well as society at large which ultimately and collectively helped to motivate the colonists to revolt against England.

Chapter 9 : Reliable Papers | The Enlightenment and the Great Awakening | Reliable Papers

The Great Awakening developed in reaction to the: a. tendency of the Enlightenment to place great emphasis on formal religion b. attempt of British officials to regulate colonial churches.