
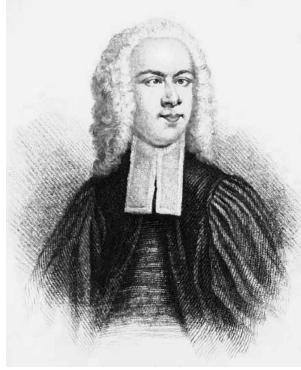


Class Notes: Road to Revolution - Transforming Colonial Thought

Question of the Day: How did the Enlightenment and the First Great Awakening cause the American Revolution?

| Make the notes YOURS! | Class Notes |
|--|---|
| <p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Denominations = groups/sections</p> | <p>The First Great Awakening = RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT</p> <p>In the Early 1700s, many colonists lost the _____ passion that had driven Pilgrims, Puritans, and others to seek out a new life in America. Church _____ was low</p> <p>In the 1730s-1740, a religious _____ began to sweep through _____ the colonies, led by _____ ministers.</p> <p>The Great Awakening began in the _____ colonies and spread through the rest of colonial America.</p> <p>_____ appealed to the _____ and drew large crowds.</p> <p>The Great Awakening created an emotional and personal connection to religion that was more focused on the individual.</p> <p>The Message of the Great Awakening (VERY DIFFERENT THAN THE PURITANS/Anglicans)</p> <p>1.) Salvation by individual _____ and _____, not rituals or good works.</p> <p>2.) The _____, not any religious authority, judged his or her own behavior based on one's understanding of God. No _____, pastor, _____, or king!</p> <p>3.) Because the individual was in control of their salvation, _____ with God were important and often shared at services.</p> <p>4.) _____ (crowds of 1000's, weeping, wailing)</p> <p>5.) _____: unlike _____ who banished all who weren't Puritan, the movement taught acceptance.</p>  |

Leaders of the Movement: Passionate preachers of the movement that appealed to people's emotions and fears



George _____ Edwards

Impacts of the Great Awakening

- Decline of “_____” denominations (_____) such as the Puritans, Quakers, and Anglicans.
- Rise of “_____” of Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, all revival groups of the period. (American _____)
- People felt _____ to _____ their own religious affiliation.
- Religious _____: emphasis on individual experiences weakened the role of Puritan ministers in the New England, which led to more religious diversity and toleration.

Education and individual knowledge became important: New _____ were founded to educate their _____ and their followers.

- These include _____, _____, Dartmouth, and Columbia Universities.
- EDUCATION = POWER (because you are able to question authority by asking WHY?)

The new faiths that emerged were much more _____ in their approach. The overall message was one of greater _____. The Great Awakening was also a “_____” occurrence (it occurred throughout ALL of the colonies).

- It was the first major event that all the colonies could _____, helping to break down _____ between them. Indeed, this

religious revival had _____ consequences. It created a certain level of colonial _____.

Through the Awakening, the colonists realized that religious _____ was in their own hands, rather than in the hands of the Church of England, or any other religious _____.

After a generation or two passed with this kind of mindset, the colonists came to realize that _____ power resided in their own hands as well, not in the hands of a _____ (king).

This religious movement caused people to question authority and traditional practice.



The Enlightenment Movement: 18th century (1700s) movement that changed society using REASON and SCIENCE. It started in Europe and made its way to colonial America...

- There was an increase in education and human knowledge. There was a push for questioning the world around you.
- Prior to this movement, every question or concern you had was answered with RELIGION, GOD, and the LEADERS OF SOCIETY (Kings, Church leaders, etc.)
- Most of those leaders said they were given power through a DIVINE RIGHT (God chose them to rule so you can't question it)
- During this movement, people were now given more access to books and information which led people to ask more questions and to stand up to unjust leaders.

Science and reason were now being introduced as a way to explain the world around them... People like Sir Isaac Newtown, Benjamin Franklin and other scientists/philosophers emerged during this time.

VIDEO TIME With your group, discuss and answer the following question: How could this increase in knowledge and science influence the American colonists?

HW: Create a Handmade Thinking Note about how the First Great Awakening or the Age of Enlightenment caused the American Revolution.

Explanation of your Handmade Thinking Note:
