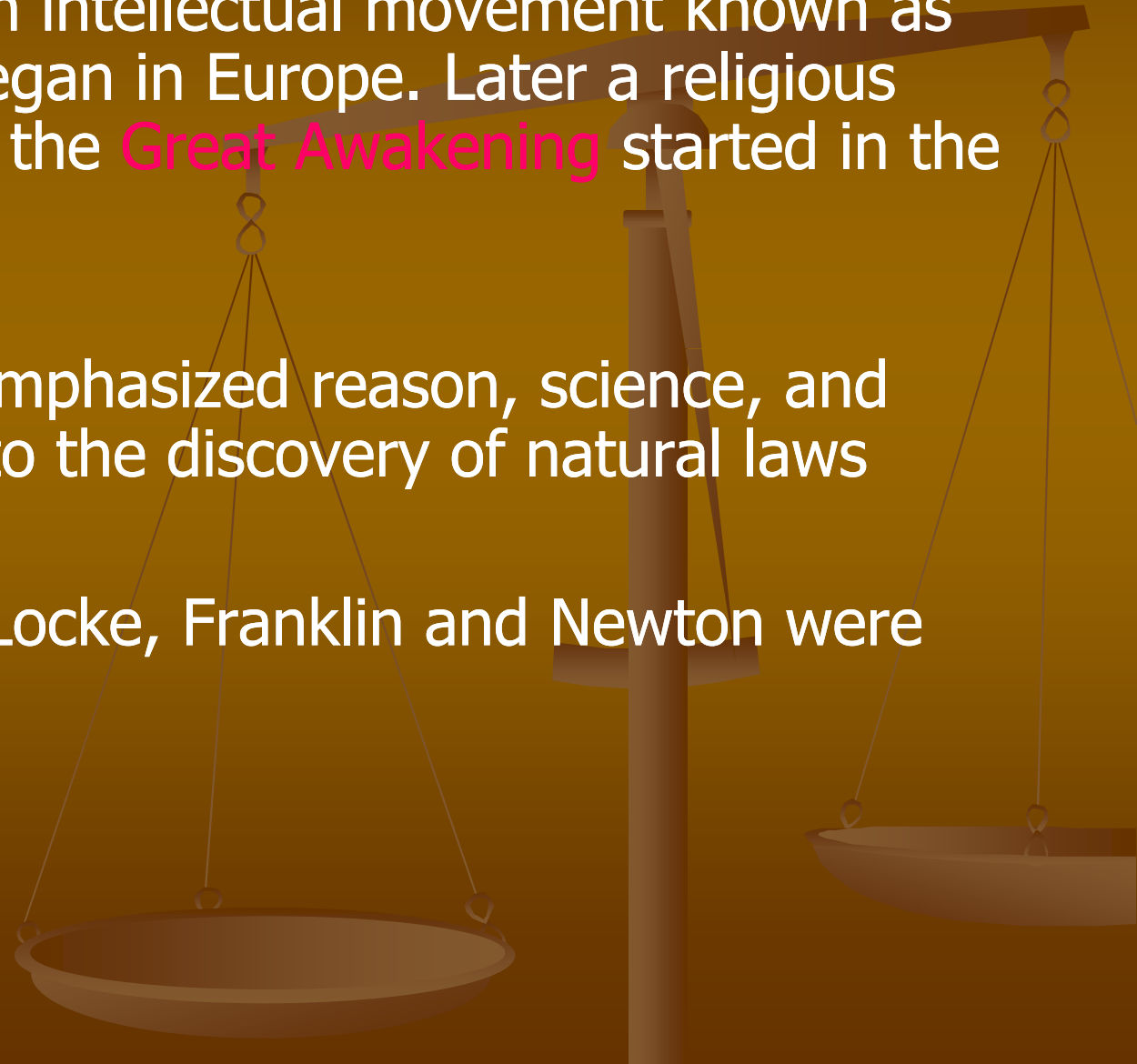


# THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE GREAT AWAKENING



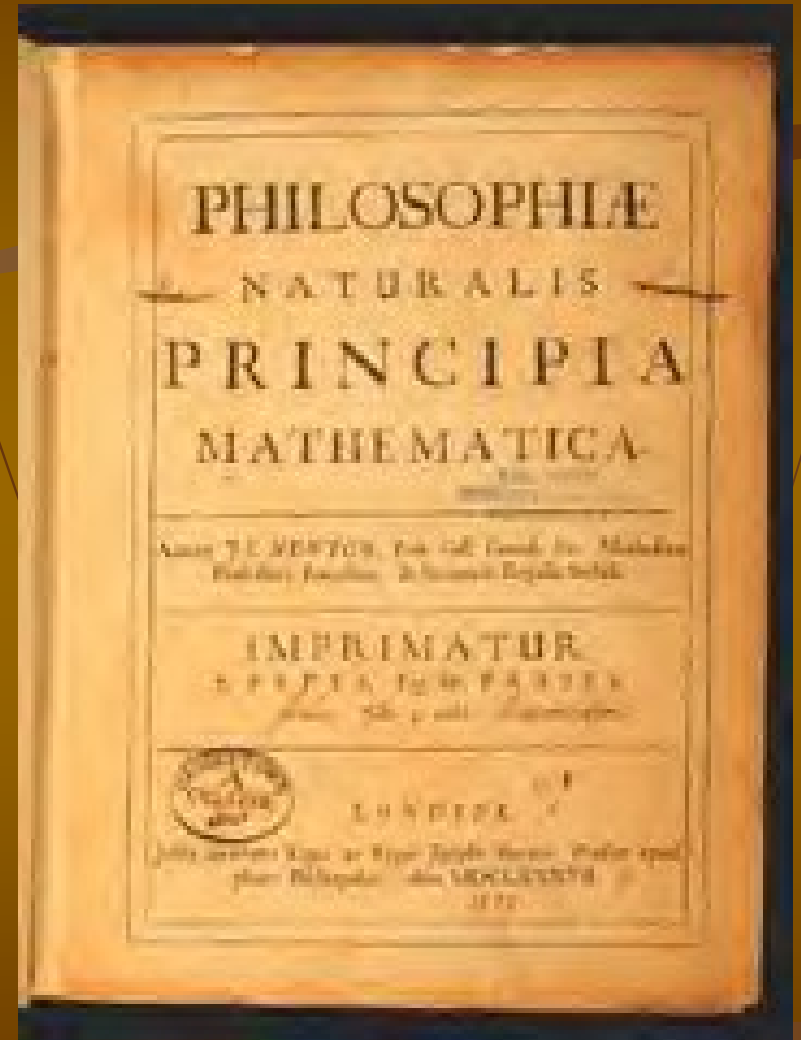
# THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE GREAT AWAKENING

- Late 1600s-1700s: An intellectual movement known as the **Enlightenment** began in Europe. Later a religious movement known as the **Great Awakening** started in the Colonies
- The Enlightenment emphasized reason, science, and observation and led to the discovery of natural laws
- Copernicus, Galileo, Locke, Franklin and Newton were key figures



# Enlightenment

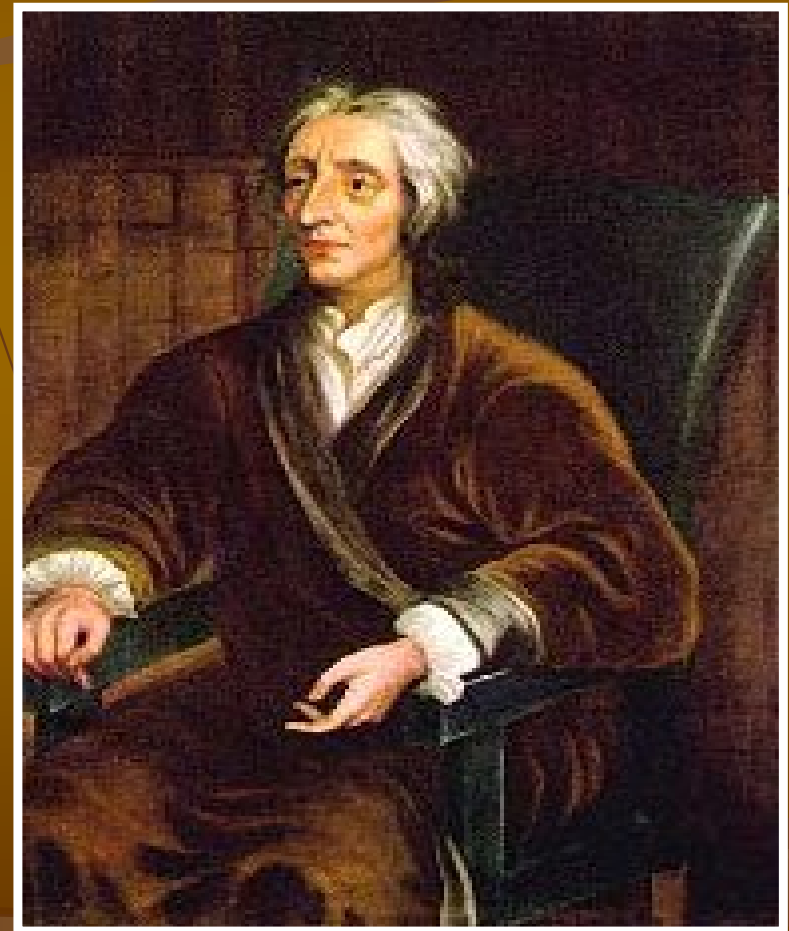
In the late 1600-1700's many Europeans began to believe that the *light* of human reason and science could be applied to society. Western Europe and the New World went from a God-centered way of life to a man-centered view of life.



by Sir Isaac Newton

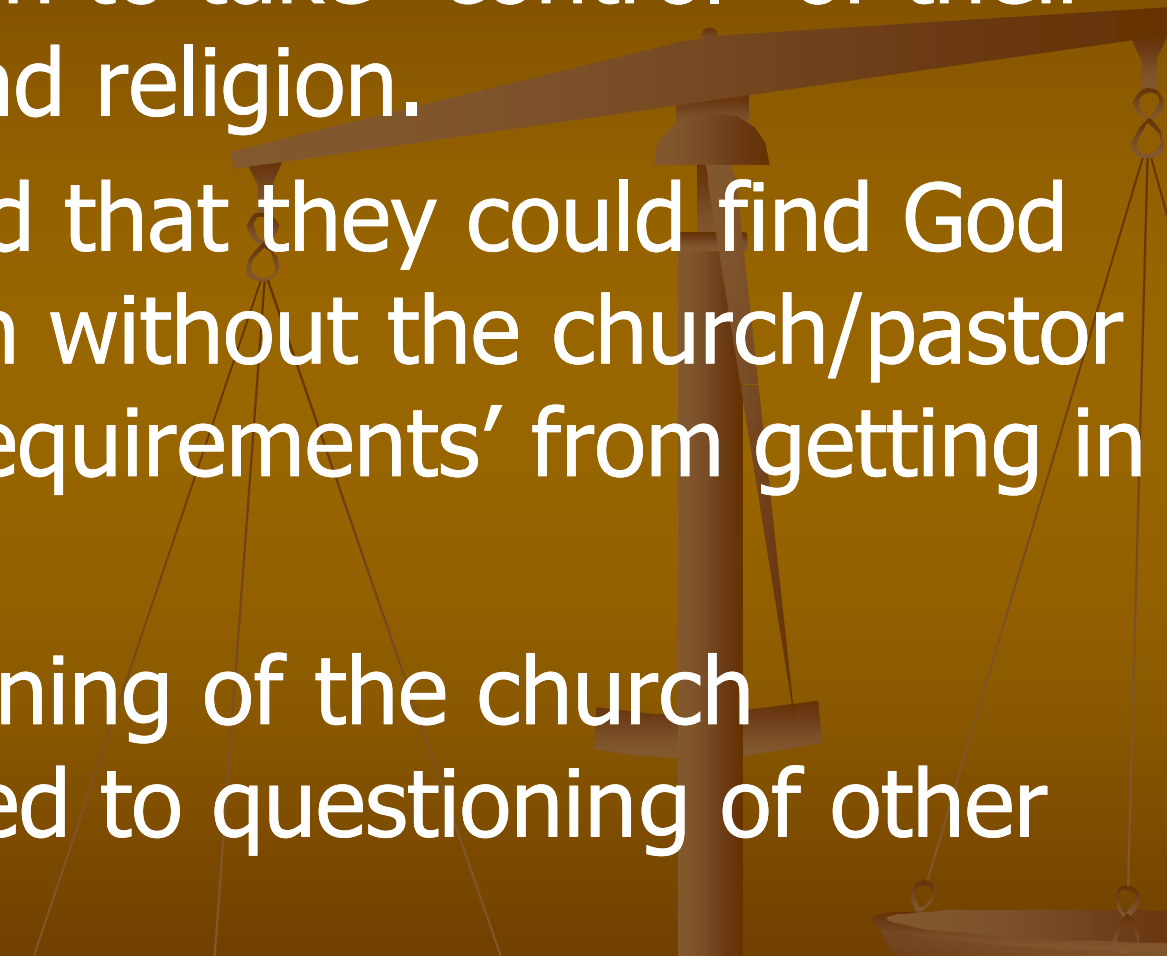
# Enlightenment Arguments

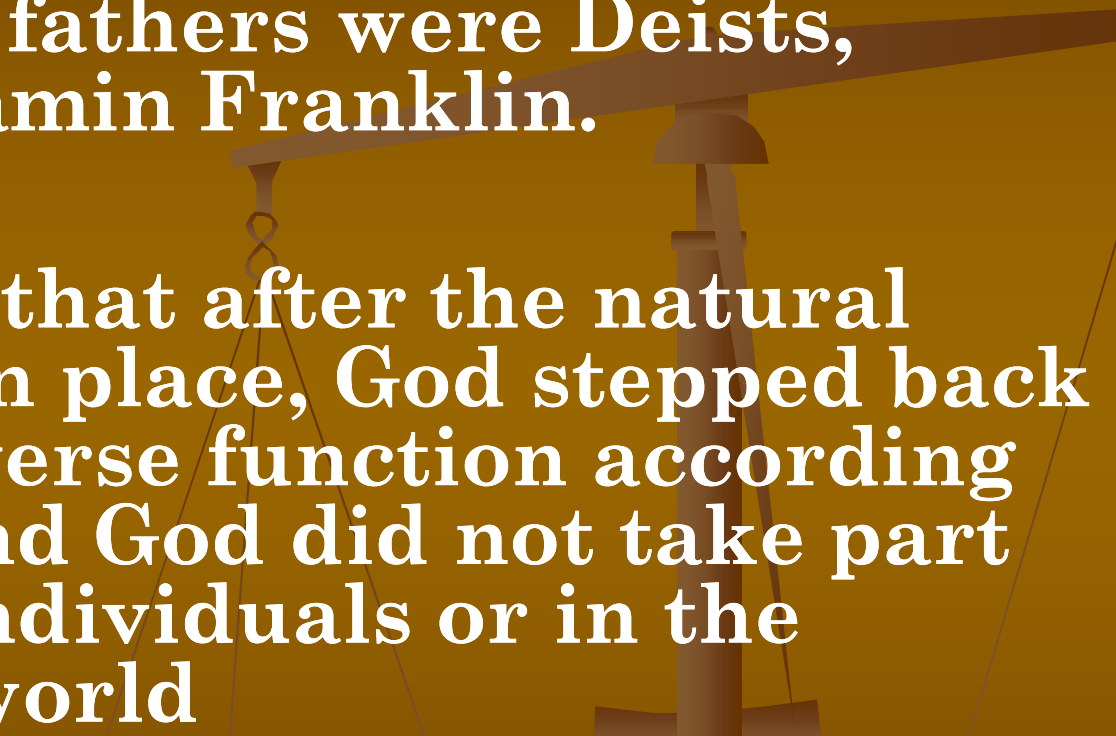
- Generally we are good and it is our environment that influences us
- The use of science and reason could answer life's mysteries
- Science and reason could also answer man's questions concerning government and himself




**The Enlightenment caused  
people to think differently about  
religion**



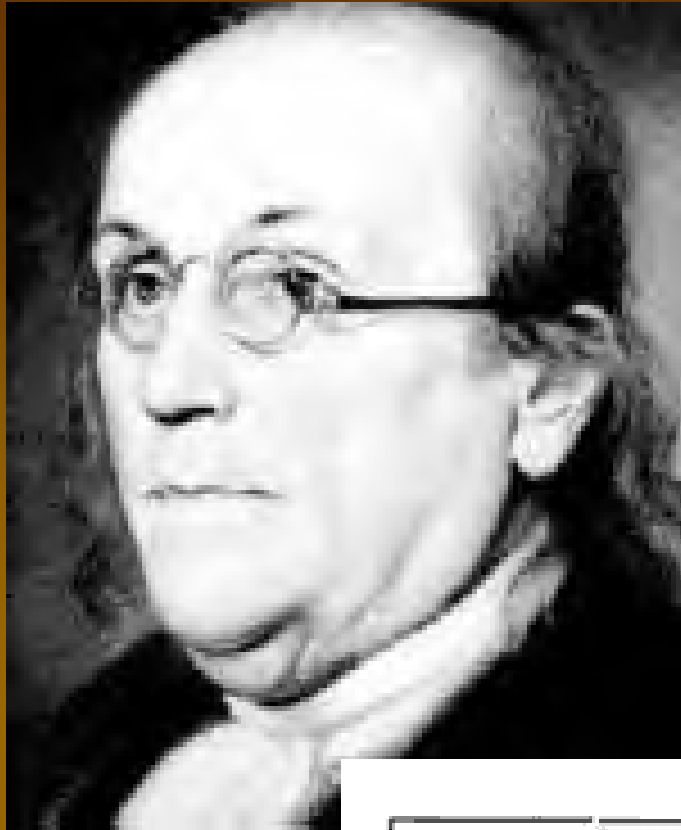
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- Using the Enlightenment in Europe, People began to take “control” of their own faith and religion.
  - Many argued that they could find God on their own without the church/pastor and their “requirements” from getting in the way.
  - This questioning of the church leadership led to questioning of other leaders.

- 
- The Enlightenment resulted in a philosophy known as Deism, which was loosely based upon Christianity. Many of the founding fathers were Deists, including Benjamin Franklin.
  - Deists believed that after the natural laws were put in place, God stepped back and let the universe function according to those laws and God did not take part in the lives of individuals or in the history of the world

# Deism: Results

- Contributed to questioning their rulers: *if a ruler failed in responsibility, the people could revolt because the ruler did not have divine right – he was not put there by God*
    - Locke's Social Contract
    - Root of American Revolution
- 





Franklin is an example of the Enlightenment spirit in that he used logic and reasoning to understand and improve his world.

# 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

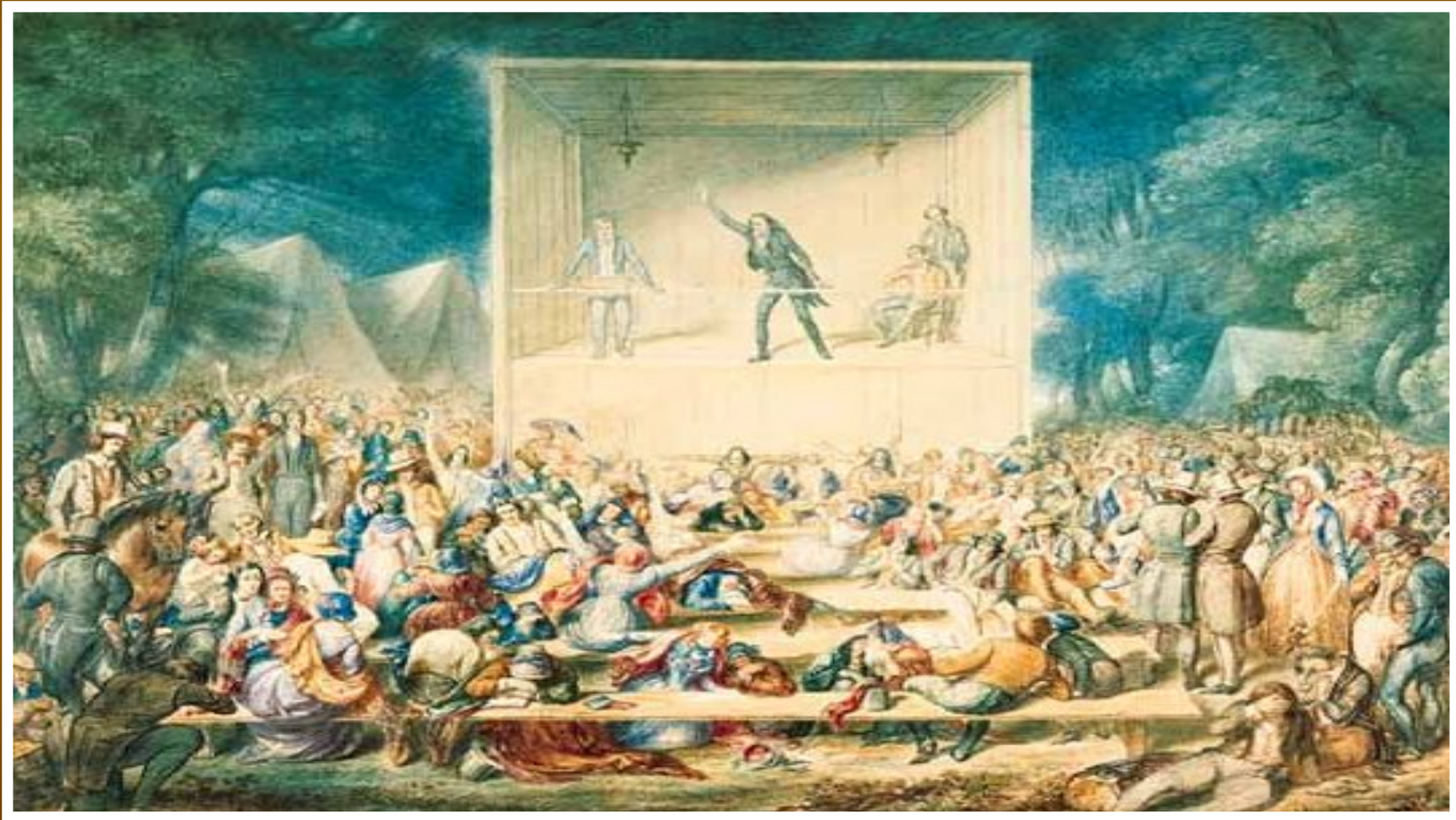


# Outcomes of the Enlightenment

- 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

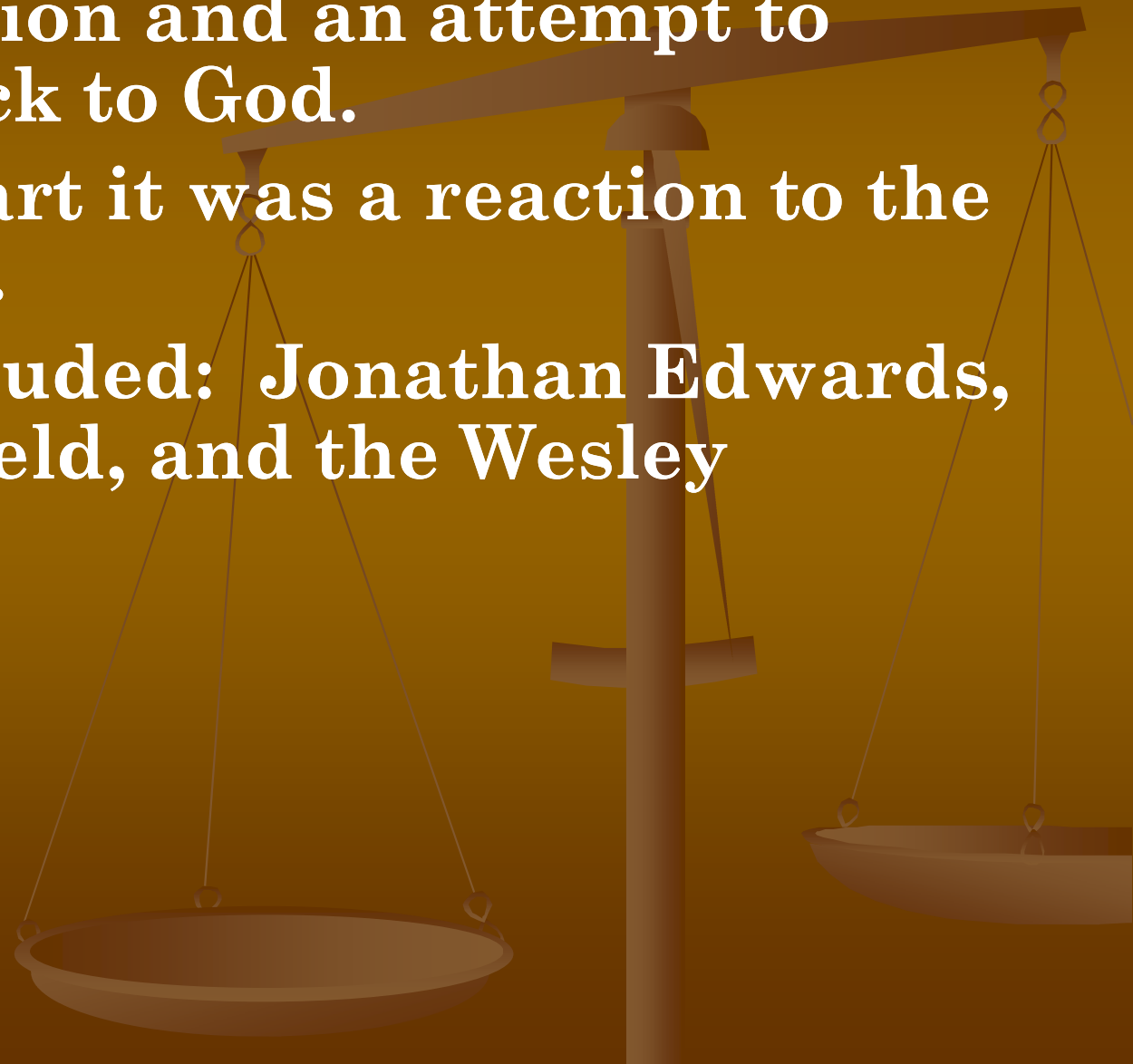


# The Great Awakening 1730-1740 gave colonists a shared national religious experience



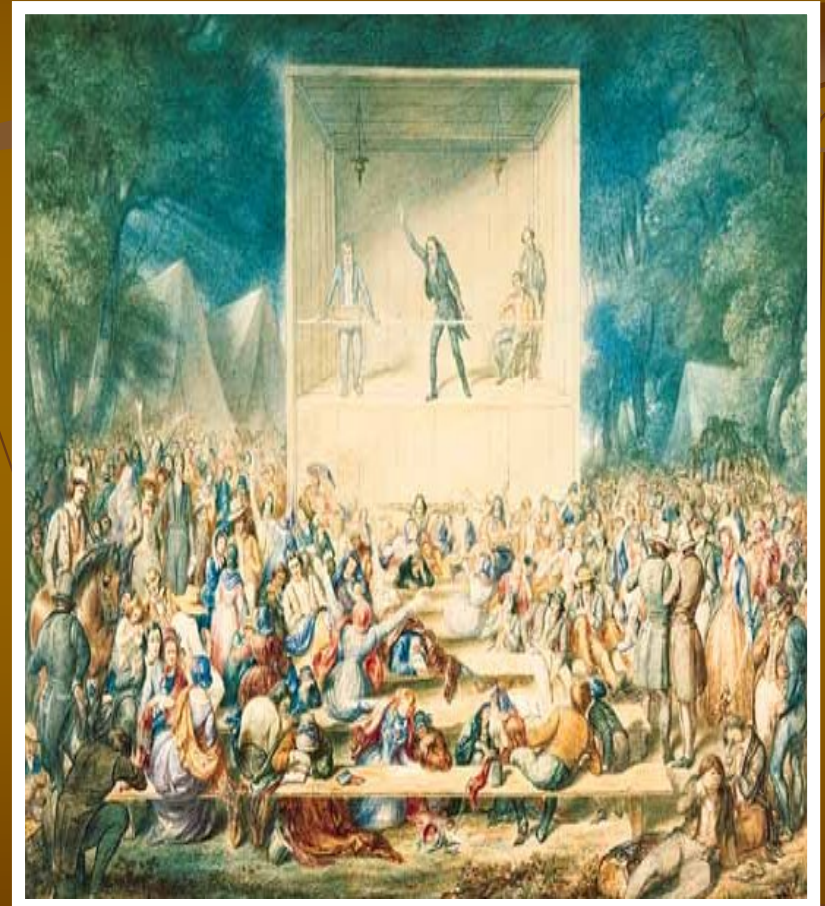
# Great Awakening

- Revival of religion and an attempt to turn people back to God.
- For the most part it was a reaction to the Enlightenment.
- Key people included: Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield, and the Wesley brothers



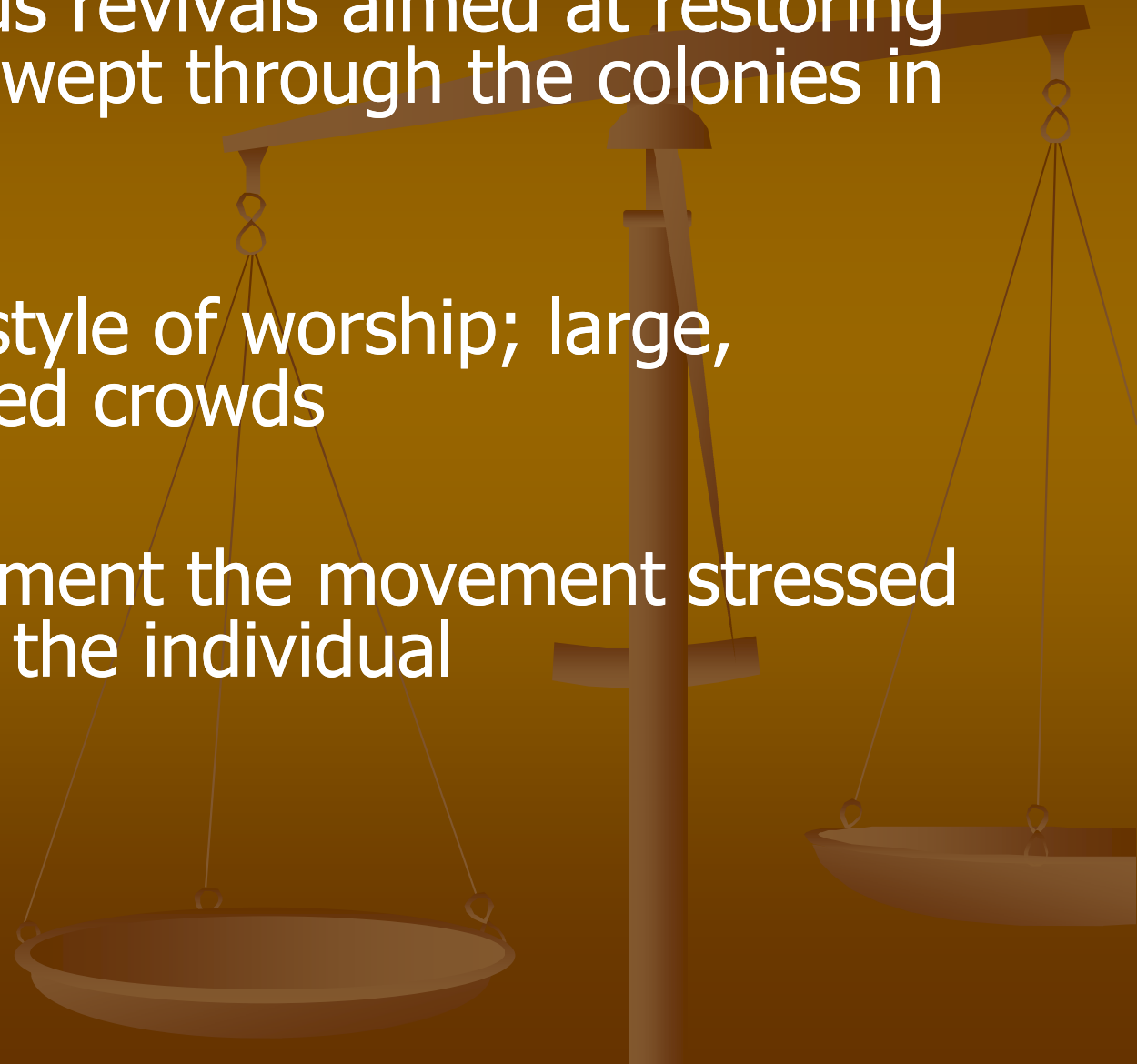
# Reasons for The Great Awakening

- 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



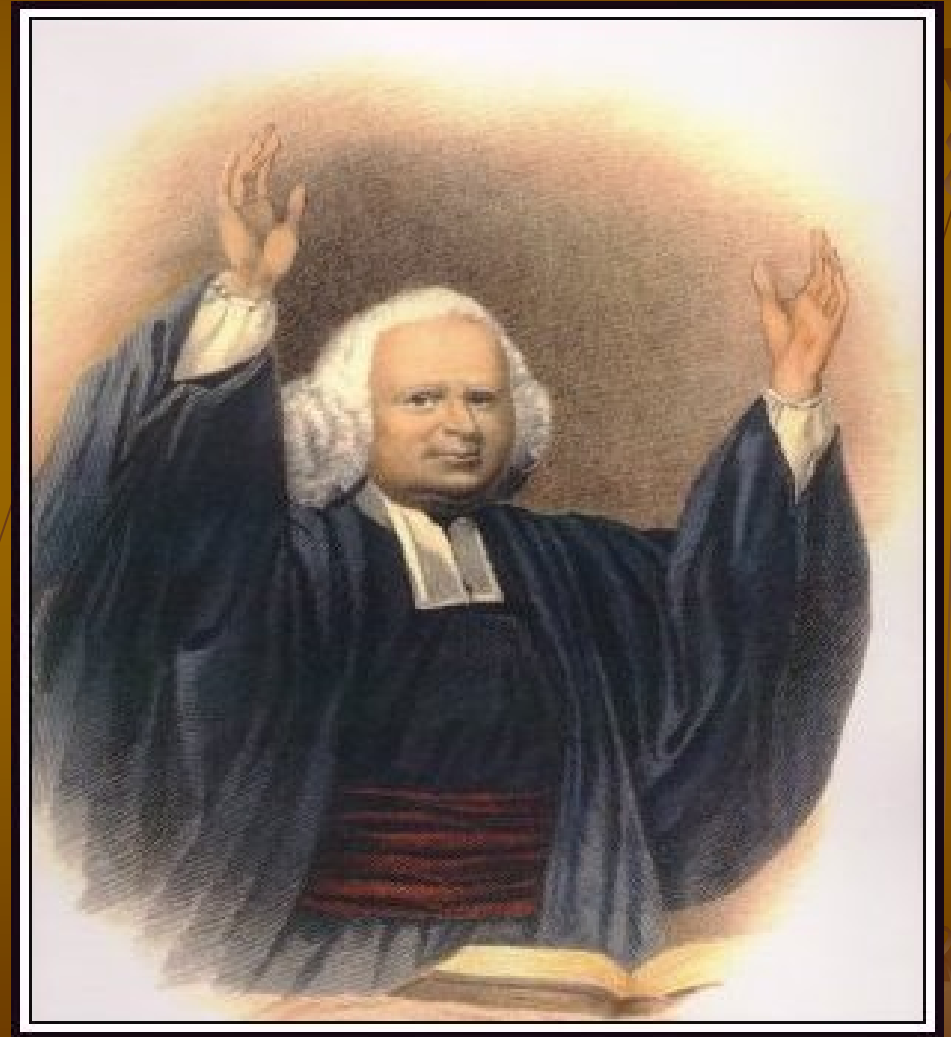
# RELIGIOUS REVIVAL: THE GREAT AWAKENING

- A series of religious revivals aimed at restoring devotion & piety swept through the colonies in the mid-1700s
- Fire & Brimstone style of worship; large, emotionally charged crowds
- Like the Enlightenment the movement stressed the importance of the individual



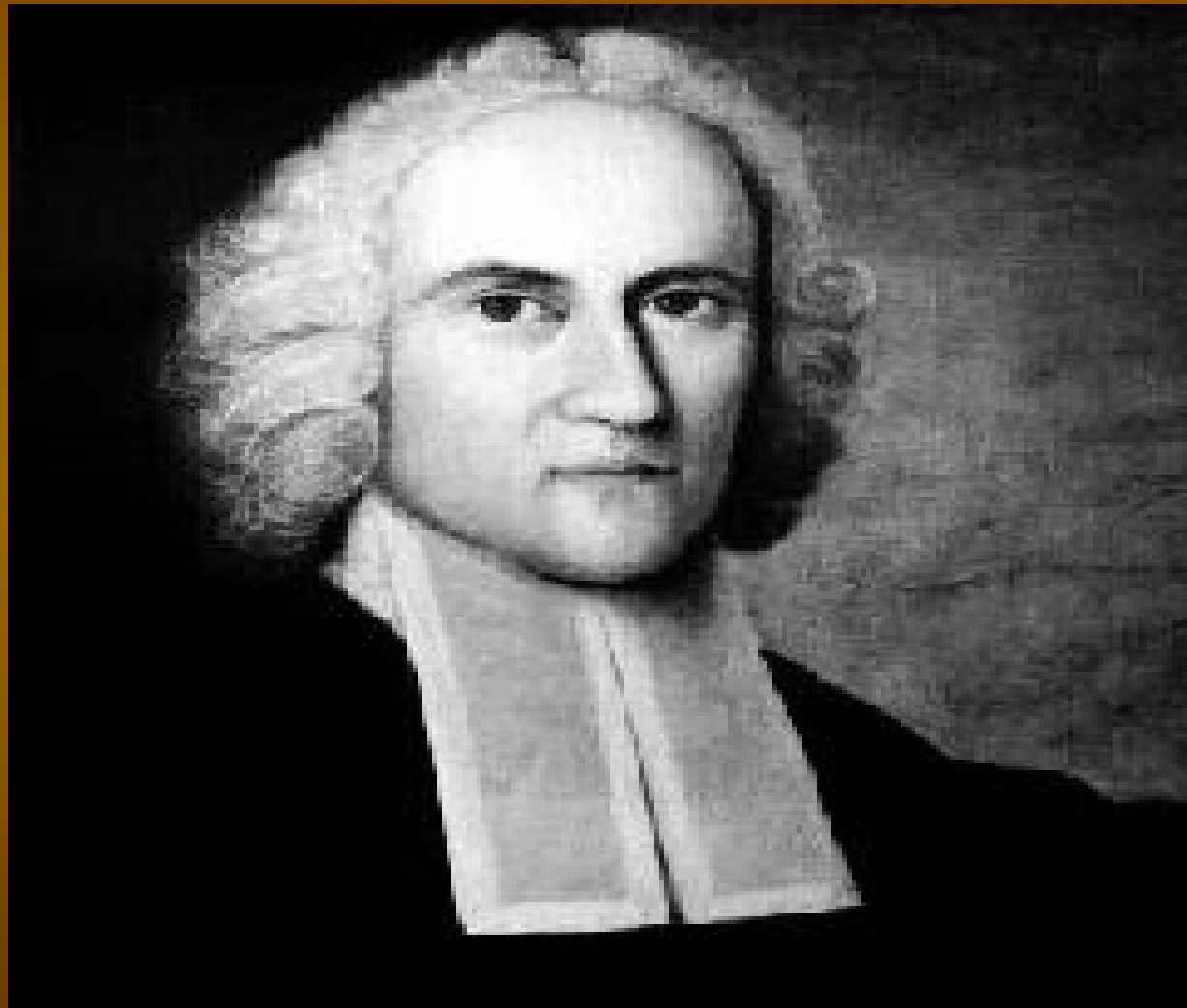
# George Whitefield

- 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)



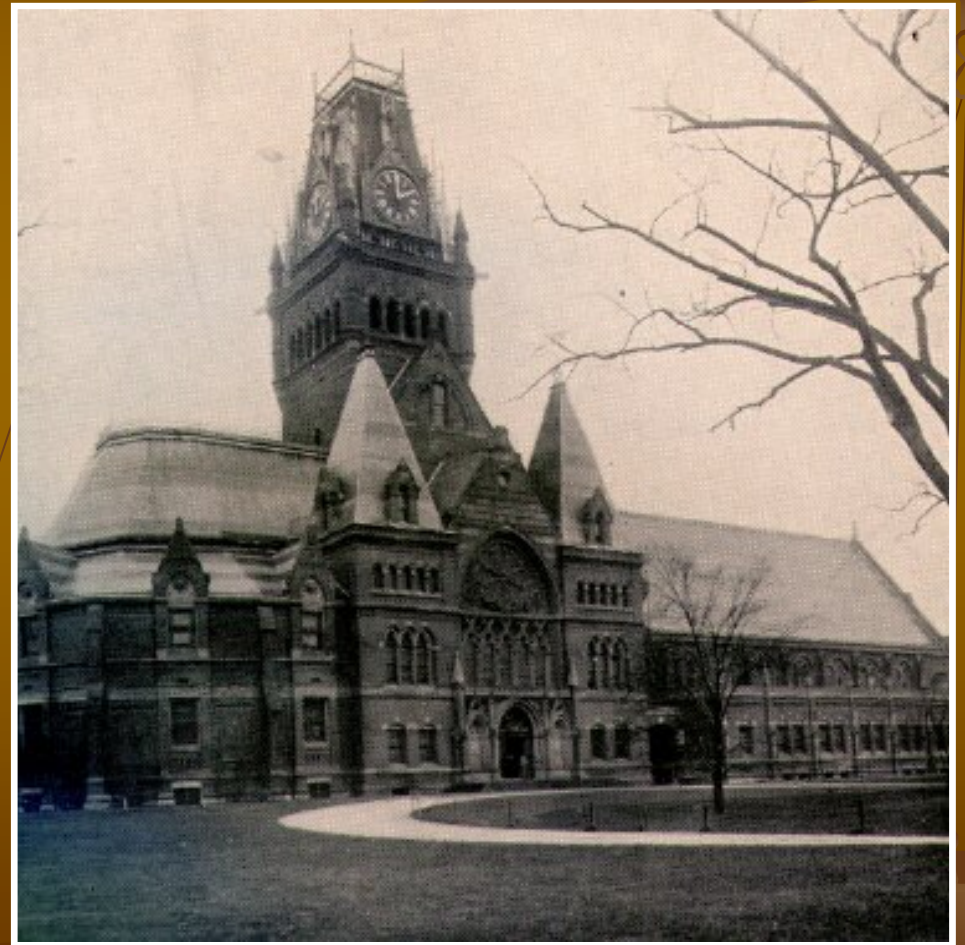


Jonathan Edwards a Puritan Minister terrified listeners with his sermon “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”



# 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



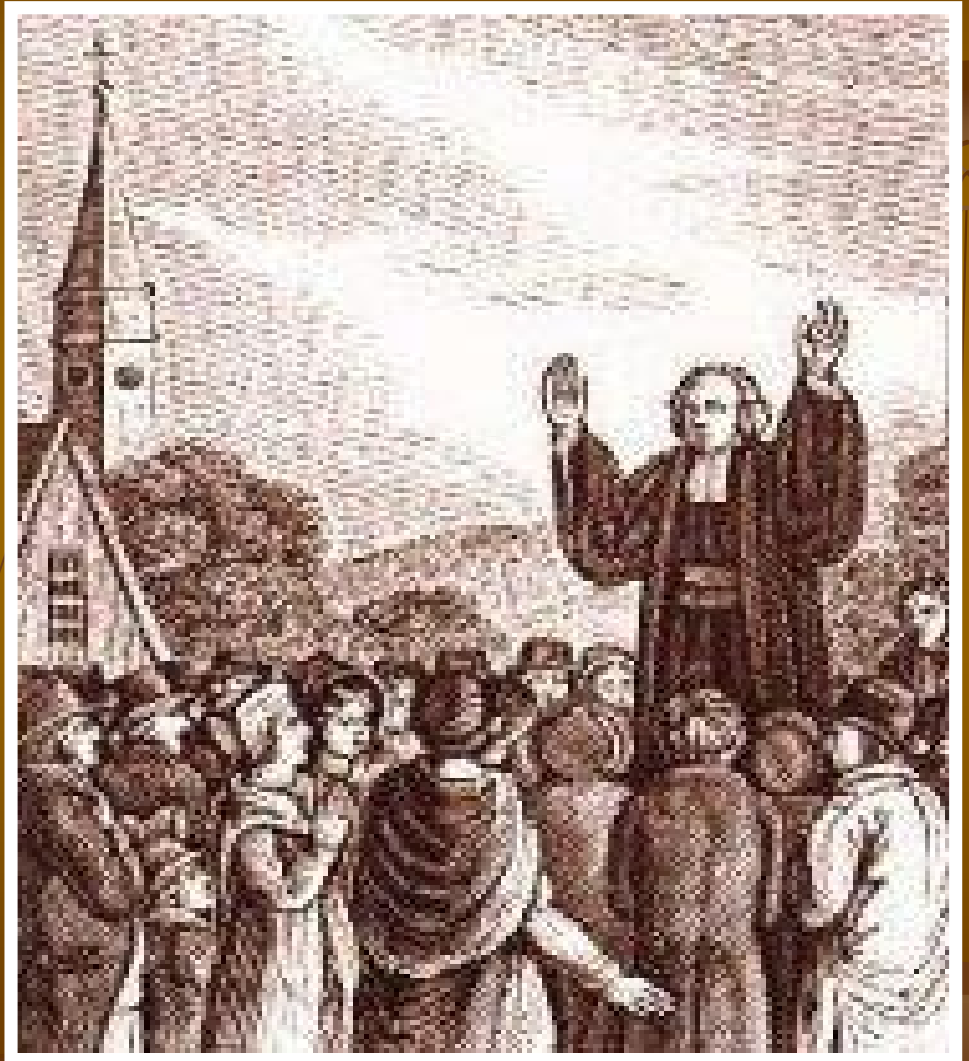
# Colleges sprang up

- 1636: Harvard – Puritans, to train clergy
- 1701: Yale – “to train men to preach the Gospel
- 1749: College of Phila – U. of Penn (revival hall)
- 1762: Queens – became Rutgers
- 1726: College of New Jersey – Princeton
- Moore’s Indian Charity Training College – to train Indians, moved to Dartmouth
- College of R.I. (Baptist) – Brown
- Kings College of N.Y. – Columbia, to train Indians
- *All Ivy League Colleges (except Cornell) were to train men for the ministry*



# Outcomes of the Great Awakening

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



## The Great Awakening

Emotion and shrieking are signs of true faith, sincerity and conversion.

Emphasis on feeling

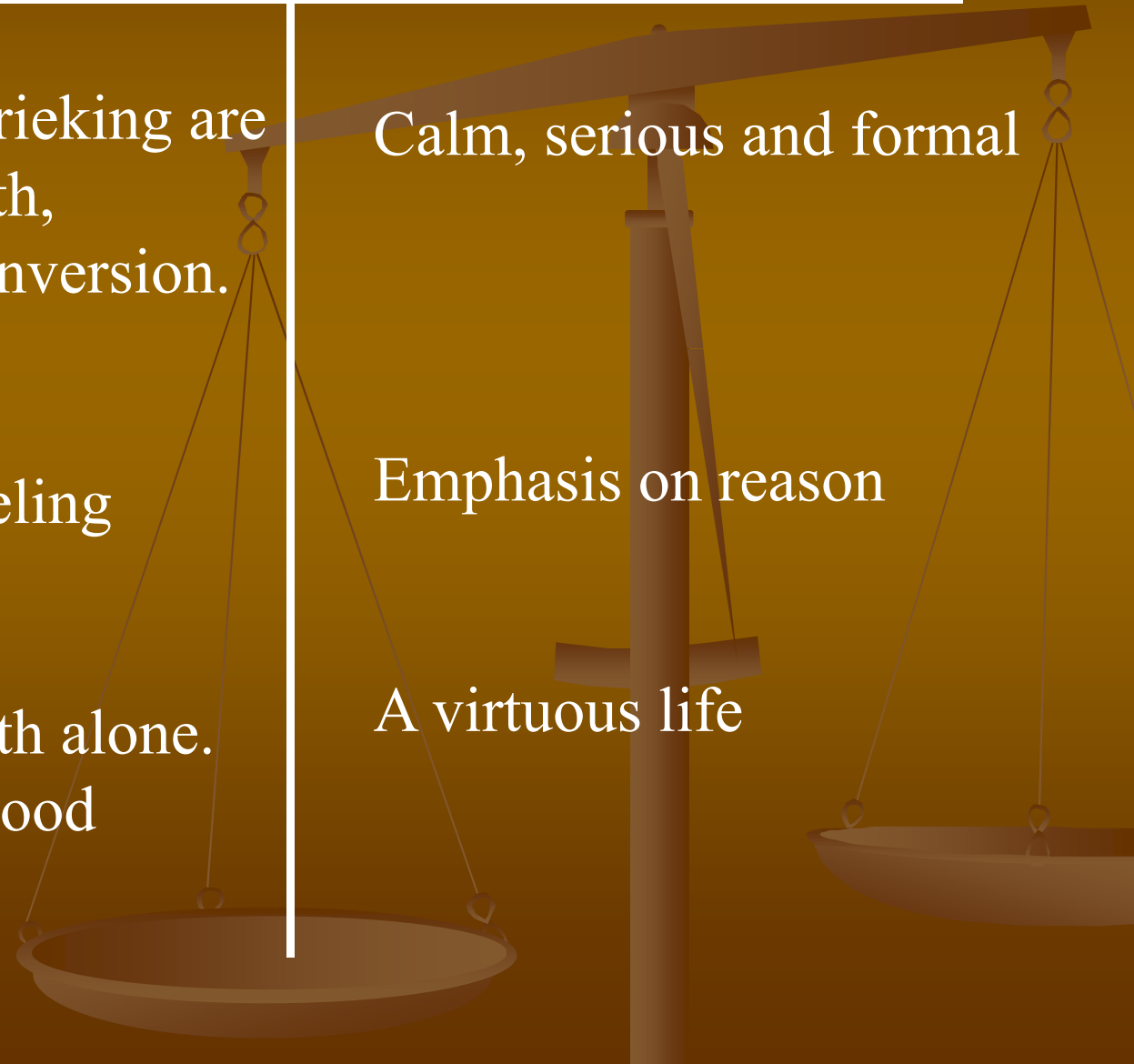
Salvation by faith alone.  
Not earned by good deeds.

## Puritanism

Calm, serious and formal

Emphasis on reason

A virtuous life



# Impact

- The movement brought independence from the clergy.
- The movement pushed people to “shop” around for preachers that suited them.
- Encouraged a democratic spirit in religion which spilled into government.

