

The Great Awakening and the Enlightenment

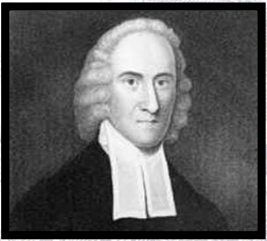
Chapter 3, Section 2

The Great Awakening

- Reaction against the cold, emotionless Puritanism
- Elements of the Great Awakening
 - Enthusiasm and emotionalism
 - Weeping, fainting, physical movement
 - Itinerancy
 - Visiting and preaching in various areas w/o invitation
 - Often preaching in open fields to mass audiences
 - Challenge to religious authority
 - Democratic
 - Stressed that everyone should have a religious experience
 - Broke down denominational lines
 - Stirred impulse toward unity and independence of the colonies

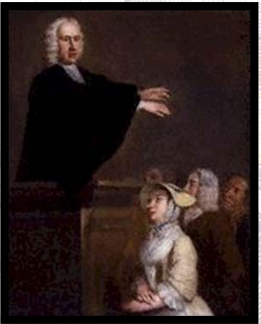
Revivalist Leaders

- Theodore Frelinghuysen
 - Preached that the Dutch merchants in New Jersey shouldn't take their religion for granted
- Gilbert Tennent
 - Presbyterian preacher in middle colonies
- Jonathan Edwards
 - Most famous native-born revivalist
 - "Sinners in the Hand of an Angry God"
 - Most famous sermon
 - Delivered in Enfield, Conn. in 1741



Revivalist Leaders

- George Whitefield
 - Arrived in Georgia in 1738
 - Toured all the colonies spreading his message
 - Which he kept simple and emotional



Results of the Great Awakening

- "Old Lights" vs. "New Lights"
 - Old Lights
 - Preferred the traditional religious views
 - Tended to be richer, better-educated, and more influential w/in the traditional churches
 - New Lights
 - Favored the revivalism of the Great Awakening
- Led to creation of several "New Light" colleges
 - College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1746
 - College of Rhode Island (Brown) in 1765
 - Queen's College (Rutgers) in 1766
 - Dartmouth in 1769

Enlightenment

- Period in which philosophy stressed reason and the scientific method to arrive at the truth
 - Instead of religious authorities
 - Grew out the humanism of the Renaissance
- Produced many great scientists
 - Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
 - René Descartes (1596-1650)
 - Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)
- Produced many great thinkers
 - Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)
 - John Locke (1632-1704)
 - Montesquieu, Baron de (1689-1755)
 - Voltaire (François Marie Arouet) (1694-1778)

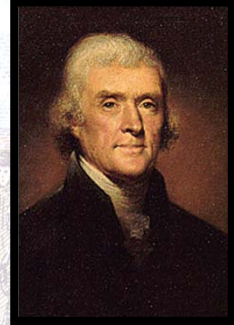
Benjamin Franklin

- Inventor/scientist
 - More practical than theoretic
 - Experimented flying kite w/ key in thunderstorm
 - Lightning rod
 - Franklin stove
 - To heat home more efficiently than a fireplace
 - Bifocals
- Helped est. the American Philosophical Society (1743)
- Other Achievements
 - Founded 1st circulating library
 - Helped build 1st hospital in Philly
 - Helped organize 1st volunteer fire co. in Philly
- Became a deist
 - Someone who revered God for His marvels in the universe rather than for His power



Thomas Jefferson

- Influenced by the great Enlightenment thinkers
 - Esp. the political theory of the social contract developed by Hobbes and Locke
- Conceived no new ideas, but had a wide range of knowledge
 - “Renaissance man”



Enlightenment Universities

- Not founded to train clergy
- College of Philadelphia (Univ. of Penn.)—1751
- King's College (Columbia)—1754

