

Administration

Navigation

Student Support

HST 201: History of United States F17

(Escobar Meta 20887 23004)

Home ▶ My courses ▶ HST 201 F17 (Escobar Meta 20887 23004) ▶ Week 4 ▶ Forum 2 ▶ The Great Awakening



Search forums

Forum 2

The Great Awakening

• [Subscribe](#)

◀ The Great Awakening

Display replies in nested form 

Move this discussion to ... 

Move

Pin



The Great Awakening
by Joe Escobar - Friday, October 13, 2017, 7:10 PM

To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT - SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post, something that describes which side of the issue, YES or NO, you have chosen to support or write about. Do NOT simply leave it RE: The Great Awakening

Sum of ratings: - [Permalink](#) | [Edit](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Yes
by Alexandra Miller - Monday, October 16, 2017, 12:14 PM

I have to side with Patricia U. Bonomi and say that the Great Awakening was a key to the American Revolution. Not to say it was the only key but a major one. She states "The Great Awakening created conditions uniquely favorable to social and political, as well as religious, reform by piercing the facade of civility and deference that governed provincial life to usher in a new age of contentiousness." American revolution was when the colonies won their independence from England. Which includes independence of religion as well. Looking back

on what we learned in Chapter 2, Great Britain was always flipping from Protestant to Catholic and killing those who wouldn't convert. So yes I do believe that the during the American Revolution "The Great Awakening" was a key.

Sum of ratings:1 (1) 1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



The Great Effects of the Great Awakening

by Rhyen Moncrief - Friday, October 20, 2017, 1:56 PM

I believe The Great Awakening- was indeed one of the most arresting subjects of American history and was a major key to the American Revolution. The major effect of the Awakening was a rebellion against authoritarian religious rule while spilled over into other areas of colonial life. (GreatAwakening.com) As Patricia U. Bonomi states, " The rationalists preferring a faith tempered by an enlightened mind, not raised affections." There was an accelerating pace of commercial growth, land shortages, as well as land opportunities (2 of 10). Together these revivalists did launch a mass movement through the church that did make bold assaults on establishment forms of the church such as government and traditional assumptions about social order. (3 of 10) However; As the Great Awakening did break down social cohesion in America, it also elevated the individual. (page 4 of 10) During the seventeenth century, colonists rarely saw themselves as being apart of the family, community, congregation, or the town. As the eighteenth century came into place, it shattered the idea of God speaking directly to the individual. It began to strongly encourage followers to make personal decisions regardless of the effect on the community or society they were living in. I believe that the revivalists did allow a new dynamic of human relationships, which happened to play a major key role to the American Revolution

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Great Awakening

by Coty Ferguson - Monday, October 16, 2017, 4:28 PM

After reading the document Was the Great Awakening a Key to the American Revolution, I would say I agree with Jon Butler. One of his first points that reinforce the idea that the Great Awakening wasn't a major factor in the Revolution is that the moments in which revivals occurred were much more isolated and erratic, which would make it difficult for them to have any real effect on the colonies as a whole. He states that most of the revivals occurred in the more isolated settlements in the west. The revivals only occurred with some frequency in six of the thirteen colonies, which means the revivals are unlikely to be a source of unity for the colonies to rally behind and inspire revolution. The Revolution was much more likely inspired by many factors from various sources. One of the likely sources, and a major one at that, would probably be the French and Indian Wars. These wars started after disputes between the British and French colonies. When the British and the colonists eventually won, it inspired pride and strength in the colonists as well as some faith in their ability to defend what they felt was their land and their home. This coupled with the fact that many of the colonists who participated in the wars were discontented with the strict command and behavior of the Redcoats during the war. This discontent, not the revivals, were much more likely the cause for the coming Revolution.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Great Awakening

by Kelsey Lane - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 9:34 PM

I think that the point you brought out about how only six of the thirteen colonies were involved in this does make a strong argument for how the Great Awakening wasn't the key. I still think that we need to take into account how even six colonies can make an impact. I like the point that you make about the French and Indian war could have been a likely source of the revolution. I think that this is a very interesting point and also makes sense to me.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



No, Jon Butler

by Amber Leonard - Monday, October 16, 2017, 7:13 PM

I agree with Jon Butler that the great awakening was not a key to the American Revolution. He talks about how the wars that were going on at the time were more linked to the Revolution and the colonies being upset with the way that England was treating them and handling things. On page 9 in the second paragraph he says" The eighteenth-century colonial wars are more appropriate candidates for the honor. They raised significant legislative opposition to the crown in many colonies and cost many colonists their lives, especially in the last and most successful contest, the French and Indian war".

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: No, Jon Butler

by Jennifer Reyes - Wednesday, October 18, 2017, 6:52 PM

Amber,

I would have to disagree with your forum. You had mentioned that Butler talked about the colonies were upset with the way England was treating them. One of the major reasons why colonies were established was to flee from the religious persecution. For example, "The Quakers who populated Pennsylvania were mostly fugitive from New England, where they had been victims of religious persecution." (Handout pg.1) In these colonies, they all felt a need for spirituality. They began to break off into sects. According to the article, "Moreover, the proliferation of churches and sects, intensifying denominational rivalries." (Bonomi) You can see the beginnings our quarreling amongst these denominational groups.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

Re: No, Jon Butler



by April Frost - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 10:31 PM

Amber,

The wars were definitely a link to the American Revolution, but after having read the article watched the video, I found that the revivalists were actually the starting point for these wars. I agreed with Butler as well at first, but ultimately there is credit due to George Whitfield for reviving these colonies and sparking a dramatic religious change among the states and thousands of people. It appears that the wars needed the movements of these conversions in order to fester.

Sum of ratings:0 (1)

0



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



radical religion

by Maayan Kirtner - Monday, October 16, 2017, 7:18 PM

I believe that the Great Awakening was key to the American Revolution. In its own way, religion is a source of freedom of speech and thought. Although there may be guide lines in religion there is not one way to praise god, nor one single way to pray or approach a "holy" life. To many, stepping outside the box and practicing your religion how you want might seem radical, or scandalous. But during the awakening it showed hat the Americans were really stepping away from the English way of practicing Catholicism. The English style of religion often had only the priest speaking and reading from the bible, while illiterate peoples listened and believed. This new "radical" movement, as Patricia Bonomi states, meant that all sorts of people, from all backgrounds could practice and read from the bible how they wished(3). This is the start of a movement of independence, on a smaller scale then a country, yet it has the same feeling and the same air of divergence from the accepted old ways.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re:The Key to the American Revolution

by Rhyan Moncrief - Monday, October 16, 2017, 8:28 PM

In the 17th and 18th century, the Great Awakening consisted of English colonies encountering new and different forms of religious expression in America. These religious beliefs swept across the Atlantic and into the colonies which led to an uprising of revitalization of religious feeling. Tens of thousands of colonists made public confessions of faith, up and down the 13 colonies. The colonists believed that "the word of God had become the bedrock to society." (video)

The Great Awakening affected families, businesses, and every other social groups going on. Historians say that no other historical event did as much to affect the colonies. The revivalism of the colonists was God's call of the nation and helped put the Gospel into practice. The Great Awakening was an essential key to the American Revolution because biblical principles helped lay the foundation for America's political and religious future. " Without religious faith, we would have not had the Revolutionary War, The Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution." (video) The colonists transformed American religious life. The colonials came out of this period that America had a spiritual destiny. The Great Awakening shattered the unity of New England's Congregational Church. (page 134) It created new cosmopolitan links with Britain and between colonies. (page 135) It laid the idea of self government under God.

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Yes!

by Kelsey Lane - Monday, October 16, 2017, 8:52 PM

After reading the articles that we were given and reading both side of the argument, I think I have to agree with Patricia. As she explains in her article, The Great Awakening created conditions that favored social and political issues made by life in the new age of the Americas. By encouraging church separations and having followers make choices that had not only religious but also political implications helped to change public attitudes. This awakening changed more lives and challenged more institutions that anything else in this time. They did so by starting out as a small portion of a normal church they started to turn the rest of the congregation and also bringing down the very institution they started in. Not only did the Great Awakening break down previously known social norms, but also according to this article elevated individuals. This included making individual decisions not concerning how it would affect society. All these things critically changed the way that an entire culture acted and thought therefor, becoming a key to the American Revolution.

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Yes!

by Coty Ferguson - Thursday, October 19, 2017, 9:19 AM

I will agree that the revivals that took place were indeed a major event in their respective communities, the fact of the matter is that they were just not widespread enough to have changed the social thinking of all 13 colonies. Mr. Butler says in the article that there is no clear evidence that the awakening was occurring in a widespread area, instead only happening in the backcountry and other secluded and random areas. What is much more likely to have lead to a shift in the colonists' mindset would likely be the French and Indian War. It was a war taking place on colony soil and fought primarily by colonists, which would have inspired unity between the colonists. Of course, due to the disagreements and differences in attitude between the British redcoats and the colonists, the war also lead to a separation between the British and the colonies in the minds of the people. At the end of the day, the Great Awakening is seemingly being linked with the shifting mindset of the colonies due simply to the fact that it happened around the same time as the Revolutionary War.

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Yes!

by Maayan Kirtner - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 5:35 PM

I still believe the Great Awakening was a corner stone in the American Revolution. As the website Great-Awakening.com states the Great Awakening was a push towards a new American identity. The first of its kind in this new world. America had not yet pushed away from England, it had now however, pushed away from the English religion. The Great

Awakening really started to form the identity of the American people. be that, by religion. It definitely, as you said, changed institutions. It changed how people thought about their identity and who they were as a religious people. Church during this time was the key way to get news and ideas out into the world. New ways of thinking and ideas began to pop up all around the colonies because of church and religion. The more people talked in church and created new religions the more people heard about it and could interchange between them. Giving people a new freedom of religion and ability to worship god as they pleased.

Sum of ratings:1 (1) 1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Professor Bonomi for the win

by Scott Fails - Monday, October 16, 2017, 10:09 PM

I have to side with "yes" in this case and the opinions of Patricia J. Bonomi. Professor Bonomi paints a better general idea for me to grasp. Both professors papers are a pretty tough and very dry read for me and I found myself often times lost in verbiage while straying away from the point or opinion of the author. I was able to personally align with the theory best in the 3rd paragraph of the 1st page of our class reading when it was stated that "many new congregations were organized as a result of irremediable schisms between "Old lights" and "New Lights."" I find this to be an interesting fact based token of information to support professor Bonomi's claims. The second, third and fourth paragraphs of page 2 do a great job of explaining why the "Great Awakening is a key to the American Revolution." Much of this can still be seen in modern day political opinion and movements as many of today's decisions are still motivated by a religious belief or knowledge base. Professor Butler seemed to me to be more of a skeptic in his opposition to professor Bonomi. While skepticism is understandable in many cases and topics, it doesn't foster a fact based decision, but rather a parallel to our modern day conspiracy theorists. Sure, the skepticism makes you think for a minute, but when getting down to the facts of the paper, I have to side with Professor Bonomi.

Sum of ratings:3 (1) 3

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Revivalists

by Jennifer Reyes - Monday, October 16, 2017, 11:01 PM

I feel like both Historians make valid points and I couldn't figure out who I felt more strongly about on this topic. I decided to go with Patricia Bonomi. In her article she says, "And as the electricity of a Tennent crackled, and the thunder of a White field rolled, a storm broke that, in the opinion of many, would forever alter American Society." (Bonomi) The Tennent family dominated Presbytery, New Brunswick and they were committed to teaching young men to be preachers and spreading the teachings of the Bible. (Textbook pg.132) Unfortunately, later Philadelphia Synod felt mad and that they were being intrusive rather than enlightening. Gilbert Tennent gave a sermon "The Dangers of an Uncovered Ministry" and in that sermon, he said preachers were leading the people to hell. (Textbook pg.132) That red flag most of the revivalist, and they started their own Synod in New York City. The Tennent's family were the ones to set off the revival. Once G. Tennent started drifting from the Bible from what the Bible said it started separating the revivalist, rather than uniting them.

Also, Whitefield is mentioned, he started the transatlantic revival. Because he was banned by many preachers, he had to preach in fields. (Textbook pg.133) Here is a man liked and even loved by thousands, yet he was banned and denounced by supposed high ranking religious people and the ones who embraced him were having doubts about him. Was the revivalist changing their beliefs? Bonomi mentions, that the revival had unsettled the lives of more Americans and disrupted more institutions of that time. Do you think that the people were starting to think on their own and not by what other people had told them to believe?

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Great Awakening not a key factor

by Kyle Shrope - Monday, October 16, 2017, 11:36 PM

The "Great Awakening" in America was not a key to the American Revolution. In the first article Patricia J. Bonomi claims that the revivals started a "dividing spirit" in the colonist mind played a significant role leading to a revolution. But in the second article from historian Jon Butler claims that "Congregations throughout the colonies had long exercised considerable power over their ministers through their effective control of church spending and fund raising as well as through the laity's ability simply to stop attending church services at all"(8). This claim disputes what Patricia mentioned in the first article. Colonist always have had a considerable influence and say in church. They never really adopted the culture of "dividing spirit" from the awakening. The colonial wars are more of an appropriate key for the revolution as "They raised significant legislative opposition to the crown in many colonies and cost many colonist their lives, especially in the last and most "successful" contest, the French and Indian War"(9). These events show more of a "dividing spirit" between the colonies and the crown than the "Great Awakening" ever really did.

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Great Awakening

by Brogan Cornish - Monday, October 16, 2017, 11:50 PM

I agree with Patricia because I believe that religion had a great role in the American Revolution. On page two she explains how religion plays a big role in the American Revolution, "The Great Awakening created conditions uniquely favorable to social and political, as well as religious, reform by piercing the facade of civility and deference that governed provincial life to usher in a new age of contentiousness. By promoting church separations and urging their follower's to make choices that had political as well as religious implications..." With a new world comes religions that need space to practice. In order to practice the used a lot of land and had public gatherings, intensifying denominational rivalries, and more that upset a lot of people.

Is it wrong to think religion had a large role in the American Revolution?

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Great Awakening

by Isabel Aguilera-Muro - Monday, October 16, 2017, 11:51 PM

The Great Awakening began when colonial Americans began questioning religion, and authority of the government. During the 18th century, a religious revivals spread throughout the American colonies. Due to the religious revival, many colonial Americans experienced a sense of shared identity. During the great awakening Americans came together due to religion and convert. That also included native Americans with the help of missionaries. The Great Awakening contributed in breaking the protestant church. There were supporters known as the new lights, and the opponents known as the old lights the established separate congregations. The Great awakening also allowed religions to interpret the Bible. It sent a powerful message. People began to believe that there was no need to attend church if they could earn their way to a higher place themselves.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Great Awakening

by Isabel Aguilera-Muro - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 11:06 PM

The Great Awakening began when colonial Americans began questioning religion, and the authority of the government. After watching the video, taking notes, and reading the essays, I agree with Patricia U. Bonomi because I believe the great awakening was the key to the American Revolution. Through promoting church separations their followers were forced to make choices with political and religious implications (Bonomi). The Great Awakening allowed colonial Americans to make permanent changes in in social, political, and religious beliefs. Religion minorities were able to advance their religious ideology. The way they were able to do so was by understanding the importance of religion, and shifting the values of the eighteenth-century.

Sum of ratings:0 (1)

0

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



The Great Spark to the American Revolution

by Ezequiel Magana - Tuesday, October 17, 2017, 10:54 PM

I agree with Patricia J Bonomi's argument on why The Great Awakening was a key to the American Revolution. **"But from the viewpoint of radicalism the essential thing is that they did so only after breaking sharply from a tradition of fraternity and consensus that had governed church life for generations."** (Patricia J Bonomi Pg.5) Revivalists engaged in massive public meetings, openly criticized the elites of society, and prayed for the urge arrival of Christ's Second Coming. It made the revivalists in becoming more of an individual in what they sought out religiously. The individual living in the seventeenth and eighteenth century impacted by The Great Awakening made the American Revolution happen because it broke down the individual's belief of the system where everything must be through the church and government. But having the Great Awakening happen they started to solely focus on themselves and god.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

I agree with Jon Butler



by Amber Leonard - Wednesday, October 18, 2017, 6:26 PM

The revivals had an important impact in changing peoples views on religion but it didn't have much to do with the revolution, Jon wrote in paragraph 2 on page 9, "Connecticut new lights and pennsylvania presbyterians ages important roles in the colonial protests, but their activity does not, in itself, link revivals to the revolution in any important way. First the revivals in both places occurred a quarter of a century before the revolution began".

He says there that the time Of the revivalists doing their thing was long before the revolution. I think that more happened to make the colonists mad in the time in between then and the revolution. And that whatever they were mad about is what caused them to revolt against Britain.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Great Awakening

by Coty Ferguson - Thursday, October 19, 2017, 9:32 AM

The most important factor that Mr. Butler seems to have overlooked is that dissociation between the colonies and their alleged ruler, Britain. Britain was across the Atlantic Ocean and only benefited from its colonies while seemingly not giving anything back. It appeared quite clearly that the colonies were giving away their own wealth for nothing. Britain was seemingly getting paid for doing nothing. They weren't dealing with bloodthirsty Indian savages and they were limiting the opportunities of the people with restrictions on shipping and taxes. This fostered resentment and separation between the colonists' and the British. The French and Indian War was the true straw that broke the proverbial camel's back, as it were.

Sum of ratings:0 (1)

0

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Great Fake

by Brogan Cornish - Friday, October 20, 2017, 12:39 AM

I believe the Great Awakening opened peoples eyes to create and have their own opinion, but I'm starting to agree with the French and Indian war had a bigger impact. As the French and Indian War started around 1756, and the Great Awakening started the revivals were already in practice. I think thats one more point to add to your argument Coty.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



The *not so great* Awakening

by April Frost - Thursday, October 19, 2017, 11:14 AM

While it is difficult for me to choose one historian's viewpoint over the other, I have narrowed down my position to agree with Professor Jon Butler. His stance against the Great Awakening being a key to the American Revolution pulls several well-accepted ideas, and provides credible alternatives. He hits historians hard with idea that the Great Awakening is simply "a short-lived Calvinist revival in New England during the early 1740s." (pg 6), and that this is an

idea that historians would like to disregard. He argues that the Great Awakening is comprised of less significant events where radical revivalists were credited with unity among the colonies, falsely leading to the American revolution.

Then we have Professor Patricia U. Bonomi, who really turned me away with commentary on several quotations of radical revivalists, which does not quite provide the correct evidence of its impact, rather just the extremism of these groups. For example, Bonomi provides several fired-up quotes, but with less evidence of their effects, and more opinion of it's severity, "Their heated brains had raced beyond the old cliches about corporate solidarity that traditionally governed institutional and social relationships." (pg 3). I would have liked to hear more of her stance on Calvinism and it's involvement, in order to help strengthen her position.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The *not so great* Awakening

by April Frost - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 10:24 PM

Now that I have a more clear understanding of the impact the Great Awakening had at its time, I think I can lean to Bonomi's side in the matter. The exact issue I had to begin with, was that with the evidence presented, it was clear that the revivalists changed the lives of thousands of people, but I was not entirely aware of the impact at the time of this massive change. I was able to understand that, at this time in the 1730s, with no other strong branches of Puritans and Anglicans available, it makes so much sense that the impact of George Whitfield and Jonathan Edwards would have stood out tremendously. The video hit hard with how many people were converted during this time, and the how thousands of these people were non-denominational to begin with. The book also touches on this, but the fact that people of different social classes were coming together and being moved by one man in one sermon is pretty phenomenal. The article backs the impact of a "communitarian" society, where diverse people found an emotional belonging, that would change not just the way people thought about religion, but how they lived and change the communities in which they lived for the better, by removing what they believed was poor ministry, and ultimately making change and standing up for their beliefs and opinions. This free-thinking is believed to have led to the wars. "It was through the revivalism of the first half of the Eighteenth Century that the colonists were finally able to step out from under the protectorate of the established Christian churches and assert religious control over their own nation's destiny." (article). I can see now, that I side with Patricia Bonomi, and that the Great Awakening did, in fact, influence the people of these colonies and help spark the American Revolution.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Still side with Professor Bonomi

by Scott Fails - Thursday, October 19, 2017, 12:14 PM

"The First Great Awakening" video supports the opinions of Professor Bonomi and therefore solidifies me continuing to side with her. There were a few particular quotes that helped solidify my opinion. First, when Steven Stookey said the Great Awakening "broke ethnic, gender and racial barriers." Secondly, when Karen Bullock spoke of how George Whitfield was able to bring people together in one place for the same sermon, it forced a "cross denominational

event." I think both of those statements are summed up in Peter Marshall discussing the general unification of all peoples regardless of social, racial or gender status. The information regarding George Whitfield in particular strikes me as key to historical truth in this discussion. As discussed in the "First Great Awakening" video, he Alone unified and helped shape the early colonies. Bringing together 18,000-20,000 people to hear one sermon. The fact that every person for the most part had seen and heard his gospel is almost unbelievable when you are talking such encompassing an entire population of the U.S. at the time. The work of Johnathon Edwards in North Hampton, Mass. in 1734 was a feat in itself with the conversion of 300 people in Massachusetts and 100 of those in one Sunday per the statistics in the video. However, besiege Whitfield took it broad scale. He took it to the people and unified them.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Still side with Professor Bonomi

by Maayan Kirtner - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 5:45 PM

I absolutely agree, when someone can bring together thousands of people for a religious sermon, he can make them think and believe anything, he can create his own way of religious thinking. This also brings up the idea of a "bound" people as the website states in its paragraph on Shared Goals. These people would all come together to here one sermon, uniting under one single religious god. They became a single people, united by a shared religion. This would later spark religious fervor and revolution(Religious Uniformity). The "religious zeal" as they called it, was such an upheaval of sentiment between the people that it would help bring about the need for independence.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Great Confusion

by Brogan Cornish - Friday, October 20, 2017, 12:18 AM

In the video Barry Hankins said as the video was about to end," People on the path to thinking of themselves as a separate people..." I interpret this as him saying that once people found out that it was okays to speak out against higher powers it created large conflict, and eventual the American Revolution. At the 6:24 mark of the video one expert begins to explain that people begin to think separately and start to overthrow. As they explain how the Great Awakening changed the minds of people I think my opinion still stands as the Great Awakening was a fuel to the fire of the American Revolution.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



What side of the "Was the Great Awakening a Key to the American Revolution?" debate do these historians from the video seem to support? Which specific historian and quote/claim they made most influenced your decision?

by Kyle Shrope - Friday, October 20, 2017, 12:49 AM

In the "Great Awakening" video the historians clearly favor the side of YES. They think that the "Great Awakening" was a key to the American Revolution. They mention how the awakening brought whole towns together and that created unity among the colonist. In the video Peter Marshall, Author and Historian, states that it brought all the classes together "You got slave

and free, black and white, educated and uneducated, commoners and uncommonness, shoulder to shoulder in the same crowd hearing the same gospels". This statement from Peter Marshall makes a compelling case for the awakening to be a key, but it just didn't sway me enough. The only case these historians make for it being a key is how it brought the colonist together, but I believe that there are other more important key events that brought the colonist together. The French and Indian War brought major conflict between England and the colonist. As we talked about in class after the French and Indian war England decided to leave the redcoats in the colonies to protect the colonist from the Indians on the border. The colonist didn't favor this decision believing that they were able to protect themselves. As talked about in class historians claim the French and Indian War was the war that made America. That's why I still side with Jon Butler in saying that the "Great Awakening" was not a key to the American Revolution.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



What side of the issue does this website seem to support? What highly informed position do YOU now take regarding the influence of the Great Awakening on the American Revolution?

by Kyle Shrope - Friday, October 20, 2017, 1:21 AM

The article clearly sides with the idea of the "Great Awakening" being a key to the American Revolution. "The major effect of the Awakening was a rebellion against authoritarian religious rule which spilled over into other areas of colonial life" (Paragraph 1). They are stating how the awakening was a rebellion against authority figures leading to the rebellion against the crown. "The social effect of multitudes of new denominations was not, however, a fracturing of communities, but a unifying drive which helped to create a "national consciousness"" (Paragraph 2). The website is stating that the colonies were unified through the events and followings of the "Great Awakening". After all the information I was given I have decided to change my view and say that the "Great Awakening" was a key to the American Revolution. The website states "John Adams gave credit to the Great Awakening as the source of motivation behind the war, and in certain parts of England the revolution was even called the "Presbyterian Rebellion"" (paragraph 5). The website uses a quote from an actual colonist who was in the fight for America and who ended up becoming our second President. He himself believes that the awakening had a key influence on the Revolution. Also in England they call the American Revolution as a religious revolution, "Presbyterian Rebellion". The "Great Awakening" brought that "dividing spirit" to the colonies. That is why the "Great Awakening" was a key to the American Revolution.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



I change my mind

by Jennifer Reyes - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 2:07 PM

After rereading these articles and going over our class lecture, I have decided to change my choice. I am beginning to side with Jon Butler. I still feel that the Great Awakening were people and events that stirred the pot, however, I no longer think it was a key factor to the American Revolution. Butler says, "They (revivals) appeared too erratically in too few colonies under too many different auspices to make such generalizations appropriate." (Butler pg.9) At first, I kept thinking that this is what lead to the war, the division of community. The

community starting to break off doesn't necessarily mean war, because it's obvious that religion wasn't really generating in these colonies. You see it today, they are all different types of religions and churches, and even some of them bring about war, but in this situation, it wasn't key. Butler says, "They raised significant legislative opposition to the crown in many colonies and cost many colonists their lives, especially in the last and most "successful" contest, the French and Indian War." (Butler pg.9) After this quote and our lecture from this week, I feel that the French and Indian War played the key factor in the American Revolution. I feel like once Britain took over, it set off many people.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: I change my mind

by April Frost - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 10:43 PM

Jennifer,

I definitely see where your'e coming from, here. However, I think that after the readings and videos, I find that because the Great Awakening did "stir the pot", the wars would have come about differently, had the revivalists not been and influence. Especially at this time, with fewer people in these states, the impact was near catastrophic for Puritans and Anglicans, and " they accounted for about 40% of American congregations as late as 1760, that number eventually dropped to under 2.5% by 1790." (article). John Adams was said to believed the Great Awakening to be a source of motivation behind the wars, often referred to as the "Presbyterian Rebellion". With that being said, I think the impact was much greater than it looks on paper, considering that today, we may owe a form of religious freedom to these movements.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Fake Awakening

by Brogan Cornish - Saturday, October 21, 2017, 11:54 PM

After the course of this week I have a different opinion on the Great Awakening affected the American Revolution. I think the Great Awakening had little to do with the American Revolution. First lets start with the reading Jon Bulter on pg. 9 he talked about how, "they raised significant legislative opposition to the crown in many colonies and cost many colonists their lives, especially in the last and most "successful" contest, the French and Indian War. Nor is it possible to demonstrate that specific congregations and denominations associated with the revivals originated anti-British protest that became uniquely important to the Revolution." In this short excerpt I attained that a single anti-British protest became important to the revolution. So why would it take all these gatherings when one event was said to be an important part to the revolution?

Secondly in the video how can it be said that Whitefield held preachings up to 20,000 without amplification. To me no way he could be heard by that many people. So how am I supposed to believe anything that the historians are saying? It makes it hard to believe that they're supposedly experts.

After saying yes the Great Awakening affected the American Revolution. Im no disagreeing with my previous post.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

◀ The Great Awakening

 Moodle Docs for this page

Accessibility at Lane

You are logged in as Joe Escobar ([Log out](#))

HST 201 F17 (Escobar Meta 20887 23004)