

COMPARING THE ENGLISH COLONIES OF THE NEW WORLD

	Chesapeake/Southern	New England	Middle/Mid-Atlantic
List the Colonies			
Initial Purpose of the Colonies (why were they settled?)		Religious communities for persecuted or idealistic groups (Pilgrims & Puritans) Religious toleration for those that did not fit in (Rhode Island)	
Economics Labor Systems			
Government			
Society in the Colonies			
Relationships with Native Americans			Colonists bought land from the Native Americans
Important People in the Colonies	John Smith, John Rolfe, Bacon & Gov. Berkeley, James Oglethorpe (GA)		

Which colonial region do you think will grow to become the "most successful" (*interpret this as you will*) when compared to the others: Chesapeake/Southern, New England, or Middle region? WHY?

THE GREAT AWAKENING

THE IMPACT OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT

...The old way of life was represented by superstition, an angry God, and absolute submission to authority. The thinkers of the Age of Reason ushered in a new way of thinking. This new way championed the accomplishments of humankind. Individuals did not have to accept despair. Science and reason could bring happiness and progress. Kings did not rule by divine right. They had an obligation to their subjects. Europeans pondered the implications for nearly a century. Americans put them into practice first.

THE GREAT AWAKENING

Not all American ministers were swept up by the Age of Reason. In the 1730s, a religious revival swept through the British American colonies. **JONATHAN EDWARDS** became concerned that New Englanders were becoming far too concerned with worldly matters. It seemed to him that people found the pursuit of wealth to be more important than John Calvin's religious principles. Some were even beginning to suggest that predestination was wrong and that good works might save a soul. Edwards barked out from the pulpit against these notions. "God was an angry judge, and humans were sinners!" he declared. He spoke with such fury and conviction that people flocked to listen. This sparked what became known as the **GREAT AWAKENING** in the American colonies.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was a minister from Britain who toured the American colonies. An actor by training, he would shout the word of God, weep with sorrow, and tremble with passion as he delivered his sermons. Colonists flocked by the thousands to hear him speak. He converted slaves and even a few Native Americans. Even religious skeptic Benjamin Franklin emptied his coin purse after hearing him speak in Philadelphia.

Soon much of America became divided. Awakening, or **NEW LIGHT**, preachers set up their own schools and churches throughout the colonies. Princeton University was one such school. The **OLD LIGHT** ministers refused to accept this new style of worship. Despite the conflict, one surprising result was greater religious toleration. With so many new denominations, it was clear that no one religion would dominate any region. The Great Awakening was a "national" occurrence. It was the first major event that all the colonies could share, helping to break down differences between them.



The dramatic George Whitefield preaching in the open-air at Leeds in 1749.

SUMMARIZE: What was the Enlightenment?

PREDICT: What effect did the Enlightenment have on America's relationship with the British King?

REVIEW: Identify one major belief of Calvinists.

INFER: Why did Jonathan Edwards use such colorful/fiery language in his sermons?

REVIEW: What effect did the Great Awakening have on the American colonies?