

Awakenings Study Guide

Eras	Leaders	Organization/ Denomination	Impact
First Great Awakening - a national rededication to Christianity (1730s-1740s) that led to the growth of Lutherans, Quakers, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians; based on Calvinism it emphasized the personal and emotional salvation of an individual providing a "new birth" and preached equality in salvation for all genders, races, and classes; first national experience of the colonies and led to the confidence to confront political authority			
	George Whitefield	Methodist	Founded Methodism with the Wesley brothers; Challenged the Anglican church on 1) personal salvation not salvation through the church 2) actively sharing the gospel versus passively preaching 3) Biblical authority not the church authority 4) focus on preaching was the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ
	John & Charles Wesley	Methodist	While at Oxford they started the "Holy Club" which became the Methodist Church with George Whitefield; members were required to visit the sick, preach to the masses (not just the pulpit); They left for Georgia and planted the seeds of Methodism despite leaving the colony; they arrived in Penn and began preaching on the streets to the average person; they reached the poor, illiterate and slave that the Anglican Church did not; <u>Charles</u> wrote over 9000 Hymns and many are still sung today; the hymns were a way to teach theology and to make it easier for people to remember; Hark the Herald the Angels Sing, Jesus Lover of my Soul, O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing
	Johnathan Edwards	Puritan	1733-1735 in his church Northampton, Mass; in 1733 a revival began and within 6 months over 300 had gone through the process of church membership; by 1735 it had spread to Connecticut and New Jersey; the problem that Edwards saw was not the people understanding the Bible or the gospel – most people were very well versed in the Bible – <u>the problem was getting people to seek the answer!</u> His book the <i>Life of David Brainerd</i> inspired thousands of missionaries in the 19th century; more missionaries were sent out in the 19th century from the US and England than since the first century when the 12 apostles went out on missionary journeys; most Evangelical study his works today;
Second Great Awakening - a national rededication to Christianity (1790s-1830s) that led to the growth of Methodists, Presbyterians and new sects that sought a solution to the emerging social problems from the First Industrial Revolution; it was mainly confined to the frontier, but some eastern cities experienced revivals; most early reforms grew out of the Second Great Awakening as individuals gained personal salvation they sought to save society as an outward expression of their faith			

	James McGready	Presbyterian	This was the first camp meeting of the Second Great Awakening in 1799; this was a <u>Presbyterian Church</u> led by <u>James McGready</u> ; He held a revival meeting for several days and feeling the spirit moving, held another the next week and over 8,000 arrived from as far away as 100 miles; trees were cut down to make a stage, create log seats and tents were erected all over; by the third day the cries of anguish of the spirit convicting their souls were heard all over the meeting; after one of the preachers dismissed them they stayed and did not leave; they did not want to break the mutual meeting with the holy spirit; sleep nor hunger moved them as they sought only heavenly things; soon revival spread across Kentucky
	Timothy Dwight	Puritan	Timothy Dwight was the grandson of Johnathan Edwards; in 1795 he was elected president of Yale University; lots of the university could not be called Christian and many of the fraternities outright rejected any faith; the battle grounds began to be drawn for the soul of Yale; Dwight was open to the students and welcomed discussion of sensitive subjects, he was concerned for their souls and he saw it; in 1802 two students broke down and confessed their sins, rejoined the college church and soon more students began to flock; the 50 confessed their sins; in the waning days of the semester people could be heard talking of salvation in the dorms, in the library, in the halls, at dinner and all over the grounds of college; many feared that summer break would stop the revival, but over summer it just spread the word of the transformation occurring at Yale; in the fall of 1802 80 of the 160 enrolled at Yale had confessed their sins
	Barton W. Stone	Founded the Church of Christ	Most famous revival was led by Barton Stone another Presbyterian minister in 1801, but he had invited Methodist and Baptist preacher to co-lead it; the largest town in Kentucky was less than 1,800 people; the revival at <u>Cane Ridge</u> had 25,000 people coming as far away as Tennessee; hysterical laughter, trances and deep emotional responses became common at this revival; It is claimed over 10,000 choose to follow Christ
	Charles Gradison Finney	Presbyterian	A lawyer turned preacher began preaching in Up State New York in 1826; Finney used his skills in speaking and the logical thinking skills he learned as a lawyer; preached using passion and an energy, not seen before in the pulpit; he was warned that he would offend the educated and turn many people away...just the opposite happened; It was Finney's part that led to reforms of society – reforms in temperance, women's rights, education, prison and many other areas;
	William Miller	Millerites	A Baptist preacher that predicted the Second Coming of Christ would occur between 1843 and 1844; it did not occur in what became known as the Great Disappointment; Seventh-Day Adventists grew out of the Millerites' Great Disappointment
	Alexander Campbell	Disciples of Christ	Started the Restoration Movement – tried to remove the differences between the major
	Lyman Beecher	Presbyterian	Founded the American Temperance Society and for abolition; His daughter Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the abolitionist book <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>

	Peter Cartwright	Methodist	Revival preacher on the frontier; he covered a circuit of four hundred miles baptizing 12,000 people; fought for abolition
	Joseph Smith	Church of Latter Day Saints a.k.a. "Mormons"	Founder of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints calling all other denominations of Christianity an apostasy and that his sect was the restoration of the first century church; he eventually led the Mormons to Nauvoo, Illinois where he proclaimed the doctrine of polygamy and he was killed by a mob
	Brigham Young	Church of Latter Day Saints a.k.a. "Mormons"	Successor to Joseph Smith as leader of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints; he led the Mormons from Nauvoo to Utah; he became governor of the Utah territory and established an academy which would become Brigham Young University (BYU); eventually the doctrine of polygamy was ended
	Robert Owen	New Harmony, Indiana	Tried to establish a community that could avoid the abuses of the Industrial Revolution in England;
	Mother Ann Lee	Shakers	In 1774 Mother Ann Lee led her followers to up state New York (at a time when very few women were leaders); in pursuit of perfection she advocated celibacy and the abandonment of marriage; she taught that sinfulness could be avoided by keeping men and women separated and treating them equally; their worship experiences often included passionate shaking
Social Gospel - (1880s-1920s) - a movement that challenged Christians not only to seek personal salvation, but to go out and better society through Biblical principles of charity and justice; they mainly fought for labor reforms - ending child labor, higher wages, better working conditions and child care			
	Walter Rauschenbusch	Baptist	Father of the "Social Gospel" because he outlined the theology behind it first; the individual gospel illustrated the need for personal salvation, but did not address the "accepted sins of society"; he saw his ministry to effect change in society such as child labor
	Washington Gladden	Congregationalist	He was a preacher from Massachusetts and Ohio that helped expose the criminal activities of Boss Tweed; he wrote over 40 books and rejected socialism and capitalism; he fought against segregation and was the first minister to support unions; typically his morning sermons were on living the Christian life and his evening sermon was on social reform; it was only Christian principles that could correct the abuses of the Industrial Revolution
	Charles Sheldon	Congregationalist	Preacher from Topeka, Kansas who wrote a book and challenged his congregation to live for one year solely based on the answer they gave to the question "What Would Jesus Do?", regardless of the outcome.
	Lyman Abbott	Congregationalist	He was a preacher and muckraker from Brooklyn, New York; he worked with Lyman Beecher and became editor of Christian Union and the Illustrated Christian Weekly; he wrote three books that rejected socialism and capitalism; he fought for applying Christian principles to the modern problems of the Industrial Revolution

	Dwight L. Moody	Moody Church	A minister that started his ministry by reaching the needs of children; he created Sunday School, where immigrant children learned English through Bible stories on the only day they had off from work; during the week day he offered free oatmeal for any child and shoes; people sent him shoes from all across the nation; many children walked for 2-3 hours across Chicago to get the free breakfast before they started work
	Billy Sunday	Presbyterian	Professional baseball player from the Chicago White Stockings turned preacher; he campaigned for Prohibition and was a leading figure for getting the 18th Amendment passed; his Tanberacle tent meetings in New York often attracted a 1000 people a meeting and he preached 3 times a day, six days a week; he also worked with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) to reach the young men that were moving from the rural areas to the city looking for work
Crusades/Televangelists/New Right (1940-Present Day) - a new generation of preachers that use the modern technology pf television for their ministries. Many become very rich and fall away from the Christian faith persuing money, wealth, prestige, fame and all the world offers. Few stay true to the gospel message of Christ. Many use their influence to move the nation to a conservative political and social agenda.			
	Billy Graham	Southern Baptist	Called America's Preacher and Hollywood's Pastor. In 1949 he started preaching in Los Angeles under a tent. His tent meetings or crusades often lasted for days or weeks. He became to popular that his crusades had to be held in stadiums. He has preached around the world, to millions of people for 70 years.
	Oral Roberts	American Charismatic Christian	Started as a faith healer, but became one of the first televangeists. He supported the prosperity gospel - that God wants his children to be healthy and wealthy. A person just needs to claim it in prayer and believe. If it is not granted, it is because a person did not believe or pray enough.
	Jimmy Swaggart	American Pentecostal	Televangelist that had to resign after a sex scandel in 1986. He had the largest televangelist following of the 80s and accused Jimmy Bakker of sexual misconduct. Some saw this as a turf war, but others saw it as accountability. Photos of Falwell visting a prostitute soon emerged and he had to resign
	Jerry Falwell	American Baptist	Televangelist that founded the conservative group the Moral Majority. He sytarted to broadcast his sermon's on the Old Time Gospel Hour radio show. That turned into a TV show that when national and international. Falwell influnced the nation for conservative values. He founded Liberty University.
	Pat Roberston	Southern Baptist	In 1960 he found the Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN) which aired his 700 Club. He thought it was God's will to start a TV show and get 700 members. IT quickly grew to 7,000 and then 70,000 members. In the 80s' he started to become involved with politics and moblizing the new conservative movement. He hosted the 700 Club until 2021, when his son took over.

	Jim & Tammy Faye Bakker	Assemblies of God	Televangelist that hosted the Praise the Lord show (PTL Club) with his wife Tammy Faye. He started as part of Pat Robertson's CBN. He amassed a \$125 million fortune through the PTL Club and was criticized for his extravagant lifestyle (gold chairs, gold watches, private jet, limos, etc). He resigned in 1987 after a sex scandal and was sent to prison on two counts of fraud. Tammy Faye divorced him 1992 and continued the PTL show for a short time.
Jesus Movement - (1960s- Present Day) a movement that grew out of the Haight-Ashbury District of San Francisco during the Summer of Love (1968-1989); Hippie Christians challenged the middle class Christians and began their own churches and music labels to reach their generation; they harnessed their generation's music talents through new worship styles and artists such as Keith Green and Phil Keaggy, Randy Stonehill and Petra as well as their distrust of the "man".			
	Don Finto	Belmont Avenue Church of Christ	As pastor of a small inner city church in Nashville, Tennessee he began witnessing to hookers and street people; he attracted counterculture Christians with his unorthodox methods and his church grew to the thousands
	Chuck Smith	Calvary Chapel	An unorthodox approach of preaching and worship that did not have any officially trained ministers and founded the Calvary Chapel Churches across the US; he started with 25 people in his first church and found over 1,000 churches
	Steve Freeman	Fellowship House Church	Started out as a coffee house in Greenville, South Carolina for hippies and expanded as the leaders left for college across the United States; most Fellowships turned into megachurches like Calvary Chapel
	John Higgins	Shiloh Youth Revival Centers	Christian Commune that started in Costa Mesa, CA and later moved up to Oregon after attracting over 100,000 disaffected youth from the counterculture; closed down in 1989