## APUSH EXAM 1 STUDY GUIDE: 1491-1754

### PRE-COLUMBIAN/PRE-CONTACT NORTH AMERICA

- Migrants from Asia crossed a land bridge during the Last Ice Age; migrated south, evident in how the most populated part of America was centered around Mexico (Aztecs and further South, the Incas)
- Maize spread from Mexico to North America by 1000 AD
- Difficult for alliances among the different tribes as languages were diverse and modes of transportation were limited
- Sedentary or mobile lifestyle determined by climate and region and food source
- Religion
  - **Animism**: natural world is filled with spiritual power; spirits in aspects of the land
    - Reflected in Native Americans’ respect for and care of the environment
  - Success in hunting and war = appeasement of spirits
  - Women associated with fertility and agriculture; men with hunting and war
- Tribal and Family Structures
  - Matriarchal and matrilineal (often because the father of children was unknown due to open sexual relations)
  - Men were still the chiefs and leaders of war

| Mexico | Aztecs | • Tenochtitlan (Mexico City)  
• Height 1500 AD, more people than London  
• Ruled by priests and warrior nobles  
• Tribute, Maize farming  
• Human sacrifices |
|--------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Andes  | Incas  | • Cuzco  
• King with divine-right status and bureaucracy  
• Subordinate kingdoms with tribute |
| Mississippi Valley | Adena Hopewell | • Cahokia (largest N. American city north of Mexico; abandoned ~1400s)  
• Large-scale maize farming  
• Mound building (Monks Mound) |
| Eastern Woodlands | Alonquian Iroquois | • Organized around agriculture in summer, dispersed into small hunter/gatherer groups in winter  
• Controlled fires to clear brush  
• Paramount Chiefdoms: numerous chiefs under control of one powerful chief |
| Northeast | Iroquois Mohican | • Canoes and rivers allowed for trade and transportation  
• Some agriculture, mostly hunter/gatherer  
• Longhouses  
• Iroquois Confederacy |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>Cherokee, Seminole, Choctaw</td>
<td>Mostly farmers; some fishing and hunting</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creek</td>
<td>Communities of different sizes; sedentary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social hierarchy of priestly elite and commoners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic Region</td>
<td>Wampanoag, Powhatan, Pequot</td>
<td>Local little communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pennsylvania, Delaware, VA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arrival of Europeans → extinction or joining other groups</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Algonquian speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>Anishinaabe, Ottawa,</td>
<td>Clan identities – beaver, otter, deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iroquois, Potawatomi</td>
<td>Canoes = mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains</td>
<td>Comanche, Lakota, Sioux</td>
<td>Hunters and gatherers, followed bison</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teepees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Once horses introduced → expert horsemanship and power = horse-ownership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>Anasazi, Hopi, Apache,</td>
<td>Pueblos = sedentary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Navajo</td>
<td>Maize agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Settled around water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Coast</td>
<td>Chinook, Spokane</td>
<td>Fishing, canoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Northwest Coast)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sedentary, large houses</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Totem poles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
WESTERN EUROPE

- Patriarchal societies governed by monarchs, feudal nobility, parliaments
- Trade networks
  - Italy and the Ottoman Turks and Asia
  - Silk Road
  - Trans-Saharan
- Important events
  - Crusades (1096-1291 AD): religious warfare against Islamic countries to increase support of Christianity → persecution of Jews and Islamic phobia. Opened up Europe’s worldview and introduced spices and sugar and classical texts preserved by Ottomans
  - Renaissance (Italian and Northern): emphasis on classical learning, civic humanism, art and wealth of Italian merchants
  - Reformation: dissatisfaction with Catholic Church → new sects of Christianity (Lutheranism, Calvinism), decreased power of Catholic church and thus altered political structures (think England’s separation from Catholicism and est. of Church of England)
    - Catholic/Counter Reformation: Jesuits and redefining Catholic practices
    - **Catholic countries sought to Catholicize Americas, while Protestant ones wanted Godly and “true” communities in North America
  - Dutch Republic (Calvinist) declared independence from Spain 1581

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

- West Africa: Sahara → Sahel (flat, semiarid) → Savanna (grassland) → tropical rainforest
- Kingdoms
  - Sudan (~9000 BC): domesticated cattle, sorghum and millet, cotton, diving kings, monotheism
  - Ghana Empire (~800 AD) → Mali Empire (1200) → Songhai (1400): camel, Trans-Saharan trade in which goods traveled south to north
  - * like Aztec/Incas in that they were composed of smaller kingdoms, had trade, militaristic
  - Different tribes and communities controlled different parts of the African coast so Europeans negotiated contracts on local terms
- Religion
  - North Africa was Christian bc of Byzantine Empire until 600 AD → Islamic
  - South of Sahara = Islamic (Timbuktu)
  - Polytheism and animism
REASONS FOR EXPLORATION

- Curiosity due to Renaissance
- Demand for natural resources
- God, gold, glory
- Competition among European states
- Decline of feudal system → knights and conquistadors are unemployed and restless

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

- Changed populations and cultures
- Old World → New World
  - Smallpox, measles, influenza, yellow fever
  - Livestock – cattle led to the clearing of the land which upsets natives
  - Rye, wheat, barley, rice, sugar
- New World → Old World
  - Syphilis
  - Potatoes, maize, tomatoes, beans, squash
  - Chocolate and sugar
  - Gold, silver
  - Tobacco
  - Cotton
- Diseases killed ~90% of native population → labor shortage → Importing Africans for slave labor

SPAIN

- **Christopher Columbus** (1492): landed on Bahamas and Hispaniola, exploited natives for gold
  - **Columbian Exchange**: exchange of plants, animals, diseases btwn Old and New World
- **Hernan Cortes** (1519): conquered Aztec Empire and killed Moctezuma (emperor)
- **Francisco Pizarro** (1535): conquered Incan Empire
- New Spain
  - **Encomienda system**: lasted about 100 years, abolished by Spanish monarchy at insistence of Bartolome De Las Casas and others
    - Natives provide food and labor, often worked to death
    - Encomenderos govern and protect natives
  - Spain capitalized on pre-existing systems of tribute and labor
    - Indians mostly stayed in their communities, ruled by native leaders and speaking native languages
  - **Casta System**: racial hierarchy
    - Pureblood Spaniards → American-born Spaniards → Mestizos (Euro+Native) → Zambos (African + native) → Africans
    - Sexual relations btwn Spanish men and Native women bc New Spain was mostly male at the beginning
Natives converted en masse by the Spanish Mission System
  - Christianity blended with some native practices (religious syncretism) → Virgin of Guadalupe

PORTUGAL

- Prince Henry (1394-1460): renewed Portuguese interest in exploration
- Established trading posts in Indian Ocean, replacing Arabs as leaders of Asian commerce
- Explorers: Bartolomeu Dias (Africa), Vasco da Gama (India)
- Sugar plantations in Caribbean and Brazil
- Portugal was the leader in exploration and African slave trade until the British dominated
- Brazil’s occupation and development of the New World was much slower than that of Spain’s

NETHERLANDS

- Dutch Golden Age 1600s; seized Portuguese forts in Africa and Asia, sugar plantations in Brazil
- Dutch West India Co., mostly fur trading, though poor relations with natives led to war
- England invaded and seized New Netherland in 1664 → New York

FRANCE

- Claimed by Jacques Cartier 1530; Quebec colonized 1608
- French Jesuits attempted to convert natives, not as successful as the Spanish
- French settlements sparsely populated → intermarriage with local women
- Good relations with the indigenous populations
- Fur trade

ENGLAND AND ITS COLONIES

- Spanish Armada defeated 1588, marked the rise of England and decline of Spain
- Sir Walter Raleigh, John White, and Roanoke (disappeared by 1590)
- Jamestown (1607)
  - Corporate colony granted to Virginia Co. by James I
  - Settlers = English gentlemen who did not farm → starvation and disease and war with Indians
    - Supposed to be a Goal-Collective society, but the settlers were too greedy and selfish to work towards the greater good; Captain John Smith introduced harsher laws which allowed the colonists to survive for a time
    - Starving Time (winter 1609-1610) 90% settlers died
    - Anglo-Powhatan Wars; peace 1646
  - John Rolfe grew tobacco and married Powhatan’s daughter, Pocahontas
  - 1624 Jamestown became a royal colony
- Chesapeake Region
  - VA and MD, tobacco, indentured servitude then plantations and slavery
- **Headright System** (1618): introduced by Virginia Co, allotted land to new settlers in exchange for farming tobacco; 50 acres to one who paid the passage of another to VA
- **House of Burgesses** (est. 1619): representative government that made laws and levied taxes with the consent of the governor and Virginia Co; property-owning white males could vote
  - English settlers did not intermarry with natives (they had enough English women) and kept a rigid social hierarchy with natives occupying the bottom rung

**Pilgrims and Massachusetts Bay Company**

- **Pilgrims**
  - **Separatists**, Puritans, who left England bc they didn’t believe the Anglican Church could be reformed
  - Went aboard Mayflower, landed in Massachusetts (1620), established **Plymouth**
    - Plymouth absorbed by MA bay 1692
  - Led by William Braford
  - **Mayflower Compact**: legal system for Plymouth, established legal authority, assembly and power of government derived from consent of the governed, NOT God
  - Helped by Squanto (Patuxet Indian who was a slave in Europe before returning back to his native land)
- **Massachusetts Bay** (1629)
  - Established by **Congregationalists** (Puritans who believed Anglican Church could be reformed from within)
  - Led by Governor John Winthrop, “city upon a hill”
  - Corporate colony
  - Right to vote only for church members; Puritanism = state religion; gov = covenant among the people
  - **Great Puritan Migration** (1629-1642) halted bc England ruled by Puritan Oliver Cromwell from 1649-1660
  - Roger Williams: Puritan member of MA bay colony, wanted religious toleration and separation of church and state, banished for this in 1636 → founded town of Providence (Rhode Island)
  - Anne Hutchinson: Puritan member of MA bay colony, believed in salvation through predestination and God’s grace (not good works and morality); banished and left for Providence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New England</th>
<th>Chesapeake</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Families immigrated</td>
<td>Single males immigrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longer lives and bigger families bc climate</td>
<td>Smaller families, shorter lives; swampy location = breeding ground for disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stronger sense of community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of tobacco</td>
<td>Tobacco plantations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large towns close to one another</td>
<td>Smaller, spread-out farming communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More religious – rooted in Puritanism</td>
<td>Small farms, less labor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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OTHER EARLY COLONIES

- **Proprietorships**: colonies owned by one person, often gifted from a king
  - Connecticut (1635)
    - Fundamental Orders: first written constitution in British North America
    - Established Church, governor and assembly, right to vote based on property
  - Maryland
    - Lord Baltimore
    - Originally a haven for Catholics, Act of Toleration (1649) for religions
      - Became Protestant after the Catholic governor was removed in 1689, Act of Toleration revoked
    - Bloody religious civil war
    - Tobacco growing colony
  - New York
    - New Netherland (1614) → New York (1664) due to war
    - Originally given as gift to James, Duke of York, who would later become King James II
    - Allied with Iroquois
  - New Jersey → Quakers
  - Pennsylvania
    - William Penn
    - Refuge for Quakers (simple spirituality, gender equality)
    - Political equality and religious freedoms
    - At peace with the Indians, used to treaties to gain $ and land, not war
  - Carolina
    - Fundamental Constitution of Carolina (1669): est. Church of England and manorial system
    - 1729 = Carolina → North and South
    - N. Carolina: settled by Virginians, became Virginia-like colony, modest farms
    - S. Carolina: settled by Englishmen from Barbados → plantation era
  - Caribbean Islands
    - St. Kitts: English settlement by Sir Thomas Warner
    - French and English occupied the Caribbean and drove out Spain
    - Sugar cultivation

INSTABILITY, WAR, REBELLION

- Alliances during New England’s Indian Wars
  - Wampanoags with Plymouth
  - Mohegans with Massachusetts and Connecticut
Pequots with New Netherland  
Narragansetts with Rhode Island

**Pequot War** (1636-1638): Massachusetts settlers moved into Connecticut Valley, angering Pequots, who killed colonists at Wakefield, resulting in retaliation by colonists who nearly wiped out the Pequot.

Decline of Huron Confederacy (1634-1649): Hurons inhabited from Lake Ontario to W. VA. Ravaged by smallpox, conflicts with other tribes. Allied with French in 7 Years’ War.

**King Philip’s War** (1675-1678): Metacom led the Wampanoag tribe (Rhode island), and was displeased with colonists’ efforts to Christianize natives and intrusion on his land. He destroyed English settlements and in retaliation the colonists captured his people and sold them into slavery.

Native Americans no longer independent, as many moved West and intermarried with other tribes thus losing their independent identity.

**Pueblo Revolt** (1680): New Mexico Pueblo people revolted against Spanish, killing many and driving settlers from the region. Spanish resumed control in 1692 and were much more hospitable to Pueblo people

**Bacon’s Rebellion**: landless men upset that governor and elite refuse to sell them land → attack Indians → Indian retaliation

Bacon + rebels plundered rich plantations, burned Jamestown

Bacon’s efforts led to a more democratic, less tyrannical government

**LIFE IN THE COLONIES**

The model for English royal colonies: appointed governor, elected assembly, formal legal system, established Anglican church.

Plantations were initially freeholds (smallish farms owned by families).

Orphaned children and unmarried young men made up most of society as women died in childbirth.

**Indentured servants** – abused and impoverished, many died before their term expired.

Social mobility for Africans in the Caribbean plantations ended with the tobacco boom and rise of the gentry in the 1660s; gentry became race-conscious and established racist laws.

Originally, the English law did not acknowledge **chattel slavery**, so some Africans could buy their freedom.

French and Spanish Jesuits and Catholic missionaries attempted to convert the natives, but the Puritans (bc they believed in predestination) did not try to convert natives as they believed the natives were already destined for hell.

**Puritans and Witchcraft**

Like Indians’ animism, they believed in supernatural forces manifesting in physical world.

Witch trials 1647-1662

**Salem Witch Trials** 1692

Shattered the influence of Puritans in the colonies; idea of perfect Puritan society gone.


• Yeoman Society (1630-1700)
  o New England Puritans rejected feudal society
  o Society of independent households and self-government communities
  o **Town meetings** were the form of government

• **Salutary Neglect** (1650-1750)
  o Era where the colonies were basically autonomous as the British government cared only about making money

• English Regulation of Colonial Trade
  o **Mercantilism**: exports > imports; control hard cash and gold
  o Caribbean plantations most valuable, North American colonies valuable as they were a market for English goods and a source of raw materials
  o **Protective tariffs**
    ▪ **Navigation Acts**: sell certain # of goods to England, buy goods only from England, goods carried on English ships
      - Backed with military force: England vs. Dutch (1652-1674), expansion of merchant fleet, MA Bay colony → royal colony for not following rules
    ▪ Wool Act (1699): forbid export of wool from colonies and import from other colonies
    ▪ Molasses Act (1733): tax on sugar from French West Indies, so colonists could only buy it from British

• Colonial governments
  o Governor, appointed by king or proprietor, dependent on colonial legislatures for $
  o **Bicameral legislatures** modeled after British parliament
  o New England Confederation: effort towards centralized gov; settled disputes

• Daily Life
  o 90% lived on farms
  o Standard of living for colonists better than in Europe by 1750
  o Wealth concentrated in hands of few, still not as wealthy as wealthy Europeans

• Rise of Southern **Gentry**
  o Colonial gentry modeled themselves after English aristocracy
  o Plantations = self-sufficient, enabled them to survive depressed tobacco market (1670-1720)
  o Encouraged low-mid class whites to buy slaves, and gentry lowered their taxes to decrease chance of poor white rebellion

• Northern Maritime economy
  o Wealthy merchants of New England also imitated British upper classes
  o Wealthy merchants > artisans/shopkeepers > laboring men and women
  o Trade ruled all and fueled industry
  o Lack of currency in colonies; bills of exchange and gold and silver drained colonial economy of $
  o **Land Banks**: $ to farmers who pledged land as collateral for loans
• Currency Act (1751): banned Land Banks and use of publicly issued paper to pay private debts
  o American merchants controlled 75% transatlantic trade in manufactures and 95% commerce btwn mainland and Indies

SLAVERY AND AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

• Slavery existed in Africa before European involvement
• Europeans established trading posts on Africa’s coast and did not venture inland to secure slaves because of diseases (malaria, dysentery) and instead relied on other Africans to sell slaves to them
• Increase in African slaves in America when colonists from Caribbean settled in Carolinas
• Native American populations were mostly decimated by disease, or protected by tentative alliances, and those sold into slavery didn’t last long
• Majority of slave trade directed toward Caribbean and South America = sugar plantations
• Origins of the slave trade lie in the exploration of Africa, Spanish conquest, sugar, profit margin
• Middle Passage: 14% slaves died en route
• Most slaves were out of West Central Africa and Gold Coast
  o Most slaves were men at first, but as the price of slaves increased women became more valuable
• Slavery ended in US 1865
• Worked on rice, indigo, tobacco plantations in Southern region of N. America
• South Atlantic System: agricultural and commercial order that produced sugar, tobacco, rice for international market; centered at Brazil and West Indies with export of sugar
  o 1520-1650 Portuguese dominated African slave trade
  o 1650-1700 Dutch
  o 1700-1800 British
• Slaves in Virginia and Maryland worked under better conditions than in the West Indies
  o Tobacco less demanding, less spread of disease as slave quarters less crowded, tobacco profits< sugar profits = less reason to ruthlessly exploit slaves
• Emergence of African-American community
  o Africans thought of themselves as members of a specific clan/family
    ▪ Slave traders initially imported slaves from different regions so as to lessen their ability to communicate and form a rebellion
  o Chesapeake slaves were able to build families → transferred their cultural beliefs
• Stono Rebellion (1739): slave uprising in S. Carolina when Spanish Florida promised all runaway slaves freedom; 75 Africans revolted and killed 21 whites, later killed by S. Carolina militia
  o Negro Act of 1740: harsher control of slaves
  o S. Carolina decreased slave imports and increased slave discipline
ENGLAND

- Charles I (1625-1649): English Civil War
- Cromwell
- Charles II (1660-1685): expanded England’s power in America and Asia
- James II (1685-1688): wanted absolute rule
  - **Dominion of New England**: Connecticut + Rhode Island + Plymouth + MA Bay + NY + NJ
    - Ruled by England like Catholic Ireland was – no self-gov, all legislative assemblies disbanded
    - Attempt to clamp down on illegal trade
- Glorious Revolution: James II overthrown and replaced by Protestant William and Mary
  - Led to Protestant rebellions in America (Maryland)
  - Dominion of New England broken up
  - MA Bay not allowed to return to Puritanism
  - Board of Trade (1696): oversee colonial affairs
- Second Hundred Years’ War (1689-1815): financial burden on the colonies
- War of Spanish Succession (1702-1713): Spanish throne to go to French Louis’ grandson
  - English settlers + Creek Indians attacked Sp. Florida
  - Treaty of Utrecht (1713): Britain gained Newfoundland, Acadia, Hudson Bay from France; gained entrance to Mediterranean and slaves from Spain
- Georgia
  - Subsidized by Crown in 1732 to protect S. Carolina
  - British expansion into GA outraged Spanish
  - War on Spain (1739)/War of Jenkins’s Ear – part of War of Austrian Succession

NATIVES

- **Tribalization**: adaptation of stateless peoples to demands imposed on them by neighboring states
  - Population decline in tribes → extinction, reduced number, or combination
- Iroquois
  - Located Central New York
  - Beaver wars (1650): waged war with other tribes and won
  - New France forced 20% of conquered Iroquois → Catholic → Montreal
Allied with English-controlled New Amsterdam and remained influential in politics
- Claimed neutrality in European wars fought in North America, played Brits against Fr
- **Covenant Chain**: Iroquois alliance with NY that became the model for Indian-British relations

- Creeks: Georgian and Alabaman natives
  - Wanted to become the dominant tribe
  - Killed Apalachees (Sp. Allied), Choctaws (Fr. Allied), Tuscarora (Iroquois), 400 English
  - Squashed by Cherokees, Carolinians, English

## Chapter 4 (1720-1763)

### NEW ENGLAND

- In England – manorial and feudal system whereby tenants farmed nobles’ land
- New England – **Yeoman Society** where a farmer cultivates his own land
  - By 1750 old families secured the best farm land, threatened free ideal
  - **Competency**: an independent and self-sufficient farm could be passed down the family
  - Due to increase in population, farms were divided into smaller and smaller portions
    - The lack of inheritance → less control over children → premarital sex and shotgun weddings
    - Led to: smaller families, petitioned government for land grants, took more land
  - New England’s cultivation of grain → livestock economy
- **Women**
  - Less women than men
  - Married in early 20s and had ~6 children by 40s
  - Most were very religious, church had more female members than male

### MIDDLE COLONIES (NY, NJ, PA)

- Exported wheat and corn, attracted immigrants (Scotch and German)
- Dutch and English gentry families in Hudson River Valley (NY) tried to implement tenants farming
- Wealth distributed more evenly in PA and NJ
- **Walking Purchase (1737)**: fraudulent claim to prime farmland north of Philadelphia
  - Embittered relations with Indians
  - Agricultural capitalists exploited this new opportunity of land
- ½ white males owned no land; many poor
- Cultural Diversity
  - Limited, as many retained their own traditions
  - Quakers influential in PA and NJ bc of wealth and size
  - German influx
Mennonites 1683: drawn by freedom of worship and fleeing harsh German laws
- 1720s and 1749-1756 = influx of Swiss and Germans
  - Redemptioner System: families negotiated indentured servitude upon arrival
  - Scotch and Irish
    - Irish migrants were most numerous of incoming Europeans
    - Scotch-Irish = Presbyterian; Germans = Lutheran
    - Most migrated to PA bc cheap land and religious toleration
    - Irish Test Act (1704): restricted voting to Church of England members; taxes and import duties on Scots-Irish
    - Supported aggressive Indian policy
  - Quakers lost influence in 1740s as Scots-Irish increased in number

**COMMERCE**
- After 1720: transatlantic shipping increased, Britain became closer to the colonies, Print culture
- **Enlightenment**: human reason to understand and shape world
  - Copernicus, John Locke, Newton
  - Benjamin Franklin
    - Pennsylvania Gazette (1729), Poor Richard’s Almanack (1732-1757): practical outlook of Enlightenment, American Philosophical Society
- **Pietism**: individual’s personal relation with God
- Print Culture flourished as the Licensing Act repealed 1695, allowing print of all sorts to be published
  - Essential to spread of Enlightenment, Pietism, and Revolutionary war ideals

**AMERICAN PIETISM AND GREAT AWAKENING (1730-1740)**
- Pietism emerged in Germany and spread to the middle colonies via German immigrants
  - Theodore Jacob Frelinghuysen and William Tennent
- New England Revivalism = American-born pietism
  - John Edwards
    - Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Work of God (1738)
    - “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”
  - George Whitefield
    - Attracted following from GA to MA
    - Emotionalism and spirituality → basis for Southern evangelism
### Great Awakening Teachings

- **Emphasis on sin + eternal judgement**
- **Saved by God’s goodness**
- **Spiritual revival**
- **Personal faith**
- **Spiritual and emotional services**

### Great Awakening Effects

- **Decentralization of Authority** as less reliance on pastor to → more authority for self
- **Personal Bible study** independent and subjective
- **Personal relationship with God**
- **Emotionalism**

### Great Awakening Poli Effects

- **Unity as “Americans”** – notion of we are something different from England
- **Democratization of Authority**
- **Crossed racial, economic boundaries**
- **Challenge of Authority**

### Old Lights
- Conservative ministers who opposed the Great Awakening and saw it as theatrical and not of God

### New Lights
- Supporters of the Great Awakening movement
- Puritans = Congregationalists, separate church entities; Presbyterians = assembly, church part of a group. The New Lights vs. Old Lights split the Presbyterian church for 50 years

### Disruption of Traditional Church Ways

- New Lights separated and created new churches
- Ministers funded through voluntary contributions
- Condemnation of government support of churches
- Challenged authority of ministers
  - *Dangers of an Unconverted Ministry* (1740) Gilbert Tennent
- Reaffirmed Luther’s ‘Priesthood of all believers’
- New colleges → Princeton, Brown, Rutgers, Columbia
  - Education not just for the privileged few by new sense of authority among the many

### SOUTH

- Church of England legally established in the South with middle-class whites as the core of congregations
- Presbyterian Revival by Samuel Morris and Samuel Davies
  - Decreased power of gentry who financed the church
  - Religious pluralism threatened tax-supported status of Anglican church
  - Halted as the governor closed Presbyterian churches
- Baptist Insurgency
  - Baptists: radical Protestants whose core ritual is adult Baptism
  - Slaves were welcome as in God’s eyes we are all people, spread Christianity to slaves
    - Repudiated social distinctions

### Sources

- Princeton Review APUSH 2017 edition
- [http://biblescripture.net/Indians.html](http://biblescripture.net/Indians.html)
- America’s History, Henretta, 8th edition