

NOTE TAKER

SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

Unit – Building a Nation

Objective 1 - The student will be able to describe the main events and people of the Second Great Awakening

1. By 1750 the First Great Awakening had _____ considerably. Both the French and Indian War and the War for Independence compounded this _____ in spiritual fervor.
2. Many ministers left their _____ to join in the fight. The practical result was the _____ of corporate worship and more than a few abandoned churches.
3. French intellectualism and skepticism infiltrated American thought, which had the result of an overall _____ of the existence and practicality of God.
4. In the east, the awakening affected local congregations and college campuses. The spiritual state of the _____ were low.
5. At William and Mary, founded to give a pious education to Anglicans, now debated such topics as whether Christianity had been helpful or _____ to humanity.

“Infidelity was rife in the state, and the college of William and Mary was regarded as the hot-bed of French politics and religion. I can truly say that then and for some years after in every educated young man in Virginia whom I met I expected to find a skeptic, if not an avowed unbeliever.”

Bishop Meade of Virginia

6. Only _____ students at Princeton professed to be Christians in 1782.
7. The first college revival came to Hampden-Sydney in Virginia beginning in 1787. Four young men met privately in a locked dorm room to study and pray. Upon discovery, the student body _____ and had to be quelled by the faculty.
8. President John Brown Smith was moved to tears. He sternly _____ the persecutors and invited the young men to meet in his house each Saturday. Revival soon followed, affecting half the student body.
9. At Yale, the grandson of Jonathan Edwards, Timothy _____, became president in 1795.

“Before he [Dwight] came the college was in a most ungodly state. The college church was almost extinct. Most of the students were skeptical and rowdies were plenty. Wine and liquors were kept in many rooms; intemperance, profanity, gambling and licentiousness were common... That was the day of infidelity of Yale.”

Lyman Beecher on Yale

10. Dwight dealt with these problems squarely, preaching in chapel on the subject, “Is the Bible the _____ of God?”

11. Drastic change did not take place until 1802, when two _____ publicly professed their faith in Christ. In the course of time 63 students were converted and _____ of the 230 enrollment surrendered to the ministry.

12. At William's College, four young men were forced to seek shelter in a _____ during a fierce storm. The men continued in prayer. These four proposed to send a mission to India. In 1808, these four proposed the idea to the General Association of Massachusetts to send them to India as _____. This Association formed the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This was the first official foreign _____ organization in the United States. The first missionaries included Adoniram Judson (Burma), Samuel Mott, Luther Rice, Gordon Hall and Samuel Newell.

13. In 1794, a circular letter was sent to churches throughout the east requesting a concert of _____ for a national revival. By 1800 Churches from all denominations complied and enjoyed the fruits of revival.

"To the ministers and churches of every Christian denomination in the United States, to humble in their endeavors to carry into execution the humble attempt to promote explicit agreement and visible union of God's people in extraordinary prayer for the revival of religion and the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth. In execution of this plan, it is proposed that the ministers and churches of every Christian denomination should be invited to maintain public prayer and praise, accompanied with such instruction from God's Word, as might be judged proper, on every first Tuesday, of the four quarters of the year, beginning with the first Tuesday of January, 1795, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if the plan of concert should then be ripe for a beginning, and so continuing from quarter to quarter, and from year to year, until the good Providence of God prospering our endeavors, we shall obtain the blessing for which we pray."

A Summons to Prayer

14. Spiritual conditions were _____ in the West than in the East. The few who professed religion were mostly Deists and Unitarians.

15. God used a man by the name of James _____ on the frontier.

16. The "Great Revival" of the West began in June 1800 when several hundred members of McGready's church gathered for a joint service at Red River in North Carolina. During the course of the meeting, God's presence moved mightily and many were _____.

17. This revival sparked a series of "_____ " throughout Kentucky and Tennessee.

18. At one meeting in 1801, _____ people arrived by wagon, horseback and on foot to hear the Gospel being preached.

19. Some _____ were experienced, such as falling down, rolling on the ground, jerking motions, barking, dancing, laughing uncontrollably, and singing uncontrollably. Although these excesses were capitalized to discredit the revival, they were not commonplace.

20. It was the "_____ - _____" of the Methodists that spread much of the revival fire. Circuit riders often traversed dangerous places in order to bring the revival to the frontier. One-half of these itinerant preachers died before their 33rd birthday.

21. One such preacher was Peter _____, who brought roughly ten thousand into the knowledge of Christ, preaching nearly _____ sermons and traveled on eleven circuits during his career.

22. The War of 1812 brought a spiritual lull, but revival returned in 1815. It was published that over _____ revivals occurred from the years 1815 – 1818.

23. The Second Great Awakening flourished in much of the country into the _____ and early _____.
24. No one is more prominent in what is considered the Second Great Awakening than Charles _____.
25. His writings on _____, especially his *Lectures on Revival of Religion*, have influenced countless believers until the current day.
26. Finney is the ' _____ of many modern evangelistic philosophies and revivalistic methods.
27. On the evening of October 10, 1821, Finney records the following experience: *“The Holy Spirit descended upon me in a manner that seemed to go through me, body and soul. I could feel the impression, like a wave of electricity, going through and through me. Indeed it seemed to come in waves of liquid love, for I could not express it in any other way.”*
28. Finney began preaching almost immediately. He exhorted his hearers to _____ to the gospel openly and publicly.
29. _____ revivals were the beginning of Finney’s “nine glorious years” from 1824 – 1832.
30. In 1825 a significant revival erupted in _____ county in western New York which continued until 1827.
31. At one event, Finney preached _____ consecutive nights converting 500 people.
32. During this time, Finney developed certain innovations concerning _____ techniques which he called his “New Measures” which have a deep impact upon today’s worship services.

FINNEY’S NEW MEASURES

1. *Anxious Meetings: For those in Finney’s meetings who appeared concerned or “anxious” about their salvation, separate meetings were assembled to give counsel as to how one might be saved.*
2. *House-to-House Visitation: Finney would go to person’s homes to give instruction concerning personal salvation.*
3. *Anxious Seats: Typically a pew designated for persons anxious about their salvation was made available in meetings. Some came to the bench before the service, some after. The practice actually began in Methodist camp meetings.*
4. *Prayer innovations: Finney spoke to God in common language, versus the verbose, formal prayers of Calvinists.*
5. *Protracted Meetings: Meetings were held several nights consecutively.*
6. *The Invitation*

Results of the Second Great Awakening

1. Great revival always leads to significant evangelism and church _____. From 1800 – 1830:
 - a. Presbyterians grew from 40,000 to 173,329
 - b. Baptists grew from 872 churches and 64,975 members to 7,299 churches and 517,523 members
 - c. Methodists grew from 11,000 to 1,323,361

2. Finney's "New Measures" became _____ into church life cross-denominationally.
3. The most significant impact of the awakening was the rise of _____ and _____, many of which are still in operation including many missions organizations.
4. The American _____ Society and the American _____ Society as well as the American Sunday School Union were organized.
5. These revivals had a significant impact upon the _____ makeup of America.

"The Great Awakening in the 1700s prepared the way for Independence and the New Republic; the Great Revival of the 1800s saved the new nation from French infidelity, crass materialism, greed, godlessness and outbreaking of violence on the frontiers."

Benjamin Lacy

6. The Young Men's Christian Association (_____) began as an evangelistic outreach.
7. Several anti-_____ societies were established.
8. Considerable establishment of theological _____ were established for all denominations.
9. The _____ in churches was changed to incorporate songs from the camp meetings and revivals.

"A new kind of hymn was needed for this new feeling. Watts and Wesley and other 18th century English hymnists had written hymns that expressed the emotions of the newly converted, and these were wholeheartedly adopted. But new hymns, and especially new tunes, had to be found that equally conveyed the sense of exhilaration, even the ecstasy, which newborn would need to express."

Ellen Lorenz

SINS TO CONFESS

Charles Finney

1. You have not heartily and practically renounced ownership of all your possessions and given them up to God.
2. You have not made the business or work you are engaged in part of your religion.
3. You devote only to God only that which costs you little or nothing.
4. You suppose that six days of the week belong to yourself and only one day of the week belongs to God.
5. You will not make any sacrifices of personal ease and comfort in your religion to help others.
6. When you do give, you give grudgingly, with constraint, and not of a ready mind with a cheerful heart.
7. You continually ask how little you can do in order to get to heaven, instead of how much you can do to honour God.
8. You lay up wealth for your family to elevate and make them seem greater.
9. You accumulate so much property, that you can retire from business and live at ease, instead of making the most of your time and talents.

10. You would sooner gratify your appetites than deny yourself things that are unnecessary or even hurtful, for the sake of doing good.
 11. You are more readily moved to action by appeals to your own selfish interests.
 12. You are more interested in other subjects than religion.
 13. You are more jealous for your own fame than for God's glory.
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EVIDENCES OF REGERNATION
Charles Finney¹

1. All unregenerate persons, without exception, have one heart, that is, they are selfish. That is their whole character.
2. The regenerate heart is disinterested benevolence (love) to God and their neighbor.
3. The saint is governed by reason, the law of God, or the moral law.
4. The sinner is governed by feeling, desire and impulse.
5. The saint is justified, and he has the evidence of it in the peace of his own mind.
6. Saints are interested in every effort to reform mankind, and promote interests of truth and righteousness in the earth.
7. The sinner is never a reformer. He is selfish and never opposed to sin, or to any evil whatever.
8. The true saint denies himself.
9. The saint overcomes sin while the sinner is a slave to sin.

¹ Finney, Charles. Finney's Systematic Theology, Abridged. Bethany House Publishers, Minnesota, 1976.