

Worksheet: The First Great Awakening: Religious Revival and American Independence

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/the-first-great-awakening-religious-revival-and-american-independence.html>

1. What did the Awakening share with the Enlightenment?

- Both encouraged people to use reason.
- Both valued freedom of conscience.
- Both emphasized scientific discovery.
- Both sought to change people's hearts.

2. Which of the following is correct about George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards?

- George Whitefield started preaching outside after being denied a pulpit, while Jonathan Edwards is said to have started the first Great Awakening.
- Both George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards were credited with starting the practice of preaching in public.
- George Whitefield lost his followers after undressing in public, while Jonathan Edwards did not believe that salvation is available to anyone.
- George Whitefield is said to have started the first Great Awakening, while Jonathan Edwards is known for his poem about George Whitefield.

3. Which of the following is FALSE of the legacy of Awakening?

- The Awakening challenged the social order of the South because slaves were as welcomed as anyone else.
- The Awakening challenged the authority of the Puritan church because anyone could step up to the pulpit.
- Americans believe that faith is a matter of tradition.
- The Awakening fueled social reform.

4. Which of the following is FALSE about both Puritanism and the Awakening?

- Puritanism emphasized outward actions as proof of salvation, while the Awakening focused on inward changes in the heart.
- The Awakening led Americans to seek out their own beliefs, while Puritanism was about avoiding the influence of the devil in everyday life.
- Puritanism focused on inward changes in the heart, while the Awakening emphasized outward actions as proof of salvation.
- The First Great Awakening broke the monopoly of the Puritan church.

5. How did the first Great Awakening help pave the way for the American Revolution?

- It led to the founding of several important colleges.
- It encouraged colonists to oppose establishment thinking.
- It united Northerners against slavery.
- It shook up the Anglican Church.