

Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ In the 1740s the number of religious groups expanded through a series of schisms that followed a religious revival.➤ The Great Awakening touched off in 1740 by a traveling English ship.
George Whitefield	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 27 at the time➤ Perfected a technique of teaching that dramatized bad after lives to convince his listeners to “conversion”➤
Gilbert Tennent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Also used George Whitefield’s technique
Johnathan Edwards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Inspired a local revival in 1735➤ Most talented theologian in America➤ Preached a stricter Calvinism➤ His theology commanded respect in Europe and America
Disagreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Many ministers thought that the new method of teaching provoked more hysteria than holiness➤ Many were offended by the seemingly random outcries and shrieks of ALLELUJIA during a mass
Taking Sides	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Old Light vs. New Light➤ Against revival (old) or for it (new)➤ The Old lights went to the path that led to Unitarianism, Universalism and deism, which had little need for Christ.➤ New lights undermined their ministers in a different way. They believed that a minister could not bring salvation unless he himself was saved. To ensure their safety, the congregation could interrogate a minister and declare him unregenerate at any time.