Early Colonial Development (1600-1700)

1. Massachusetts Bay
   A. Puritans/Congregationalists
      a. John Winthrop – “city upon a hill”
      b. Covenant with God
      c. Communal living
      d. Strong work ethic – Protestant Work Ethic
      e. Halfway Covenant (1662)
         i. Changed rules of baptism to gain and promote interest
      f. Salem Witch Trials (1692)
   B. Roger Williams in Rhode Island (1636)
      a. Wall of separation
      b. Free exercise of religion
   C. Anne Hutchinson –
      a. Antinomianism – belief in faith and grace

2. Quakers in Pennsylvania
   A. William Penn
   B. religious freedom and civil liberties
   C. fair and equal treatment among Natives

3. Catholics in Maryland
   A. Lord Baltimore
   B. Act of Toleration (1649)

4. Anglican Church/Church of England
   A. established in royal and proprietary colonies

5. Eventually, Protestantism dominated colonies by 1700s

6. By 1700, women constituted majority of church membership

First Great Awakening (1730s-1740s)

1. more on spirit and emotion rather than doctrine and procedure
   A. response to Enlightenment of reason and science
      a. Deism – supreme being set natural world
   B. designed to recuperate lost membership among Christians

2. George Whitefield – Methodist
   A. evangelism – emotion and spirit

3. Jonathan Edwards – Congregationalist
   A. “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”

4. Development and Growth of Protestant Denominations
   A. Baptists
      a. Convert whites and blacks/slaves in South
   B. Methodists
      a. Convert whites and blacks/slaves in South
   C. Presbyterians
      a. Converted in frontier lands

5. Loss of Membership
   A. Congregationalists/Puritans
   B. Quakers
   C. Anglicans

Revolutionary Era

1. Independence became a righteous cause

2. Splintered Anglican Church in America – Loyalists vs. Patriots
   A. Episcopalians – Anglican Church in U.S.
Constitutional Period
1. Constitution established secular government
   A. Establishment Clause
   B. Free Exercise Clause
   C. no religious tests

Second Great Awakening (1790s-1840s)
1. Developed to revive religious dedication, convert non-Christians, and reform society and culture on moral grounds
2. Spearheaded by Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians through Evangelicalism
3. Revivals (camp meetings) led to established churches in South, West, frontier
   A. “burned over district” in Western New York
4. Benevolent/Temperance Societies
   A. alcohol, drugs, prostitution, gambling
   B. American Temperance Society (1826)
5. Reform Societies
   A. Dorothea Dix and mental institutions
   B. Auburn System and penitentiaries
   C. schools for deaf and blind and disabilities
   D. Education Reform
      a. Horace Mann and public school development
      b. moral education
      c. increase in higher education institutions
   E. Abolitionism
      a. slavery as a sin
      b. American Colonization Society (1817)
         i. free blacks to Africa
      c. American Antislavery Society (1831)
         i. William Lloyd Garrison and The Liberator
      d. Liberty Party
      e. Frederick Douglass
         i. The North Star
   E. effect noticed mostly in the North
6. Mormons/Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (1830)
   A. Joseph Smith founded, Brigham Young established in Utah
   B. Book of Mormon, polygamy
7. Millennialism
   A. believed in second coming of Christ (Oct. 21, 1844)
   B. developed into Seventh-Day Adventists
8. Southern Baptists (1840s)
   A. used Christianity to justify and defend slavery
9. Growth of black churches through evangelicalism
10. Churches of Christ (1840s)
    A. non-denominational belief in New Testament
    B. avoided doctrinal and procedural elements of religion
11. Irish Immigration (1840s)
    A. increase in Catholicism resulting in nativism
12. religious conservatives/reformers associated with Whig Party
Utopian Communities (1840s-1850s)
1. Shakers
   A. religious communal movement
   B. common ownership
   C. strict gender separation
2. Oneida Community
   A. shared property and family
   B. free love
   A. secular socialist society
   B. in response to industrialism and capitalism
4. Brook Farm – George Ripley
   A. communal living in Transcendentalist ideal

Third Great Awakening (1850s-1900)
1. social and moral activism in response to Gilded Age conditions
   A. urbanization and industrialization led to overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, harsh working conditions, widening socioeconomic gap
2. Social Gospel
   A. Christian duty to help improve social conditions
   B. middle-class and middle-class women took initiative
   C. Settlement Houses
      i. Hull House and Jane Addams
   D. Gospel of Wealth
      i. use wealth for social and Christian purposes
      ii. Andrew Carnegie
3. Temperance Movement
   A. Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (1874)
   B. Anti-Saloon League (1893)
4. Jehovah’s Witness (1870s)
5. Christian Science (1870s)
6. Social Darwinism
   A. ideals to promote white civilization and Christianity around the world through imperialism
7. Immigration
   A. increase in non-Protestant sects and religions led to increased nativism and beginning of strict immigration policies
      i. Catholics from Southern Europe
      ii. Orthodox and Jews from Eastern Europe
      iii. Eastern religions from Asia

Fundamentalism and Modernism (1900s-1920s)
1. fundamentalism – literal interpretation of the Bible
2. modernism – belief in Christianity and acceptance of science
3. Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act
   A. prohibition on alcohol
   B. enforced in rural areas; ignored in urban areas
   C. led to rise of organized crime
4. Scopes Trial (1925)
   A. teaching of evolution illegal upheld, but later overturned
   B. William Jennings Bryan vs. Clarence Darrow
   C. led to increasing support for scientific and secular education
5. Rebellion to conservatism
   A. flapper girl
   B. Jazz music/clubs
6. religious conservatives associated mostly with Republican Party
APUSH RELIGION REVIEW

Conservatism in 1950s and Liberalism in 1960s
1. McCarthyism and Second Red Scare led to growing association to Christianity
   A. Christian America vs. Atheist Soviet Union
   B. “under God” in Pledge; “In God We Trust” on currency
2. Increased education in 1950s allowed for more individual belief in Christianity
   A. use of churches to spread the word of the Civil Rights Movement as a righteous cause
5. Beatniks and Hippies as Counterculture
   A. loose morals
   B. sexual revolution and promiscuity
   C. responding to conservatism, conformity, and establishment

Religious Right (1970s-Present)
1. Lemon v. Kurtzman – Lemon Test
2. Roe v. Wade – legalized abortion
   A. resulted in pro-choice vs. pro-life
3. Conservative Resurgence
   A. grassroots-based response to liberalism of 1960s and 1970s
      i. return to family values and traditions
      ii. against women’s liberation, gay rights, abortion
   B. evangelicalism and “born again” fundamentalism as voting bloc
      i. Jerry Falwell and Moral Majority
      ii. Pat Robertson and Christian Coalition
   C. Religious Right of the Republican Party