

APUSH RELIGION REVIEW

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.

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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

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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
3. New Harmony – Robert Owen
 - 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

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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
3. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1957)
 - A. use of churches to spread the word of the Civil Rights Movement as a righteous cause
4. *Engel v. Vitale* (1962) – no school-sanctioned prayer
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