

# Culture and Religion in the Colonies

## Religion

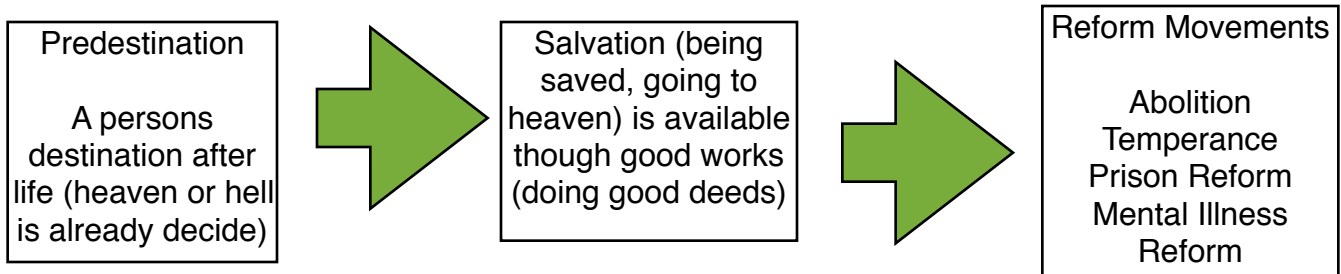
**First Great Awakening** – democratized the Protestant faith by proclaiming salvation for all, not just those predestined; The 1st Great Awakening stimulated growth in all different churches and assured the common man that he could have salvation, encourages the ideas of equality and people began to question authority . Churches welcomed groups of women, African Americans, and Native Americans and inspired colonists to help others. This shift in thinking contributes to the revolutionary idea of independence from Britain years later.

1. What were people questioning in the 1st Great Awakening? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What 3 groups of people became involved in the church because of the Great Awakening?

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**Second Great Awakening** – renewal of religious faith in the 1790s and 1800s; spread of revivals and an awakening of spiritual reform. Preachers began traveling and preaching emotional dramatic sermons in tent revivals. “Conversion” experiences became common.



3. After the shift away from pre-destination how did people find salvation \_\_\_\_\_

4. Describe the sermons during the 2nd Great Awakening. Include where the services took place.

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5. What reforms were a result of the 2nd Great Awakening?

Reform	Goal or Purpose

# Art and Literature



During the era of “Manifest Destiny” and the “Era of Good Feelings” an emerging national spirit made this period a golden age for literature and Art. Artists and writers were enthusiastically portraying the uniquely American landscape and story.

An American artist named John James Audubon drew American wildlife. He drew birds, mammals, plants and other areas of nature. Between 1820 and 1838 he drew hundreds of species of birds.

A group of New York artists called “Hudson River School Artists” painted the American landscape and reflect three themes of America in the 19th century: discovery, exploration, and settlement. They focused mainly on landscapes (painting of the land). Rather than a landscape being the background in a portrait, the landscape was front and center.



6. What were artists and writers portraying during “Manifest Destiny” and the “Era of Good Feelings?”

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7. What did John Audubon paint? \_\_\_\_\_

8. What did the “Hudson River School” artists paint? \_\_\_\_\_

In the early 1800's the Transcendentalism movement inspired an American literary, political, and philosophical movement. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau; they were critics of their contemporary society for its unthinking conformity and urged each individual to find solitude in nature. Poets like Emily Dickinson, Walt Whitman (“Leaves of Grass”), Walt Whitman wrote about the connection people had to nature. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote about the reaction to an unwed mother in the New England Colonies in his novel, *The Scarlet Letter*. Edgar Allan Poe perfected the art of suspense in his spooky poems like “The Raven” and “Tell Tell Heart.”

9. Transcendentalists wanted people to find solitude in nature. Name 3 poets that wrote about nature.

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10. Who wrote “The Scarlett Letter”? \_\_\_\_\_