Great Awakening and Revolutionary Fervor Graphic Timeline Directions

Here is what you are doing
In order to better understand how the Great Awakening helped create “revolutionary fervor,” you will basically be creating a timeline of the important events from our lecture.

How you will do this
You will be given a sheet of paper that has four boxes on the front and four on the back. They are numbered 1-8. Each box will contain one significant event from the lecture that shows how the Reformation led to the Great Awakening which then helped lead to the American Revolution. The information you will need is below, but you are responsible for making these facts come to life by creating a picture to go with the information. You must include color!

Timeline of events
1. 1517- Martin Luther nails his Ninety-Five Theses to the door of Castle Church. This begins the Protestant Reformation. The Bible is translated from Latin into many different languages and all kinds of people begin to read the Bible on their own.

2. 1600s- English Pilgrims leave England and come to the colonies in America in search of religious freedom.

3. 1720-1750- The Great Awakening occurs throughout Europe and in the colonies. More people attend religious services, and like the Reformation, the people want a personal and emotional connection to their religion.

4. 1st Big Idea of the Great Awakening- People can read the Bible without the help of a priest or minister. The divide between the clergy and the people is gone, and all people have the power to read what they want. This is a very democratic idea.

5. 2nd Big Idea of the Great Awakening- The people believed that because they were able to read how and what they wanted, they should also be able to write what they wanted. This led to their belief in a free press.

6. 3rd Big Idea of the Great Awakening- Though the people were extremely religious, they did not believe it was right to tell others how to pray or how to practice religion. This led to their belief in religious freedom.

7. Together, these three big ideas helped people in the colonies get excited about the American Revolution and about fighting for what they believed in.