

Why study American Church records?

- Covers pre-U.S. Census period (before 1850)
- May fill gap between decennial census dates
- May have more exact information
- May have more useful information
- • Many states did not mandate vital record keeping until early $20^{\rm th}$ century

The Good news is...

• We do not have a state religion!!!

The Bad news is...

• We do not have a state religion!!!

The Scope of Religion in America Anglican / Episcopal • <u>Lutheran</u> • <u>Methodist</u> Baptist Buddhist Mennonite / Amish Church of Christ, Scientist Moravian Church of the Brethren Muslim Congregational Nazarene Disciples of Christ Pentecostal • Presbyterian Dutch Reformed Roman Catholic German Reformed Great Awakenings Russian Orthodox Seventh-Day Adventist Greek Orthodox Society of Friends (Quakers) Huguenot Jehovah's Witnesses Unitarian United Church of Christ Latter-day Saints (Mormon) History of Religion in America The U.S. was the first western nation to be founded predominately by Protestants rather than Roman Catholics Europeans came to America to escape religious oppression and forced beliefs by state-affiliated Christian churches Not having a state religion has opened the door to a multitude of utopian religions, religious fanaticism, and Eastern religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, and Taoism General resources for religions in **America** • FamilySearch.org/wiki - Topic: Religion in America www.cyndislist.com/ - Category: Religion and churches · Ancestry.com

- Collections: Church Histories & Records

Great Awakenings

- Without the political and social power available to the ministers in England, colonists were apathetic about religion
- Moral standards in America declined to shocking levels
- "The colonists were typically inattentive, uninterested, and bored during church services, according to the ministers, who complained that the people were sleeping, whispering, ogling the fashionably dressed women, walking about and coming and going, or at best looking out the windows or staring blankly into space"

Great Awakenings

- Began in Connecticut & New Hampshire
- Revivalism attracted seminary students
- Provoked emotional response over intellectual
- Middle-class responded enthusiastically
- Spread with westward migration

Great Awakenings

- Pit minister against minister
- · Hellfire-and-damnation preaching
- Burned-over district in New York
 - "the area had been so heavily evangelized as to have no "fuel" (unconverted population) left over to "burn" (convert).
- · Spawned many new denominations
- Beginnings of temperance, abolition, and women's suffrage

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First Great Awakening – 1730-1750

- Changed the way people thought about their relationship with the divine, with themselves and with other people.
- Engaged the mind, but the Great Awakening engaged the heart.
- It respected each individual's feelings and emotions. In stark contrast to Puritanism, which emphasized outward actions as proof of salvation, the Great Awakening focused on inward changes in the Christian's heart

Second Great Awakening – 1820-1840

- The idea of social equality that came about with the advent of the new nation trickled down to religion.
- Prominent religions began an effort to democratize religion.
- Unlike the Episcopalian religion, ministers in these sects were typically uneducated.
- Unlike the Calvinists, they believed and preached in salvation for all.



Revival and Camp Meeting Songs

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Oft in danger, oft in woe, Onward, Christian, onward go! Fight the fight, maintain the strife, Strengthened with the bread of life.

Onward, Christian, onward go! Join the war, and face the foe; Will you flee in danger's hour? Know ye not your Captain's power?

Let your drooping hearts be glad; March, in heavenly armor clad;

Fight, nor think the battle long, Vict'ry soon shall tune your song.

Onward, then, to battle move! More than conq'rors you shall prove:

prove; Though opposed by many a foe, Christian soldiers, onward go!