

DISCOVER AMERICA

Teacher Guide



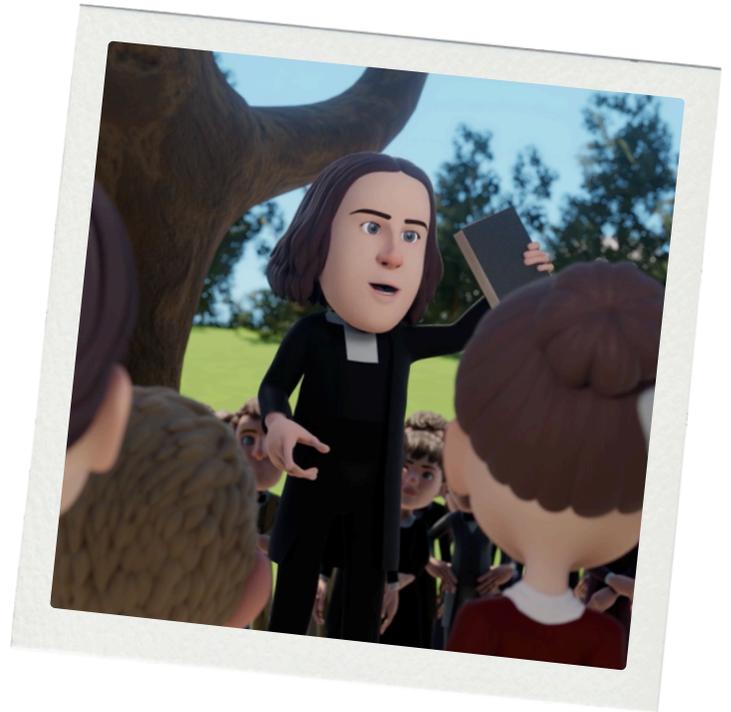
Faith and Freedom: The First Great Awakening's Influence on America's Founding

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Key Themes

- Awakening to Faith and Unity
- Faith in Our Founding
- Faith Across Denominations
- Self-Reliance and Personal Responsibility
- Self-Governance and Fairness
- The Value of Freedom and Democracy



Core Values

- Community
- Life
- Faith
- Liberty

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to

- Explain why the First Great Awakening was important as a revival of faith and community values in the colonies.
- Interpret John Winthrop’s idea of being a “city upon a hill” and how it inspired the colonists to work together and set a good example.
- Explain how the First Great Awakening encouraged unity among colonists.
- Analyze the role of George Whitefield as a preacher during the First Great Awakening and how his sermons brought people together.
- Summarize Jonathan Edwards’ message about God’s love and forgiveness and how it inspired individuals and communities to grow closer to God.
- Connect the First Great Awakening’s emphasis on equality and self-government to the principles found in the Declaration of Independence.

Key Terms

- 0 1 **Bible:** a holy book inspired by God that teaches about Him, His love, and how He helps us live a good life.
- 0 2 **Christianity:** a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
- 0 3 **colony:** a place where a group of people settle and live, but it is still ruled by another country.
- 0 4 **community:** a group of people who live, work, or play together and support one another, like a neighborhood or a classroom.
- 0 5 **cornerstone:** something very important that other things are built on.
- 0 6 **denomination:** a group of Christians who practice their faith in God in a similar way.
- 0 7 **faith:** trusting and believing in something or someone.
- 0 8 **First Great Awakening:** a revival — a new excitement — about the religious beliefs brought to the New World by the first settlers from England.
- 0 9 **Founding Fathers:** the leaders who helped establish the United States as an independent country.
- 1 0 **honor:** to feel or show admiration or respect for something or someone.
- 1 1 **preacher:** a person who talks to others about God and teaches them lessons from the Bible.
- 1 2 **religious revival:** a renewed excitement about God and His plan.
- 1 3 **self-government:** making decisions about how to live and work together as a group, without someone (like a king) telling you what to do.

Key Terms

- 1 4 **self-reliance:** taking care of yourself and taking responsibility for your choices.
- 1 5 **simile:** when we compare one thing to another using the words like or as.
- 1 6 **unity:** working together as one group to achieve a common goal.

Introduction

TELL Students

Alright, little patriots, let me teach you about something fun called a simile. A **simile** is when we compare one thing to another using the words like or as. For example, if I said, “The stars are like diamonds in the sky,” I’m comparing stars to diamonds because they’re both shiny and bright. Now, let’s use a simile to help us understand the First Great Awakening. The First Great Awakening was like a giant alarm clock for people’s hearts and minds. **[Reference Alarm Clock Image]** Just like an alarm clock wakes us up in the morning, the First Great Awakening woke people up to remember their faith, come together as a community, and focus on what’s really important. **Faith** means trusting and believing in something or someone. You might not realize it, but every time you sit down in a chair, you practice faith: you believe the chair will hold you up and not break. Similarly, faith in God means following Him and trusting Him, even if you can’t see Him. The First Great Awakening was a big wake-up call for everyone to think about how they lived their lives, how they treated each other, and how strong their faith in God was.

ASK Students

Can you think of another simile for the First Great Awakening? When do you think the most about God?

TELL Students

The **First Great Awakening** was a revival—a new excitement—about the religious beliefs brought to the New World by the first settlers from England. **[Reference Settlers Image]** These settlers traveled across the Atlantic Ocean to create a new life in the New World. So what were their beliefs, and why were they important? To understand, we need to go back almost 100 years before the First Great Awakening.

ASK Students

Why do you think people might need a “wake-up” for their hearts and minds? What could get them excited about their beliefs?

TELL Students

In the spring of 1630, a man named John Winthrop led a group of people from England across the Atlantic Ocean by boat. **[Reference John Winthrop Image]**

Introduction

TELL Students (continued)

They were heading to a place we now call Massachusetts to start a new life where they could make their own rules and have the freedom to follow God as they saw fit. This long journey was dangerous for many reasons. The ships were small, and storms could make the ocean rough and scary. Sometimes, food and water ran out, and people got sick because they didn't have medicine. Back then, they didn't have detailed maps to show the safest way to travel, making the journey even more difficult. Even with all these challenges, John Winthrop and his group were brave enough to make the trip. For them, freedom was worth the risk. Before they began, Winthrop gave a special speech to explain why they were leaving England and what they hoped to do in the New World. In his speech, he said:

"We must delight in each other; make other's conditions our own; rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together, always having before our eyes our commission and community in the work, as members of the same body. So shall we keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace . . . For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us."
This speech helped the group stay hopeful during their long and risky journey.

ASK Students

Why do you think John Winthrop's speech was so important to the group before they started their dangerous journey? What did Winthrop mean by "a city upon a hill"?

TELL Students

When John Winthrop said "a city upon a hill," he meant that they should be a shining example for others to see—like a bright light that shows people the way. **[Reference Light Image]** He wanted their community to stand out by working together, being kind, and showing respect for one another so others could look up to them. Winthrop was inspired by a verse from the Bible, in the Book of Matthew, Chapter 5, Verse 14, which says: *"You are the light of the world. A city set on a mountain cannot be hidden."* The **Bible** is a holy book inspired by God that teaches about Him, His love, and how He helps us live a good life. It is a very special book for Christians and teaches how to treat others with kindness and respect. **[Reference Bible Image]** The Bible has two main parts:

- The Old Testament, which tells stories from before Jesus was born.
- The New Testament, which tells about Jesus' life and His teachings.

Introduction

TELL Students (continued)

Christians believe the Bible is God’s word, given to help people know Him and follow His guidance. John Winthrop believed that the new colony in Massachusetts could be like the Bible’s teaching—a light of hope for everyone to see. A **colony** is a place where people settle and live, but it is still ruled by another country. Winthrop believed that by working together, showing kindness, and respecting one another, they could honor God and inspire others. This idea—respecting others because they are created by God—became very important in American history. It’s even found in the Declaration of Independence, which says that all people are given rights by God—the One who created everything and everyone. **[Reference Declaration of Independence Image]**

ASK Students

What do you think it means to be a “light of the world”? What could the colonists do to be “lights of the world”?

TELL Students

To be a “light of the world” means to be an example of kindness, goodness, and love that others can see and follow. The colonists could be “lights of the world” by working together, helping one another, and showing respect for everyone, just as John Winthrop hoped. But things didn’t go as smoothly as Winthrop had dreamed. The colonies didn’t always get along because not everyone shared the same beliefs. Different groups of Christians, called denominations, had their own ways of practicing their faith. A **denomination** is a group of Christians who practice their faith in a similar way. Different denominations may share many basic beliefs about God, but practice their faith in Him differently. These differences between denominations sometimes caused disagreements and made it hard for the colonies to work together as one community. Years later, the First Great Awakening helped people realize that they needed to reconnect with God and focus on what they had in common, instead of their differences. This movement reminded everyone of the importance of faith and **unity**, which means working together as one group to achieve a common goal. The First Great Awakening helped bring the colonies closer together and taught them how to live and work together, despite their differences.

Introduction

ASK Students

Why do you think it's important to focus on what we have in common instead of our differences?
How can that help us work together as a community?

TELL Students

Focusing on what we have in common helps us work together because it reminds us that we are all part of the same community: we are all people, and we all live in the world together. A **community** is a group of people who live, work, or play together and support one another, like a neighborhood or a classroom. **[Reference Community Image]** When people focus on shared values, like kindness and respect, they can solve problems and achieve more together. But the colonies didn't always act like a united community. Remember, a colony is a place where people settle and live, but it is still ruled by another country. The colonists often forgot John Winthrop's idea that "the eyes of all people" were watching them, and they sometimes mistreated each other because of their religious disagreements. But, in the 1730s, something amazing happened—a big religious revival swept through the colonies. This revival, called the First Great Awakening, helped unite Christians by inspiring them to focus on their faith and come together as a community. One of the most important leaders of this movement was George Whitefield, a preacher from England. **[Reference George Whitefield Image]** A **preacher** is someone who talks to others about God and teaches lessons from the Bible. Preachers often give speeches, called sermons, to help people understand God's plan for their lives. Whitefield's message helped many people find unity and purpose, bringing the colonies closer together as a community during the First Great Awakening.

ASK Students

How are a colony and a community the same? How are they different?

TELL Students

A colony and a community have some similarities, but they are also different. A colony is a group of people who settle in a new place but are still ruled by another country. For example, the colonies were ruled by England. A community, on the other hand, is a group of people who live, work, or play together and support one another, like in a neighborhood or a classroom.

Introduction

TELL Students (continued)

Both a colony and a community involve people working and living together, but a colony is a part of a larger government that rules over them, while a community focuses on helping each other and working together where they live—without a ruler.

ASK Students

How do you think the colonies worked together as a community while still being ruled by England? How do you think this helped the Founding Fathers when they decided to create a new government?

TELL Students

The colonies worked together as communities by helping one another with daily life, like farming, building, and supporting each other during hard times. This cooperation taught them the importance of unity and independence, which later helped the Founding Fathers when they created a new government based on fairness and independence. Remember from our earlier lessons that the **Founding Fathers** were the leaders who helped establish the United States as an independent country. **[Reference Founding Fathers Image]** They worked together to write important documents like the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution to guide the new nation. Benjamin Franklin, one of America's Founding Fathers, said that "people of all groups and denominations" came to hear George Whitefield speak. When Whitefield arrived from England in 1739, he traveled up and down the east coast, preaching in nearly every colony. From Savannah, Georgia, to Boston, Massachusetts, Whitefield shared his messages of faith, hope, and unity. What is faith? Remember, faith means trusting and believing in something or someone. For Christians, faith is about trusting in God and believing in His love and promises. What is Christianity? **Christianity** is a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ. Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God, who came to Earth to show God's love and to save people from their sins. For George Whitefield, it didn't matter what type of Christian denomination someone belonged to. He believed that Jesus Christ's love was for everyone, no matter where they lived or how they worshiped. Whitefield said that true faith isn't about belonging to one group or another, but about choosing to have Christ's love in your heart.

Introduction

ASK Students

Why do you think George Whitefield believed that Jesus' love was for everyone, no matter where they lived or how they worshiped?

TELL Students

George Whitefield believed that Jesus' love was for everyone because he thought faith wasn't about belonging to a specific group but about having Christ's love in your heart. He wanted people to focus on what united them, not what made them different. Because of this message, Whitefield became very popular. His gift for sharing God's truth made him America's first famous person, or what we might call a celebrity. It is estimated that he delivered about 18,000 sermons to nearly 10 million people, not only in the New World but also in other countries. Many times, thousands of people came to hear him speak at once. Whitefield's message helped unite the colonies by reminding everyone that they were all equal before God, no matter what denomination they belonged to. This idea was one of the important lessons of the First Great Awakening.

ASK Students

Why do you think so many people wanted to hear George Whitefield speak? How do you think his sermons made them feel?

TELL Students

Another important person in the First Great Awakening was Jonathan Edwards. **[Reference Jonathan Edwards Image]** He was a pastor (also called a preacher), who lived in Massachusetts and became one of the most influential preachers of his time. Before George Whitefield's travels, Jonathan Edwards was already inspiring people with his passionate sermons at a Congregational church in Northampton, Massachusetts, in the early 1730s. His powerful words and ability to connect with his listeners made his sermons very famous. Edwards didn't just talk about faith; he challenged people to think deeply about their relationship with God and encouraged them to live in a way that honored Him. To **honor** means to feel or show admiration or respect for something or someone. Edwards' preaching helped change the way many people thought about their faith and their connection to God. Let's watch another episode of Star Spangled Adventures to learn more about his role in the First Great Awakening!

Introduction

WATCH 

Star Spangled Adventures Cartoon [Ep. 37: First Great Awakening](#)



Lesson

TELL Students

Jonathan Edwards was a powerful preacher who gave what many people believe is the most famous sermon of the 1700s. It was called *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*. This sermon became very well-known and had a big impact during the First Great Awakening. Edwards spoke about how people from all over—from the North, South, East, and West—were turning back to God and renewing their faith. In his sermon, Edwards said:

"And now you have an extraordinary opportunity, a day wherein CHRIST has flung the door of mercy wide open, and stands in the door calling and crying with a loud voice to poor sinners; a day wherein many are flocking to him, and pressing into the kingdom of God; many are daily coming from the east, west, north and south."

This means that Edwards believed God's love and forgiveness were available to everyone, no matter where they lived. He wanted people to understand that it was never too late to turn back to God and become part of His kingdom. His sermon didn't just touch individual people—it impacted entire communities. **[Reference Jonathan Edwards Image]** As people began to reconnect with their faith, they also came together to support one another, creating a stronger sense of unity and purpose. Churches became central places for gathering, prayer, and discussion, where people encouraged each other to live better lives. Edwards' message inspired people to see themselves as part of a larger spiritual family, which helped strengthen their communities during a very important time in history.

ASK Students

How do you think Jonathan Edwards' message about God's love and forgiveness helped people in the community become closer to each other and work together?

TELL Students

Jonathan Edwards wanted people to leave their bad habits behind and grow closer to Christ. He believed that true faith wasn't just about going to church or belonging to a certain group—it was about having a real change in your heart. Like George Whitefield, Edwards taught that following Christ means letting God's love guide how you think and act every day. Edwards explained that true faith reaches deep into the heart and leads people to live good and obedient lives. Being **obedient** means following the rules or doing what you are asked to do. **[Reference Obedience Image]** When someone is obedient, they listen carefully and work hard to do what is right.

Lesson

TELL Students (continued)

For example, being obedient could mean listening to your parents when they ask you to help around the house, following your teacher's instructions at school, or being kind and honest—like God teaches in the Bible. In a community, obedience is important because it helps everyone work together peacefully. When people follow rules and make good choices, they create trust, respect, and cooperation. Edwards wanted people to live in a way that showed they were honoring God with their choices and actions. This made their communities stronger and more united.

ASK Students

Why do you think it's important for people in a community to make good choices and follow rules? How does being obedient help everyone work together peacefully?

TELL Students

It's important for people in a community to make good choices and follow rules because this helps everyone work together, builds trust, and creates a peaceful environment. Jonathan Edwards believed that letting God's love guide our choices made us kinder, more honest, and more respectful. This way of living not only honored God but also strengthened the entire community. This idea of honoring God and treating everyone equally was a big part of the First Great Awakening. The movement reminded people that everyone is made equal by their Creator. This belief—that all people are created equal—later became a cornerstone of the Declaration of Independence, which says all people have rights given by their Creator (God), like life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. A **cornerstone** is like a foundation that other things are built on. For example, when building a house, the cornerstone is the first stone laid, and everything else is built around it to make the house strong and steady. **[Reference Cornerstone Image]** In ideas or beliefs, a cornerstone is a key principle that other important things depend on. For example, the belief that "all people are created equal" is a cornerstone because it's one of the main ideas that helped shape how our country was built and how our government works. Edwards' and George Whitefield's sermons spread this message to people of all backgrounds, uniting them under the shared understanding that everyone is equal before God.

ASK Students

What does the Declaration of Independence say all people are given by their Creator?

Lesson

TELL Students

The First Great Awakening also taught important ideas like self-reliance and self-government. **Self-reliance** means taking care of yourself and taking responsibility for your choices. **[Reference Self-reliance Image]** First Great Awakening preachers, like George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards, reminded people that believing in Jesus Christ was a personal decision. They taught that no one could make this choice for you—it was something you needed to decide in your own heart. This idea of taking responsibility for one's faith helped people understand the importance of making thoughtful, independent decisions in other areas of their lives as well. **Self-government** means making decisions about how to live and work together as a group, without someone, like a king, telling you what to do. The First Great Awakening encouraged people to think about fairness and the idea that communities should work together to make rules that benefited everyone. These lessons helped people in the colonies start thinking about creating a government that listened to their needs and worked for them. The First Great Awakening helped them see the value of independence and unity, which became important when the colonies decided to govern themselves and form a new nation.

ASK Students

Why do you think it was important for people in the colonies to make their own choices and work together to create fair rules for their community?

TELL Students

It's important for people to make their own choices and work together as a group because this helps create fairness and ensures that everyone's needs are considered. When people take responsibility for their decisions and collaborate to make rules, it builds stronger and more united communities. This idea was very important during the First Great Awakening. **[Reference First Great Awakening Image]** The First Great Awakening also introduced the idea that one strong voice of truth could lead to big changes. This idea became important when the colonies decided they wanted a government that got its power from the people, not from a king. Before this, rulers made all the decisions, and the people didn't have a say. The First Great Awakening reminded people that everyone is created equal by God and has the ability to make their own choices about faith and how to live their lives. It also helped people realize they should have a say in how their government worked.

Lesson

TELL Students (continued)

This movement brought people together and gave them the courage to believe that their voices mattered—ideas that helped shape the foundation of America and remain important today.

ASK Students

Why do you think it's important for everyone in a group or community to have a say in making decisions? How can working together make the community stronger?

TELL Students

It's important for people to have a say in how their government works because it ensures that everyone's voice is heard and respected. When we remember that everyone is created equal by God, it means that no one person is more important than another, and everyone deserves to be treated fairly. This idea is a big part of how our government works today. In America, people make decisions by voting. This includes voting to choose leaders and deciding on important issues. The First Great Awakening reminded people that their voices mattered, and this idea is still true today. For you, this might mean working together as a class to make fair decisions. For example, you could vote on which game to play at recess or to decide on a new classroom rule. When you share your ideas and listen to others, it helps everyone feel included and respected. Just like the people during the First Great Awakening learned to come together and share their ideas, you can practice working as a team to make choices that are fair and good for everyone. That's how we create strong, united communities!



From Faith to Freedom Scenario Cards



Objective

Help second graders understand how the First Great Awakening influenced the Founding Fathers and their belief in equality, independence, and self-government.

Materials Needed

- Large floor space or poster board to create a "path" with stepping stones
- Construction paper "stepping stones" with key ideas written on them:
 - "Faith and Unity"
 - "Everyone is Equal Before God"
 - "Self-Reliance"
 - "Self-Government"
 - "The Voice of the People Matters"
 - "Declaration of Independence"
- Cards with simple scenarios for group discussions (provided in next document)
- Images of George Whitefield, Jonathan Edwards, and Founding Fathers like Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington

Preparation

1. Arrange the stepping stones in a path across the floor.
2. Attach the images of key figures near relevant stepping stones.
3. Prepare the scenario cards with prompts, such as:
 - "Pretend you're George Whitefield. How would you share a message that brings people together?"
 - "Imagine you are a colonist inspired by Jonathan Edwards. What does it mean to you that everyone is equal before God?"
 - "You're a Founding Father writing the Declaration of Independence. How would you explain why it's important for people to make their own decisions?"



From Faith to Freedom Scenario Cards



Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Introduction

Begin by explaining that the First Great Awakening was like a wake-up call that helped people think about their faith and community. These ideas later inspired the Founding Fathers when they created our government.

2. The Path to Freedom

- Gather students around the path.
- Explain that each stepping stone represents an idea from the First Great Awakening.

3. Walk the Path

- Have the class line up and take turns stepping on each stone.
- At each stone, discuss its meaning:
 - *"Faith and Unity:"* The Great Awakening brought people together by reminding them to trust in God and work together as a community.
 - *"Everyone is Equal Before God:"* This belief helped people see that no one is more important than another.
 - *"Self-Reliance:"* People learned to take responsibility for their choices and faith.
 - *"Self-Government:"* Communities began to think about making their own rules.
 - *"The Voice of the People Matters:"* The Great Awakening reminded people that everyone's voice is important.
 - *"Declaration of Independence:"* The Founding Fathers wrote this document using ideas inspired by the First Great Awakening, such as equality and independence.

4. Discussion with Scenario Cards

- At each stone, draw a scenario card and ask the class to role-play or discuss the situation.
- Example: "How would George Whitefield make people feel included when he preached?"

5. Reflection

- Gather at the end of the path.
- Ask, "How do you think the ideas from the First Great Awakening helped the Founding Fathers create our government?"

6. Creative Wrap-Up

- Have students draw their own "stepping stone" showing an important idea from what they learned, such as equality, unity, or freedom.
- Display their stones to create a new "Path from Faith to Freedom" on the classroom wall.

From Faith to Freedom Scenario Cards

Instructions for Use:

Cut out the following scenario cards and distribute them during the activity. Students will role-play or discuss how they would respond to each scenario, connecting the ideas of the First Great Awakening to the Founding Fathers' beliefs.

Faith and Unity

Imagine you are a preacher during the First Great Awakening. How would you encourage people from different backgrounds to come together and focus on what they have in common?

Everyone is Equal Before God

Pretend you're a colonist who just heard Jonathan Edwards preach. How would you explain to your neighbor why it's important to treat everyone equally?

Self-Reliance

You are a young colonist learning about self-reliance. What would you do if your family needed food, but a storm damaged the crops? How could you take responsibility to help?

From Faith to Freedom Scenario Cards

Self-Government

Your colony is deciding on a new rule. What rule would you suggest, and how would you explain why it's fair for everyone?

The Voice of the People Matters

You are part of a group deciding how to build a meeting house. How would you share your ideas and listen to others to make the best decision?

Faith in Action

Imagine you are a preacher like George Whitefield. How would you inspire people to trust in God and work together to build a stronger community?

Helping Your Neighbor

A family in your colony is struggling after a bad storm. What could you do to help them and show unity?

From Faith to Freedom Scenario Cards

Freedom of Choice

You are a colonist thinking about your faith. Why is it important that you get to decide for yourself to follow God, instead of allowing someone else to decide for you?

Jonathan Edwards' Sermon

After hearing Jonathan Edwards' message, how would you explain to a friend why it's important to make good choices and grow closer to God?

The Declaration of Independence

You're one of the Founding Fathers writing the Declaration of Independence. How would you explain why it's important for people to have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?

Unity in the Colonies

Imagine you're a colonist trying to bring together people from different colonies to work as a team. What could you say to remind them of the importance of unity?

From Faith to Freedom Scenario Cards

Respect in a Community

Someone in your community is being treated unfairly because they are different. What would you say to remind others that everyone is equal before God?

The Founding Fathers' Inspiration

You are teaching someone about the Founding Fathers. How would you explain that their ideas of equality and freedom came from lessons learned during the First Great Awakening?

A Community Decision

Your community is deciding how to spend extra resources. Should they build a new meeting house, a school, or plant more crops? What would you suggest, and why?

Thumbs Up/Thumbs Down Review

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Instructions: Read each statement below carefully. Decide if it is true or false. If you think the statement is true, circle the thumbs up 👍. If you think it is false, circle the thumbs down 👎.

1. A simile compares two things using the words "like" or "as."



2. The First Great Awakening reminded people to focus on their faith and work together as a community.



3. John Winthrop's journey across the Atlantic Ocean was easy and safe.



4. John Winthrop wanted the colony to be a "city upon a hill," which means an example for others to see.



5. A colony is exactly the same as a community.



6. A community is a group of people who live, work, or play together and help each other.



7. The Bible teaches about God's love and how to treat others with kindness and respect.



Thumbs Up/Thumbs Down Review

8. During the First Great Awakening, people learned the importance of focusing only on their differences.



9. George Whitefield believed that Jesus' love was for everyone, no matter where they lived or how they worshiped.



10. Jonathan Edwards' sermons helped people turn back to God and strengthen their communities.



11. Being obedient means listening carefully and making bad choices.



12. The belief that "all people are created equal" became a cornerstone of the Declaration of Independence.



13. Self-reliance means taking care of yourself and being responsible for your own choices.



14. The First Great Awakening reminded people that everyone's voice and decisions didn't matter.



Great job! When you're finished, turn in your quiz and check your answers with your teacher. 😊

Thumbs Up/Thumbs Down Answer Key

1. A simile compares two things using the words "like" or "as."
 - Answer: 👍 True
2. The First Great Awakening reminded people to focus on their faith and work together as a community.
 - Answer: 👍 True
3. John Winthrop's journey across the Atlantic Ocean was easy and safe.
 - Answer: 👎 False
4. John Winthrop wanted the colony to be a "city upon a hill," which means an example for others to see.
 - Answer: 👍 True
5. A colony is exactly the same as a community.
 - Answer: 👎 False
6. A community is a group of people who live, work, or play together and help each other.
 - Answer: 👍 True
7. The Bible teaches about God's love and how to treat others with kindness and respect.
 - Answer: 👍 True
8. During the First Great Awakening, people learned the importance of focusing only on their differences.
 - Answer: 👎 False
9. George Whitefield believed that Jesus' love was for everyone, no matter where they lived or how they worshiped.
 - Answer: 👍 True
10. Being obedient means listening carefully and making bad choices.
 - Answer: 👎 False
11. The belief that "all people are created equal" became a cornerstone of the Declaration of Independence.
 - Answer: 👍 True
12. Self-reliance means taking care of yourself and taking responsibility for your choices.
 - Answer: 👍 True
13. The First Great Awakening reminded people that everyone's voice and decisions didn't matter.
 - Answer: 👎 False

Resources

- <https://www.americanyawp.com/reader/colliding-cultures/john-winthrop-dreams-of-a-city-on-a-hill-1630/>
- <https://bible.usccb.org/bible/matthew/5>
- https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/declare.asp
- <https://www.britannica.com/event/Glorious-Revolution#:~:text=Church%20of%20England.,What%20caused%20the%20Glorious%20Revolution%3F,non%20Catholic%20population%20and%20others>
- <https://users.ssc.wisc.edu/~rkeyser/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/TolerationAct1689.pdf>
- <https://gutenberg.org/files/20203/20203-h/20203-h.htm>
- <https://christianhistoryinstitute.org/magazine/article/come-poor-lost-undone-sinner>
- <https://christianhistoryinstitute.org/magazine/article/george-whitefield-did-you-know>
- <https://gutenberg.org/files/20203/20203-h/20203-h.htm>
- <https://minio.la.utexas.edu/webeditor-files/coretexts/pdf/174120sinners20angry20god.pdf>
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Images

Alarm Clock



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Settlers



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Images

John Winthrop



Credit: Wikipedia

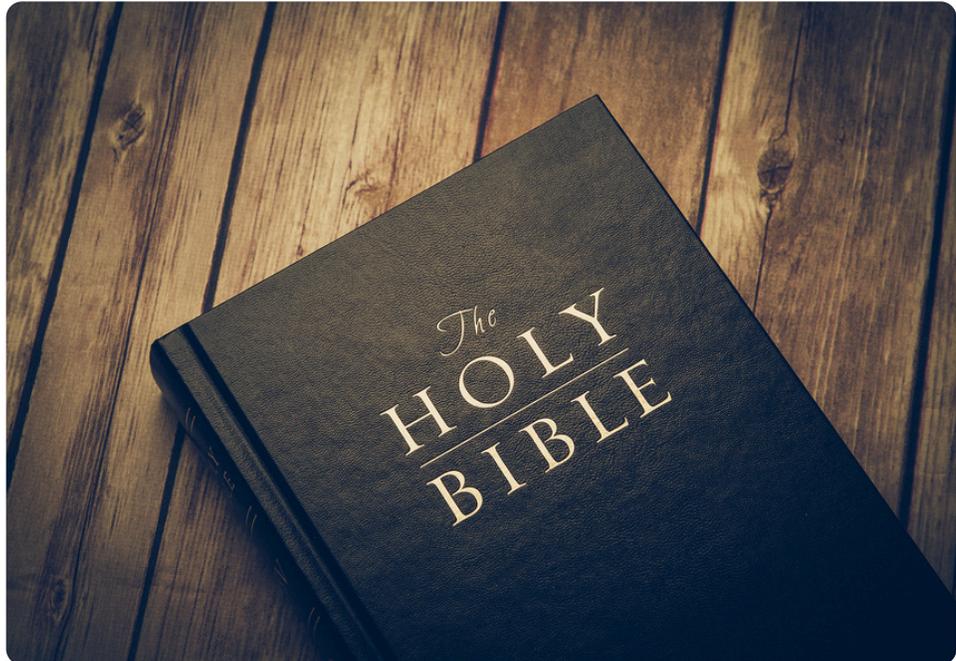
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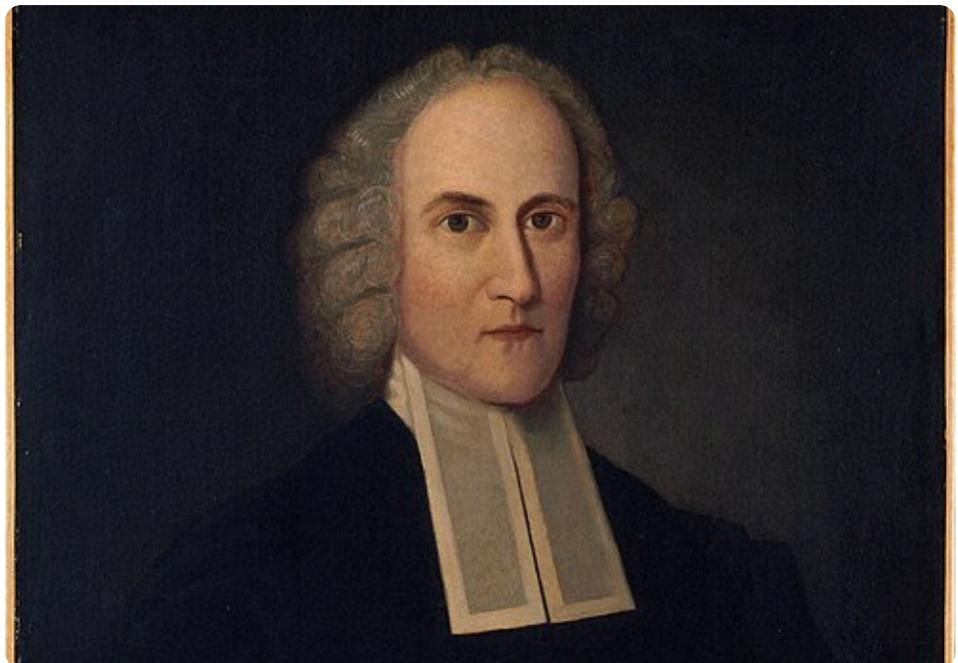
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