

Query ID: test1612

Query Text: what was the purpose of a revival meeting during the second great awakening

**Retrieved Documents:**

1	doc57092	Second Great Awakening. The revivals enrolled millions of new members in existing evangelical denominations and led to the formation of new denominations. Many converts believed that the Awakening her
1	doc57100	Second Great Awakening. In the newly settled frontier regions, the revival was implemented through camp meetings. These often provided the first encounter for some settlers with organized religion, an
0	doc1161037	Camp meeting. [5] Revivalism had been a significant force in religion since the 1740s and the First Great Awakening, but in the days of the camp meeting, "revivalism became the dominant religious cult
0	doc1662041	History of Protestantism. The "Second Great Awakening" (1790-1840s) was the second great religious revival in United States history and, unlike the First Great Awakening of the 18th century, focused o
0	doc57091	Second Great Awakening. The Second Great Awakening was a Protestant religious revival during the early 19th century in the United States. The movement began around 1790, gained momentum by 1800 and, a
0	doc57093	Second Great Awakening. Historians named the Second Great Awakening in the context of the First Great Awakening of the 1730s and 1740s and of the Third Great Awakening of the late 1850s to early 1900s
0	doc1752042	Great Awakening. The Second Great Awakening was a religious revival that occurred in the United States beginning in the late eighteenth century and lasting until the middle of the nineteenth century.
0	doc182388	Protestantism. The Second Great Awakening began around 1790. It gained momentum by 1800. After 1820, membership rose rapidly among Baptist and Methodist congregations, whose preachers led the movement
0	doc1677144	History of Christian theology. The Second Great Awakening (1800a1830s) was the second great religious revival in United States history and consisted of renewed personal salvation experienced in revi
0	doc57107	Second Great Awakening. The Restoration Movement began during, and was greatly influenced by, the Second Great Awakening.[22]:368 While the leaders of one of the two primary groups making up this move
0	doc57111	Second Great Awakening. Topics and practices
0	doc57127	Second Great Awakening. Historians stress the understanding common among participants of reform as being a part of God's plan. As a result, local churches saw their roles in society in purifying the w
0	doc117207	History of the United States. The Second Great Awakening was a Protestant revival movement that affected the entire nation during the early 19th century and led to rapid church growth. The movement be
0	doc897233	History of the United States (17891849). The Second Great Awakening was a Protestant religious revival movement that flourished in 1800a1840 in every region. It expressed Arminian theology by which
0	doc1748063	Christianity in the 19th century. The Second Great Awakening (1790-1840s) was the second great religious revival in America. Unlike the First Great Awakening of the 18th century, focused on the unchur
0	doc1752038	Great Awakening. The Awakenings all resulted from powerful preaching that gave listeners a sense of personal guilt and of their need of salvation by Christ. Some of the influential people during the G
0	doc57098	Second Great Awakening. On the American Frontier, evangelical denominations sent missionary preachers and exhorters out to the people in the backcountry, which supported the growth of membership among

0	doc57106	Second Great Awakening. The idea of restoring a "primitive" form of Christianity grew in popularity in the U.S. after the American Revolution.[21]:8994 This desire to restore a purer form of Christia
0	doc568082	First Great Awakening. The Great Awakening or First Great Awakening was a Protestant religious revival that swept Protestant Europe and British America in the 1730s and 1740s. An evangelical and revit
0	doc298957	Christianity in the United States. During the Second Great Awakening, new Protestant denominations emerged such as Adventism, the Restoration Movement, and groups such as Jehovah's Witnesses and Mormo
0	doc568083	First Great Awakening. The movement was an important social event in New England, which challenged established authority and incited rancor and division between traditionalist Protestants, who insiste
0	doc568084	First Great Awakening. The Second Great Awakening began about 1800 and reached out to the unchurched, whereas the First Great Awakening focused on people who were already church members. 18th-century
1	doc57095	Second Great Awakening. The Second Great Awakening occurred in several episodes and over different denominations; however, the revivals were very similar.[4] As the most effective form of evangelizing
0	doc1752037	Great Awakening. The Great Awakening refers to a number of periods of religious revival in American Christian history. Historians and theologians identify three or four waves of increased religious en
0	doc1177987	History of Christianity. The First Great Awakening was a wave of religious enthusiasm among Protestants in the American colonies c. 17301740, emphasising the traditional Reformed virtues of Godly pre
0	doc2669750	History of Protestantism in the United States. During the Second Great Awakening, Protestantism grew and took root in new areas, along with new Protestant denominations such as Adventism, the Restorat
0	doc298956	Christianity in the United States. The Second Great Awakening was a Protestant movement that began around 1790, gained momentum by 1800, and after 1820 membership rose rapidly among Baptist and Method
0	doc57125	Second Great Awakening. Revivals and perfectionist hopes of improving individuals and society continued to increase from 1840 to 1865 across all major denominations, especially in urban areas. Evangel
0	doc568099	First Great Awakening. The emotionality of the revivals appealed to many Africans and African leaders started to emerge from the revivals soon after they converted in substantial numbers. These figure
0	doc57094	Second Great Awakening. Like the First Great Awakening a half century earlier, the Second reflected Romanticism characterized by enthusiasm, emotion, and an appeal to the super-natural.[3] It rejected
0	doc39827	Colonial history of the United States. The Great Awakening was a major religious revival movement that took place in most colonies in the 1730s and 1740s.[135] The movement began with Jonathan Edwards
0	doc57120	Second Great Awakening. The revival also inspired slaves to demand freedom. In 1800, out of African American revival meetings in Virginia, a plan for slave rebellion was devised by Gabriel Prosser, al
0	doc1109000	History of Christianity in the United States. The Second Great Awakening was a Protestant movement that began around 1790, and gained momentum by 1800. Membership rose rapidly among Baptist and Method
0	doc1752039	Great Awakening. The First Great Awakening began in the 1730s and lasted to about 1740, though pockets of revivalism had occurred in years prior, especially amongst the ministry of Solomon Stoddard, J
0	doc117208	History of the United States. It enrolled millions of new members in existing evangelical denominations and led to the formation of new denominations. Many converts believed that the Awakening heralde
0	doc182389	Protestantism. The Third Great Awakening refers to a hypothetical historical period that was marked by religious activism in American history and spans the late 1850s to the early 20th century.[42] It
0	doc2297293	Charles Grandison Finney. Finney was active as a revivalist from 1825 to 1835, in Jefferson County and

0	doc57101	for a few years in Manhattan. In 1830-31, he led a revival in Rochester, New York that has been n Second Great Awakening. The Revival of 1800 in Logan County, Kentucky, began as a traditional Presbyterian sacramental occasion. The first informal camp meeting began there in June, when people began
0	doc1661941	History of Protestantism. The Great Awakenings were periods of rapid and dramatic religious revival in American religious history, from the 1730s to the mid-19th century. In result, a multitude of div
0	doc1662039	History of Protestantism. The "First Great Awakening" (or sometimes "The Great Awakening") was a wave of religious enthusiasm among Protestants that swept the American colonies in the 1730s and 1740s,
0	doc1662038	History of Protestantism. The "Great Awakenings" were periods of rapid and dramatic religious revival in American religious history, beginning in the 1730s.
0	doc294791	Gilded Age. The Third Great Awakening was a period of religious activism in American history from the late 1850s to the 20th century. It affected pietistic Protestant denominations and had a strong se
0	doc57126	Second Great Awakening. The religious enthusiasm of the Second Great Awakening was echoed by the new political enthusiasm of the Second Party System.[40] More active participation in politics by more
0	doc164240	History of religion in the United States. In mass open-air revivals powerful preachers like George Whitefield brought thousands of souls to the new birth. The Great Awakening, which had spent its forc
0	doc568096	First Great Awakening. The new style sermons and the way in which people practiced their faith breathed new life into religion in America. Participants became passionately and emotionally involved in
0	doc57110	Second Great Awakening. There were also societies that broadened their focus from traditional religious concerns to larger societal ones. These organizations were primarily sponsored by affluent women
0	doc520840	Churches of Christ. The Restoration Movement began during, and was greatly influenced by, the Second Great Awakening.[94]:368 While the Campbells resisted what they saw as the spiritual manipulation o
0	doc164264	History of religion in the United States. The Second Great Awakening (1800a1830s), unlike the first, focused on the unchurched and sought to instill in them a deep sense of personal salvation as exp
0	doc2297289	Charles Grandison Finney. Charles Grandison Finney (August 29, 1792 August 16, 1875) was an American Presbyterian minister and leader in the Second Great Awakening in the United States. He has been
0	doc1752041	Great Awakening. In the later part of the 1700s the Revival came to the English colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, primarily through the efforts of Henry Alline and his
0	doc568086	First Great Awakening. The idea of a "great awakening" has been contested by Butler (1982) as vague and exaggerated, but it is clear that the period was a time of increased religious activity, particu
0	doc39794	Colonial history of the United States. The Great Awakening emphasized the traditional Reformed virtues of Godly preaching, rudimentary liturgy, and a deep awareness of personal sin and redemption by C
0	doc568085	First Great Awakening. The evangelical revival was international in scope, affecting predominantly Protestant countries of Europe. The emotional response of churchgoers marked the start of the English
0	doc164266	History of religion in the United States. The Third Great Awakening was a period of religious activism in American history from the late 1850s to the 20th century. It affected pietistic Protestant den
0	doc286727	History of the United States (18651918). The Third Great Awakening was a period of renewal in evangelical Protestantism from the late 1850s to the 1900s.[68] It affected pietistic Protestant denomina
0	doc128724	Christianity. The Second Great Awakening, a period of religious revival that occurred in the United States during the early 1800s, saw the development of a number of unrelated churches. They generally
0	doc1109001	History of Christianity in the United States. While the First Great Awakening was centered on reviving the spirituality of established congregations, the Second focused on the unchurched and sought to
0	doc568103	First Great Awakening. The Great Awakening bitterly divided Congregationalists between the "New

		Lights" or "Arminians" who welcomed the revivals, and the "Old Lights" or "Calvinists" who used governme
0	doc1161018	Camp meeting. Originally camp meetings were held in frontier areas, where people without regular preachers would travel on occasion from a large region to a particular site to camp out, listen to itin
0	doc182387	Protestantism. The First Great Awakening was an evangelical and revitalization movement that swept through Protestant Europe and British America, especially the American colonies in the 1730s and 1740
0	doc57113	Second Great Awakening. Central, East, and South Asia
0	doc1178014	History of Christianity. The final Great Awakening (1904 onwards) had its roots in the Holiness movement which had developed in the late 19th century. The Pentecostal revival movement began, out of a
0	doc1752045	Great Awakening. The Fourth Great Awakening is a debated concept that has not received the acceptance of the first three. Advocates such as economist Robert Fogel say it happened in the late 1960s and
0	doc57115	Second Great Awakening. Europe and North Asia
0	doc44959	Methodism. The First Great Awakening was a religious movement in the 1730s and 1740s, beginning in New Jersey, then spreading to New England, and eventually south into Virginia and North Carolina. The
0	doc57105	Second Great Awakening. Though its roots are in the First Great Awakening and earlier, a re-emphasis on Wesleyan teachings on sanctification emerged during the Second Great Awakening, leading to a dis
0	doc39795	Colonial history of the United States. The Awakening had a major impact in reshaping the Congregational, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, and German Reformed denominations, and it strengthened the small
0	doc1662043	History of Protestantism. The Second Great Awakening made its way across the frontier territories, fed by intense longing for a prominent place for God in the life of the new nation, a new liberal att
0	doc39796	Colonial history of the United States. The First Great Awakening focused on people who were already church members, unlike the Second Great Awakening that began around 1800 and reached out to the unch
0	doc1752040	Great Awakening. Additionally, pastoral styles began to change. In the late colonial period, most pastors read their sermons, which were theologically dense and advanced a particular theological argum
0	doc1677149	History of Christian theology. The final great awakening (1904 onwards) had its roots in the Holiness movement which had developed in the late 19C. The Pentecostal revival movement began, out of a pas
0	doc1752044	Great Awakening. The Third Great Awakening in the 1850sa1900s was characterized by new denominations, active missionary work, Chautauquas, and the Social Gospel approach to social issues.[4] The YMC
0	doc57099	Second Great Awakening. These denominations were based on an interpretation of man's spiritual equality before God, which led them to recruit members and preachers from a wide range of classes and all
0	doc182390	Protestantism. The Fourth Great Awakening was a Christian religious awakening that some scholarsmost notably, Robert Fogelsay took place in the United States in the late 1960s and early 1970s, while
0	doc1677140	History of Christian theology. The Calvinist and Wesleyan revival, called the Great Awakening, established the Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and new Methodist churches on competitive footi
0	doc182386	Protestantism. The Great Awakenings were periods of rapid and dramatic religious revival in Anglo-American religious history.
0	doc1677141	History of Christian theology. The First Great Awakening was a wave of religious enthusiasm among Protestants that swept the American colonies in the 1730s and 1740s, leaving a permanent impact on Ame

0	doc39793	Colonial history of the United States. The First Great Awakening was the nation's first major religious revival, occurring in the middle of the 18th century, and it injected new vigor into Christian f
0	doc294790	Gilded Age. The Third Great Awakening which began before the Civil War returned and made a significant change in religious attitudes toward social progress. Followers of the new Awakening promoted the
0	doc568100	First Great Awakening. The newly incorporated town of Uxbridge, Massachusetts saw the first new Congregational church congregation and worship building in Massachusetts in the Great Awakening period o
0	doc2658839	Enlightenment in Buddhism. The equivalent term "awakening" has also been used in a Christian context, namely the Great Awakenings, several periods of religious revival in American religious history. H
0	doc57112	Second Great Awakening. North and South America
0	doc57116	Second Great Awakening. North Africa and West Asia
0	doc1752047	Great Awakening. The idea of an "awakening" implies a slumber or passivity during secular or less religious times. Awakening is a term which originates from and is embraced often and primarily by evan
0	doc57097	Second Great Awakening. In the early nineteenth century, western New York State was called the "burned-over district" because of the highly publicized revivals that crisscrossed the region.[9][10] Cha
0	doc164261	History of religion in the United States. In 1800, major revivals began that spread across the nation: the decorous Second Great Awakening in New England and the exuberant Great Revival in Cane Ridge,
0	doc44961	Methodism. The Second Great Awakening was a nationwide wave of revivals, from 1790 to 1840. In New England, the renewed interest in religion inspired a wave of social activism among Yankees; Methodism
0	doc164279	History of religion in the United States. The Second Great Awakening has been called the "central and defining event in the development of Afro-Christianity." [91] During these revivals Baptists and Me
0	doc164199	History of religion in the United States. The First Great Awakening, the nation's first major religious revival in the middle of the 18th century injected new vigor into Christian faith. Religion in t
0	doc1177986	History of Christianity. Revivalism refers to the Calvinist and Wesleyan revival, called the Great Awakening, in North America which saw the development of evangelical Congregationalist, Presbyterian,
0	doc171637	History of Connecticut. The Platform marked a conservative counter-revolution against a non-conformist tide which had begun with the Halfway Covenant and would later culminate in the Great Awakening i
0	doc882333	History of Kentucky. The Second Great Awakening, based in part on the Kentucky frontier, was the cause of a rapid growth in church members. Revivals and missionaries converted many previously unchurch
0	doc568095	First Great Awakening. Davies became accustomed to hearing such excitement from many blacks who were exposed to the revivals. He believed that blacks could attain knowledge equal to whites if given an
0	doc298958	Christianity in the United States. The principal innovation produced by the revivals was the camp meeting. When assembled in a field or at the edge of a forest for a prolonged religious meeting, the p
0	doc117159	History of the United States. Religiosity expanded greatly after the First Great Awakening, a religious revival in the 1740s led by preachers such as Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield. American E
0	doc379121	American frontier. The established Eastern churches were slow to meet the needs of the frontier. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists, since they depended on well-educated ministers, were shorthan
0	doc1662040	History of Protestantism. Unlike the Second Great Awakening that began about 1800 and which reached out to the unchurched, the First Great Awakening focused on people who were already church members.
0	doc57103	Second Great Awakening. The Methodist circuit riders and local Baptist preachers made enormous gains; to a lesser extent the Presbyterians gained members, particularly with the Cumberland Presbyterian

- 0 doc1748065 Christianity in the 19th century. The Second Great Awakening made its way across the frontier territories, fed by intense longing for a prominent place for God in the life of the new nation, a new lib
- 0 doc1677147 History of Christian theology. The next great awakening (sometimes called the Third Great Awakening) began from 1857 onwards in Canada and spread throughout the world including America and Australia.

**Non-retrieved Relevant Documents:**