

**Great Awakening**- A religious revival that swept through the colonies and reinstated more strict emphasis on original church doctrines- After new liberal ideas began to weigh in on church practices the Great Awakening took church practices back to how they used to be.

**Regulator movement**- an insurrection led by the Scots-Irish against the eastern domination of the colony's affairs- This is important because it shows how the smaller ethnic groups played a role in the shaping of America.

**Old and new lights**- Old lights were orthodox clergymen who skeptical about emotional practices during church. New lights were just the opposite.- The differences in opinion on this matter developed greater differences in denominations and created greater competition between churches.

**Triangular Trade**- a profitable trading cycle between New England, Africa, and the West Indies- Ships could make huge profits while no really doing a whole lot of work on their own.

**Molasses Act**- act aimed at crippling the trade with other countries- The act was avoided my bribing and smuggling and it only made the colonies more upset with Britain.

1. The Great Awakening was a religious revival in the colonies that influenced many churches and their practices. One of the main causes of this revival was the loosening of the enforcement of the original church doctrines. Preceding the Great Awakening, liberal ideas were making their way into the church and the harsh preaching from long ago had faded into a lighter sermon. The Great Awakening, for some churches, set preaching back to how it was longer ago. One effect of the Great Awakening was that a greater degree of separation between the different denominations was formed. This is because some churches chose to go back to the old preaching of hellfire and others remained the same.
2. The Great Awakening created more denominations and more differences between the existing churches. Because of this it would have been harder to gain support for a single church to take part in the government. There were too many different types of churches for one single church to be involved in politics. The large amount of different churches increased antiestablishmentarianism.
3. The Great Awakening helped create a sense of share American identity because it was the first mass American movement. It was a movement that affected most people no matter who they were or what religion. It also affected people in all the colonies so the North and South were both involved on an issue.
4. The Scots-Irish were more likely to be fervent patriots in the American Revolution because many of them already had grudges against the British. This is because in Scotland the British persecuted the Presbyterians and imposed unfair taxes and rent increases and basically drove them from their native land.
5. Even though early America was not a land of equality and consensus, many immigrants poured in. This is probably because America was a better alternative than the oppression they were currently facing. Also they could illegally stay in the frontier land if they had to and face no rules or government, they would just have to deal with the Indians.
6. Democracy is dependent on equality because if everyone doesn't have equal rights then the true mass consensus isn't being expressed. If everyone can't vote then the democracy isn't true. Colonial America was not very democratic because no blacks, women, or people with little or no property could vote.