

Study Questions

Lesson #11: The Great Awakening

The First Great Awakening: _____ Century

John Wesley (1703- 1791) believed deeply in a life devoted to _____. He became the leader of the _____ Club, which was started by his brother Charles.

Wesley’s legacy was the restoration of sanctification, which is the work of God in our lives _____ salvation to establish a holy lifestyle resulting in eternal life.

The Moravians established a 24/7 prayer watch that lasted _____ years.

The separation of powers in our Constitution, an example of decentralized government, is based on Isaiah ____: _____. The _____, in the Bill of Rights, provided freedom of religion and protected Christians from the abusive power of government that been so common since the Reformation.

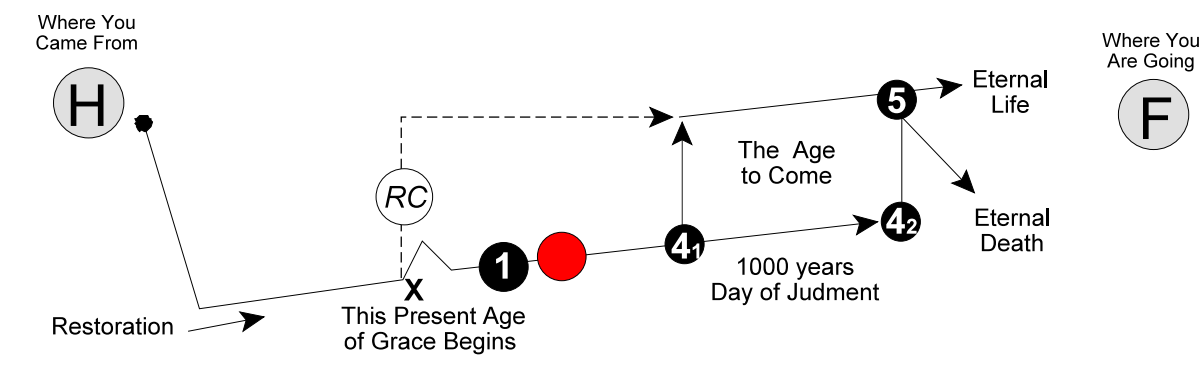
The Second Great Awakening: _____ Century

Charles Finny’s ministry was marked by an emphasis on the duty of the individual to _____ from sin. He reasoned that since God has commanded us to be holy, and God would not command us to do something that we could not do, we must therefore be _____.

Jeremiah Lanphier is credited with starting the prayer meeting revival of 1857 in New York City. After 6 months, over _____ businessmen were meeting every day getting right with God.

D.L. Moody started his own Sunday School in a vacant Chicago saloon with _____ that had been rejected by churches. The Moody Bible Institute still exists today.

Fill in the blanks in the diagram below



1 Repentance Dead Works and Faith Toward God

2 _____

3 _____

4₁ The First Resurrection

4₂ The Second Resurrection

RC The Resurrection of Christ

5 Eternal Judgment