

**UNIT 1 Shaping the New World**  
**Origins of the American Tradition to 1800**

A STEM school  
**FROEBEL**  
BILINGUAL SCHOOL  
Home of the Space Generation



**FROM SINNERS IN THE  
HANDS OF AN ANGRY GOD**

**WITH  
JIM SOTO**

# SPEAK YOUR MIND

Think of any experience in which someone said or did something that evoked strong emotions in you.

Why did this person's words or actions affect you so strongly?  
How did you respond?

Take a minute to write about that moment  
and prepare to share it.



Many of the written and verbal interactions we have on a daily basis make use of **analogies** and **repetition** to help achieve their purpose. They can be effective persuasive tools. We see them frequently used in speeches, essays and advertisements. Today you'll seem used in a famous sermon.





# A SERMON

A sermon is a religious discourse or oration by a preacher or other member of clergy. Sermons address a scriptural, theological, or moral topic, usually expounding on a type of belief, law, or behavior within both past and present contexts.

The classic approach to sermon development usually include —explanation, illustration, argumentation, and finally, application.



# THE SERMON

The following excerpt is from “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” a sermon that the Rev. Jonathan Edwards delivered in Enfield, Connecticut, on Sunday, July 8, 1741.

Another minister who was present reported that Edwards spoke with calm dignity, yet the effect on Edwards’s audience was highly emotional, with “such a breathing of distress, and weeping, that the preacher was obliged to speak to the people and desire silence, that he might be heard.”



# THE PREACHER

Jonathan Edwards was an American preacher, philosopher, and theologian. Edwards is widely regarded as one of America's most important American philosophical theologians.

After graduating from Yale, he moved to Northampton, Massachusetts, to succeed his grandfather as minister of the local church at the age of 23. He also married and began raising a family.

Edwards's goals as a minister were not only to heighten his followers' commitment to their faith but also to enrich their religious experience. His ministry gained great popularity during the Great Awakening, and attracted a large following.





# THE GREAT AWAKENING

Edwards was one of several ministers who led an religious movement called the Great Awakening, which spread throughout colonial America during the 1730s and 1740s. This revival, which occurred among Protestant groups, promoted an intensely personal and emotional involvement in religion, or evangelism.

The Great Awakening is credited with bringing about important developments in colonial America. Followers of this movement made the first real efforts to abolish slavery and to initiate other humanitarian causes. Followers also founded a number of colleges, including Princeton, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth.



# LITERARY ELEMENTS

## Analogy

An analogy is a comparison of two things that are alike in some respects but otherwise different. Often an analogy explains or describes something unfamiliar by comparing it to something more familiar, thus allowing us to appreciate the relationships between things. Analogies can help make abstract ideas more concrete by offering tangible comparisons.

## Repetition

Is the intentional reuse of a sound, word, phrase, or sentence; writers often use repetition to emphasize ideas or create a musical effect. Repeating information can emphasize a point, or help to make sure it is fully understood.



# ASSESSMENT

After reading pages 35-40 in your book, complete the activities:

1. REFER TO TEXT &
2. REASON WITH TEXT
3. & ANALYZE LITERATURE
  - **Analogy and Repetition** - Identify some of the analogies Edwards uses. How does each create a clear, concrete picture of an abstract idea? What are some of the words and phrases Edwards repeats throughout this sermon? What is the effect of this use of repetition? Why might the use of both these techniques be particularly effective in a sermon?



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