

Puritans Research Paper

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From Persecution to Toleration - Ole Peter Grell 1991
This book reestablishes the importance of religion in the historical assessment of the Glorious Revolution and its consequences. The distinguished scholars who contributed to this volume explore a variety of themes, including the nature of religious dissent, the idea of freedom of conscience, and attitudes towards the Huguenot community. They examine not only Protestant dissent, but also Catholicism, Judaism, and Deism.

Allegory in America - Deborah L. Madsen 1996
Allegory in America begins with the perception that allegorical rhetoric has appeared in moments of cultural uncertainty regarding the significance of important myths, texts and icons. Deborah Madsen surveys the history of American allegorical writing from the Puritans through the period of American Romanticism to Postmodernism, and finds that allegory has evolved a double function.

The Crucible - Arthur Miller 1983
A literary study guide that includes summaries and commentaries.

Puritan Society and the Role of the Female Gender in the 17th Century. By the example of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlett Letter" - Berna Dayioglu 2022-08-03
Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,3, University of Duisburg-Essen, language: English, abstract: This research paper deals on the historical and cultural background of the 17th Century and will be focused on the literary work "The Scarlet Letter". Today, topics like gender equality and feminism are so important and up-to-date that one cannot be uninformed. Everyone has an opinion and no one is afraid to speak openly about it anymore. They are free to say, write and think what they believe is right. They are able to vote and go to work. They can use any social media platform and tweet or post their views and experiences and get some attention. This was not the case a few centuries back. Women were oppressed and not able to speak their minds. Women had to fight for their rights to be acknowledged, which has enabled us to be in the position that we are in now. The Scarlet Letter by Nathaniel

Hawthorne is a literary work that has academic value and is often classified as required reading in classes. It was published 1850 and tells the story of a woman in Puritan times who has to face the consequences of committing adultery. The novel represents the Puritan society and the way women were treated in that time. It gives attention on the ideology and gives many details in which today's readers can imagine the struggle of obedience to the system.

The Reception of English Puritan Literature in Germany - Peter Damrau 2006

This is the first study to demonstrate the impact of Puritan literature on the development of German language and literature in the seventeenth century and beyond. It crosses the boundaries of theology, literature, and the English and German traditions to show that eighteenth-century secular thinking on introspection, psychology and subjectivity has its roots in vocabulary used in Germany as early as 1665 through the translation of figures such as Daniel Dyke and Richard Baxter. The book concludes with insights on John Bunyan, whose works inspired writers of the Geniegeneration such as Lenz, Wieland, Moritz and Jung Stilling.

Report of Research on a Consideration of the Problem - Robert Allen Moore 1959

The American Revelation - Neil Baldwin 2005-05

Meticulously researched and entertainingly written, this will make readers, regardless of their politics, proud of America's intellectual heritage over the past 400 years.

Black Puritan, Black Republican - John Saillant 2003

Born in Connecticut, Lemuel Haynes was first an indentured servant, then a soldier in the Continental

Army, and, in 1785, an ordained congregational minister. Haynes's writings constitute the fullest record of a black man's religion, social thought, and opposition to slavery in the late-18th and early-19th century. Drawing on both published and rare unpublished sources, John Saillant here offers the first comprehensive study of Haynes and his thought.

The Witch of Blackbird Pond - Elizabeth George Speare 1958

In 1687 in Connecticut, Kit Tyler, feeling out of place in the Puritan household of her aunt, befriends an old woman considered a witch by the community and suddenly finds herself standing trial for witchcraft.

Mary Rowlandson's Captivity Narrative - Applied Puritan Ideology? - Christian Weckenmann 2012-07

Scholarly Research paper from the year 2007 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,3, University of Heidelberg (Anglistisches Seminar), course: Hauptseminar Literaturwissenschaft: Conceptualizing the 'Savage': Ethnic Perspectives in Early American Literature (William Bradford to Hermann Melville), language: English, abstract: The way the Puritans approached, valued and treated the Indians in America is intrinsically tied to their religious belief and the religious concepts they applied to order the world they lived in. With an authentic non-fictional account of a Puritan minister's wife about her captivity among Indians, as delivered by Mary Rowlandson, there is the unique chance of analyzing the application of Puritan principles of belief in time of hardship as well as Puritan reception of the Indian American. The following pages will attempt to interpret Rowlandson's behavior in captivity and her description of the natives against the

background of her religion. The focus will be placed on the way Rowlandson employs Puritan ideology in order to make sense of the world and especially of her experiences in Indian captivity. More precisely, this essay intends to answer the following central questions: Firstly, how and to what degree does Rowlandson actually succeed in explaining the happenings to herself and fellow Puritans, or to put it differently - how does she deal with inconsistencies between religious doctrines and reality? Secondly, does Rowlandson succeed in living according to Puritan principles while in captivity? Lastly and on the findings of the previous answers, does her captivity among the Indians cause any alteration in her attitude towards them?

Making Nature Sacred - John Gatta 2004-10-14

This book argues that the religious import of American environmental literature has yet to be fully recognized or understood. Making Nature Sacred explores how the quest for 'natural revelation' has been pursued through successive phases of American literary and intellectual history.

The Puritans - David D. Hall 2021-04-06

"Shedding critical new light on the diverse forms of Puritan belief and practice in England, Scotland, and New England, Hall provides a multifaceted account of a cultural movement that judged the Protestant reforms of Elizabeth's reign to be unfinished"--Provided by publisher.

The Middle Way - Michael T. Gilmore 1977

Catholics, Anglicans and Puritans - Hugh Redwald Trevor-Roper 1987

Foxe's Book of Martyrs - John Foxe 1899

Enquiry Into Aspects of Style and Vocabulary of the Puritan Language - André Valente 2010-12

Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0, University of Cologne, course: Early Modern English, language: English, abstract: During the Early Modern English period, the Puritans in England developed certain language usages of their own that were mainly on the lexical level. Their language showed variation especially in the vocabulary (Barber 1997: 23). In the standard work Early Modern English by Charles Barber, he claims that repetition is probably a feature of Puritan public speech and takes as a foundation a character from Ben Jonson's play Bartholomew Fair (1997: 24). So the first aim of this paper is to prove or refute Barber's assertion that Puritans used the stylistic device of repetition in public speaking. The second aim of this paper is to find out to what extent the Puritans used their vocabulary in different literary genres. There will also be a short explanation of the meaning of Puritan words that are found in the text. This aspect cannot be considered in full detail as it would go beyond the scope of this paper. Furthermore, the paper will comment on whether the depiction of Puritans in 16th and 17th century drama is realistic concerning the use of Puritan vocabulary and repetition of words and phrases. Van Beek writes in An enquiry into puritan vocabulary, which served as a main source for this paper, that there had hardly been done any similar work on the Puritan vocabulary before his study (1969: 5). According to the online bibliography of the Modern Language Association (MLA), there have not been published any similar studies from 1969 till today. In fact, there are only some references to Puritan

vocabulary in larger studies, e.g. in the latest books on Early Modern English by Manfred Görlach and Barber's above mentioned work from 1997. However, they also do not look closely at some specific features of their vocabulary. The only detailed study on a particular aspect of the

The Persecutory Imagination - John Stachniewski 1991
Innumerable men and women in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were gripped by the anxiety, often conviction, that they were doomed to go to hell. This condition of mind was commonly enmeshed with such circumstances as parental severity, social exclusion, and economic decline, which seemed to give cogency to a Calvinist theology specializing in the idea of rejection. This book investigates how a menacing discourse compounding theology and social experience constructs subjectivity and shapes texts. Looking at a variety of sources, including puritan autobiographies and works by Bunyan, Burton, Donne, Marlowe, and Milton the book challenges both the assumption of authorial autonomy and the emollience toward protestant culture that have informed most literary studies of the period

The Heavenly Contract - David Zaret 1985-04

The idea of a heavenly contract, uniting God and humanity in a bargain of salvation, emerged as the keystone of Puritan theology in early modern England. Yet this concept, with its connotations of exchange and reciprocity, runs counter to other tenets of Calvinism, such as predestination, that were also central to Puritan thought. With bold analytic intelligence, David Zaret explores this puzzling conflict between covenant theology and pure Calvinism. In the process he demonstrates that popular beliefs and activities had tremendous influence on Puritan religion.

Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson - Rowlandson 2018-08-20

Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of the "Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson" (1682). Mary Rowlandson (c. 1637-1711), nee Mary White, was born in Somerset, England. Her family moved to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the United States, and she settled in Lancaster, Massachusetts, marrying in 1656. It was here that Native Americans attacked during King Philip's War, and Mary and her three children were taken hostage. This text is a profound first-hand account written by Mary detailing the experiences and conditions of her capture, and chronicling how she endured the 11 weeks in the wilderness under her Native American captors. It was published six years after her release, and explores the themes of mortal fragility, survival, faith and will, and the complexities of human nature. It is acknowledged as a seminal work of American historical literature.

The Interpretation of Material Shapes in Puritanism - Ann Kibbey 1986-06-27

Examines the variety of ways in which early Protestants responded to material shapes: icons, acoustic shapes of speech, material objects and the physical shapes of humans. Reveals how reactions to material shapes took violent forms as evidenced in the development of prejudice from Calvin and Luther to the Puritan immigrants of Massachusetts Bay.

Puritan Iconoclasm During the English Civil War - Julie Spraggon 2003

Julie Spraggon offers a detailed analysis of Puritan iconoclasm in England during the 1640s, which led to a resurgence of image breaking a century after the break with Rome. She examines parliamentary legislation, its

enforcement & the parallel action undertaken by the army to rid the land of superstition.

The Puritan Experience - Owen C. Watkins 2020-10-01
Originally published in 1972 and based on extensive research and use of source materials including manuscripts, this book examines Puritan spiritual autobiographies written before 1725 and sets them in the context of the literary tradition out of which they grew. As well as Bunyan, Baxter and Fox, this book also discusses important works which have received less attention, notably the Confessions of Richard Norwood, the Bermudan settler. The book identifies 3 strands in the tradition: the work of the 'orthodox' Puritans; the prophets of the Commonwealth, and the confessions and journals of the early Quakers. The social, religious and literary factors which contributed to their development are discussed and it is shown how the self-analysis popularized by the Puritan preachers and writers contributed to the development of the novel. The book will be of particular value to those interested in 17th Century literature or religion.

Under the Cope of Heaven - Patricia U. Bonomi 2003
In this pathbreaking study, Patricia Bonomi argues that religion was as instrumental as either politics or the economy in shaping early American life and values. Looking at the middle and southern colonies as well as at Puritan New England, Bonomi finds an abundance of religious vitality through the colonial years among clergy and churchgoers of diverse religious background. The book also explores the tightening relationship between religion and politics and illuminates the vital role religion played in the American Revolution. A perennial backlist title first published in 1986, this updated edition includes a new preface on research in

the field on African Americans, Indians, women, the Great Awakening, and Atlantic history and how these impact her interpretations.

American Covenant - Philip Gorski 2019-06-25
The long battle between exclusionary and inclusive versions of the American story Was America founded as a Christian nation or a secular democracy? Neither, argues Philip Gorski in *American Covenant*. What the founders envisioned was a prophetic republic that would weave together the ethical vision of the Hebrew prophets and the Western political heritage of civic republicanism. In this eye-opening book, Gorski shows why this civil religious tradition is now in peril—and with it the American experiment. *American Covenant* traces the history of prophetic republicanism from the Puritan era to today, providing insightful portraits of figures ranging from John Winthrop and W.E.B. Du Bois to Jerry Falwell, Ronald Reagan, and Barack Obama. Featuring a new preface by the author, this incisive book demonstrates how half a century of culture war has drowned out the quieter voices of the vital center, and demonstrates that if we are to rebuild that center, we must recover the civil religious tradition on which the republic was founded.

Historical Dictionary of the Puritans - Charles Pastoor 2007
This book tells the story of Puritanism from its origins to its eventual demise through a chronology, an introduction, a bibliography, and several hundred cross-referenced dictionary entries on important people, places, and events. - Back cover.

The Puritans - Perry Miller 2014-09-22
Critically acclaimed compilation includes writings by William Bradford, Increase Mather, William Hubbard, Anne

Bradstreet, and other influential figures. "The best selection ever made of Puritan literature." – historian Samuel Eliot Morison.

Puritan London - Tai Liu 1986

Contributes to an understanding of the internal political and religious structure of the City of London during the period of the English Revolution. This monograph reconstructs the social structure and composition of each of the City parishes, surveys the successes and failures of Presbyterianism among the parishes, explores the new relationship between the Puritan ministers and the parishes, as well as discusses the Independents and the Anglicans in this time and setting.

The American Puritan Elegy - Jeffrey Hammond 2000-06-01
Jeffrey Hammond's study of the funeral elegies of early New England reassesses a body of poems whose importance in their own time has been obscured by almost total neglect in ours. Hammond reconstructs the historical, theological and cultural contexts of these poems to demonstrate how they responded to Puritan views on a specific process of mourning. The elegies emerge, he argues, as performative scripts that consoled readers by shaping their experience. They shed new light on the emotional dimension of Puritanism and the important role of ritual in Puritan culture.

Essays on Puritans and Puritanism - Leon Howard 1986

Visible Saints - Edmund Sears Morgan 1965

Through a richly detailed account of the genesis, flowering, and decline of the Puritan ideal of a church of the elect in England and America, Professor Morgan offers an important reinterpretation of a pivotal era in New England history. Historians have generally supposed

that the main outlines of the Puritan church were determined in England and Holland and transplanted to the new world. The author convincingly suggests, instead, that the distinguishing characteristic of the New England churches--the ideal of a church composed exclusively of true and tested saints--developed fully only in the 1630's and 1640's, some time after the first settlers arrived in New England. He also examines the influence of the Separatist colony at Plymouth on the later settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and follows the difficulties created by a definition of the religious community so selective that the New England churches nearly expired for lack of saints to fill them.

Godly Letters - Michael J. Colacurcio 2006

Colacurcio analyzes the works of first-generation American Puritans, focusing on this early literature of "godly letters" in rhetorical, theological, and political terms.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Representation of the Puritan Society - Bahar Ilk 2017-11-20

Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject English - Literature, Works, grade: 1,0, University of Duisburg-Essen, language: English, abstract: The first section of this paper will examine Hawthorne's biography and historical background from which his Puritan inheritance arose in order to understand his works. After the historical background has been depicted, the focus will be set on the ambiguous illustration of the Puritan community in two of his works. Being a direct descendant of Massachusetts Bay colonists, the Puritan era of New England served as a lifelong preoccupation for Hawthorne and inspired many of his stories, especially "The Scarlet Letter" and "Young Goodman Brown". Therefore, these two works are particularly significant in terms of

their representation of Puritanism.

Hawthorne's Wilderness: Nature and Puritanism in Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter and "Young Goodman Brown"

- Marina Boonyaprasop 2013-06-01

Nathaniel Hawthorne is one of America's most noted and highly praised writers, and a key figure in US literature. Although, he struggled to become an acknowledged author for most parts of his life, his work "stands in the limelight of the American literary consciousness" (Graham 5). For he is a direct descendant of Massachusetts Bay colonists in the Puritan era of the 17th and 18th century, New England served as a lifelong preoccupation for Hawthorne, and inspired many of his best-known stories. Hence, in order to understand the author and his work, it is crucial to apprehend the historical background from which his stories arose. The awareness of the Puritan legacy in Hawthorne's time, and their Calvinist beliefs which contributed to the establishment of American identity, serve as a basis for fathoming the intention behind Hawthorne's writings. His forefathers' concept of wilderness became an important part of their religious life, and in many of Hawthorne's tales, nature can be perceived as an active agent for the plot and the moral message. Therefore, it is indispensable to consider the development behind the Puritan perception, as well as the prevailing opinion on nature during the writer's lifetime. After the historical background has been depicted, the author himself is focused. His ambiguous character and non-persistent lifestyle are the source of many themes which can be retrieved from his works. Thus, understanding the man behind the stories is necessary in order to analyze the tales themselves. Seclusion, nature, and Puritanism are constantly recurring topics in the author's life and

work. To become familiar with Hawthorne's relation to nature, his ancestors, and religion, it is essential to understand the vast amount of symbols his stories. His stories will be brought into focus, and will be analyzed on the basis of the historical and biographical facts, and further, his particular style and purpose will be taken into consideration. The second part of this book analyzes two of the author's most eminent and esteemed works, namely 'Young Goodman Brown' and 'The Scarlet Letter' in terms of nature symbolism and the underlying moral intention. Further, it is examined to which extent the images correspond to the formerly explained historical facts, and Hawthorne's emphasized characteristic features. The comparison of the two works focuses on the didactic purpose for in all of his works, Hawthorne's aim was to give a lesson. Thus, it will [...]

Arthur Miller's "The Crucible". A Portrayal of a Puritan Society - Anika Kehl 2014-08-21

Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject English - Literature, Works, grade: 1,7, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald (Anglistik/Amerikanistik), course: Proseminar: Lost in Literature, language: English, abstract: What happened in Salem, in 1692, is today described as one of the darkest episodes in American history. Still today, historians try to find out what caused the disastrous outbreak of the witch craze but the only thing they can be sure about is that they can not explain why so many people had to die. "Accusations of witchcraft were not unusual in the seventeenth-century world [...]" What was so special about the time and place that such an outbreak of random accusations became possible? "[...] "Salem" has become an icon in American culture. The trials have become a

metaphor for hysterical prosecution, unfounded accusations, and confessions that have no reasonable explanation." Believe in witchcraft had existed for hundreds of years before the hysteria broke out in Salem. The colonists who came to Massachusetts had a strong belief in the devil and his agents and were mainly Puritans, who came to America to gain religious freedom. There are many things you could compare between the historical account of the witch hunt and Arthur Miller's play *The Crucible*. This paper is going to analyse the portrayal of a Puritan society in Miller's play and will try to find out whether the religion of the people and therewith their way of life have caused the rising of the witch scare and the horrible outcome for the characters in the play. It is going to be analysed why normal people start accusing their neighbours and friends for witchcraft although many of them are aware of the consequences for the accused. At first it is going to be described how Arthur Miller informed himself about the happenings of 1692 in order to underline his credibility of being able to create the Puritan society of that time. In the following the terms 'Puritanism' and 'Puritan' will be briefly defined. The main part of the paper will concentrate on the analysis of Puritan traits, beliefs, and lifestyles in *The Crucible* in order to find out whether they might have played a part in the catastrophe.

Pilgrim's Progress, Puritan Progress - Kathleen M. Swaim 1993

For at least the first two centuries following its publication, John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* was among the most formative and beloved books England contributed to the Western tradition, second only to the English Bible in popularity and influence. In this important new

study, Kathleen Swaim recognizes Bunyan as a major Puritan cultural figure and *Pilgrim's Progress* as a multilayered locus of cultural, historical, and theological, as well as literary, systems. Her work maps shifts of cultural and theological emphasis as Christian's focus on the Word and Protestant martyrdom in Part I (1678) gives way to Christiana's characteristic emphasis on good works and the material reality of the Church in the world in Part II (1684). Swaim's study locates Part I of *Pilgrim's Progress* within the discourses of allegory, myth, the biblical and sermonic word, and the conversion narrative tradition. It locates Part II within modern social constructions, particularly those of gender, and within contemporary church practices and emerging new modes of representation. It draws upon Bunyan's numerous other works to explicate *Pilgrim's Progress* as a mirror of evolving late seventeenth-century Puritan culture.

Puritanism in Early America - George Macgregor Waller 1973

Selected essays offer historical interpretations of the Puritans and their way of life.

The Puritan Lectureships - Paul S. Seaver 1970-01-01

Enquiry into aspects of style and vocabulary of the Puritan language - André Valente 2010-12-21

Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0, University of Cologne, course: Early Modern English, language: English, abstract: During the Early Modern English period, the Puritans in England developed certain language usages of their own that were mainly on the lexical level. Their language showed variation especially in the vocabulary (Barber 1997: 23). In the

standard work Early Modern English by Charles Barber, he claims that repetition is probably a feature of Puritan public speech and takes as a foundation a character from Ben Jonson's play Bartholomew Fair (1997: 24). So the first aim of this paper is to prove or refute Barber's assertion that Puritans used the stylistic device of repetition in public speaking. The second aim of this paper is to find out to what extent the Puritans used their vocabulary in different literary genres. There will also be a short explanation of the meaning of Puritan words that are found in the text. This aspect cannot be considered in full detail as it would go beyond the scope of this paper. Furthermore, the paper will comment on whether the depiction of Puritans in 16th and 17th century drama is realistic concerning the use of Puritan vocabulary and repetition of words and phrases. Van Beek writes in An enquiry into puritan vocabulary, which served as a main source for this paper, that there had hardly been done any similar work on the Puritan vocabulary before his study (1969: 5). According to the online bibliography of the Modern

Language Association (MLA), there have not been published any similar studies from 1969 till today. In fact, there are only some references to Puritan vocabulary in larger studies, e.g. in the latest books on Early Modern English by Manfred Görlach and Barber's above mentioned work from 1997. However, they also do not look closely at some specific features of their vocabulary. The only detailed study on a particular aspect of the Puritan vocabulary is Die Self-Komposita der Puritanersprache by Karl Waentig dated 1932. One can say that there has not been done any quantitative research so far on the Puritan vocabulary in the Early Modern period. Concerning the other interest of this paper one can also say that there has not been done research on the repetition of words and phrases in Puritan public speech.

The English Puritans - John Brown 1912

Gangraena - Thomas Edwards 2008

A facsimile of 17th century polemical work, with a modern introduction.