

# Thirteen Colonies

- 16th c. building Spanish and Portuguese empires; In North America Spanish empire included New Spain (Mexico) which extended into western half of United States
- 17th c. others built empires; In North America French settled Quebec (1609)
- Most successful Great Britain began expansion in 17th c. and peaked in 19th c.
- First enterprises 13 colonies later bc United States

- British and Spanish motivated by economics; Spanish already conquered Aztecs and Incas the richest
- Were not large populations to be forced to work for colonizers — tribal which could flee into interior forcing them to focus on commerce; agriculture to ship back to Europe; done with British labour indentured labour working land of colonial company
- Mistreatment of Indians: British wanted land so policy of extermination and confinement
- Religious tolerance or diversity more successful because the laws for religious unity in GB

## Virginia

- 1st (1585) & 2nd (1587) failed; returned and disappeared; Sir Walter Raleigh named colony Virginia after Elizabeth the Virgin Queen
- 1607 permanent colonization began in May 105 colonizers landed near river they named James after new King and founded Jamestown
- chaplain came to establish Church of England; however with hight of puritan influence many believed colony should be ruled by puritan ideals; worship attendance twice per day, Lord's Day observance, punishment for profanity and immodest dress

- James despised Puritanism; 1624 he placed colony under his direct rule
- Then Charles I took vast portion of Virginia, created colony of Maryland and granted Catholic proprietor
- Virginia found economic success through growing and exporting tobacco; this needed more labour so began importing slaves from Africa (1619)
- Puritans lost their religious zeal in light of economic prosperity; settlers members of Church of England, now a facile and aristocratic Anglicanism little influence on slaves and lower class whites

- CoE did little to convert slaves due to Christian belief it is prohibited to hold fellow believers in slavery so slave masters preferred slaves not baptized; 1667 law passed that said baptism didn't change slave's condition; still preference to keep slaves ignorant to assure service and submission
- Result in lower classes turning to dissident movements; some migrated to Maryland (Catholic), Quakers made inroads, Methodism
- Other colonies: Carolinas 1663; to speed immigration declared religious freedom drawing dissidents from Virginia

- Georgia founded two basic purposes: 1) halt Spanish and 2) alternative to debtors prisons; Royal approval granted in 1732; then added religious refugees

## Northern Puritan Colonies

- New England colonies founded with religious motivation; Plymouth Plantation - 101 settlers boarded Mayflower settling at Plymouth; only 50 survived epidemic then Indians taught them to grow corn; eventually able to trade fur they survived
- Another group of English Puritans founded Massachusetts Bay Company, more than a thousand settled

- Puritan colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut had theological difficulties: Puritans kept baptizing children but insisted on need for conversion to be truly Christian, so what is baptism? Better to wait for conversion, then baptize like Baptists? This clashed with desire to build society on biblical principles — commonwealth only if one becomes a member at birth so civil and religious communities are coextensive
- came to embrace a halfway covenant — those baptized but not converted; only those converted granted full membership to church

## Rhode Island and the Baptists

- Religious intolerance caused some to go elsewhere; Roger Williams arrived Mass. 1631: declared Puritans erred allowing civil to enforce commands having to do with individual and God, taking land from Indians wrong, and colonial enterprise illegal and unjust; went to Plymouth, tried to seceded his church and was expelled settling with friends in Narragansett on land he bought from Indians founding colony of Providence on religious freedom
- He maintained that freedom was required to truly worship God and any attempt to enforce it in fact weakened it

- Late 1637 prophet Anne Hutchinson expelled from Mass. for claiming personal revelations; She and 18 others founded Portsmouth on island near Providence also based on religious freedom
- Group from Portsmouth founded Newport at end of same island; communities grew rapidly with Baptists, Quakers and others from Puritan colonies
- Nearby colonies wanted to destroy ‘sewer of New England’ so Williams went to England and gained legal right from Long Parliament (1644) recognition of Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations governed as democracy

- Williams church became Baptist; but shortly after left as his views became more radical: declaring Indian religion acceptable in eyes as God equal to Christianity and they didn't need to become Christians to be saved
- Baptists of Providence struggled with two groups: particular (Christ died only for elect) and general (Christ died for all)
- By time of Great Awakening upsurge of Calvinism and many areas Particular Baptists far surpassed General

## Catholicism in Maryland

- English Catholics desired a colony; instead Maryland would have religious freedom; 1/10 settlers were Catholic aristocrats; Protestants took over power after James II overthrown; Anglicanism became official religion and rights of Catholics restricted

## Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania & Delaware had people of varied confessions
- New Jersey east followed New England Puritans; west Quakers

- New York colonized by Dutch; East Indian Company established headquarters in Manhattan and Reformed Church came with
- Ultimately they were conquered by British in 1664 and Dutch inhabitants became British citizens and they brought Church of England

## Great Awakening

- Same way it came to Germany and England Pietism came to new world; wave called Great Awakening

- appeared in Northampton, MA; pastor Jonathan Edwards - staunch Calvinist trained at Yale - convinced need for personal experience of conversion
- preaching not really emotive, focused on conviction of sin and need for divine forgiveness; 1734 people began to respond to sermons with emotional outbursts — many with change in their lives and increased attention to devotional practices
- movement swept the area in a few months but soon subsided, after 3 years signs almost disappeared
- Edwards invited Whitefield to preach leading to renewal of movement

- Anglican, Presbyterian and Congregational preachers brought new zeal to pulpits leading to responses: weeping in repentance for sin, shouting for joy at being pardoned, and some so overwhelmed they fainted
- Detractors accused leaders of undermining solemnity of worship and substitution emotion for study and devotion
- Goal of sermons to bring people to greater devotion vs. emotionalism
- Because conversion so central it raised doubts about infant baptism leading many Congregationalist and Presbyterians to reject it and become Baptists

- Baptists and Methodists imbued with spirit of Awakening preached to Western settlers and organized religious life making these two groups the most numerous in new settled areas
- Politically first movement embrace all 13 colonies which would become U.S. which led to commonality to develop among colonies; add to this new ideas around human rights and nature of government — foment for important events

# Age Beyond Christendom

- Read chapter photocopy at home
- Christianity moved beyond traditional confines of Western civilization and became a universal faith
- In many former colonial lands Christianity continued to grow put down roots and find new forms
- North Atlantic no longer the centre of Christian vitality and creativity

# Shifting Landscape: U.S.

- N.A. enjoyed autonomy that allowed them to organize government for their benefit - second half of 18th c. England sought direct rule created open conflict; 1) 17 regiments, 2) taxes including cost of regiments, 3) Indian lands (stop expansion)
- 1770 British troops (considered foreign) fired into Boston crowd colonial militia built up arsenals; 1775 began war of independence July 4, 1776 declared independence
- 1782 provisional agreement reached a year later confirmed by treaty of Paris

- Combined struggle of independence with rationalist ideology = Providence a principle of progress; leaving traditional Christianity for natural religion or essential Christianity — came to be institutionalized in Unitarianism (rejecting Trinity) and Universalism (all will be saved) [Methodist; damnation denial of God's love]
- Anglicanism became biggest question; loyalist emigrated to England, Caribbean, or Canada; 1783 remaining formed Protestant Episcopal Church
- Methodism suffered; Wesley supporter of crown, called for obedience, criticized independence while owning slaves; after war of independence most returned to England allowing remaining to reshape American Methodism (1784)

- name denomination came indicating religious tolerance to avoid dogmatism
- 18th/19th c. led to immigration resulting in Catholic Church becoming largest religious body; Protestant reaction seeing as threat eventually KKK rose on premise that US meant to be white, Protestant and democratic nation
- other groups present as well and many founded communities governed on gospel principles
- Second awakening led to several societies focused on Bible, Missions and social causes; i.e. abolition of slavery and alcohol

- Camp meetings rose creating periodic revivals; both Baptists and Methodists gained rapid growth; also led to breakdown in ethnic origin and religious affiliation
- U.S. developed theology of manifest destiny and desired to move to the Pacific with Mexico in its way; U.S. took Texas by military and politics, then needed war with Mexico to be started by Mexicans. Churches generally against but after war saw this as a door which God had opened to evangelize the Mexicans
- Many were against slavery but were silenced to give united front against Britain; denominations against but then moderate to attract slave holding whites of the South

- 1817 American Colonization Society founded to buy, free and return slaves to Africa; Abolitionist movements strong in North where little economic dependence but resisted by South where strong economic dependence; leading to preaching of slavery as sanctioned by God splitting denominations — led to civil war
- Southerners unable to vent anger on North did on Blacks; in Reconstruction blacks given positions of responsibility by Northerners just raised prejudice of Southern whites at end of Reconstruction sought to restrict rights and power of blacks — 1862 Supreme Court approved segregation (Jim Crow laws)
- Segregation and prejudice also in the North

- Urban Protestantism in US established organizations with goals to serve the urban masses like YMCA and YWCA, creation of Sunday schools, revival meetings important believing that conversion of masses would lead to better living conditions
- Also gave rise to new denominations like Salvation Army and holiness churches such as Church of the Nazarene; Phoebe Palmer and holiness revivals; churches marked by pouring out of the gifts of the Spirit — tongues, healing and prophetic utterances reappearing in Azusa Street Mission LA birth of Pentecostal church
- Darwin's theory fuelled belief in human progress which Protestant Liberalism meant to fit those ideas

- Liberalism gave rise to fundamentalism marked by: 1) inerrancy of Scripture, 2) divinity of Jesus, 3) virgin birth, 4) Jesus' death on cross as substitute for our sins, and 5) his physical resurrection and impending return
- Liberalism contributed Social Gospel — to alleviate condition of the masses of poor
- Rise of Mormon, Jehovah's Witness, and Christian Science

# The Pilgrim's Progress

## Week 7

### Pages 84-98

1. Evangelist tells the boys that through many tribulations they will enter the Kingdom of Heaven — is this an expectation we have today?
2. Why is foreknowledge of coming tribulation and even death important for pilgrims to be reminded or made aware of?
3. Why does the populace of Vanity Fair have such trouble with the pilgrims?
4. What is the heart of Christian and Hopeful's problem with by-ends?
5. What is the heart of by-ends & co. problem with the pilgrims?