

1: Democracy in America - Wikipedia

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Materialism Situation of women[edit] Tocqueville was one of the first social critics to examine the situation of U. Consistent with this limited view of the potential of women to act as equals to men, as well as his apparently missing on his travels seeing the nurturing roles that many men in the United States played, particularly in the Delaware Valley region of cultures where there was a lot of influence by Society of Friends as well as a tradition of male and female equality, Tocqueville considered the separate spheres of women and men a positive development, stating: Tocqueville seeks to apply the functional aspects of democracy in the United States to what he sees as the failings of democracy in his native France. These include his belief that democracy has a tendency to degenerate into " soft despotism " as well as the risk of developing a tyranny of the majority. He observes that the strong role religion played in the United States was due to its separation from the government, a separation all parties found agreeable. He contrasts this to France where there was what he perceived to be an unhealthy antagonism between democrats and the religious, which he relates to the connection between church and state. Tocqueville also outlines the possible excesses of passion for equality among men, foreshadowing the totalitarian states of the twentieth century. Insightful analysis of political society was supplemented in the second volume by description of civil society as a sphere of private and civilian affairs mirroring Hegel. Letters and Other Writings. Impact[edit] Democracy in America was published in two volumes, the first in and the other in It was immediately popular in both Europe and the United States, while also having a profound impact on the French population. By the twentieth century, it had become a classic work of political science , social science , and history. It is a commonly assigned reading for undergraduates of American universities majoring in the political or social sciences, and part of the introductory political theory syllabus at Cambridge, Oxford, Princeton and other institutions. In the introduction to his translation of the book, Harvard Professor Harvey C. Mansfield calls it "at once the best book ever written on democracy and the best book ever written on America. He anticipates the potential acrimony over the abolition of slavery that would tear apart the United States and lead to the American Civil War as well as the eventual superpower rivalry between the United States and Russia, which exploded after World War II and spawned the Cold War. Noting the rise of the industrial sector in the American economy, Tocqueville, some scholars have argued, also correctly predicted that an industrial aristocracy would rise from the ownership of labor. According to Tocqueville, democracy had some unfavorable consequences: Translated versions of Democracy in America and effects on meaning[edit] This translation was completed by Reeve and later revised by Francis Bowen. In , it was reissued in a modern edition by Alfred A. Knopf edited and with an extensive historical essay by Phillips Bradley. George Lawrence , translated in with an introduction by J.

2: The "Rise of the Gentry" Debate in Tudor-Stuart England

Puritan spirituality and predestination, by P. Miller. Puritans and the life of the mind, by S. E. Morison. The conversion experience and church reform, by A. Simpson.

Republican virtues[edit] The colonial intellectual and political leaders in the s and s closely read history to compare governments and their effectiveness of rule. Country party philosophy relied heavily on the classical republicanism of Roman heritage; it celebrated the ideals of duty and virtuous citizenship in a republic. It drew heavily on ancient Greek city-state and Roman republican examples. This approach produced a political ideology Americans called "republicanism", which was widespread in colonial America by Pocock explained the intellectual sources in America: American republicanism was centered on limiting corruption and greed. Virtue was of the utmost importance for citizens and representatives. Revolutionaries took a lesson from ancient Rome; they knew it was necessary to avoid the luxury that had destroyed the empire. The republic was sacred; therefore, it was necessary to serve the state in a truly representative way, ignoring self-interest and individual will. Republicanism required the service of those who were willing to give up their own interests for a common good. According to Bernard Bailyn, "The preservation of liberty rested on the ability of the people to maintain effective checks on wielders of power and hence in the last analysis rested on the vigilance and moral stamina of the people The duty of the virtuous citizen became a foundation for the American Revolution. Bernard Bailyn states, "The fact that the ministerial conspiracy against liberty had risen from corruption was of the utmost importance to the colonists. The patriot press provided emphasized British corruption, mismanagement, and tyranny. The greatest threat to liberty was thought by many to be corruption â€” not just in London but at home as well. The colonists associated it with luxury and, especially, inherited aristocracy, which they condemned. Pocock argues that Republicanism explains the American Revolution in terms of virtuous Republican resistance to British imperial corruption. They stirred up a martial spirit justified war against England. The sermons called on soldiers to behave morally and in a "manly" disciplined fashion. The rhetoric not only encouraged heavy enlistment, but helped create the intellectual climate the Patriots needed to fight a civil war. He states, "With the onset of the revolutionary crisis, a major conceptual shift convinced Americans across the theological spectrum that God was raising up America for some special purpose. So too did our idea that we Americans are a special people with a special destiny to lead the world toward liberty and democracy. In Discourse of Jonathan Mayhew states "An absolute submission to our prince, or whether disobedience and resistance may not be justified able in some casesâ€”to all those who bear the title of rulers in common but only to those who actually perform the duty of rulers by exercising a reasonable and just authority for the good of human society. This need to protect virtue was a philosophical underpinning of the American Revolution. Such a government is evidently restrained to very narrow limits of space and population. I doubt if it would be practicable beyond the extent of a New England township. The first shade from this pure element, which, like that of pure vital air, cannot sustain life of itself, would be where the powers of the government, being divided, should be exercised each by representatives chosen This I should consider as the nearest approach to a pure republic, which is practicable on a large scale of country or population Jefferson and Madison roundly denounced the Federalists for creating a national bank as tending to corruption and monarchism; Alexander Hamilton staunchly defended his program, arguing that national economic strength was necessary for the protection of liberty. Jefferson never relented but by Madison switched and announced in favor of a national bank, which he set up in John Adams often pondered the issue of civic virtue. And this public Passion must be Superior to all private Passions. Men must be ready, they must pride themselves, and be happy to sacrifice their private Pleasures, Passions, and Interests, nay their private Friendships and dearest connections, when they Stand in Competition with the Rights of society. He decided that history taught that "the Spirit of Commerce This had a great influence on the revolution as it implied the inborn right of the people to overthrow their leaders should those leaders betray the agreements implicit in the sovereign-follower relationship. But first and last came a commitment to republicanism, as shown by many historians such as Bernard Bailyn and Gordon S. The interpretation before , following Progressive School

historians such as Charles A. Beard, Vernon L. Parrington and Arthur M. Louis Hartz refined the position in the 1920s, arguing John Locke was the most important source because his property-oriented liberalism supported the materialistic goals of Americans. The "New School" was led by J. They emphasized slightly different approaches to republicanism. The relative importance of republicanism and liberalism remains a topic of strong debate among historians, as well as the politically active of present day. The Constitution[edit] The Founding Fathers wanted republicanism because its principles guaranteed liberty, with opposing, limited powers offsetting one another. They thought change should occur slowly, as many were afraid that a "democracy" — by which they meant a direct democracy — would allow a majority of voters at any time to trample rights and liberties. They believed the most formidable of these potential majorities was that of the poor against the rich. They set up a House of Representatives to represent the people. In practice the electoral college soon gave way to control by political parties. As the country urbanized and people took on different work, the property ownership requirement was gradually dropped by many states. Property requirements were gradually dismantled in state after state, so that all had been eliminated by 1850, so that few if any economic barriers remained to prevent white, adult males from voting. The influence of names on the mass of mankind, was never more distinctly exhibited, than in the increase of the democratic party in the United States. After 1800, the Democrats were opposed by another faction that named themselves "Whigs" after the Patriots of the 1770s who started the American Revolution. Both of these parties proclaimed their devotion to republicanism in the era of the Second Party System. Republican motherhood[edit] Under the new government after the revolution, "republican motherhood" became an ideal, as exemplified by Abigail Adams and Mercy Otis Warren. The first duty of the republican woman was to instill republican values in her children, and to avoid luxury and ostentation. During the 1800s, thousands of female mill workers went on strike to battle for their right to fair wages and independence, as there had been major pay cuts. Many of these women were daughters of independent land owners and descendants of men who had fought in the Revolutionary War; they identified as "daughters of freemen". In their fight for independence at the mills, women would incorporate rhetoric from the revolution to convey the importance and strength of their purpose to their corporate employers, as well as to other women. If the Revolutionary War was fought to secure independence from Great Britain, then these "daughters of freemen" could fight for the same republican values that through striking would give them fair pay and independence, just as the men had. They were appalled that Hamilton was increasing the national debt and using it to solidify his Federalist base. Burrows says of Gallatin: Not only was it necessary to extinguish the existing debt as rapidly as possible, he argued, but Congress would have to ensure against the accumulation of future debts by more diligently supervising government expenditures. Thus, George Washington in complained, "that you could as soon scrub the blackamoor white, as to change the principles of a profest Democrat; and that he will leave nothing unattempted to overturn the Government of this Country. Therefore, the larger the nation, the safer is republicanism. A precocious legal scholar, Story was appointed to the Court by James Madison in 1809. Story opposed Jacksonian democracy because it was inclined to repudiate lawful debts and was too often guilty of what he called "oppression" of property rights by republican governments. Military service thus was an integral duty of the citizen. As John Randolph of Roanoke put it, "When citizen and soldier shall be synonymous terms, then you will be safe. Military service was considered an important demonstration of patriotism and an essential component of citizenship. To soldiers, military service was a voluntary, negotiated, and temporary abeyance of self-governance by which they signaled their responsibility as citizens. In practice self-governance in military affairs came to include personal independence, enlistment negotiations, petitions to superior officials, militia constitutions, and negotiations regarding discipline. Together these affected all aspects of military order, discipline, and life. The party officially designated itself "Republican" because the name resonated with the struggle of Mills Thornton argues that in the antebellum South the drive to preserve republican values was the most powerful force, and led Southerners to interpret Northern policies against slavery as a threat to their republican values. The main legislation was explicitly designed to promote Republicanism. They held that the republicanism meant that true political knowledge was to be gained in exercising the right to vote and organizing for elections. Anthony and other advocates of woman suffrage said republicanism covered them too, as they demanded the vote. The

Progressives restructured the political system to combat entrenched interests for example, through the direct election of Senators , to ban influences such as alcohol that were viewed as corrupting, and to extend the vote to women, who were seen as being morally pure and less corruptible. In the presidential election of , Republicans emphasized that the Democratic candidate Grover Cleveland had purchased a substitute to fight for him in the Civil War, while his opponent General Benjamin Harrison had fought in numerous battles. Army after war broke out in Europe. Many said it violated the republican notion of freely given civic duty to force people to serve. Legal terminology[edit] The term republic does not appear in the Declaration of Independence , but does appear in Article IV of the Constitution which "guarantee[s] to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government. The Supreme Court , in Luther v. Borden , declared that the definition of republic was a " political question " in which it would not intervene. During Reconstruction the Constitutional clause was the legal foundation for the extensive Congressional control over the eleven former Confederate states; there was no such oversight over the border slave states that had remained in the Union. In United States v. Cruikshank , the court ruled that the "equal rights of citizens" were inherent to the idea of republic. The opinion of the court from In re Duncan [75] held that the "right of the people to choose their government" is also part of the definition. It is also generally assumed that the clause prevents any state from being a monarchy " or a dictatorship. Due to the and court decisions establishing basic definition, in the first version of the Pledge of Allegiance , which included the word republic, and like Article IV which refers to a Republican form of government, the basic definition of republic is implied and continues to do so in all subsequent versions, including the present edition, by virtue of its consistent inclusion. By the s, democracy was seen as an unmitigated positive and the term "Democratic" was assumed by the Democratic Party and the term "Democrat" was adopted by its members. The last restrictions on black voting were made illegal in

3: results in SearchWorks catalog

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What is a square meal? Excellent question with no simple answers. There are two primary schools of thought: Shaped, to make it easier for people to understand, like a square. The simple shape concept was embraced by the U. In both cases, a "square meal" is an ideal, not a required list of ingredients or recommended dishes. A brief evolution of "square" concepts in USA social context: By men used square approvingly to refer to the natural, even gait of a good horse in such expressions as a square-gaited horse or square trotter. New York] p. Said to derive from nautical use, with reference to the square platter on which meals were served on board ship. Prompted by charity you might perhaps offer him two bits, to go and get something approaching a square meal with, but he would repulse you angrily. This is an everyday sight with us. In fact, it is usually nothing but hospital soup, which, while abundant in quantity and nutritious enough for convalescents, is pretty weak stuff for stalwart, hard-worked young men. While Chief of Police Lester Kierstead slept last night a thief paid him a visit. To top it of he drank several bottles of beer and smoked a cigar The Chief was not awakened. The first he know of the robbery was when he came down stairs this morning for breakfast. Editors of erudite evening journals have labored and strained in anguish, but a rotund and filling definition of a square meal cometh not forth I1 [] "Our language is a riddle. A man will eat a pound of round steak, a pyramid of mashed potatoes, half a dozen oval biscuits, a triangle of pie, drink two cups of flat coffee--then call it a square meal. No meal is complete that does not contain a goodly quantity of the first two. The amount of the third depends largely upon activity, temperament, weight, digestive ability and appetite. The fourth group may be eliminated with some and the meal will still be adequate, but it is helpful generally as a means of furnishing energy concentration, appetite appeal and attractive variation. A practical working out of this plan for anybody Breakfast--Fruit freely in any form. Milk or eggs in ample amounts. This last varying anywhere from a thin slice of toast through the many forms of breakfast breads and cereals to a stack of pancakes or even doughnuts Lunch--Fruit or salad or both; milk or equivalent dairy products; choice of substantials to satisfy appetite: Dinner--Vegetables in any and every form; building form. A [] "Revival of interest in the square meal as a national institution was cited as another evidence of returning prosperity here today The meeting was in conjunction with the annual convention of the New Jersey State Teachers Association The change from three square meals a day at home to haphazard eating, a change affecting all classes of people, is apparently irreversible. H1 [] "Our omnibibulous H. But he did not mean a bowl of beans, or meat between bread slices, no matter how sustaining either of these things may be. He meant a square meal, which perforce means tolls and a place to use them, a knife and a spoon and perhaps even a plate, and a protected place for the enjoyment of all or almost all he could eat. Most of us have eaten square meals in strange places. But no matter where we are or how the food looks, we feel without question that it must be eaten while we are sitting down, and it must be ample, to be truly square New York] ix British Doctor Plimmer is credited for creating dietary recommendations based on nutrients illustrated in "Square Meal" format. The square was meant to make nutrition science easier for average people to understand. Here is the original Square meal diagram. Happy to provide color photo if you wish. The large circle represents the bulk of the food, the fuel foods, which consist of carbohydrate starches and sugars with a moderate quantity of fat. To a considerable extent the proportion of fat to carbohydrate can be varied without ill-effect, but too high a proportion of fat may upset the digestion. Th ordinary proportion is two-thirds carbohydrate to one-sixth fat, dry weight In the diagram the corners are marked respectively In the frontispiece the diagram of the square meal is set within a large square subdivided into four sections so it can be seen at a glance which articles of food must be provided to fill each corner. If the corners are suitably filled and the appetite satisfied with these good foods, the diet will be well balanced. Many foodstuffs in common use do not contain vitamins. Lists of these poor foods are shown on the sides of the square. They are placed for comparison outside the main square in line with the foods which contain the

different vitamins. The bread supplies carbohydrate. If enough of these foods be eaten to satisfy a normal appetite, fuel for warmth and energy will be provided and also building material for growth and repair. The circle is thus properly filled. The salad also supplies C. M will not be provided in sufficient amount unless the bread is wholemeal, as none of the other three foodstuffs supply this vitamin. The meal will not be square unless the bread is wholemeal. The lean of the meat provides PP or B2. London] 3rd edition p. The term, supposed to have originated in America, should imply more than a substantial repast, in the opinion of Dr. It should contain three vitamins and protein, says British scientist," New York Times, March 6, p. Plimmer of the University of London and Violet G. Plimmer in Hygia Magazine. The center of the square is filled with the fat, carbohydrate, mineral salts and water; the corners are filled respectively with vitamins A, B, and C and protein P. The corner A represents both the fat soluble vitamin A and D, which are found in the same foods. Foods from the same corner may be used alternatively, but a food from one corner is not a substitute for one from another corner. A square meal consists of food from all four corners in suitable proportions. Some of the foods in the A corner are butter, red liver, oil, milk, egg yolk and liver. In the C corner are the fresh fruits, especially citrus fruits, tomatoes and green vegetables, either raw or very slightly cooked; the B corner contains whole meal cereal products, dried peas, beans and lentils and nuts; corner D includes meat, eggs. The square meal is made from foods in four groups: Bread, Butter, Flesh and Salad. Bread includes flour, cereals, nuts, legumes, potatoes, bananas and root vegetables and dried fruits. Butter includes all kinds of fat. Flesh includes meat, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese and milk. Salad includes fresh or canned fruits and vegetables, especially citrus fruits, berries and green leaves. August Belmont in , but became popular in newspaper column beginning in August Belmont, apropos of the girls restaurant strike in New York, said, "I approve of the strike because it was justified. The inadequate luncheons," concluded Mrs. Belmont, "these girls would look like different human beings. Square meals, you know, make round people. Barry Popik Food historians tell us the first fork-type utensils were known in Biblical days. Modern forks 2 prong were introduced in the eleventh century and spread slowly throughout Europe via Italy. By the 16th century, wealthy European diners were using forks. Three prong forks were introduced late 17th century; four tines became the norm in the 19th. By the tenth century From Greece they traveled to Italy, a country whose refined manners had again become the envy of Europe Yet although Catherine de Medici appears to have taken not only her cooks but also her entire kitchen with her when she went to France in Nor did it in England seventy years later Until after , although a few eccentrics used a fork for dining, most north Europeans continued to eat with fingers and knives, or spoon and bread Ancient Romans had spoons with one prong or two at the end of the handle for winking out shellfish, and one-pronged dinner spikes survive from the Middle Ages: A fork most simply splits into two tines; early dinner-table forks were generally two-pronged, large, and used mostly to help in cutting, and for serving, not eating, food--our carving forks still keep their size, shape, and original function. Or there were small "suckett" forks, used to lift preserves like ginger out of jars, or to eat fruits, like mulberries, which might stain the fingers. The fork revolution did not The first modern fork Forks are mentioned again three centuries later, in , in a list of the plate owned by the Florentine Commune. From this time onwards, forks are spoken of frequently; more than two hundred years were to pass, however, before they were commonly used for eating Italy and Spain led the world into the adoption of forks The use of individual forks began to spread as the seventeenth century progressed. They were made of gold or silver, like the ten forks appearing in the inventory of the Duke of Berry Italy was among the first countries to use forks

4: Aristotle's Political Theory (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Translated versions of Democracy in America and effects on meaning Henry Reeve, translated [16] This translation was completed by Reeve and later revised by Francis Bowen.

The Dutch established a patroon system with feudal-like rights given to a few powerful landholders; they also established religious tolerance and free trade. The city was captured by the English in 1624; they took complete control of the colony in 1625 and renamed it New York. However the Dutch landholdings remained, and the Hudson River Valley maintained a traditional Dutch character until the 1780s. Nya Sverige was a Swedish colony that existed along the Delaware River Valley from 1638 to 1664 and encompassed land in present-day Delaware, southern New Jersey, and southeastern Pennsylvania. The several hundred settlers were centered around the capital of Fort Christina, at the location of what is today the city of Wilmington, Delaware. The colony was captured by the Dutch in 1674 and merged into New Netherland, with most of the colonists remaining. It remains the oldest European-built house in New Jersey and is believed to be one of the oldest surviving log houses in the United States. Russian America and Russian colonization of the Americas Russia explored the area that became Alaska, starting with the Second Kamchatka expedition in the 1740s and early 1750s. Their first settlement was founded in 1784 by Grigory Shelikhov. In 1783, the U.S. The location of the Jamestown Settlement is shown by "J" England made its first successful efforts at the start of the 17th century for several reasons. During this era, English proto-nationalism and national assertiveness blossomed under the threat of Spanish invasion, assisted by a degree of Protestant militarism and the energy of Queen Elizabeth. At this time, however, there was no official attempt by the English government to create a colonial empire. Rather the motivation behind the founding of colonies was piecemeal and variable. Practical considerations played their parts, such as commercial enterprise, over-crowding, and the desire for freedom of religion. The main waves of settlement came in the 17th century. After 1600, most immigrants to Colonial America arrived as indentured servants, young unmarried men and women seeking a new life in a much richer environment. Alexander Hamilton "was a Scottish-born doctor and writer who lived and worked in Annapolis, Maryland. The Itinerarium of Dr. Alexander Hamilton is "the best single portrait of men and manners, of rural and urban life, of the wide range of society and scenery in colonial America. Biographer Elaine Breslaw says that he encountered: He faced unfamiliar and challenging social institutions: The business venture was financed and coordinated by the London Virginia Company, a joint stock company looking for gold. Its first years were extremely difficult, with very high death rates from disease and starvation, wars with local Indians, and little gold. The colony survived and flourished by turning to tobacco as a cash crop. On a more local level, governmental power was invested in county courts, which were self-perpetuating the incumbents filled any vacancies and there never were popular elections. As cash crop producers, Chesapeake plantations were heavily dependent on trade with England. With easy navigation by river, there were few towns and no cities; planters shipped directly to Britain. High death rates and a very young population profile characterized the colony during its first years. Historian Arthur Schlesinger says that he "was unique among the permanent comers in bearing so high a rank as baron.

5: PURITAN HISTORY, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Brown, B. Katherine. "The Puritan Concept of Aristocracy." Edited by David D. Hall. Seventeenth-Century Massachusetts (Holt Rinehart and Winston), Brown argues against Parrington, saying the governing structure of Massachusetts, which John Cotton supported, was in fact democratic by modern standards.

John Winthrop is an English-born political thinker, historian, and journal writer. The first and most influential governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Winthrop is primarily remembered for his *A Journal of the Transactions and Occurrences in the Settlement of Massachusetts and the Other New-England Colonies, from the Year to*, in which he chronicled the daily life, tribulations, and important events in the colony. Critics also consider Winthrop a primary architect of American Puritanism. In his sermon "A Modell of Christian Charitie," delivered on board the ship *Arbella* in while he was on his way to America, Winthrop introduced two concepts that proved extremely influential in shaping colonial thinking and policy: Biography Winthrop was the son of the lord of the manor at Groton in Suffolk, England. He enrolled at Trinity College, Cambridge, when he was fourteen years old; while a student, he fell gravely ill and underwent a religious conversion, becoming identified with the Puritan group within the Church of England. He studied law in London at the Inns of Court, and records identify him as a justice of the peace in Suffolk in . Around this same period Winthrop assumed supervision of the manor from his father, and was also facing tragedy in his personal life: Now married to his third wife, Margaret Tyndal, and finding it difficult to support his many children because of a regional economic crisis, Winthrop received a government post as a common attorney in the Court of Wards and Liveries in London. It was also about this time that Winthrop officially joined the Puritans, a militant subgroup of the Church of England which was frequently in conflict with the high Anglicanism of King Charles I. Unwilling to continue to make the compromises needed to placate government and church authorities in England, some Puritans organized the New England Company in , intending to relocate to America; they reorganized in , became chartered as the Massachusetts Bay Company, and elected Winthrop governor. He served terms from to , to , to , and from until his death in . As governor, Winthrop was often summoned to mediate between warring parties, contend with conflicts relating to jurisdiction, settle conflicts with the Indians, and decide questions of economics. Along with other colonial leaders, Winthrop sought to apply Puritan philosophy to the practical affairs of the Bay Colony, advocating broad participation by members of the community, a mixture of democracy and aristocracy, the growth of churches, and experiments in wages and prices designed to keep citizens from preying upon each other. Anyone dissenting from their consensual orthodoxy was obliged to leave, for Winthrop and his magistrates were determined to shelter their model society from any civil or religious influence that might adversely affect it. Winthrop died in , in the midst of his political career and still engaged in writing his journal. By virtue of sailing to New England they had entered into a covenant with God involving each person in the community. In Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, copied the first two of the three Journal notebooks and submitted them to Noah Webster for printing. He reported on all matters impersonally, usually only identifying himself as "the governour," and only occasionally stating his own opinions. Winthrop also wrote two other historical works, the only ones published during his lifetime. Antinomians and Familists condemned by the synod of elders in New-England: Critical Reception Winthrop was revered by his contemporaries and later New Englanders as an inspired spiritual leader and wise politician. Some have criticized Winthrop as a narrow-minded and authoritarian leader who sought a homogenous society at the price of personal liberty.

6: Politics and society in colonial America : democracy or deference? - EconBiz

The rule of the priesthood / Brooks Adams -- Church and state reconsidered / Aaron B. Seidman -- "Declension" and its causes: The merchants and the Protestant ethic / Bernard Bailyn -- A changing sense of sin / Herbert W. Schneider -- The Half-Way Covenant reconsidered / Edmund S. Morgan -- Local freedom and Puritan control / Darrett B. Rutman -- Suggestions for additional reading (p.). Puritanism Massachusetts--History--Colonial period, ca. Massachusetts Massachusetts.

Puritan belief and the future history of America. It will take us back years into time. We shall be taking a look at the extraordinary history of the Puritans. This was a company of people who emerged in the spiritual ferment of the English Reformation. The ensuing Biblical Revival fired Christian zeal. This was the first of many Great Awakenings among the English speaking people. And this new realization of personal worth before God inspired great expectations among individual citizens in England. Its wider corporate impact was to foster a spiritual atmosphere in the English society for new beginnings, those being Biblical reform in the English and political reform of the English monarchy. Historians have noted that took form in the womb of England. This truth is overlooked but extremely important. At that time a certain company of Christian activists were beginning to stir and kick within the English mother country. These were the people who sparked the English Reformation. The Puritans were a people who caused others to sit up and listen. They were bound and determined to make an impact in their generation. Their dreams and their goals were both individual and national. They were quite vociferous in the way they engaged the challenges of their time. The Puritans were inclined to express their opinion quite forcefully, even to the point of straining the social constraints of a rigid monarchical English society. This would cause them, and the mother country, some significant pains of travail. Their political emergence came in the following century. This was the beginning of a rather spectacular history, to say the least. The story of the Puritans is much bigger than we have been told. These people have been the leading lights of America since the time of the early English colonies. And the settlement of the New World is a history we have heard much about. But our journey of discovery must trace the roots of the Puritans back into English history as well. This is where we shall make some rather startling discoveries. Then our trip will take another interesting turn. It will lead us "back to the future". It is important to consider the spiritual elements that are at work in peoples, land masses, and nations. This is essential in any study of history and for geography as well. It is especially true as we study Puritan history. And in the English Civil War that ensued they would change England forever. During the ferment of those epic times the Puritans were also setting forth on a great migration across the Atlantic Ocean. There in the new World they would set the standards for not only English colonial history but the subsequent birth of the American nation. They would continue to have an impact on America in the centuries that followed. And the latter half of the 20th Century would see them emerge as the greatest superpower Western Christendom has ever seen. The Puritan impact on world history has been profound so far. Future Puritan history will be even more spectacular. Indeed it will be more awesome than words can describe. This was during the very same time period in which they began to embark upon their epic migrations to the New World. Here were a vibrant, spiritually energized, and hopeful company of people. Their new status as free men walking personally and as a nation under God blessed the nation greatly. In spite of their shortcomings this faith fed their personal and national dreams and visions for a bright future. In England they had been bound and determined to set a new agenda for their English Church. These were the true movers and shakers of their time but their emergence did not come merely because of political aspirations. That reason, as we shall discuss, involved some very telling spiritual factors, not least of them being the coming of the English Bible to the common man. This same time period saw very large migrations of Puritans to America. But the English part of Puritan history is not often appreciated in America. This is in part due to the way that this history is taught. As Westerners we are inclined to lapse back into the Hellenistic Greco-Roman mindset we learned in our former passage through the Greek culture. We think in boxes. Our educational systems compartmentalize history. It chops up the sweep of history and boxes it up into separate subjects according to nation or a certain century. This is most unfortunate.

American students know their American history and the role the Puritans played in the early settlement of the New World. So they are not getting the complete picture. Students are not being told the "rest of the story". And in the rush to do well and please the teacher or professor few are inclined to think "outside the box". There are other reasons Puritan history has been neglected. It is no secret that the academic elites at the top of the teaching hierarchies espouse a secular humanist view of this world and its histories. When we look at the slanted way they characterize the Puritans in the syllabuses their disdain for them becomes very obvious. We also see that Puritan history is minimized and the impact and scope of the Puritan contribution to American history is cloaked. Why is this so? Secular humanism was and remains today part of an Illuminist agenda to rid the West of the Judeo-Christian faith. Quite clearly there has been and continues to be a spiritual war, an ideological war, and an information war going on here in America. So it should come as no surprise that American educators at the top of the pyramid do not like the Puritans. Quite clearly from the textbooks we see that they very definitely champion the Enlightenment, all this in spite of its dismal failure when it was let loose and crashed in flames amidst the bloodshed of the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution. The matter of academic freedom and control over the content of textbooks is troubling. School teachers and college professors are no longer given the teaching liberty they once had. Local schools are not permitted to decide which textbooks they will teach from. Under the educational elites the writers of textbooks quickly learn what elements of history to emphasize or de-emphasize to land these massive contracts. The elites currently bearing rule over public education would particularly like to delete from the record any positive contribution Biblical Christian faith has brought to America. So it is not surprising that they use their academic power over the curriculum to present the Biblical Christianity in a bad light. That is why they have consigned the Puritans to the dustbin of history. Why is this happening? It seems that nestled in the public trust we have some decidedly godless hardliners. They are driven by their dark angels to not only set a certain social agenda but also indoctrinate students into their own secularist and humanist mindset. Most of all, they, or the angels that deceive them, intimidate them, and pull their strings, do not want to see American students continue in or develop a Biblical world view. The matter of "separation of church and state" is a case in point. The original intent of the Founding Fathers was the "non-establishment of any Church Institution by the state". But the people behind the curtain have re-engineered and twisted this doctrine. They now proffer it to Americans as "the rigid exclusion of Christian faith from the state and from public places". The impact of this on the schoolroom, as is now well known has been devastating. The serious decline in academic scores, the bullying which is tolerated, the jungle classrooms, and the school shootings all attest to the moral bankruptcy of public education. And yet elitists setting the agenda for the teaching of American history continue to be hard-liners. They still seek to undermine the very Christian faith that made the nation rise to greatness. The broad trans-Atlantic scope of what is really an Anglo-American Puritan History is just not appreciated in America today. It is difficult for history students to connect the dots. And the full sweeping saga of the Puritans is a story yet untold. So in order to see what the Puritans did in England America we must seek out earlier more reliable sources and do our own homework. What we are seeing here is in fact a form of academic censorship. Because when the facts of history happen to be of a spiritual nature we discover that they have been studiously ignored. They have been left out of the story. Some very important historical details and themes are missing from the textbooks. So we are left with a false and decidedly negative view of the Puritans, and a boring one at that. This academic tyranny over the facts is not just true of history and the liberal arts. Over in the higher halls of science another academic war on truth is being waged right now. In place of the truth they are very keen to advance a number of their favorite myths about the Puritans. They seem to want their students to denigrate them as a people. Then they want students to file Puritan history away in the dustbin of history and forget it.

7: John Winthrop Winthrop, John (Vol. 31) - Essay - www.enganchecubano.com

Buy A note on the Puritan concept of aristocracy (Bobbs-Merrill reprint series in history) by B. Katherine Taylor Brown (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

Passages in Aristotle are cited as follows: Politics is abbreviated as Pol. Most translations include the Bekker page number with column letter in the margin followed by every fifth line number. Oxford University Press, Princeton University Press, University of Chicago Press, , revised edition. Harvard University Press, University of North Carolina Press, Saunders, Politics II Also of interest is the Constitution of Athens, an account of the history and workings of the Athenian democracy. Although it was formerly ascribed to Aristotle, it is now thought by most scholars to have been written by one of his pupils, perhaps at his direction toward the end of his life. A reliable translation with introduction and notes is by P. Ethics and Politics , London: Cambridge University Press, Keyt, David, and Fred D. Kraut, Richard, and Steven Skultety eds. Critical Essays, Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, Lockwood, Thornton, and Thanassis Samaras eds. A Critical Guide, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, University of California Press, Methuen, ; reprinted, New York: Frank, Jill, A Democracy of Distinction: Aristotle and the Work of Politics, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, Keyt, David, Nature and Justice: Nichols, Mary, Citizens and Statesmen: University of Chicago Press, , pp. Susemihl, Franz, and R. Hicks, The Politics of Aristotle, London: Veogelin, Eric, Order and History Volume 3: Louisiana State University Press, Studies of Particular Topics 1. Fundamentals of the History of His Development, Oxford: Cambridge University Press, , pp. Oxford University Press, , pp. Rowman and Littlefield, , pp. Aristotelian Political Philosophy Volume 1 , Athens: International Center for Greek Philosophy and Culture, , pp. Critical Essays, Lanham MD: Reprinted in David Keyt, Nature and Justice: Rowe and Malcolm Schofield eds. SUNY Press, , pp. Pennsylvania State University Press, Reason or Rationalization, Chicago: Hintikka eds Discovering Reality: Political Economy Ambler, Wayne H. Foundational Thinkers and Business Ethics, Chicago: Oxford University Press, pp. Cambridge University Press, , " In David Keyt, Nature and Justice: Fondation Hardt, , pp. Brooks and James Bernard Murphy eds. Essays Presented to G. Akademie Verlag, , pp. University of California Press, , pp. Vander Waert, Paul A. Education Burnyeat, Myles F. Cornell University Press, Law Brooks, Richard O. Hamburger, Max, Morals and Law: Yale University Press, Living Well and Living Together, Chicago: Chicago University Press, State University of New York Press, University of Notre Dame Press, , " Bruce Douglas, Gerald M. Mara, and Henry S. Richardson eds Liberalism and the Good, London: Den Uyl, Liberty and Nature: University of Notre Dame Press,

8: What is the Puritan concept of "calling" and how does it relate to the Puritan beliefs?

In his New England Mind, Professor Perry Miller undertakes a thorough analysis of the Puritan ambivalence with regard to God's immediate and mediate rule. It is dealt with at length in chapters 2, 3, 5, 7, 14,

An annotated bibliography of sources on the topic of: Hall attempts to deconstruct two leading perspectives on seventeenth-century puritan society: *Worlds of Wonder Days of Judgment*: Harvard University Press, Hall investigates the popular religious practices of seventeenth-century New England, which would be practiced by the average person. He contrasts new religious developments in New England with developments in Europe, which were founded on long-standing tradition. Translated by Stephen D. Hackett Publishing Company, He writes in the context of the French Revolution and the spread of democracy in Europe. *The Founding of American Civilization*. He also challenges the perspectives that the Puritans contributed to American democracy and ideas of religious freedom. Instead, he considers the reformers, who came after the Puritans, much more influential. *Puritans, Pilgrims, and a City on a Hill*. Winship also investigates the role of the franchise and considers it to be democratic, despite the limitations of those who received it. He has paired them to provide opposing perspectives on a similar topic. Brooks provides a strong criticism against the influence of ministers in seventeenth-century New England. He argues that ministers imposed their influence upon matters, in which they had no prior experience or authority. Brown argues against Parrington, saying the governing structure of Massachusetts, which John Cotton supported, was in fact democratic by modern standards. Brown concludes that the Puritan system, although containing many differences from modern systems, primarily functioned under similar democratic institutions and beliefs. Parrington argues that Cotton favored an aristocracy, not of heredity, but of the saints. Parrington seems to like Cotton, but has difficulty accepting his influence in the prolonging of antidemocratic sentiments. *A Model of Christian Charity*. Winthrop makes a call to establish a Godly society, which he argues is necessary for the success of their new colony. He clearly joins the religious and civil spheres together in his effort to establish a moral society. This document shows the foundational Christianity would play in both the civil and religious aspects of Puritan life. *The Massachusetts Body of Liberties*. This law establishes the legal rights of people as citizens of the community and members of the church. While Protestant principles still influence aspects of the civil law primarily through references to the Old Testament, it demonstrates the formation of different spheres for the church and civil authority.

9: Republicanism in the United States - Wikipedia

- Closely tied with England, unlike Puritan's (of central region) moved to New World to practice their religion What is an entrepreneurial landscape - Plantations, attempting to turn a profit on crops (ie.

The firm, the market, and the law The vitality of Browning. Junior vikatan 2014 Cerita silat file Vitamins and sources list The vvhole contention betvveene the tvvo famous houses, Lancaster and Yorke Study of the effect of practice on the elements of a factory operation Monet at Giverny (Pegasus Library) The Experimental study of human sleep: Methodological problems Terrorism and drug trafficking Islam and nation formation in Indonesia Anatole and the toy shop Romance angels oracle cards Gender and identity in Africa Calvins first ministry in Geneva Exiled to Strassburg Poetry of the first world war Greece Ecology Nature Protection Handbook All thumbs guide to VCRs Stories of Mystery (Dodo Press) Novel ebook gratis Visual studio 2008 manual espaÃ±ol A shadow in the dark Beginning Guitar for Adults Building web applications with uml 2nd edition William J. Riggs. Government institutions military and security apparatus Lonely Planet New York City Encounter Think like a bitch but talk as sweet as Bambi The garnet bracelet and other stories Eers to open up files Inequality and white supremacy Code of advertising practice south africa Morality of embryo use Bodily healing and the atonement Reading from and writing to the web How To Show Things With Words Delhi NCR city guide Death in His Eyes Education and socialization to the professional nursing role Patricia Becker Hentz & Cleopatras people