

Chapter 1 : What were the differences between Puritans and Catholics in the 17th century? | eNotes

Some Puritan ideals became incorporated into the Church of England, such as the formal rejection of Roman Catholicism; others were absorbed into the many Protestant denominations that emerged in the late 17th and early 18th centuries in America and Britain.

Learn more about what daily life was like as a Puritan living in colonial times. Also find additional research topic ideas. A typical day started at dawn and ended at dusk. Puritans focused on living simple and peaceful lives. After , those who wanted to continue the "purification" of the church were called Puritans. If a practice or hierarch was not in the Bible, the Puritans wanted to eliminate it. However, the Puritans could not agree on how far or to what degree to "purify. A group came to America in ; the great migration to New England started in Once the Puritans arrived, they worked in the New England Colonies and placed the church and God at the center of their lives. The ministers of the church were very influential people in these colonies. Ideas for Further Research The following is a list of possible research topics for you to research. Very basic information is included in this article. However, you will need to complete additional research for a research paper or project. The family was very important to the Puritans and most were farming families. The average Puritans lived longer than their counterparts in England, and many lived long enough to be grandparents, which was not common. Many kept journals of their daily lives. The Puritans wanted simplicity in their clothing and many times wore dark clothing. Early on, families lived in single room mud homes with thatched roofs. They farmed and fished. A feast may include fish fresh or salted , meats, and a stew with vegetables from their gardens. For dessert, there might be custard or sugared almonds. And, surprisingly, they would drink wine and ale, just not to excess. Women were not allowed to vote or make decisions in the church. They worked in the home and the garden. Men who followed the church and were "chosen" were allowed to vote. A male might have the occupation of minister, cooper, hunter, miller, tanner, furrier, surveyor, farmer, etc. The literacy rate amongst Puritans was rather high due to the fact that they wanted their children to be able to read the Bible. If a community in Massachusetts had 50 families or more, a school supported by taxes was mandatory. Puritans attended church at least two times a week. Government meetings would sometimes follow church meetings. All church members had to pay tithes to the church and attend regularly. The punishment was harsh, such as hanging, public whippings, cutting off ears, boring holes in tongues, stockades, etc. Once you have chosen a topic and completed your research paper on Puritan daily life, you can share it with your teacher. And, edit and revise your work before typing or writing your final copy. Daily Life of Puritans, [http:](http://)

Chapter 2 : Puritanism - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Puritanism, a religious reform movement in the late 16th and 17th centuries that sought to "purify" the Church of England of remnants of the Roman Catholic "popery" that the Puritans claimed had been retained after the religious settlement reached early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

Best extra-biblical book ever written! The light of nature showeth that there is a God, who hath lordship and sovereignty over all; is good, and doeth good unto all; and is therefore to be feared, loved, praised, called upon, trusted in, and served with all the heart, and with all the soul, and with all the might. But the acceptable way of worshipping the true God is instituted by himself, and so limited by his own revealed will, that he may not be worshipped according to the imaginations and devices of men, or the suggestions of Satan, under any visible representation or any other way not prescribed in the holy Scripture emphases added. As it is of the law of nature, that, in general, a due proportion of time be set apart for the worship of God; so, in his Word, by a positive, moral, and perpetual commandment, binding all men in all ages, he hath particularly appointed one day in seven for a Sabbath, to be kept holy unto him: Shows how Satan loves his demon-inspired, man-made holy days, this instance being a clear example of one of the ways in which devils come as "angels of light" 2 Corinthians These quotes also demonstrate that civil sanctions, in accord with Scripture, have at times also been enacted. It was at the request of the Westminster Assembly that the English Parliament in passed an act forbidding the observance of Christmas, calling it a heathen holiday. When the Puritans came to America they passed similar laws. The early New Englanders worked steadily through December 25, , in studied neglect of the day. About 40 years later the General Court of Massachusetts decreed punishment for those who kept the season: To find out why John Calvin would have excommunicated both John Frame and James Jordan, given the idolatrous nature of their beliefs and public teaching regarding worship, please see [http:](http://) Sermon four is a much needed study refuting the nonsense, idolatry and heresy of James Jordan. More refuting James Jordan the can be found at [http:](http://) Jordan is asserting that the church has been granted broad discretionary power to establish means of worship. In both cases, the church has the power to worship God according to the devices of men. However, the Anabaptist opts for subjectivism due to an emphasis on individualism ; the other opts for traditionalism with an emphasis on the corporate consensus. Yet, the law of God rejects both a subjective appeal Deut. Rather, the biblical admonition directs men to the scriptural pattern of worship Deut. An examination of the religious celebration of Christmas in light of the Scriptural duty of separation and the Regulative Principle of worship. Below is a quote from the article. We must not join with them. We must not follow in the ways of Jeroboam, son of Nebat. We must not be yoked together with unbelievers. Let us rejoice together in the precious sacrament which Jesus has given to His Church as a celebration of His life, death, and resurrection. And in doing these things we are promised a blessing from God: Touch no unclean thing and I will receive you and you will be My sons and daughters, says the Lord Almighty. Since we have these promises, dear friends, let us purify ourselves from everything that contaminates body and spirit, perfecting holiness out of reverence for God.

A Roman, A Puritan, And An American Revolutionary Walk Into An Office is cataloged in Happiness, Humor, Satire, Writing & Expression Get our newsletter every Friday! Sign up for the Thought Catalog Weekly and get the best stories from the week to your inbox every Friday.

Calvinism Puritanism broadly refers to a diverse religious reform movement in Britain committed to the continental Reformed tradition. They believed that all of their beliefs should be based on the Bible, which they considered to be divinely inspired. As sinners, every person deserved damnation. Therefore, being a Christian could never be reduced to simple "intellectual acknowledgment" of the truth of Christianity. Over time, however, Puritan theologians developed a framework for authentic religious experience based on their own experiences as well as those of their parishioners. It began with a preparatory phase designed to produce contrition for sin through introspection, Bible study and listening to preaching. This was followed by humiliation, when the sinner realized that he or she was helpless to break free from sin and that their good works could never earn forgiveness. For some Puritans, this was a dramatic experience and they referred to it as being born again. Historian Perry Miller wrote that the Puritans "liberated men from the treadmill of indulgences and penances, but cast them on the iron couch of introspection". Puritan clergy wrote many spiritual guides to help their parishioners pursue personal piety and sanctification. Many Puritans relied on both personal religious experience and self-examination to assess their spiritual condition. They rejected confirmation as unnecessary. Most Puritans practiced infant baptism, but a minority held credobaptist beliefs. In "A Discourse on the Nature of Regeneration", Stephen Charnock distinguished regeneration from "external baptism" writing that baptism "confers not grace" but rather is a means of conveying the grace of regeneration only "when the [Holy] Spirit is pleased to operate with it". Therefore, one cannot assume that baptism produces regeneration. The Westminster Confession states that the grace of baptism is only effective for those who are among the elect; however, its effects are not tied to the moment of baptism but lies dormant until one experiences conversion later in life. In agreement with Thomas Cranmer, the Puritans stressed "that Christ comes down to us in the sacrament by His Word and Spirit, offering Himself as our spiritual food and drink". The episcopalians known as the prelatial party were conservatives who supported retaining bishops if those leaders supported reform and agreed to share power with local churches. In addition, these Puritans called for a renewal of preaching, pastoral care and Christian discipline within the Church of England. The Westminster Assembly proposed the creation of a presbyterian system, but the Long Parliament left implementation to local authorities. As a result, the Church of England never developed a complete presbyterian hierarchy. Furthermore, the sacraments would only be administered to those in the church covenant. The New England Congregationalists were also adamant that they were not separating from the Church of England. However, some Puritans equated the Church of England with the Roman Catholic Church, and therefore considered it no Christian church at all. These groups, such as the Brownists, would split from the established church and become known as Separatists. Puritan husbands commanded authority through family direction and prayer. The female relationship to her husband and to God was marked by submissiveness and humility. I had eight birds hatched in one nest; Four cocks there were, and hens the rest. I nursed them up with pain and care, Nor cost nor labour I did spare. Bradstreet alludes to the temporality of motherhood by comparing her children to a flock of birds on the precipice of leaving home. While Puritans praised the obedience of young children, they also believed that, by separating children from their mothers at adolescence, children could better sustain a superior relationship with God. The pinnacle of achievement for children in Puritan society, however, occurred with the conversion process. Just as parents were expected to uphold Puritan religious values in the home, masters assumed the parental responsibility of housing and educating young servants. Older servants also dwelt with masters and were cared for in the event of illness or injury. African-American and Indian servants were likely excluded from such benefits. Christian demonology Like most Christians in the early modern period, Puritans believed in the active existence of the devil and demons as evil forces that could possess and cause harm to men and women. There was also widespread belief in witchcraft and

witchesâ€™ persons in league with the devil. However, Harsnett was in the minority, and many clergy, not only Puritans, believed in witchcraft and possession. In England and America, Puritans engaged in witch hunts as well. In the s, Matthew Hopkins , the self-proclaimed "Witchfinder General", was responsible for accusing over two hundred people of witchcraft, mainly in East Anglia. In New England, few people were accused and convicted of witchcraft before ; there were at most sixteen convictions.

Chapter 4 : What's the Difference Between a Pilgrim and a Puritan?

But the Church of England retained much of the liturgy and ritual of Roman Catholicism and seemed, to many dissenters, to be insufficiently reformed. The Puritan migration was overwhelmingly a.

Puritan punishments included whippings. In Massachusetts, New Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven Colony, the Puritans cared more for moral behavior and clean living than for property rights. They took their laws from the Bible, rather than English precedent. Consequently, Puritan punishments tended to be doled out less for larceny and more for blasphemy, drunkenness, fornication and smoking. Puritan Punishments The Puritans never incarcerated prisoners for a long time. They accepted capital punishment, though, for 12 crimes, including blasphemy, counterfeiting and witchcraft. Puritan law recognized the principle that no one should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process. They also explicitly limited government power. Puritan law prohibited unlawful search and seizure, double jeopardy and compulsory self-incrimination. It also guaranteed bail, grand jury indictment and trial by jury. Rhode Island, though, proved an exception, taking nearly all of its laws from English precedent. The first Puritans took with them the bilbo as a way to punish sinners and lawbreakers. They shipped bilboes with the Spanish Armada in anticipation of all the English prisoners they would have to shackle. Earle explains, They were a simple but effective restraint; a long heavy bolt or bar of iron having two sliding shackles, something like handcuffs, and a lock. In these shackles were thrust the legs of offenders or criminals, who were then locked in with a padlock. Sometimes a chain at one end of the bilboes attached both bilboes and prisoner to the floor or wall. In, the carousing, fun-loving colonist Thomas Morton had the effrontery to erect a Maypole. He did it right under the noses of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Colony. Myles Standish led a raiding party, arrested Morton and put him in the bilbo. The Indians, reported Morton, came and looked at him and wondered what it all meant. The Puritans eventually replaced bilboes with wooden stocks. He had to wear a D made of red cloth on a white background for a year. Massachusetts magistrates reprovved anyone who interrupted a preacher during worship. In in Salem, Mass. Branding and Maiming Another of the savage Puritan punishments. Branding and maiming were common Puritan punishments, especially for Quakers. Massachusetts banned Quakers, and the Puritan punishments for returning were painful. Colonial records described in what should happen to Quakers who came back: A Quaker if male for the first offense shall have one of his ears cut off; for the second offense have his other eare cutt off; a woman shalbe severely whipt; for the third offense they, he or she, shall have their tongues bored through with a hot iron. Offenders could try to have their Puritan punishments mitigated by seeking the intervention of clergy. A counterfeiter in Salem, condemned to death, pleaded for a clergyman to help him. He only got only a brand on his hand. Mary Dyer received the most extreme of the Puritan punishments for returning to the colony after banishment. She was hanged in Boston in He was branded on the forehead as high up as possible. This was usually done by a hot iron in the form of a letter designating the crime, which was held on the forehead of the criminal till he could say the words "God save the king. This story about Puritan punishments was updated in

The Puritan Board is a forum dedicated to the discussion of Christian theology in a Confessionally Reformed context. We are dedicated to our historic Creeds and Confessions because we believe they are faithful to the Scriptures.

The Era of Puritanism The word "Puritan" appears for the first time. Puritans characterized as Calvinists and legalists; their tone is serious, and they eschew those activities thought to be indulgent but considered commonly enjoyable by most others. They aspire to a skilled, educated preaching ministry, based on the Bible, but without the ostentation of ceremonies, such as those typically displayed by the Roman Catholic Church e. Similarly, they called for the abolition of the traditional role of bishop, and advocated the replacement of the episcopate by a Presbyterian system. They acknowledged only one legal form of government, the church, which was legitimate only if controlled by Puritans in contrast to Separatists of the time. Shakespeare quotes this version. A few Separatists are hanged. The only change is an expanded catechism. The sacraments are "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. This outrages the Puritans. He oversees the persecution of Puritans. This is unpopular in Scotland, though it does call priests "presbyters. This results in war. Puritan morality becomes the law. Puritan laws and censorship are repealed; the theaters re-open. The "Declaration of Breda" results in tolerance for Puritan views within the Anglican fold. The conflict with Puritanism leaves distrust for religious individualism and emotionalism "enthusiasm" among Anglicans. This will continue through the "Great Awakening. A "Socinian" and "Arminian," he depicts the devils as the first Calvinists. A plan for ecumenical relationship with the Orthodox fizzles when the Ecumenical Patriarch finds out that the bishop of London will be in charge. The Church of Scotland is officially made Presbyterian, as part of the settlement. He is joined by Archbishop Sancroft and several others. In , Ken writes the hymn, "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow. During the next century, they will reintroduce customs from the ancient church, including adding water to the wine, prayer for the departed, invocation of the Holy Spirit during eucharist, speaking of the eucharist as "sacrifice. The events since the Reformation have finally convinced most Anglicans of the virtues of tolerance and mutual forbearance. America is colonized The English church remains "the conservative party at prayer. Most colonists have Puritan leanings. Robert Hunt, priest, leads Morning and Evening Prayer daily. Irate Puritans wait outside until it is over. His people have an effective ministry in the southern colonies, especially to orphans, blacks and native Americans. They return from England a few years later as S.

Chapter 6 : A Roman, A Puritan, And An American Revolutionary Walk Into An Office | Thought Catalog

An Exposition on the Book of Romans The doctrine of justification is dangerously corrupted in the Roman Church. (Romans) About Digital Puritan Press.

What are the differences between Catholics and Protestants? There are several important differences between Catholics and Protestants. While there have been many attempts in recent years to find common ground between the two groups, the fact is that the differences remain, and they are just as important today as they were at the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. The following is brief summary of some of the more important differences: One of the first major differences between Catholicism and Protestantism is the issue of the sufficiency and authority of Scripture. Protestants view the Bible as the standard by which all Christian behavior must be measured. While there are many verses in the Bible that establish its authority and its sufficiency for all matters of faith and practice, one of the clearest is 2 Timothy 3: They believe that both the Bible and sacred Roman Catholic tradition are equally binding upon the Christian. Many Roman Catholic doctrines, such as purgatory, praying to the saints , worship or veneration of Mary , etc. The view of Scripture is at the root of many, if not all, of the differences between Catholics and Protestants. Another disagreement between Catholicism and Protestantism is over the office and authority of the Pope. As such, the Pope has the ability to speak *ex cathedra* with authority on matters of faith and practice , making his teachings infallible and binding upon all Christians. On the other hand, Protestants believe that no human being is infallible and that Christ alone is the Head of the Church. Spiritual power and authority do not rest in the hands of a mere man but in the very Word of God. While Catholicism teaches that only the Catholic Church can properly interpret the Bible, Protestants believe that the Bible teaches God sent the Holy Spirit to indwell all born-again believers, enabling all believers to understand the message of the Bible. Protestants point to passages such as John A third major difference between Catholicism and Protestantism is how one is saved. Essential to the Roman Catholic doctrine of salvation are the Seven Sacraments , which are baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, anointing of the sick, holy orders, and matrimony. Protestants believe that, on the basis of faith in Christ alone, believers are justified by God, as all their sins are paid for by Christ on the cross and His righteousness is imputed to them. The believer must supplement the righteousness of Christ imparted to him with meritorious works. Catholics and Protestants also disagree on what it means to be justified before God. To the Catholic, justification involves being made righteous and holy. This view of justification contradicts the clear teaching of Scripture in passages such as Romans 4: While Protestants recognize that works are important, they believe they are the result or fruit of salvation but never the means to it. Catholics blend justification and sanctification together into one ongoing process, which leads to confusion about how one is saved. A fourth major difference between Catholics and Protestants has to do with what happens after death. Both believe that unbelievers will spend eternity in hell, but there are significant differences about what happens to believers. From their church traditions and their reliance on non-canonical books, the Catholics have developed the doctrine of purgatory. One disturbing aspect about the Catholic doctrine of purgatory is the belief that man can and must pay for his own sins. Our works of righteousness cannot add to what Christ has already accomplished. The differences between Catholicism and evangelical Protestants are important and significant. Like the Judaizers, Catholics make human works necessary for one to be justified by God, and they end up with a completely different gospel. It is our prayer that God will open the eyes of those who are putting their faith in the teachings of the Catholic Church.

A Roman Catholic Missions Strategy Classic Reformation (Puritan & Reformed) Teaching On Christmas and Other Holy Days Or Christmas, and All Man-Made Holy Days, Condemned By Christ In the Bible.

Gallery of famous 17th-century Puritan theologians: The Puritans were a group of English-speaking Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries. Puritans thought that the English Reformation had not gone far enough. They also did not agree with some of the things the Church of England did. This Church remained until she was a Protestant many people were happy but thought that the Church had not changed enough and was still too much like Catholicism. The most important parts of Puritanism were piety obeying religious rules , dressing simply, and living a modest life. The Puritans believed some of the same things as Calvinists and Scottish Presbyterians. All of these groups were devoted to the Bible and to being morally pure. This belief is shared among most Protestants. They tried to be morally pure in even the smallest ways. They also tried to be spiritually pure in every way. They thought that man existed for the glory of God. Because they did not agree with the way the Church of England did things, the Puritans made reforms , or changes, in their own churches and societies. Some of the Reformed churches in Europe made similar changes. The Puritans made preaching very important. They used as little ritual and decoration as possible. Very often, sermons talked about Hell. One famous sermon is " Sinners in the hands of an angry god ", by Jonathan Edwards , an important Puritan preacher. The sermon talks about God being angry with people for sinful behavior, and throwing them into the fires of Hell as a punishment. Many Puritan groups emigrated to New England so that they could start their own societies there and practice Puritanism the way they wanted. Puritan beliefs and writings became very important in New England. Separatists[change change source] Those who left the Church of England altogether were known as Separatists. Ancestry Publishing, , p.

Chapter 8 : Christmas Is A Roman Catholic Missions Strategy - Still Waters Revival Books

In their rigid enforcement of community standards, New England's Puritan punishments often often included the bilbo, the cleft stick, the brand, the ear crop and the letter, scarlet and otherwise. In Massachusetts, New Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven Colony, the Puritans cared more for moral.

What does it all mean? It was first an illegal, underground movement in the Pagan Roman Empire; illegal because Christians refused to honor imperial gods next to their own, which was not only considered bad form by the Pagans but treasonous as well, since "imperial gods" included former emperors who were designated gods after death. In it became the official state religion, which eventually led emperors to be the enforcers of canon law. This resulted in the establishment of breakaway churches such as the Coptic, Syrian, and Armenian churches. However, the first large-scale rift within Christianity came in the 4th and 5th centuries, when due to size, corruption, poor leadership, and exhaustion, the Roman Empire was divided into East and West. Eastern or Orthodox Christianity developed almost in isolation from Roman Catholicism after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in . As the Church sought to establish itself as the most powerful political force in Western Europe, it worked to establish clear codes and canons and exterminate all dissent. Over the next few hundred years, persecution of "heretic" sects such as the Waldensians and Huguenots many of whom shared ideas common in Protestant thought today was considered necessary. Protestantism takes root 16th century By the 16th century, however, secular rulers had developed enough power to be able to challenge the Church. The struggle was never just about theology, but about who would own lands, have jurisdiction over particular legal cases, receive fees, pay what kinds of taxes, retain privileges, etc. When Martin Luther tacked his 95 Theses on the cathedral door at Wittenberg in , he unknowingly started a political, spiritual, and cultural revolution which would have profound and lasting effects. Protestantism took root most strongly in areas of Germany, the Netherlands eager to free itself from the oppression of Catholic Spain , Scotland the vituperative John Knox presiding , and England, when in Henry VIII "deposed" the pope and put himself at the head of the English church. Protestant issues with the Roman Catholic Church Protestantism in general had three main areas of contention with the Roman Catholic church: Puritans were Protestants who were particularly zealous in their desire to simplify the church, wanting to make it more strictly Bible-based and give the individual a more direct relationship with God. Puritans believed in the constant struggle between God and Satan for dominion over the world. They believed that humans were fallen beings but could be redeemed through Jesus. Most importantly and this was the thing which threatened the Catholic Church the most , they believed the Bible was the final authority and believers therefore had direct access to the word of God. They rejected both the hierarchy and temporal powers of the Church altogether. Puritans were viewed as strict, uncompromising, and hypocritical by other groups, much as fundamentalist Christians are viewed by many today. By the end of her reign, these believers were still committed to working within the Church of England to "purify" it hence the term "Puritans". However, smaller groups had come to the conclusion that it was fruitless to struggle any more within the C of E. These were named Separatists, and it was this group to which our Pilgrim ancestors belonged. Separatists not only had given up on trying to reform the Anglican church, they also wanted to separate themselves from the corruptions of the world. They believed they were chosen of God and wanted to set up an environment where they could worship as they wished. John Robinson and Congregationalism The Separatists of Plymouth Colony were highly influenced by their chief minister, John Robinson, who was a proponent of religious tolerance. Robinson was the founder of what was later called "Congregationalism. While the Massachusetts Bay Colony was hanging or banishing Christian "heretics," the Plymouth Colony was engaging in interfaith dialogue with other Christians, even Anglicans. That does not excuse the Colony, but it does place their actions within a broader context of what was held acceptable at the time. The Pilgrims treated Native Americans fairly and, while still calling them "savages," do not seem to have attempted to convert them. The Plymouth church followed the standard Puritan procedure of making sure members came to church and behaved according to community standards, but did not force the Anglicans in their company to convert. In all, the Pilgrims seem to me like a reasonable people, truly trying to live according to their

religious beliefs without overly imposing them on others. Their experiments with democracy and religious tolerance were the building blocks of our contemporary pluralistic society, and I am proud to be descended from such decent folk.

Chapter 9 : Differences Between the Puritan and Catholic Faiths | Synonym

Puritans definition, a member of a group of Protestants that arose in the 16th century within the Church of England, demanding the simplification of doctrine and worship, and greater strictness in religious discipline: during part of the 17th century the Puritans became a powerful political party.

The Puritan movement began in England in the 1500s and had spread to the American colonies by the early 1600s with the arrival of the Pilgrims on the Mayflower. Puritans were originally members of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches who broke away for a number of reasons. They differed from Catholics in certain beliefs, in their style of worship, in the structure of their congregations and in their lifestyle. The values their worshipers held dear have had a profound effect on America -- giving rise to a number of Protestant denominations, most notably the Baptists.

Structure The Puritans believed in local control and opposed a powerful Catholic hierarchy ruled by the pope and his bishops. Puritans argued that the only person at the head of the church is Christ, and that each congregation should be responsible for its own members instead of answering to others.

Worship Puritans differed from Catholics in their form of worship. Puritans believed in reciting informal prayers, while Catholics pray from a standardized Missal during the course of a ritualized service. The Puritan congregation sang psalms from the Bible accompanied by simple music, while the Catholic Mass often included elaborate hymns. The Puritans rejected making the sign of the cross, kneeling during the service and other Catholic protocols. They believed the Bible did not command them to do so.

Beliefs Puritans emphasized severe punishment and public acknowledgement of sins, while Catholics emphasize forgiveness and private confession. Puritans rejected the Catholic beliefs in purgatory and sainthood. They also rejected elaborate vestments and the use of incense during the service. Puritans did not celebrate Christmas and holy days nor follow any liturgical calendar as Catholics do. They were opposed to the adornments often found in Catholic cathedrals and churches. They were against the use of stained glass windows, stone alters, candles, statues and other images. Puritan churches were humble and simple.

Lifestyle Puritans had a lifestyle much more rigid than Catholics. Puritans also thought pastors should be married men with families, as opposed to the Catholic practice of celibacy. The Puritan ethos placed a high emphasis on education, out of which arose such institutions as Harvard University and Dartmouth College.