

Troubles in New England Religion in America The English Civil War

- Bishops' War, 1639
 - Charles must call Parliament
 - Bishops abolished 1641; Laud executed
- 1642-49, civil war, Charles vs. Parliament
 - Oliver Cromwell wins; Charles executed
- Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1643-1653
 - Westminster Confession of Faith
- Congregationalists and Presbyterians split
 - Toleration results in proliferation of sects
 - Baptists, Quakers, Ranters, Levellers, 5th Monarchy Men
 - Criticism of intolerant Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - Puritans exile, imprison, and execute Quakers, 1559-1661

The Restoration

- Cromwell dies, 1657
- Charles II, 1660
 - Secret Catholic
 - Return of the bishops
- Puritans, Calvinists, sectarians suppressed
 - Height of Puritan literature
 - Richard Baxter, *Saints' Everlasting Rest*, 1650
 - John Milton, *Paradise Lost*, 1667
 - John Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1678

Crisis in New England

- Crisis of purpose: "City on a Hill"?
 - Ignored by Cromwell, now cut off by Restoration
 - New purpose: Puritans as God's instruments in America
- Sacramental crisis
 - Infant baptism (Gen. 17); conversion assumed
 - By 1645, clearly many baptized not converting
 - 1662 Synod: the Half-Way Covenant
 - Controversial: unbiblical

- Declining fervor, devotion; rising greed, dissension

The Glorious Revolution

- Charles II revokes charter, 1684
- James II, 1685, openly Catholic
 - Dominion of New England
 - Governor Edmund Andros, 1686
- William III lands in England, 1689
 - Spontaneous revolt: Andros jailed
 - Act of Toleration, 1689
 - New secular charter, 1691
- Puritan world crumbling
 - Witchcraft hysteria, Salem, 1692