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Puritan Influence in Colonization



The Puritans were a group of English	in the 16th and 17th centuries who	
sought to purify the Church of England from its	practices. They believed	
in a simpler form of worship and strict adherence to th	ne Frustrated with	
the lack of progress and persecution they faced in Engl		
to the New World for religion	us freedom and new opportunities.	
In 1620, a group known as the	, who were separatist Puritans, sailed on the	
	ere they could practice their faith	
without interference. They landed at a place they name	d, in present-day	
Massachusetts. This marked one of the first successful		
for future Puritan migration	ns.	
The Puritans' influence in the New World was significant	. They established a	
based on their religious belie	efs, which emphasized hard work, education,	
and a communal lifestyle. Their legal	was deeply intertwined with their	
religious convictions, influencing the		
colonies.		
One of their notable contributions was the emphasis on	. They believed	
that everyone should be able to read the Bible, which le	d to the establishment of the first public	
in America. In 1636, they fou	inded Harvard College for training clergy and	
other community, which was	one of the first institutions of higher	
education in North America.		
The Puritan ethos significantly shaped the	and social structure of New	
England. They valued sobriety, industry, and community	y, laying the ethical foundation of the	
American work Despite their	r intolerance for other religious practices,	
the Puritan legacy in terms of governmental and educa	ntional has had a	
lasting effect on the United States.		
system Bible colony institutions develope	ment ethic culture society journey	
Plymouth Protestants Pilgrims leaders f	oundation schools Catholic education	