Introduction
(pp. 2-3)

1. Although Puritan ______________________ lost its widespread acceptance during this period, the Puritan view of life, with its emphasis on the ______________________, ______________________, and ______________________ has survived.

2. One prevalent Puritan theme in early American literature, America’s role as ______________________ and ______________________, is exemplified in John Winthrop’s prophetic words:

______________________.

3. The other dominant Puritan theme, the ______________________, is apparent in William Bradford’s account of the ______________________, who were actually ______________________ instead of Puritans. Bradford clearly presents the idea that Christians, although they must be ______________________ the world, are not to be ______________________ the world.

4. During the more than ______________________ years of this first period of American literature, which had a pronounced effect on the character of the developing nation, writers were most affected by changes in three major areas. The population changed from ______________________ to ______________________; government officials began making decisions based on ______________________ or ______________________ principles rather than ______________________ principles; the political system shifted from one of ______________________ on ______________________ to one of ______________________.

European to American: The Social Change
(pp. 3-5)

1. The first permanent English settlement was established in ______________________, ______________________, in the year ______________________. These settlers, led by ______________________, mainly desired to become ______________________.

2. The ______________________, who were the first permanent settlers in New England, arrived aboard the ______________________ in the year ______________________ and established a colony at ______________________, Massachusetts. They demonstrated a desire for success and a strong faith in God’s ______________________ care.
3. In the 1630s wealthy, prestigious __________________ settled in the _________________. Approximately 20,000 people came to Massachusetts during this decade in what is called the first _________________. However, during the Commonwealth period in England when the _________________ were in power, immigration slackened and did not increase again until 1660 when the ________________ was restored. Immigration did not slacken again until ________________ eased conditions for Puritans by passing the ________________ of 1689.

4. Dissenters, such as the Pilgrims who settled at __________________, came to escape religious _________________. These people were Separatists, which means that they were members of __________________ who had withdrawn from the _________________ for ________________ sake. Some of the persecutions of these early dissenters were ________________, ________________, and ________________. Some of the later dissenters were forbidden to ________________, to ________________, and to ________________.

5. Another religious motivation was to implement religious _________________. For example, the Puritans desired to follow Biblical teachings in the areas of ________________ and ________________ and to establish a ________________ form of government, or a government ruled by _________________. The Puritans used as their model the Biblical account of ________________ government.

6. Secular motives for immigration included the desire for ________________, ________________, and _________________. The idea of the _________________ developed from the motivation for self-realization and advancement. The early immigrants were valuable to the emerging nation because they brought with them their rich _________________ heritage.

7. Colonists of the eighteenth century were becoming more American. For example, the transitional New England colonist, or _________________, was known for his ________________, ________________, and ________________.

8. People of other nationalities, such as ________________, ________________, ________________, and _________________ contributed to the changing American population.

9. In his Letters from an American Farmer, _________________, who had immigrated from _________________, gave his definition of an American.

10. In his definition, he describes America as a _________________ of nationalities, the American people as the _________________, and the American individual as a forward-looking _________________.

Puritanism to Deism: The Religious Change

(pp. 5-8)

1. The Puritan movement, which began during the reign of _________________, produced two distinct dissident groups: the _________________, who attempted to reform the _________________, and the _________________, who completely broke with it. During the seventeenth century, the term Puritan came to include all _________________ other than those supporting the established church.

2. Although the nonconformist Protestant groups held basically the same doctrinal beliefs, the religious make-up of the colonies included the following: Virginia was _________________; Plymouth Plantation was _________________; and Massachusetts Bay was _________________.

3. The Five Points of Calvinism, a modern oversimplification but, nevertheless, a helpful tool in understanding Puritan belief, are ________________, ________________, ________________, ________________, and ________________.  

4. In their attempt to create a ________________, the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay combined ________________ and ________________ authority under the same magistrates. The ________________ meted out punishment even for moral infractions.  

5. Since ________________ caused the Puritans to replace their religious values with secular ones, church membership declined within thirty years after the founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony. After the ministers realized they could not restore religious fervor by their ________________, they drafted the ________________.  

6. The Halfway Covenant allowed children of members in good standing to be ________________ even though they had not given a ________________, a requirement that had been strictly enforced until this time. This compromise, along with a later decision to allow church attenders who had not given a public testimony to participate in the ________________, ultimately contributed to the decline of interest in the church.  

7. The revival movement which came to be called the ________________ during the 1740s actually began in the 1730s in ________________ church. Many people were converted through the preaching of such men as the English evangelist ________________. The refusal of the ministers of the established churches to participate resulted in religion becoming more ________________. Denominations such as ________________, ________________, and ________________ emerged as competition for the ________________ church.  

8. During the ________________ fifty years later, the ________________ and ________________ denominations became the largest in the nation.  

9. The deists based their beliefs on the assumption that the answer to man’s problems could be found through ________________, not supernatural revelation. They used such terms as ________________ and ________________ to describe their belief that God did not personally intervene in the world He created. Deists did not believe in the ________________ nature of man, and even though they did believe in a future life, their belief was not based on Scripture. They believed that man could improve himself through ________________, a force which could eventually eradicate ________________ from the world. They were sceptical of all systems of ________________.  

10. Although writers such as ________________ and ________________ did exhibit at least a secular, ethical form of Puritanism, the last major spokesman for the period was ________________. The deistic belief in ________________ and man’s inherent ________________ had more of an influence on the major political documents of the last part of the eighteenth century than Puritan beliefs did.  

**Colonies to Nation: The Political Change**  
(pp. 8-11)  

1. In most colonies only ________________ property owners who were ________________ had the right to vote; and ________________, ________________, and ________________ were excluded.  

2. In 1620 the adult male Pilgrims signed a document called the ________________, in which they surrendered individual rights in order to set up a government. This document set the precedent for the ________________ and prepared the way for the ________________ period.
3. In order to gain control over the colonies, the king __________ the charters of all the colonies except the proprietary colonies. The only leaders who really had power were appointees of the __________. When England imposed stricter revenues on the colonies, the rallying cry became __________.

4. England’s policies became even more offensive after the signing of the __________, which restricted __________ beyond a certain area and set up a giant __________ for Indian tribes. Since King __________ made no attempt to alleviate the problems for the colonists, they decided that their only course of action was __________ from England.

5. After declaring her independence in __________, securing her independence by defeating England in __________, and ratifying the Constitution in __________, America was ready to go forward under the leadership of George Washington.

6. America was ready to provide leadership and establish a distinctive literature after doubling its size with the __________ and demonstrating its naval strength during the __________.

Imitation to Maturity: The Literary Change

(pp. 11-13)

1. American writers were at first understandably dependent on __________ literature. Because they were isolated from British authors, poets such as __________ and __________ produced poetry patterned after forms already out of favor in England.

2. The first consciously American literature did not appear until after the __________ and did not achieve its full stature until the __________.

3. The earliest American writers wrote about the hardships of their environment, such as the __________, __________, and __________. Writers such as __________ wrote for personal stimulation, whereas writers such as __________ wrote for public __________.

4. Near the end of the eighteenth century, writings of authors such as __________ and __________ became almost totally __________ and reflected the __________ attitudes prevalent in the colonies.

5. The changing world view can be seen in the __________ of subject matter; for example, early Puritan writers used events in __________ to teach __________ lessons, whereas later writers tried to explain such events __________.

6. Early American literature can be classified as __________, and its main purpose was to give instruction for __________ improvement. The purpose of eighteenth century American literature was __________ rather than religious instruction, and in the early nineteenth century, __________ sought merely to __________ his readers.

7. Puritan writers rejected the ornate style of early seventeenth-century England and adopted instead a __________ style which drew attention to the __________ rather than to the writer. This style was characterized by __________, simplicity of __________ and __________, scarcity of elaborate __________ expression, and __________.

8. Secular critics have responded unfavorably to Puritan literature because of its __________ content, its __________ purpose, and its __________ style; however, the contributions of these early writers are encouraging to those readers who share their Christian perspective.