**Human Relations Chapter 6**

**“In spite of everything, still believe that people are good at heart” Anne Frank**

**I.Religious diversity in colonial America**

**-Americans have confronted religious controversy since early colonial times**

**A.How did the first colonists deal with religious diversity?**

**-puritans came to the New World to practice their religion freely, however, they had no intention of allotting others the same freedom**

**-people wanted to establish Old World practices so people tried to designate established churches because the established religion with the educated ministers and stately rituals were important for old world ways**

**-there was not enough money to create the old world ways of religion so the burden was heavy on families**

**-most American colonies enacted blasphemy laws directed at those who did not belong to the colony’s major faith**

**-blasphemy was defined as an individual denying the truth and authority of the Bible**

**-people denying the divinity of Christ could be executed or at least lose his property**

**-other punishments included branding with a B or a hole burned through the tongue**

**-ministers belonging to churches other than the colony’s majority had to register as dissenters or be punished**

**B.How did the colonies promote the concept of religious freedom?**

**-Roger Williams argued that people could not develop a true faith through coercion and expressed the need for a wall of separation between the garden of church and the wilderness of the world**

**-William Penn believed that God spoke directly to individuals through the conscience and that this was the basis for a commitment to religious freedom**

**-Quakers had more government influence than other denominations**

**C.How was the principle of religious freedom established in the colonies?**

**-Great Awakening-promoted the principle of religious freedom beginning with ideas**

**-Jonathan Edwards-challenged the individuals to demonstrate personal commitment to their faith in their everyday lives, and he spoke of the necessity of faith being emotional as well as rational**

**-George Whitefield-avoided churches and preferred to speak in open fields and insisted that being a Christian was not about belonging to a particular church but being committed to faith and demonstrating that commitment in everyday life**

**-sectarian view of Christianity held that people thought their sect was the true faith**

**-denomination-not individual sects, but rather singular protestant churches such as Lutheran, or Baptist-Catholics not included**

**II.Emerging Concept of Religious Freedom**

**-Europeans were making significant discoveries based on scientific inquiry**

**Called the Enlightenment-created respect for science and diminished belief in miracles and supernatural**

**-Deism-acknowledged that God created universe but insisted that human beings must use their intelligence to understand the rational principles by which the universe functions**

**-atheists-deny the existence of God**

**A.What was the relationship between Deism and Christianity?**

**-while they believed that God would reward or punish the soul after death, they did not believe that God was an active force in the every day world so they also denied the divinity of Christ, but they admired his moral teachings**

**B. Why was there so little reference to religion in the original Constitution?**

**-creators wanted to defy European traditions and create the first secular government**

**-John Adams said that the government of the United States is not founded on the Christian Religion**

**-we the people is suppose to be as the force of the government’s power excluding any reference to God**

**D.Why wasn’t religious freedom guaranteed in the Constitution?**

**-by 1776, four colonies had guaranteed the right of people to worship as they chose**

**-authors of constitution said that no religious test shall ever by required as qualifications to any office or public trust under the United States-Article VI**

**-right for established churches was left up to each state**

**D.Did the First Amendment establish religious freedom in the new nation?**

**-the Bill of Rights guaranteed it, but it was more in principal than practice**

**-more than three decades after the Constitution was approved, Maryland was the only state where Jews could vote or hold public office**

**E.Was any group actively persecuted for their religious beliefs?**

**-religious freedom was violently denied to Mormonism, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints**

**-the rise of Mormonism tested the American dedication to religious liberty and the nation ultimately failed the test**

**-freedom was also not extended to atheists**

**III.The rise and fall of anti-Catholicism**

**-members increased dramatically between 1820-1865**

**A.What was the impact of large numbers of Catholic immigrants?**

**-it provoked hostility in some Americans**

**-because the church had persecuted, tortured, and even killed those that denied its authority in the past, Protestants believed that Catholics would not hesitate to do it again**

**-“we have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another” Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)**

**B.Why was hostility directed against Catholics?**

**-strong anti-immigrations feelings toward Catholics**

**-obvious in public textbooks and the media**

**-Catholic strong felt strongly about creating an alternative public school system**

**C.What were the Philadelphia Bible riots?**

**-1844 Philadelphia School District subbed the catholic bible for Catholic students at schools**

**-major riots with violence, burning of homes and churches, injuries, and deaths occurred**

**D.What caused anti-Catholic sentiments in the US to subside?**

**-politics of race and Civil War put it to rest a bit**

**-religious diversity was also a threat to Protestant churches now**

**E.How did religious diversity increase following the civil war?**

**-ALOTof immigration**

**-missionaries were set up for Native Americans and former slaves since there was a desire for Indian converts**

**-following the civil war, federal government banned many tribal religions with protestants establishing schools off the reservation and Catholics establishing boarding schools on the reservation**

**F.What non-Christian religions were included among immigrants?**

**-west coast Buddhists and 1.5 million Jews to escape Semitism in Russia**

**-huge amount of people said they have no religion**

**-the Christian majority reacted by punishing those who strayed from conventional beliefs as well as nonbelievers**

**G.Did increasing numbers of non-Christians cause anti-Catholic prejudice to diminish?**

**-Ku Klux Klan revived in 1915 to promote white supremacy and were hostile to Catholics and Jews**

**IV.anti-semitism in America**

**-by 1870, textbooks called Jews a race as greedy, selfish, and manipulating unethical entrepreneurs who wanted to monopolize certain professions**

**-recent shows like Family Guy also uses this stereotype**

**A.In what ways was anti-Semitism promoted?**

**-Henry Ford published a weekly newspaper which falsely documented the activities of a Jewish conspiracy plotting a revolution to undermine Christian civilization and establish Jewish supremacy throughout the world**

**-media was nasty**

**B.What influence did the Holocaust have on American attitudes?**

**-the horrors changed American attitudes after WWII**

**-many editorials said that anti-Semitism was no longer acceptable in the US**

**V.The impact of immigration reform on religious diversity**

**-we often make assumptions about an individual’s religion based on ethnicity such as Irish Americans must be Catholics**

**? A.How have Americans responded to the increasing religions diversity**

**-recent immigrants continue to encounter prejudice**

**-Muslim Americans have been recent victims**

**-media/TV shows are encouraging stereotypes on Muslims**

**-after the trade center was bombed, around 1200 Muslim Americans were incarcerated with 8,000 interrogated and 600 were still held in custody with no charges, to bond, and no contact with family-FBI finally had to admit they had no evidence linking them to the bombing**

**B.How have schools taught students about the concept of religious freedom?**

**-schools are encouraged to teach objectively about all religions**

**-schools cannot force students to pray and they cannot prevent students from praying as long as the prayer does not create a disruption**