

Migration, Culture and Religious Life the Puritan in the Colonial in America

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Abstract:- The reform movement was born and developed in the environment of churches and communities in Europe in the middle ages. Basically, this movement is the struggle of Christians to renew the practice and teachings of the Roman Catholic church. The relationship between the church and the government at that time was so close that the influence of the church's power was quite large; even tends to be authoritarian. Many community members complain about the poor condition of the church, such as the hypocritical and obscene attitudes and actions of church leaders and subordinates. Berkhof and Enklaar also said that "most people feel dissatisfied with the teachings of the church that do not give freedom to everyone to deal directly with the God they worship" (1983: 119). The data obtained is read and recorded on the data cards that have been provided. After that, the data is classified according to the focus of the problem to be studied. Furthermore, data analysis was carried out by using the interdisciplinary study approach as applied in the American study.

Keywords:- Migration, Culture, Religion, Puritans, American.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Puritan hall was Protestants who wanted to purify Christian teachings in accordance with the Gospel. They also want to build a city on the hill "a city upon the hill", and the city will be a role model for other nations throughout the world. Besides that they believe that they are God's chosen people "chosen people" to save the world that has been damaged by sin and human depravity. The renewal movements that they fought for turned out to make the situation even more chaotic. "Each group brings their own views and thoughts. Because of that, they were easily carried away by the rulers of the Roman Catholic Church" (End Van Den, 1986: 188). The struggle of the reform movement does not stop there. After that came Martin Luther (1483-1548), a German monk. He criticized many of the practices and teachings of the life of the church which were considered to have deviated far from the teachings of the Bible or the Gospel. Luther teaches the pastor's position given to someone does not indicate that the person is a higher class than others, but the position of the pastor is only the position given to someone because of his ability to teach and lead others in a

religious procession. Every person who believes and has been baptized is a pastor. This means "the person has faith and they can deal directly with God without the need for help from other people as intermediaries" (Horton and Edwards, 1974: 13-14). Thus both the pastor and not the pastor have the same status and degree before God. After that, a well-known reform figure emerged, who contributed to theological concepts of puritanism, namely John Calvin (1509-1564). He was a young reformer, alumni of the law school of the University of Paris in France who were interested in theological issues. He was expelled from his homeland because he was considered a follower of Luther, then he moved to Geneva, Switzerland and became a pastor there. Thanks to the results of his work on the systematic theology of the first and complete Protestant dogmatism, he became famous everywhere and his teachings influenced Christianity in various countries.

Based on that also "born of the Calvinist churches in Switzerland, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Scotland, West Germany, Poland, Transylvania (now western Romania) and Hungary" (Berkhof and Enklaar, 1983: 169). The Anglican Church in England was also influenced by Calvin's teachings, although there are some church procedures that still follow the traditions of the Roman Catholic church, such as episcopal hierarchy, forms of worship with all objects and decorations, complete protective clothing (monopoly) in the procession and statues.

The existence of an Anglican church like this results in the emergence of differences of opinion and understanding that leads to conflicts with other people who do not approve of this. Therefore another group emerged who wanted to purify the Anglican church from the influence of Catholicism, such as the bishop's leadership and king's authority in the church. These are the Puritans. Bradford uses the term "pilgrims for the Puritans who broke away from the English church and built a new holy state which later developed into a place of permanent pilgrimage" (Johnson, 1997: 30). Henretta et al. calling it the pilgrims is also "a group of Christians who are obedient and always try to live according to the teachings and ethics contained in the gospel" (1877: 50).

Their activity was known as the puritanism movement and this movement was developed by Protestants. This movement actually originated from British soil, but its greatest influence occurred in America. The first time this movement emerged during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). At that time the nature of religious life in England experienced a quite terrible event. The Church of England changed from a Catholic church to a Protestant church with the supreme leader of King Henry VIII, father of Queen Elizabeth I. During the reign of King Henry VIII (1509-1547), he wanted to sever his marriage relationship with Catherine of Aragon. He wanted to remarry a woman from his palace, Anna Boleyn. He also requested permission or approval regarding this matter to the Pope, but his request was rejected. Because of that Henry VIII decided to separate himself from the Roman Catholic church.

He founded his own church, the Anglican church and proclaimed himself the supreme leader of the Anglican church. Henretta et al. said that "at that time Henry VIII was in full power and appointed people who were seated in the organization of the organization of his church. Meanwhile, the Pope was only recognized as the Bishop of Rome alone (1877: 29).

All resistance to King Henry VIII was suppressed by violence. This event caused various conflicts which resulted in a massive shift to America and civil war in England. What King Henry VIII did to the Roman Catholic Church was actually not an attitude that supported Protestantism. He actually defended the Roman Catholic church when Luther attacked him. That is why he continues to maintain the habits of the Roman Catholic church, such as forms of worship with all the objects or complementary ornaments, complete protective clothing in carnival or procession and statues.

During the reign of King Edward VI (1547 - 1553) Protestantism gradually influenced the existence of the Anglican church even though it did not last long. When Queen Mary Tudor (1553-1558) ascended the throne, "the Anglican church returned to Catholicism" (Gaustad, 1966: 36). During the reign of Queen Mary Tudor, Protestants were forced to recognize the Catholic church. Religion adopted by the royal leader became the official religion of the entire kingdom he led. If there are people who do not obey this rule, they are considered to have committed treason or rebels. At that time there was no religious tolerance.

Later when Queen Elizabeth I ascended to the throne (1558-1603), the pressure on Protestant reform was increasingly out of control. He immediately restored this situation by removing pro-Roman Catholic rules made during the reign of Queen Mary Tudor. Queen Elizabeth, I established Thirty-Nine Articles as official dogmas or teachings of religion. The contents of this article are a combination of Luther's doctrines of justification because of Calvinist beliefs and beliefs regarding destiny

(predestination). The Influence of Protestantism It has been explained above that the economic and religious reforms that took place in the UK affected the formation of the character of the Puritans in America. This movement also gave birth to famous figures, including Martin Luther and John Calvin.

II. METHODS

The data obtained is read and recorded on the data cards that have been provided. After that, the data is classified according to the focus of the problem to be studied. Furthermore, data analysis was carried out by using the interdisciplinary study approach as applied in the American study, Unit II library. In addition, this research was conducted at the Sunan Kalijaga IAIN library in Yogyakarta, St. Colossi's Library. Ignatius Yogyakarta, University of Indonesia's library in Jakarta and the United States Information Service library (USIS) in Jakarta. Other sources used in this study were obtained through books, novels, journals, the internet, and films.

III. DISCUSSION

The Puritans were one of the most popular groups in Massachusetts in the colonial period. They came from British soil and migrated to America gradually with the main goal being religious freedom. As a community group, of course, they have habits, attitudes or behaviors that are different from the attitudes or behavior of other community members in the area. Everything related to human behavior and mindset in community life is what is called culture.

More clearly, Tylor argues that "a complex whole which contains knowledge, belief, art, morality, law, customs and abilities and habits acquired by humans as members of society is called culture" (Pelly et al., 1994: 23). In addition, "culture is a reference to the orientation of values, norms, rules, and guidelines for the daily behavior of members of the community in living in groups and in their personal lives as individuals" (Pelly, 1994: 31).

Likewise, the Puritans who left their original land certainly did not want to lose their distinctive cultural identity. Even though they are far from England, these characteristics remain a guideline for them to behave or behave in social and religious life. Therefore in this new world, they want to realize their ideals of carrying out religious freedom without losing their true identity as descendants of the British. Some of the characteristics that influence various activities of the social life of the Puritans in America, first the influence of Protestantism, both the British cultural heritage and thirdly the influence of the colonial economic system.

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➤ *Effects of Protestantism*

It has been explained above that the economic and religious reforms that took place in the UK affected the character of the Puritans in America. This movement also gave birth to famous figures, including Martin Luther and John Calvin. Although there are a number of different things, based on the views and thoughts of both of them, Protestantism was born. Luther taught that everyone can connect directly with God without the need for someone else as an intermediary. In addition, he also recommends that every Christian learn the Bible himself so that they can truly understand the contents of the Bible. Meanwhile, Calvin taught that everyone inherited sin from birth into this world. Based on this, no one can save himself or anyone else. Salvation is God's gift given to the people he chooses. That choice is God's absolute authority, which is not influenced or demands any conditions. Interpretation for interpretation has developed so that the followers of Calvin believe that everyone must fight for life and compete to prove themselves to be God's chosen people. Thus the same spirit, individualism and individual freedom formed in the followers of Calvin, including the citizens of the Puritan community in America.

Puritanism is one of the important factors in developing distinctive values that mark American culture. Through "covenants" the relationship between individuals and other individuals and between individuals and God is arranged in such a way that everyone has the same responsibility in maintaining order and harmony in living in society" (Rossister, 1956: 91-93).

➤ *British National Cultural Heritage*

Individual freedom is one of the most influential factors in the life of the Puritans in America. This is because "they lived for a long time under the pressure and domination of the nobility and authoritarian rulers in England, who had hostility towards freedom" (McKlosky and Zaller, 1984: 172).

In the case of theology, in general, the English people did not like to think of dogmatic things, in accordance with the Anglo Saxon character. "They tend to think of beautiful forms of the church ceremony and practical matters" (Berkhof and Enklaar, 1983: 231). Likewise, with the Puritans, their teachings and thoughts of true Calvinists were influenced by British cultural values so they tended to be more practical. This is clearly seen in the lives of those who distance themselves from all the luxuries and pleasures of the world. "They are more concerned with evaluating themselves before God and sanctifying the Sabbath" (Berkhof and Enklaar, 1983: 226). Interpretation for interpretation has developed so that the followers of Calvin believe that everyone must fight for life and compete to prove themselves to be God's chosen people. Thus the same spirit, individualism and individual freedom formed in the followers of Calvin, including the citizens of the Puritan community in America.

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In general, the nobility and the rulers considered the people as people who were not knowledgeable, wild and difficult to control. Thus they are considered not to have the responsibility to regulate themselves or the community. That is why with the great influence of the reform movement, they sought to "change the teachings, the life order of a rigid or

authoritarian church (Roman Catholic church), and they also responded to this reactionary" (Parrington, 1930: 15). In the case of theology, in general, the English people did not like to think of dogmatic things, in accordance with the Anglo Saxon character. "They tend to think of beautiful forms of the church ceremony and practical matters" (Berkhof and Enklaar, 1983: 231). Likewise, with the Puritans, their teachings and thoughts of true Calvinists were influenced by British cultural values so they tended to be more practical. This is clearly seen in the lives of those who distance themselves from all the luxuries and pleasures of the world. "They are more concerned with evaluating themselves before God and sanctifying the Sabbath" (Berkhof and Enklaar, 1983: 226).

IV. CONCLUSION

Likewise, the Puritans who left their original land certainly did not want to lose their distinctive cultural identity. Even though they are far from England, these characteristics remain a guideline for them to behave or behave in social and religious life. Therefore in this new world, they want to realize their ideals of carrying out religious freedom without losing their true identity as descendants of the British. Some of the characteristics that influence various activities of the social life of the Puritans in America, first the influence of Protestantism, both the British cultural heritage and thirdly the influence of the colonial economic system. Puritan Culture

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