

# A Framework for Teaching the Role of Religion in American History

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<a href="#">Early America to 1763</a>	<a href="#">Revolution and Early Nation, 1763-1815</a>	<a href="#">National Expansion and Civil Strife, 1815-1877</a>	<a href="#">Early Modern America, 1865-1914</a>	<a href="#">America in the Age of World War, 1914-1945</a>	<a href="#">America Since 1945</a>	<a href="#">State and Regional Examples</a>
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## Early America to 1763

The Meaning of Being Religious	Religion & Identity/Culture	Religion & Society/Community	Religion & Nature/Science
<p>Native Americans' Concepts</p> <p>Roman Catholicism: Old World and New World</p> <p>The Rise of Protestantism: Different Forms</p> <p>Judaism: Sephardim in Old, New Worlds</p> <p>West African Concepts</p> <p>Intermingling of Old, New World Forms of Expression</p> <p>Subtopics of the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sources of religious authority: Scriptures and other sources of religious values, dogma; role of clergy</li> <li>• Religion: exclusive or</li> </ul>	<p>Puritans: Family, Church Covenant</p> <p>Covenant with the Commonwealth</p> <p>Compare Puritans with Others, like Quakers</p> <p>Concepts of Education, Literacy and Child Rearing</p> <p>Demonizing Others: Dualism (Manichaeism, Satan)</p> <p>Institutional Loyalties and Religious Affiliation (Self Identity)</p> <p>Religion and Cultural</p>	<p>Establishment: Limits and Challenges; Colonial Varieties; Religious Toleration</p> <p>Colonial Charters; Imperial Constitutions; Joint Stock Companies</p> <p>Influence of the Restoration and Glorious Revolution (Toleration Act, 1689)</p> <p>Ecclesiastical Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New England</li> <li>• Middle Colonies</li> <li>• Southern Colonies</li> <li>• Spanish Colonies</li> <li>• Quebec and Louisiana</li> <li>• Subtopic: Rise of</li> </ul>	<p>Differing Views of the Land and its Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native Americans</li> <li>• African Americans</li> <li>• Europeans (e.g., improving the land)</li> </ul> <p>Presence of the Sacred: In Nature or Transcendent?</p> <p>Protestants' Differing Views of Nature: Relationship to Evil, Good; to Election; to Providence, etc.</p> <p>Deism and Nature</p> <p>Science: Piety or Blasphemy?</p> <p>Concepts of Time, Seasons: Differing Views</p>

<p>inclusive. Who are members and who are not members of "the elect"?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providence: role of supernatural events, signs, miracles. What does nature tell us?</li> <li>• Why does evil happen? Are there evil spirits? A Devil?</li> <li>• Is there life after death? Resurrection or eternal life?</li> </ul> <p>Revivalism, esp. First Great Awakening and the Rise of Pietism</p> <p>Rationalism and Deism</p>	<p>Interaction</p> <p>Concepts of War: Just? or Profane?</p> <p>Religion and Ethnic/Racial Background: e.g., African American Music, Folklore, Poetry</p> <p>The Impact of Class/Status</p> <p>Gender and the Feminization of Spirituality</p> <p>Varieties of Religious Rituals, Holidays, Festivals, Symbols</p> <p>Religion and Rhetoric: Plain Style, Emotionalism</p> <p>Anticlericalism in America</p>	<p>Organizations</p> <p>Religion and Slavery</p> <p>Establishment of Christian Missions Among Indigenous Population</p>	
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## Revolution and Early Nation, 1763-1815

The Meaning of Being Religious	Religion & Identity/Culture	Religion & Society/Community	Religion & Nature/Science
<p>The Revolution and the Rise of Disestablishmentarianism in the New States</p> <p>Disestablishment and the First Amendment</p> <p>The French Revolution and Traditional Christian Thinking</p> <p>The Second Great Awakening: Faith and Democracy</p> <p>Subtopics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing Concepts of Religious Authority: Sources and Nature (e.g., J. Edwards, S. Hopkins, L. Beecher, W.E. Channing)</li> <li>• Churched, Unchurched, and Being Religious</li> </ul>	<p>Nationalization of the Covenant</p> <p>The Revolt Against Authority: Patriarchy, Autocracy, and Religious Privilege</p> <p>Postmillennial Optimism</p> <p>Religious Language: the Jeremiad</p>	<p>Religious Roots of the Revolutionary War: e.g., The Quebec Act</p> <p>Clergy and the Revolution: Patriots and Loyalists</p> <p>Relationship Between Loyalism, Patriotism (and then Federalism, Republicanism) and Religious Affiliation</p> <p>Religious Implications of the Revolutionary War for Quakers, Anglicans</p> <p>Proliferation of Denominations, Pluralism: e.g., Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, AME</p> <p>American Catholics and Republican Revolution: John Carroll</p> <p>Jewish Theology and the</p>	<p>The Challenge of the Enlightenment</p> <p>Scientific Discovery, Experimentation: e.g., Benjamin Silliman, Yale</p> <p>Subduing Nature, Private Property: e.g., Louisiana Purchase</p> <p>Agrarianism and the Rise of Market Capitalism</p> <p>Differing Views of Stewardship of the Land: Native Americans, Germans, Upper Southerners</p>

		<p>Revolution</p> <p>Rise of Civil Religion: Artifacts, Symbols</p> <p>Religion and the Rise of Higher Education</p> <p>Foundations of Benevolent Societies</p>	
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## National Expansion and Civil Strife, 1815-1877

The Meaning of Being Religious	Religion & Identity/Culture	Religion & Society/Community	Religion & Nature/Science
<p>The Development and Expansion of the Evangelical Front</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baptists and Methodists</li> <li>• Calvinism and the Frontier: Adaptation</li> <li>• Postmillennialism, Progress, and Human Perfectability</li> <li>• Romanticized View of God, as Opposed to Judgmental God</li> </ul> <p>Alternative Visions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intentional Communities: Mormons, Harmonists, Adventists, et. al.</li> <li>• Mercersburg Movement</li> <li>• Roman Catholics: e.g., Orestes Brownson; Internal Debates Among Catholics on Faith and American Values (esp. Irish, Germans)</li> <li>• Transcendentalism and the</li> </ul>	<p>Cultural Values, Expressions (see under "The Meaning of Being Religious")</p> <p>The Impact of the Second Great Awakening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp Meetings</li> <li>• Organized Revivalism</li> <li>• Democratization of Christianity: Religion on the Frontier</li> <li>• Development of Indigenous American Organizations, Forms of Expression</li> <li>• Challenge to New England Calvinist Establishment</li> </ul> <p>Catholics, Jews: Adaptation to or Rejection of Democratic Values and the Protestant Mainstream?</p> <p>African Americans</p>	<p>The Rise of Voluntary National Associations: American Bible Society, American Missionary Association, et. al.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missions to the Western Frontier, Circuit Riders</li> <li>• Missions to the Native Americans</li> </ul> <p>Modern Revivalism: Charles G. Finney</p> <p>The Emergence of Reform Movements: Temperance, Peace, Public Education, Antislavery</p> <p>Slavery and Abolition: Denominational Divisions</p> <p>Religion and Race: American Missionary Association; U.S. Sanitary Commission, and Alternative</p>	<p>Romanticism and the Changing View of Nature</p> <p>Manifest Destiny and Settling the West</p> <p>Religious Values and the Treatment of the Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Conservation Efforts</li> <li>• Mainstream: Subduing Nature</li> <li>• American Indians' Views</li> </ul> <p>Land Grant Colleges and Religious Institutions</p>

<p>Discovery of Alternatives: Eastern Religions, Swedenborgianism, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Emergence of Reform Judaism</li> </ul> <p>The Religious Meaning of American History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Civil War: Whose Side Is God On? Why Did the War Come? What Is Its Meaning?</li> </ul> <p>Religiosity of Ordinary People vis-a-vis the "Churched": Vernacular Religious Expressions in America (e.g., funerary art)</p> <p>Religious Values/Identities of Native Americans, Hispanics in the Southwest and California, French in Louisiana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Vestiges in Slave Religion</li> <li>• American Influences on Religious Practices</li> <li>• Formation of Missions to Africa</li> <li>• Religion and Free Blacks' Identity/Culture</li> </ul>	<p>Visions of the Freed Persons' Future; Religious Organizations and Freed Persons' Education and Well-Being; Development of Independent Black Denominations and Networks</p> <p>Religious Organizations and the Establishment of Colleges (in Indiana, ranging from Hanover to Notre Dame, 1820 onward)</p> <p>Religion and War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Peace Tradition (Quakers, Mennonites, especially) under Test in the Civil War</li> <li>• Military Chaplains in Civil War</li> </ul> <p>Church Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neo-Gothic Style</li> </ul>	
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## Early Modern America, 1865-1914

The Meaning of Being Religious	Religion & Identity/Culture	Religion & Society/Community	Religion & Nature/Science
<p>Challenges to the Protestant Establishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Darwin and Modern Science</li> <li>• Marx and Economic Determinism</li> <li>• Higher Criticism</li> <li>• Liberalism and Modernism</li> <li>• Free Thought (e.g., Robert Ingersoll)</li> <li>• Emergence of Pragmatism</li> <li>• Perfectionism</li> <li>• Nationalism</li> </ul> <p>Emergence of Liberal Protestantism and the Social Gospel</p> <p>Foundations of Modern Protestant Conservatism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pentecostalism</li> </ul>	<p>Continuing Evolution of the Concept of the National Covenant</p> <p>Cultural Implications (of issues listed under "The Meaning of Being Religious")</p> <p>Religion, Wealth, and Obligation</p> <p>Development of Church/Synagogue Outreach, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutionalized (Full Service) Church</li> <li>• Black Schools and Historically Black Colleges: Fisk University Jubilee Singers</li> </ul> <p>Immigration of Southern and Eastern European Roman Catholics; of Greek and Eastern European Orthodox Christians</p>	<p>The Challenge of the Industrial City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional Strategies</li> <li>• Revivalism: Dwight Moody, esp.</li> <li>• Innovative Programs: Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, YMCA, YWCA; Settlement Houses</li> <li>• The Sunday School Movement</li> <li>• Philanthropy</li> <li>• Women's Committees and Associations, e.g., WCTU, Anti-Saloon League</li> <li>• The Social Gospel: Protestant, Catholic (Washington Gladden, Walter Rauschenbusch, John A. Ryan [Living Wage], et. al.)</li> <li>• Christian Socialism</li> </ul>	<p>The Challenge of Darwin, Freud, Pragmatism, and Modern Thinking</p> <p>Modern Technology and Religious Obligations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern Factories and Conceptions of Work, Worth</li> <li>• Inventions and Ethical Considerations</li> <li>• Modern Warfare and the Just War Tradition</li> </ul> <p>Imperialism, Colonialism, and Natural Resources on Other Continents</p>

- Holiness Movement
- Fundamentalism
- Premillennialism

Catholic Divisions over Being Religious in America

- Irish vs. German Leadership
- Rome vs. American Modernism
- New vs. Old Immigrant
- Theology, Social Action, and Church-Building

Jewish Divisions over Being Religious in America

- Reformed, Orthodox, and Conservative Foundations

The Discovery of the World

- Christian Missionaries in Africa and Asia (SVM, Maryknoll, et.al.)
- World Parliament of Religions (1893) and Eastern Religions

- Church-Affiliated Hospitals

Religion and the Peace Movement

- World Parliament of Religions
- Arbitration

Religion and the Progressive Movement

Revitalization of Native American Religion: Ghost Dance, etc.

Christians, Jews, and Jim Crow: Origins, Reactions, Support or Opposition

## America in the Age of World War, 1914-1945

The Meaning of Being Religious	Religion & Identity/Culture	Religion & Society/Community	Religion & Nature/Science
<p>The Religious Meaning(s) of the First World War</p> <p>Liberalism, Modernism, and the Modern Era: Untraditional Theism</p> <p>The Rise of Fundamentalism, Evangelicalism</p> <p>Reactions Against Evangelical Mainstream, Liberalism: Neo-Orthodoxy</p> <p>Debates over the Origins, Future of Evil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual vs. Institutional</li> <li>• Poverty and</li> </ul>	<p>World War I: Loyalty and Religious Identity, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acculturation of German Lutherans, Catholics in Middle West; Changes in Names of Denominations</li> <li>• Reactions Against Non-Traditional Opponents of War</li> <li>• Mass Destruction and Ethical Traditions</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition and the Decline of the Protestant Mainstream</p> <p>Second-Generation Immigrants and Religious Traditions: Protestant, Catholic, and Jew</p> <p>African American Identity:</p>	<p>Religion and Modern Warfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nationalism and Its Challenge to Organized Religion</li> <li>• Mass Destruction and the Just War</li> <li>• Religious Rationalizations for Modern War</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition and Its Aftermath</p> <p>Reactions Against Modernity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ku Klux Klan and Religious Affiliations</li> <li>• Pentacostalism, Holiness Movement</li> <li>• Revivalists: William Sunday</li> </ul> <p>The Great Depression and Challenges to the Resources, Missions of Religious Organizations</p> <p>The New Deal and Religious Implications: Catholic Worker</p>	<p>Modern Technology and Secularism</p> <p>Warfare and Ethical Considerations</p> <p>Scientific Thinking vs. Traditional Theism/Supernaturalism: Scopes Monkey Trial</p>

<p>War as Social, not Natural, Evils</p> <p>The Religious Meaning of the Great Depression</p> <p>The Religious Significance of World War II</p>	<p>Harlem Renaissance, Movement to Northern Cities, and Challenges to Religious Values</p> <p>Reactions to Fascism, Nazism, and Japanese Aggression and to the Holocaust</p> <p>Open Forum Movement</p>	<p>Movement; Catholics, Jews in Government; Government Agencies, Programs, and Religious Institutions; Implementation of Ideas with Religious Roots, e.g., Living Wage; Industrial Unionism</p> <p>The New Deal Supreme Court, Civil Liberties, and Religious Expression</p> <p>African American Social Movements: Marcus Garvey; Resurgence of NAACP; Establishment of CORE</p> <p>World Missions</p>	
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## America Since 1945

The Meaning of Being Religious	Religion & Identity/Culture	Religion & Society/Community	Religion & Nature/Science
<p>The Decline of Mainline Religions</p> <p>The Rise of Harmonial Religions: N.V. Peale, F. Sheen</p> <p>Religious Meaning(s) of the Nuclear Age: End Times?</p> <p>Religious Dimension of Cold War: Communists as Atheists</p> <p>The Impact of Existentialism</p> <p>Catholic Alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thomas Merton</li> <li>• Frs. Philip and Daniel Berrigan and the Peace Movement</li> </ul>	<p>The National Covenant in the Postwar Years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Religion: In God We Trust, "One Nation Under God," "Protestant-Catholic-Jew" and the American Way of Life</li> <li>• Dwight Eisenhower and Civil Religion</li> <li>• Religion and Postwar Abundance</li> <li>• Post-Protestant America Becomes Post-Christian</li> <li>• America Becomes Secular America</li> <li>• Religious Expression as Counter-Cultural</li> </ul> <p>Modern Revivalism and American Identity: Billy Graham</p>	<p>The Ecumenical Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Council of Churches</li> <li>• World Council of Churches</li> <li>• Mergers</li> </ul> <p>Religious Leadership and Peace: the UN, Arms Control, Nuclear Disarmament</p> <p>Religion and the Cold War: Political and Social Issues</p> <p>Religion, Religious Issues and Tests, and Modern Politics</p> <p>Suburbanization of Religious Institutions and Inner City Churches' Decline</p> <p>Churches, Synagogues, and the Civil Rights Movement: e.g., Dialogues on Race Relations,</p>	<p>The Modern Environmental Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetarianism</li> <li>• Organic Farming</li> <li>• Native American Ecology</li> <li>• Animal Rights</li> <li>• Asian Religions</li> <li>• Mainstream Groups</li> </ul> <p>The Influence of Television and the Computer on Religious Identity, Expression</p> <p>Science/Technology Issues: Nuclear Power and Warfare, Genetic Engineering, Space Travel, Abortion (among others)</p> <p>Creationism and Evolution</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vatican II and Afterwards</li> </ul>	Catholic Identity Since Vatican II	Clergy and Black Leadership, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	
The Advance of Secularism: God Is Dead Movement, etc.	Jews and Identity Since the Holocaust and the Formation of Israel	Black Muslims, Malcolm X	
Theological and Ethical Roots of the Civil Rights, Women's Movements	Religious Identity and Legal Issues: First Amendment and Prayer in the Schools, Religious Observances, Textbooks	Religious Organizations and the Vietnam War	
Theological and Ethical Roots of the Environmental Movement	The Rise of Multiculturalism and Its Charges Against Traditionalism	Cults and Intentional Communities	
Rediscovery of Eastern, Native American Religious Ideas	Rise of Non-Judeo-Christian Religions: Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus	The Increase in Hispanic and Non-Western Immigrants	
Emergence of Conservative Christianity	Electronic Religion	The Rise of the Religious Right	
Rediscovery of Satan/Evil	The Emergence of "Family Values"	Changing Aesthetic Expressions of Religion: Architecture, Music, Visual Art	
New Age Religion	Sex and Gender	Sacred Spaces	

## State and Regional Examples (Indiana / Midwest)

	<b>The Meaning of Being Religious</b>	<b>Religion &amp; Identity/Culture</b>	<b>Religion &amp; Society/Community</b>	<b>Religion &amp; Nature/Science</b>
Early America to 1763	<p>Native American and French Encounters in the New World</p> <p>Establishment of Roman Catholic Parish at Vincennes</p>			
Revolution and Early Nation, 1763-1815		<p>Cultural Interaction: Tecumseh, the Prophet, and William Henry Harrison</p>		

<p>National Expansion and Civil Strife, 1815-1877</p>	<p>Henry Ward Beecher: Pastor in Indiana, 1830s-1840s</p>	<p>Establishment of Shaker, Harmonist Communities in Southwest Indiana</p> <p>Owenite Legacy, New Harmony</p> <p>Migration of Anti-Slavery Baptists from Kentucky (Lincoln's Family)</p>	<p>Disestablishment and Freedom of Religion in 1816 and 1851 Indiana Constitutions</p> <p>Establishment of AME Churches in Midwest: William Paul Quinn</p> <p>First Jewish Synagogues, 1850s</p> <p>Quakers in Whitewater Valley and Anti-Slavery Movement</p> <p>Caleb Mills and the Common School Movement</p>	
<p>Early Modern America, 1865-1914</p>			<p>Settlement Houses</p> <p>Social Gospel and Progressive Reform: Oscar McCullough, Albion Fellows Bacon</p>	<p>Fr. John Augustine Zahn of Notre Dame (Darwinian)</p>

<p>America in the Age of World War, 1914-1945</p>			<p>D.C. Stephenson and the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana</p> <p>Interracial Commissions in Indiana Cities, 1930s-1940s</p> <p>Pacifism: Quakers in Eastern Indiana</p> <p>Non-Resistance: Mennonites in Northern Indiana</p>	
<p>America Since 1945</p>			<p>Padanaram: Daniel Wright</p> <p>Jim Jones</p>	