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in American Culture
Plain Languages and High Thinkings
THE SIMPLE LIFE
CHAPTER ONE

The Painful Way
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The founding of New England was a matter of principle, not just a quest for profit. The Pilgrims and Puritans came to America with a mission: to establish a theocracy where the word of God was supreme. Their journey was marked by hardship and sacrifice, but it was driven by a deep-seated conviction that they were doing God's work. This was not just a matter of personal faith; it was a matter of collective identity. To the Pilgrims, the New World was a place where they could live according to their religious principles,不受迫害。他们带着对自由的渴望，对平等的追求，以及对真理的执着，踏上了这片新大陆。
The Puritan way of life, so different from the colonial way of life, was based on a strict interpretation of the Bible and a belief in theocracy. The Puritans believed that the Church of England was corrupt and that only a return to the Bible would bring true religious purity. They sought to establish a new society where the Bible was the ultimate authority and where all members of the community were equal before God.

The Puritans were a group of English Protestants who sought to reform the Church of England. They believed that the Church was too focused on material wealth and that it should be guided by the Bible. The Puritans were a strong influence on the development of New England society and culture.

The Puritans believed in a strict social hierarchy, with fathers as the heads of households and the church as the center of community life. Women were expected to be submissive to their husbands and were not allowed to hold public office. The Puritans also believed in a strict moral code, which included prohibitions against alcohol, tobacco, and dancing.

The Puritans were responsible for the development of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which was founded in 1630. The colony was established as a refuge for Puritans who were being persecuted in England. The Puritans believed that they were called by God to establish a theocratic society in America.

The Puritans were a hardworking people, and they believed that hard work was a sign of godliness. They were known for their frugality and their commitment to saving money for future use.

The Puritans were also known for their education. They believed that education was the key to success in life, and they worked hard to establish schools and colleges. The Puritan system of education was based on the idea of individual achievement and the importance of hard work.

The Puritans were also known for their emphasis on family. They believed that the family was the basic unit of society, and they worked hard to create a strong family life. The Puritans believed that children should be taught the Bible from a young age, and they emphasized the importance of discipline and education in the home.

The Puritans were a diverse group, with members coming from all parts of England. They were also a highly educated group, with many of them being skilled in trade, medicine, and law.

The Puritans were instrumental in the development of the American colonial system. They established a new society based on strict religious and moral principles, which set the foundation for American democracy.
THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE TWINING WAY

In this page, the text discusses the historical and social context of the so-called "simple life" and "twinning" in the 18th century. It mentions the philanthropic efforts of various individuals and groups, such as the Boston Indentured Servants Society and the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. The text also refers to the role of charitable organizations and the impact of religious and social reform movements on the lives of the poor. The page emphasizes the importance of community and cooperation in improving the quality of life for the less fortunate during this period. The text is written in a scholarly style, using formal language and citing historical sources to support the arguments made. This page is part of a larger work that explores the themes of charity, education, and social reform in the 18th century.
The process of colonization and settlement in New England was characterized by the establishment of Puritan communities. The Puritans sought to create a theocratic society based on strict adherence to religious principles, which they believed would lead to moral and social improvement. This was in contrast to the more secular and pragmatic approach of the Pilgrims who founded the Plymouth Colony in 1620.

One of the key figures in New England history was John Cotton, a prominent minister who played a significant role in the early development of the region. Cotton believed in the importance of religious conformity and the establishment of a theocracy. He helped establish Salem, Massachusetts, and was influential in shaping the religious and social structure of the town.

The Puritans were also known for their strict moral codes, which often led to the persecution of those who did not conform to their beliefs. This included both religious dissenters and those who engaged in practices such as drinking and tobacco smoking, which were considered to be against the will of God.

The Puritans' commitment to religious and moral purity often led to conflicts with Native American populations, who were unfamiliar with or opposed to the Puritans' strict codes. These tensions eventually led to the English colonists' expansion westward and the eventual displacement of the Native American populations from their lands.

Despite the challenges faced by the Puritans, their efforts contributed to the development of a distinct American identity and culture. The Puritan legacy continues to influence American society today, with its emphasis on individualism, hard work, and religious freedom.
and remembering all worldly "entertainments." In his absence, his wife and family were left to sort out the aftermath of his death, with his death certificate listing "Pulmonary tuberculosis" as the cause. However, the exact nature of his illness is still a matter of debate. Some speculate that it was caused by his long-term exposure to a toxic substance, while others believe it was a result of his travel and exposure to different climates and environments.

In the late 18th century, the United States was a young nation, still struggling to find its footing and establish its identity. The American Revolution had just ended, and the country was in a state of flux. The nation was divided into three regions: the North, where the British had a strong presence; the South, which was primarily inhabited by British colonists; and the West, which was largely unexplored and untamed.

In the North, the British were still a powerful force, and many people feared that they would try to reassert their control over the region. The American colonists were determined to establish their independence, and they were willing to fight for it. The Revolutionary War was a time of great uncertainty, and the future of the United States was anything but clear.

In the South, the British were still holding onto their colonies, and the colonists were fighting to maintain their way of life. The war was fought on two fronts: the battles on the battlefield and the battles of the mind. The colonists were determined to keep their freedom, and they were willing to do anything to achieve it.

In the West, the land was vast and unexplored, and the colonists were eager to settle it and start new lives. The war was fought on the frontier, and the colonists were determined to claim the land for themselves. The war was a time of great adventures, and the colonists were eager to explore the unknown.

The war was a time of great uncertainty, and the future of the United States was anything but clear. But one thing was certain: the colonists were determined to establish their independence, and they were willing to do anything to achieve it.
The Puritan Way

The Puritans in New England in the 17th century. The U.S. became a nation of Puritans. Puritanism was a religious and cultural movement that took root in England in the 16th century and spread to the American colonies in the 17th century. Puritans were characterized by a desire to purify the Church of England and to create a society based on religious principles. They believed in the importance of attendance at church services, the use of the Bible, and the practice of daily Bible reading. They also believed in the importance of education and the establishment of schools. The Puritans were opposed to the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other vices. They believed in the importance of personal piety and the practice of personal devotion. The Puritans were also known for their strict moral codes and their emphasis on the importance of family and community. The Puritans were a powerful influence in American history and their ideas and values continue to shape American culture today.