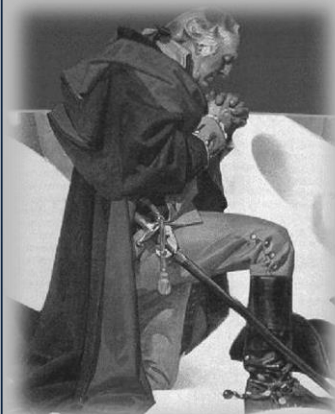


Influence of Religion in America

Written and compiled by
Glenn J. Kimber and Julianne S. Kimber





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INFLUENCE OF RELIGION IN AMERICA™

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Dear Parents and Teachers,

Welcome to "Influence of Religion in America!" This manual contains some of the most exciting information we have ever compiled. It is also probably the most important and meaningful for today's youth, as well as all Americans. As with all our other curriculum, we have attempted to focus on subjects that are important today, as well as how those subjects will influence our young people in their future lives.

No subject will influence our youth more than the subject of religion. In today's society--especially in the national media--many attempts are made to separate and segregate religious beliefs from everyday life and day to day experiences. In contrast to this philosophy, the *Influence of Religion in America* curriculum gives emphasis to three main themes:

1) First, we will show how America's Founders believed in the importance of religion and tried to instill these beliefs in every aspect of daily life, both private and public.

2) Second, we will show how and why many influential individuals and government agencies have attempted to discredit the use of *any* religion in public life.

3) Third, we will show how important it is for students to help restore basic morality and religious beliefs back into society.

You will notice that we have included with each hook date:

- Interesting stories
- Additional subjects to study for further research
- Resources of books, magazines and articles that can be studied -- some material which is also presented in this manual
- Internet sources that will enhance the student's learning and study
- Suggested projects for enhancing learning

Here is a summary of how to use this book:

Step One: Prepare a History Notebook. Obtain a 3-ring binder with a slip-in cover. Create a cover picture for your binder. Make it colorful. Write your name somewhere on this page. You will need about 100 sheets of lined paper for taking notes as you study this volume.

Step Two: Memorize the Ten Hook Dates. Turn to the page in this manual where the ten "hook dates" are listed and memorize them. These can be rehearsed aloud as a class, or memorized on your own. You should know them so well that you can recite them forwards and backwards. Review them every day until you can recite them without a mistake.

Step Three: Memorize the Ten Key Personalities. The next page shows the *key personalities* associated with each hook date. Adding a key personality to the hook date activates both

hemispheres of the brain, as left-brain *facts* are attached to key *people* of the past. With this connection, the hook-date will then begin to have *meaning*. After you have memorized the key personalities, rehearse them aloud along with the hook-dates.

Step Four: Memorize the Key Events. The next page adds the *key event* to each hook date and key personality. When these are thoroughly memorized, you will have a good overview of the entire period of American history.

Step Five: Study each date thoroughly. Now you are ready to begin attaching a larger amount of information to each hook date. Read the information about the hook date, then choose from the Learning Projects suggested at the end of each hook-date section. You may wish to do further research from other resources. Study each hook date for approximately one week and be sure to take good notes. Remember that those who wish to graduate from the Glenn J. Kimber Academies will be writing a thesis using the facts and information recalled from your own written notes.

Step Six: Review Often. You will want to constantly be on alert for additional information which you can include in your notebook about a particular subject you are studying. Before long, you will notice that your knowledge on one date will begin to overlap the time period of another date, and your intelligence and depth of understanding of American history will be enlarged until you can actually teach it!

By following these six steps, the *Influence of Religion in America* – the truth about the foundational principles of God’s Promised Land – will truly *come alive* for you!

Note: We would like to extend our appreciation to the late Dr. W. Cleon Skousen, who so graciously gave us permission in 1996 to use many of his writings in this material. As noted throughout, his great insights and wonderful writing talents have often been used *verbatim* in this workbook. We also express our thanks to Dan Hunter who compiled much of the original hook date outline for us.

As with all our materials, we welcome suggestions, ideas and other stories that may be helpful in implementing the main themes of this course.

Thank you so much for your efforts in helping to restore our country to its greatness through your dedication and prayers!

Sincerely,

The Authors

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Ten Hook Dates of the Influence of Religion in America

1529

1620

1735

1791

1831

1864

1890

1925

1962

1991

The Hook-Dates with Key Personalities

1529	HENRY VIII
1620	JOHN ROBINSON
1735	JOHN WESLEY
1791	GEORGE MASON
1831	ALEXIS de TOCQUEVILLE
1864	SALMON CHASE
1890	SIGMUND FREUD
1925	JOHN T. SCOPES
1962	MADALYN MURRAY O'HAIR
1991	BILLY GRAHAM

The Hook-Dates with Key Personalities and Key Events

1529	Henry VIII	England Breaks from Rome
1620	John Robinson	America Seeks Spiritual Roots
1735	John Wesley	The Growth of Christianity
1791	George Mason	Religion Protected by Law
1831	'de Tocqueville	Pulpits Aflame with Righteousness
1864	Salmon Chase	"In God We Trust"
1890	Sigmund Freud	Attacks on Religious Beliefs
1925	John T. Scopes	Religious Rights on Trial
1962	Madelyn O'Hair	Atheism Invades the Schools
1991	Billy Graham	"America, You're Too Young to Die!"

1529

Henri VIII

England Breaks from Rome

Brief Biography

Henry Tudor, son of Henry VII of England and Elizabeth York, was born at the royal residence, Greenwich Palace, on June 28, 1491. Following the death of his brother, Arthur, he became Henry VIII, king of England. He married six times, beheaded two of his wives and was the main instigator of the English Reformation. His only surviving son, Edward VI, succeeded him after his death on January 28, 1547.

Childhood and Early Adulthood

Henry Tudor, the son of Henry VII of England and Elizabeth York, was born on June 28, 1491, at the royal residence, Greenwich Palace, in Greenwich, London, England. He had six siblings, but only three survived: Arthur, Margaret and Mary. Arthur, being older than Henry, was expected to take the throne. In 1502, Prince Arthur married Catherine of Aragon, the daughter of the Spanish king and queen, Ferdinand II of Aragon and Queen Isabella I of Castile. After less than four months of marriage, Arthur died at the age of 15, leaving his 10-year-old brother, Henry, to assume the throne.

The patriarch, Henry VII, wanted to affirm his family's alliance with Spain, so he offered his young son Henry to Arthur's widow. The two families requested that Pope Julius II officially grant dispensation to Arthur and Catherine's marriage. The pope

conceded, but the official marriage of Henry and Catherine was postponed until the death of Henry VII in

1509, when, at the age of 17, Henry married Catherine and the two were crowned at Westminster Abbey. The couple remained married until he divorced her in 1533.

As a young man and monarch, second in the Tudor Dynasty, Henry VIII exuded a charismatic athleticism and diverse appetite for art, music and culture. He was witty and highly educated, taught by private tutors for his entire upbringing. He loved music and wrote some as well. A lover of gambling and jousting, he hosted countless tournaments and banquets. His father always envisioned Arthur as king and Henry as a high-ranking church official—the appropriate role at that time for his secondary birth order. As fate would have it, Henry instead inherited an entire peaceful nation after his father ended the Wars of the Roses.

Henry was good-natured, but his court soon learned to bow to his every wish. Two days after his coronation, he arrested two of his father's ministers and promptly executed them. He began his rule seeking advisers on most matters, and would end it with absolute control.

Catherine of Aragon and Princess Mary

On February 18, 1516, Queen Catherine bore Henry his first child to survive infancy, Princess Mary. Henry grew frustrated by the lack of a male child and began keeping two mistresses at his beckon. His philandering ways were tame by the standards of his contemporaries,

but they nonetheless resulted in his first divorce. One of his mistresses, Mary Boleyn, introduced him to her sister, Anne Boleyn. Anne and Henry began secretly seeing one another. Catherine, by now 42 and unable to conceive, set Henry in a tizzy. Henry configured a way to officially abandon his marriage with Catherine. The Book of Leviticus stated that a man who takes his brother's wife shall remain childless. Though Catherine had borne him a child, that child was a girl, which, in Henry's logic, did not count. He thusly petitioned the pope for an annulment. The debate, during which Catherine fought mightily to maintain both her own and her daughter's titles, lasted for six years.

In 1533, Henry's mistress, Anne Boleyn, became pregnant. Henry went over the pope's head and found his saving grace in Thomas Cranmer, the archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn married secretly in January 1533. In August of that year, Anne gave birth to a girl child, Elizabeth.

English Reformation

In 1534, Henry VIII declared himself supreme head of the Church of England. From 1514 to 1529, he had relied on Thomas Wolsey, a Catholic cardinal, to guide his domestic and foreign policies.

Wolsey enjoyed a lavish existence under Henry, but when Wolsey failed to deliver Henry's quick annulment from Catherine, the cardinal quickly fell out of favor. After 16 years of power, Wolsey was arrested and falsely charged with treason. He subsequently died in custody. Henry's actions upon Wolsey gave a strong signal to the pope that he would not honor the wishes of even the highest clergy and would instead exercise full power in every realm of his court.

After Henry declared his supremacy, the Christian church separated, forming the Church of England. Henry instituted several statutes that outlined the relationship between the king and the pope and the structure of the Church of England: the Act of Appeals, the Acts of Succession and the first Act of Supremacy, declaring the king was "the only Supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England." These macro reforms trickled down to minute details of worship. Henry ordered clergy to preach against superstitious images, relics, miracles and pilgrimages, and to remove almost all candles from religious settings. His 1545 catechism, called the *King's Primer*, left out the saints.

Fully separated now from the pope, the Church of England was under England's rule, not Rome's. From 1536 to 1537, a great northern uprising known as the Pilgrimage of Grace took hold, during which 30,000 people rebelled against the king's changes. It was the only major threat to Henry's security as monarch. The leader, Robert Aske, and 200 others were executed. When John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, Henry's former Lord Chancellor, refused to take the

