

Brittany Ferry

English 146

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Use a title page only if asked to. Ask your professor if he or she has a preference for a heading and use that. Most headings should include your name, the class or instructor (or both), and the due date of the paper; always title your paper and include that, too.

Overmuch Love & Innocent Vipers: Child Depravity and the Puritan Ideology of Separation

Use author's last name and page number. Period goes outside parentheses

Puritans saw the world as wholly polluted with sin, even themselves, and as such, worthy of nothing better than the torments of hell. They were, after all, the shameful consummation of original sin, a separation from God's grace that marked the beginning of a death begun at conception (Geddes 5). "Thou shalt be always dying, dying, till thou art perfectly dead,"

Use single quote marks only for a quote within a quote.

Samuel Willard concluded, for 'the miseries of this life differ not from those that follow, so much for kind, as degree'" (4). Further, hell's proximity to the physical world meant that Puritans were daily confronted with wicked temptation, Satan's attempts to turn man's eyes from God and instill active sin in him. Love of and delight in the transitory physical world was among the worst and easiest of these offenses. Puritans therefore guarded themselves virulently against forming too fond of attachments to anything in this life, which manifested itself culturally as a battle between the flesh and the spirit, a metaphor that an anonymous poet captured well:

For an anonymous source, use the title (quote marks for short works, italics for big sources like books).

Be still thou unregenerate part, / Disturb no more my settled heart, / For I have
vow'd (and so will doe) / Thee as a foe, still to pursue. / And combate with thee
will and must, / Untill I see thee laid in th' dust. / Sisters we are, yea twins we be,
/ Yet deadly feud 'twixt thee and me. ("The Flesh and the Spirit" ll. 7-14)

For poems, use line numbers instead of page numbers.

For quotes over forty words, use a block quote: indent a half-inch, don't use quote marks, maintain original spelling, and move the period in front of the parentheses.

All Puritans understood the deadly feud to which Bradstreet referred, and considered it a lifelong battle. Birth was not simply the beginning of death; birth began a Puritan's permanent confrontation with life, a singular journey to repulse the sinful attachments of this world and

search for signs of redemption, though man, in his naturally wicked nature, was not worthy of God's grace and deserved eternal damnation.

The Puritan did have an escape from the fiery depths of hell: God's election. Puritan theology recognized predestination, the idea that God chose to save a select number of souls from hell before birth. Thus, technically, the Puritan could do nothing for his own salvation, other than accept God's will and search for signs that he might be among God's elect (Miller vii; Hammond 268–271).

Multiple sources separated by semi-colon.

Pages in Roman numerals work just like regular pages.

Clarifying information to a quote with square brackets.

Close up the single and double quotes, even if it's at the same spot.

From this idea sprang the covenant of grace, in which man "turned up toward God's eternal counsel" and accepted his omnipotence; "the covenant, he [William Perkins] said, is 'absolutely necessary for salvation'" (Pettit and Stannard pars.14–15). Further, Puritan society

ordained that man had to freely enter the covenant. God chose his elect, but in turn, man had to choose God. Puritans socially acknowledged man's acceptance of God through the conversion

experience, which struck one suddenly—a "heart wrenched from depravity to grace" (Pettit and

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Stannard par. 7)—but man had to predispose or prepare himself before it could occur. Further,

to socially legitimize a conversion experience, one had to relate it convincingly to the heads of the church in order to gain church membership. Without membership, a person would not be

considered among God's elect or considered a full member of society. Therefore, the conversion

experience was a critical part of every Puritan's life, both socially and spiritually. "The most

crucial event in the life of each person was his effectual calling or conversion which turned him

once for all from death to life" (Hammond 36). It was in this way alone, Puritans believed, that

man could be saved the horrors of hell and of death.

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