

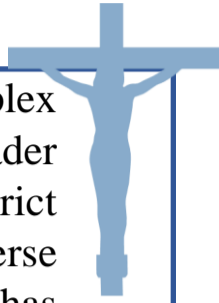


# The Americanization of Christianity

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## Introduction

The Americanization of Christianity is a complex and multifaceted process that reflects broader changes in American society. From the strict Puritanism of the Pilgrim Fathers to the diverse and media-savvy Christianity of today, the U.S. has shaped the development of Christianity. **This thesis will discuss the aspects and factors that contributed to the diffusion of Christianity with an American-made imprint.**

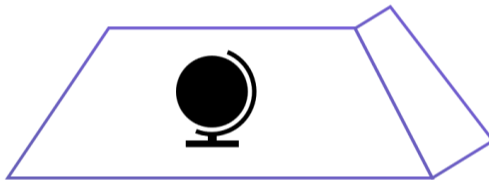


## I. Methods

3 Cultural Analysis



2 Geographical Analysis



1 Historical Analysis



Table 1: Different Methods Used and Their Descriptions

Method	Description
<b>Historical analysis</b>	Studying primary sources from key historical periods.
<b>Geographical analysis</b>	Discovering how geography has influenced the development of distinct Christian practices and denominations in different regions.
<b>Cultural analysis</b>	Analyzing how different American subcultures are adapting and transforming Christian practices.

## References :

1. Noll, Mark A. *A History of Christianity in the United States and Canada*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1992.
2. Gaustad, Edwin S., and Leigh Schmidt. *The Religious History of America: The Heart of the American Story from Colonial Times to Today*. San Francisco: HarperOne, 2002.

[www.raqmyatproject.eu/](http://www.raqmyatproject.eu/)

## II. Results and Key findings

Table 2: Different Christian groups since the 16th century in the USA

Centuries	Christian groups
<b>17th Century</b> A collection of English colonies established on the East Coast, marked by religious settlements seeking freedom and self-governance.	<b>Puritans</b> Strict, Calvinist, Reformers. <b>Anglicans (Church of England)</b> Traditional, state-supported.
<b>18th Century</b> A burgeoning nation gaining independence, characterized by Enlightenment ideals and the formation of a democratic government.	<b>Congregationalists</b> Autonomous churches with Calvinist theology. <b>Methodists</b> Evangelical revivalists emphasizing personal holiness.
<b>19th Century</b> An expanding country driven by Manifest Destiny, industrialization, and internal conflicts like the Civil War.	<b>Baptists</b> Evangelicals advocating believer's baptism and religious freedom <b>Roman Catholics</b> Sacramental, hierarchical, immigrant-driven growth.
<b>20th Century</b> A global superpower, influential in world wars, technological advancements, and cultural innovation, while navigating social changes.	<b>Evangelicalism</b> Bible-centered, conservative, and missionary-focused. <b>Pentecostalism</b> Charismatic movement with an emphasis on spiritual gifts.
<b>21st Century</b> A diverse and digitalized nation, grappling with globalization, political polarization, and evolving social norms.	<b>Megachurches</b> Large, contemporary, and community-focused congregations. <b>Religious "Nones"</b> unaffiliated, rapidly growing demographic.

## III. conclusion

The Americanization of Christianity is a complex process influenced by a combination of **historical, geographic and cultural** factors. From the **isolated Puritan communities of New England** to the **digital churches of the 21st century**, the United States has played a critical role in shaping the world's Christianity. **Christianity + laissez faire = The American creed**

