L1 – Semester 2

Introduction à la civilisation des Pays Anglophones

The Anglo-American World in the Long Eighteenth Century

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The Anglo-American World in the Long Eighteenth Century

METHODOLOGY
Primary vs secondary sources
Reading primary sources: An introduction
Written Document Analysis Worksheet
Poster and Cartoon Analysis Worksheet
To comment on iconographic documents
To comment on graphs and statistics
Timeline of events in 17th and 18th century England and America
Test your knowledge on American and British institutions

Chapter 1: The religious revolution in England
1. The Reformation and the formation of Anglicanism
2. Puritanism and the diversity of Protestant branches
3. Protestantism in America

Chapter 2: The evolution of political institutions
1. The Glorious Revolution
2. British politics in the 18th century
3. British society in the 18th century

Chapter 3: Colonization in America
1. Who colonized North America?
2. The 13 colonies
3. The Atlantic Slave Trade

Chapter 4: The road to the revolution
1. American reactions to the Glorious Revolution
2. The growth of political independence
3. The American War of Independence

Course description
Assessment:
Presence/Participation/Homework: 30%
Midterm evaluation: 30%
Final exam: 40%

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PRIMARY VS SECONDARY SOURCES

1. PRIMARY SOURCES = a first-hand account of a past event
   - Historical newspapers
   - Documentary photographs
   - Works of art, literature, or music
   - Eyewitness accounts or testimony
   - Interviews
   - Diaries, journals, or letters
   - Statutes, laws, or regulations
   - Speeches, legal decisions, or case law
   - Archaeological or historical artifacts
   - Survey research

2. SECONDARY SOURCES = A non-eyewitness record of an event written by someone without a close connection to the event
   - Scholarly journal articles
   - Scholarly books or monographs
   - Interpretive newspaper or magazine articles and editorials
   - Interpretive blog posts
   - Book, art, music, or theater reviews
   - Documentaries, movies

3. PRACTICE: Primary or secondary?
   1. A textbook chapter on World War II and its famous battles
   2. Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech
   3. A photograph of an immigrant family arriving at Ellis Island
   4. A journal kept by a soldier during the American Revolution
   5. A newspaper article from 1941 describing the attack on Pearl Harbor.
   6. A play showing how Benjamin Franklin flew a kite during a lightning storm.
   7. Anne Frank’s diary describing her life during World War 2.
   8. A cartoon showing how Pocahontas met John Smith.
   9. A YouTube video describing how the pyramids were built.
   10. A radio broadcast from the day the Soviet Union launched Sputnik.
   11. An autobiography about the 40th president, Ronald Reagan.
   12. A painting of what cowboy life was probably like.
   14. A website describing what the first World’s Fair was like.
   15. A journal article written about how Native Americans lived.
   17. A Vietnam veteran talking about the war in Vietnam
   19. A writer talking about their latest book.
   20. A newspaper article from 2001 describing the great depression in the 1930's.
**SOURCES IN A BIBLIOGRAPHY: primary or secondary?**

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the colony of New-York, in July and August, 1711 : being the tenth year of Her Majesties reign, New York, William Bradford, 1711.

ADAMS, James Truslow, History of the Town of Southampton, Bridgehampton, L.L., Hampton Press, 1918.


DOUGLASS, Frederick, My Bondage and My Freedom, New York Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1855.

Written Document Analysis Worksheet

1. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (Check one):

___Newspaper___Letter___Diary___Advertisement___Speech___Census report ___ Act of Parliament/Congress ______a song, ______a painting, ______a photograph, ______a novel/a poem

2. UNIQUE PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF THE DOCUMENT (Check one or more):

___Interesting letterhead ___ Handwritten___ Typed___Seals ___ Notations ___ Other

3. DATE(S) OF DOCUMENT:

4. AUTHOR (OR CREATOR) OF THE DOCUMENT: POSITION (TITLE):

5. FOR WHAT AUDIENCE WAS THE DOCUMENT WRITTEN?

6. DOCUMENT INFORMATION (There are many possible ways to answer A-E.)

A. List three things the author said that you think are important:

1. 

2. 

3. 

B. Why do you think this document was written?

C. What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.

D. List two things the document tells you about life in Britain/the United States at the time it was written:

1. 

2. 

E. Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document:

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Reading primary sources: An introduction

Primary sources are sources that were created during the historical period that you are studying. Just about anything that existed or was created during that time period can count as a primary source — a speech, census records, a newspaper, a letter, a diary entry, a song, a painting, a photograph, a film, an article of clothing, a building, a landscape, etc. Primary sources are documents, objects, and other sources that provide us with a first-hand account of what life was like in the past.

Of course you could learn about the past by reading your textbook or the conclusions of other historians but when
you read a secondary source, you are essentially taking someone else’s word for what happened and trusting them to approach the subject objectively. But you can never know whether what that other person wrote about the past is valid, accurate, or thoughtful unless you’ve explored the evidence for yourself.

In short, primary sources allow you to be your own historical detective, piecing together the puzzle of the past by using materials created by the people who lived it.

1. IDENTIFY THE SOURCE
- What is the nature of the source? A newspaper, an oral history account, a diary entry, a government document, etc.
- Who created this source, and what do I know about him/her/them? What biases have they (political status, religion, gender)? What is their relationship to the things they described in the source?
- When and where was the source produced?

2. CONTEXTUALIZE THE SOURCE
What do you know about the historical context for this source?
What do you know about how the creator of this source fits into that historical context?
Why did the person create the source?

3. EXPLORE THE SOURCE
What factual information is conveyed in this source?
What opinions are related in this source?
What is implied or conveyed unintentionally in the source?
What is not said in this source?
What is surprising or interesting about the source?

4. ANALYZE THE SOURCE
How does the creator of the source convey information and make his/her point?
How is the world described in the source different from my world?
How might others at the time have reacted to this source?

5. EVALUATE THE SOURCE
How does this source compare to other primary sources?
How does this source compare to secondary source accounts?
What do you believe and disbelieve from this source?
What do you still not know — and where can you find that information?
**Poster Analysis Worksheet**

1. What are the main colors used in the poster?
2. What symbols (if any) are used in the poster?
3. Are the messages in the poster primarily visual, verbal, or both?
4. Who do you think is the intended audience for the poster?
5. What purpose(s) is served by the poster?
6. The most effective posters use symbols that are unusual, simple, and direct. Is this an effective poster?

**Cartoon Analysis Worksheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visuals</th>
<th>Words (not all cartoons include words)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level One:</strong></td>
<td>1. Identify the cartoon caption and/or title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. List the objects or people you see in the cartoon.</td>
<td>2. Locate three words or phrases used by the cartoonist to identify objects or people within the cartoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Record any important dates or numbers that appear in the cartoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level Two:</strong></td>
<td>4. Which words or phrases in the cartoon appear to be the most significant? Why do you think so?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Which of the objects on your list are symbols?</td>
<td>5. List adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What do you think each symbol means?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level Three:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Explain how the words in the cartoon clarify the symbols.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Explain the message of the cartoon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. What special interest groups would agree/disagree with the cartoon’s message? Why?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skill N°2 To comment on iconographic documents

A. IDENTIFY THE PICTURE:
- Mention the kind of picture:
  - On a poster/or a photograph/or this cartoon/painting...
  - A photograph taken at an oblique angle/vertical angle (a "bird's eye view")/on aerial view/satellite image
- Locate the landscape:
  - The situation of this urban/rural area is...
  - The site/location is...
- Mention the artist/author of the picture:
  - If it is known:
    - This cartoon/poster was drawn by...
    - An editorial cartoonist
  - Identify its purpose:
    - Propaganda, critical opinion, a satire
  - Who was it meant for?
    - It was addressed to/sent at...

B. DESCRIBE THE PICTURE:
- Locate the main features/elements:
  - At the top/at the bottom
  - In the bottom left-hand/right-hand corner/in the top left-hand/right-hand corner
  - In the foreground/in the background
  - Between foreground and background, sense of foreground and background
  - On the right/left, right in the middle/in the centre
  - In the distance
    - Below/above/in the upper/lower part/next to/behind/under/over/in front of/beside/near
    - On one side..., on the other side..., on either side of...

C. DESCRIBE THE ELEMENTS:
- On a photograph:
  - On a satellite image, the colours stand for...
  - This landscape is a rural/urban/coastal/mountainous/port/harbour/industrial area
- On a poster:
  - The setting is...
  - The main characters are...
- On a cartoon:
  - The captions
    - A pun/a play on words
    - An absurd situation
    - To ridicule/humiliate someone
  - The source

A photograph

Dzhungar (Ornitho), a UNESCO World site.

A poster

The artist's name/signature
The setting
A significant detail
The characters
The captions

CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES

Be careful what you say, or what you say it!?
Skill N°3: To comment on graphs and statistics

A. WHAT ARE STATISTICS?
- Statistics collect and analyse numerical data, especially in large quantities. They are usually obtained by polls, surveys and censuses.
- An (opinion) poll is the record of the answers of a group of people who were asked for their opinions about a specific topic. Polls aim at judging popularity or predicting outcomes (in elections for example).
- A survey is an investigation or inspection of something, for instance people’s behaviours or opinions.
- A census is the official count of a population or of a class of things, commissioned by the government.

B. IDENTIFY THE GRAPHS AND THE STATISTICS
- A chart is a sheet of information in the form of a table, diagram or graph.
- A table presents information in columns.
- A pie chart is a circle divided into several parts. A whole pie represents 100% and a slice/sector represents a percentage.
- A bar chart or histogram uses rectangular shapes side by side horizontally or vertically.
- A diagram is a drawing, a graphic representation used to explain a process, an action or a result.

A graph usually is a line or a curve, which shows the relationship between two variable quantities, each measured along one of a pair of axes at right angles.

- A straight line
- A heavy line, a solid line
- A broken line
- A dotted line

C. DESCRIBE THE GRAPH:
- To indicate upward movement:
  - Figures/graph are increasing/risings/going up/climbing/
    soaring/rocketing by X per cent/month
  - There is an increase/a rise in...
  - The increase/growth of... is shown/indicated by the dotted/
    broken/solid line
  - To exceed/to catch up with/to overtake/to take the lead/
    to rise to...

- To indicate downward movement:
  - Figures are decreasing/falling/collapsing...
  - There is a decrease/drop in...
  - Curve is falling/to fall to a low of...
  - To fall behind/to be caught up by...

- To indicate no movement:
  - To remain/steady/stable/to stagnate
  - To peak/to the peak year

- To indicate a change:
  - In direction
  - To stand/stay at
  - To recover
  - To stop
  - To take off
  - The solid line/the broken line shows the increase/decrease of...
of... to...
  - A degree of change
    - To swing from X% above/below average to Y% below/average
    - Dramatically/steeply/hugely/vastly/enormously
    - Substantially, significantly, considerably, greatly
    - Moderately/slightly
  - A speed of change
    - Sharply/rapidly/quickly/lost/swiftly
    - Gently/gradually
    - Slowly/ at a slow pace
    - It spans over X years/centuries
Graphes : useful vocabulary

Autre vocabulaire utile

atténue son niveau le plus haut
atténue son niveau le plus bas

varier

to stagnate, to remain stable

stagnation

Ne confondez pas...

to rise et to raise

to rise = l'émotion monter, augmenter, se lever

to raise = l'émotion soulèver, faire augmenter

to lie et to stay

to lie = être couché, se trouver

to stay = poser, pendre

to let et to leave

to let = permettre

to leave = quitter, sortir derrière soi

Traduire les variations à la hausse

augmenter de façon régulière

gagner en flèche, s'envoler

monter peu à peu

to reach a peak

atteindre un sommet

Traduire les variations à la baisse

boiser progressivement

boiser imperceptiblement

s'effondrer

atteindre un creux

fléchir

monter soudainement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLAND</th>
<th>AMERICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1603 Queen Elizabeth dies. <strong>James I</strong> becomes king.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1605 The gunpowder plot, a Catholic conspiracy to blow up parliament, is discovered.</td>
<td>James town, the first successful British colony in North America, is founded in Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1607 <strong>Jamestown</strong>, the first successful British colony in North America, is founded in Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1611 The King James Bible is published</td>
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<tr>
<td>1620 The <strong>Mayflower ship</strong> transported 102 English Puritans and Separatists, the Pilgrim Fathers, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, a long journey of 66 days. Drafting of the <strong>Mayflower Compact</strong>, Establishment of the Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1625 <strong>James I</strong> dies. <strong>Charles I</strong> becomes king</td>
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<tr>
<td>1629-1640 <strong>The Eleven Years Tyranny</strong>, <strong>Charles I</strong> rules without parliament.</td>
<td>Settlement of <strong>Maryland</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1634 <strong>Settlement of Maryland</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1636 <strong>Connecticut and Rhode Island</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1640 The Quakers, or Society of Friends, was a Protestant sect founded in England whose members believed that salvation was available to all people</td>
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<tr>
<td>1641 MP’s draw up a list of grievances called the <strong>Grand Remonstrance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1642 <strong>The English Civil War</strong> between king and parliament begins.</td>
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<td>1648 Pride’s Purge. Thomas Pride removes some Presbyterian MPs from parliament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1649 King <strong>Charles I</strong> is beheaded. The Toleration Act allowing all Christians religious freedom.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1651 Scottish army invades England in an attempt to put Charles II on the throne. The Scots are defeated and Charles flees abroad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1651, 1660, 1663 <strong>Navigation Acts</strong> regulate colonial trade and enable England to collect duties (taxes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1651 Thomas Hobbes publishes his work <strong>Leviathan</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1653 <strong>Oliver Cromwell</strong> becomes Lord Protector of England</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1655-1657 Rule of the Major-Generals in England</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1658 Oliver Cromwell dies. His son Richard takes over.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1659 Richard Cromwell resigns</td>
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<tr>
<td>1660 <strong>Charles II</strong> becomes king</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1662 <strong>The Act of Uniformity</strong> is passed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1663 Settlement of <strong>Carolina</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1664 Settlement of New Jersey + New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>1665 Plague kills many people in London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1666 The Great Fire of London. Much of the city is destroyed but it is soon rebuilt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1667 John Milton publishes <strong>Paradise Lost</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1673 <strong>The Test Act</strong> is passed. Catholics and Protestant dissenters (who do not belong to the Church of England) are prevented from holding public office.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1675 The Lords of Trade are appointed in England to enforce the new mercantile system and maximize potential profits for England</td>
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<tr>
<td>1679 The Act of Habeas Corpus. Imprisonment without trial is outlawed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1682 Quakers Settle in Pennsylvania founded by William</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>1685</td>
<td>Charles II dies. James II (a Roman Catholic) becomes king.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>King James II appoints Sir Edmund Andros to serve as Captain General and Governor in Chief of New England. Sir Edmund Andros causes dissension with the colonists as he does not have to answer to any elected assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>The Bill of Rights is passed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1691</td>
<td>Salem Witch Trials - Hysteria over witchcraft accusations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1694</td>
<td>Queen Mary dies of smallpox aged 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>1696</td>
<td>The Board of Trade to oversee colonial policies practicing a policy of &quot;Salutary Neglect,&quot; in which it gives the colonies considerable freedom in economic matters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>The Act of Settlement: Catholics or anyone married to a Catholic cannot succeed to the throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1702</td>
<td>William dies. Anne becomes queen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707</td>
<td>The Act of Union joins England and Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>Queen Anne dies. George I becomes king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720</td>
<td>The South Sea Bubble (stocks in the South Sea Company suddenly fall in price and many people lose huge sums of money.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>Robert Walpole becomes the king's main minister = the Prime Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1729</td>
<td>George I dies. George II becomes king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>The Great Awakening = an unorganized but widespread movement of evangelical Christian sermons and church meetings in the 1730s and 1740s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1732</td>
<td>The Hat Act = control hat production by the American colonists in the 13 Colonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1733</td>
<td>Molasses Act - levied heavy taxes on sugar Georgia is settled (James Oglethorpe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1742</td>
<td>Prime Minister Robert Walpole resigns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Iron Act - Restricts the manufacturing activities in the colonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>The Seven Years War against France begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1758</td>
<td>King George III ascends to the throne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1763</td>
<td>The Seven Years War ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Sugar Act - tax on sugar and molasses imported into the colonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Stamp Act = a stamp duty (tax) on legal papers, newspapers and pamphlets (opposition by the Colonies resulted in the repeal of the act in 1766)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1767</td>
<td>The Sons of Liberty = a secret society formed by American Patriots who opposed British measures against the colonists, and agitated for resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1768</td>
<td>Parliament placing duties on items imported by the colonists including glass, lead, paints, paper and tea. The reaction from the colonists was so intense that Great Britain eventually repealed all the taxes except the one on tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1768-1770</td>
<td>Merchants in Boston and New York <strong>boycott</strong> British goods until the Townshend Acts are repealed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td><strong>The Boston Massacre</strong>: British soldiers, who were quartered in the city, fired into a rioting mob killing five American civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td><strong>Tea Act</strong>: Allowing the British East India Company to sell its low-cost tea directly to the colonies, undermining colonial tea merchants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td><strong>December 16: The Boston Tea Party</strong>: Massachusetts patriots dressed as Mohawk Indians protested against the British Tea Act <strong>The Intolerable Acts</strong> also known as <strong>Coercive Acts</strong> = a reprisal to the Boston Tea Party rebellion. A package of five laws aimed at restoring authority in its colonies: Boston Port Act, Massachusetts Government Act, Administration Justice Act, Quartering Act, Quebec Act. <strong>September 5, 1774</strong>: <strong>The Continental Congress.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>The <strong>Second Continental Congress</strong> is established on May 10, 1775 and disbanded March 6, 1781 = adopts the American army and becomes a governing body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>May 15th: Congress advised all the colonies to form governments for themselves = turned themselves from British colonies into independent states <strong>July 4th</strong>: the <strong>Declaration of Independence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>The <strong>Industrial Revolution</strong> begins to transform Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781</td>
<td>The <strong>Articles of Confederation</strong> were effective from March 1, 1781 to March 4, 1789 and were the basis of the national government of the US during the American Revolutionary War. <strong>March 1 1781</strong>: The Second Continental Congress becomes the <strong>Congress of the Confederation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Britain signs a treaty recognizing the independence of the American colonies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE ON AMERICAN AND BRITISH INSTITUTIONS

1. What does the US flag symbolize?
   a. The 13 Founding Fathers and the 50 States
   b. The first 10 presidents and the 50 States
   c. The 13 first colonies and the 50 states

2. What type of government is the US? (several answers)
   a. A dictatorship
   b. A democracy
   c. A republic
   d. A federal state

3. Who is the leader of the American Government?
   a. The Governor
   b. The Prime Minister
   c. The President

4. Where is the president’s home and office?
   a. The Capitol
   b. The White House
   c. The Pentagon

5. What are the 2 main political parties?
   a. The Labours and the Conservatives
   b. The Liberal Party and the National Party
   c. The Democrats and the Republicans

6. When do presidential elections take place?
   a. Every two years on the first Tuesday of November
   b. Every four years on the last Thursday of November

7. What is the name of the American legislative branch?
   a. The Parliament
   b. Congress
   c. The National Assembly

8. What are the two chambers?
   a. The Senate and the House of Representatives
   b. The House of Lords and the House of Commons
   c. The Upper House and the Lower House

9. How many senators are there?
   a. 50
   b. 100
   c. 435

10. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    a. The Vice-President
    b. First Senator
    c. First Minister

11. What can Congress do if the president commits a crime?
    a. Nothing
    b. Impeach him
    c. Wait for his term to end before judging him

12. Where is Congress situated?
    a. The Capitol
    b. The Pentagon
    c. The White House

13. What is the title of the head of each state?
    a. The governor
    b. The president
    c. The senator

14. What is the founding document in American law?
    a. The Declaration of Independence
    b. The Bill of Rights
    c. The Constitution

15. Which institution is the highest Court of Appeal in the USA?
    a. The Supreme Court
    b. The House of Lords
    c. The Senate
16. What is the UK composed of?
   a. Great Britain and Northern Ireland
   b. Scotland, England and Wales
   c. Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland

17. What type of government is Britain? (Several answers)
   a. A parliamentary democracy
   b. A Constitutional monarchy
   c. An absolutist monarchy

18. What is the British Parliament composed of?
   a. The House of Lords
   b. The national assembly
   c. The House of Commons
   d. The Senate

19. Who is the leader of the British government?
   a. The monarch
   b. The Prime Minister
   c. The president

20. What are the 650 members of the House of Commons called?
    a. Commoners
    b. Deputies
    c. Members of Parliament (MPs)

21. How often are general elections held?
    a. Every 2 years
    b. Every 3 years
    c. Every 5 years

22. Where is the seat of the Parliament?
    a. Westminster Palace
    b. Buckingham Palace
    c. Kensington Palace

23. What is the specificity of the House of Lords? (several answers)
    a. All the members are Lords
    b. They’re not elected
    c. They are members for life
    d. They can inherit their title

24. What is the devolution?
    a. The concentration of political power in the House of Commons
    b. The transfer of power from the monarch to the Prime Minister
    c. The concentration of political power in the House of Commons

25. Classify the following monarchs in chronological order
    a. Henry VIII
    b. George III
    c. James II
    d. Elizabeth I
    e. William and Mary

26. Does the monarch have the following powers?
    a. He/she’s the head of the Church of England
    b. He/she appoints the Prime Minister after a general election
    c. He/she can dissolve Parliament

27. What are the main political parties in Britain?
    a. The Democrats and the Republicans
    b. The Labours and the Conservatives
    c. The Liberal Democrats

28. What is the founding document in English law?
    a. The Constitution
    b. The 1689 Bill of Rights
    c. There is no single document

29. What is the most powerful authority in Britain?
    a. The monarch
    b. The Parliament
    c. The Prime Minister

30. How important is religion in British politics?
CHAPTER 1: THE RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND
Protestant Denominations

The Character of an Old English Puritan, or Non-Conormist (1646) by John Geree
The Old English Puritan was such an one, that honored God above all, and under God gave every one his due. His first care was to serve God, and therein he did not what was good in his own, but in God’s sight, making the word of God the rule of his worship. He highly esteemed order in the House of God: but would not under colour of that submit to superstitious rites, which are superfluous, and perish in their use. He reverenced Authority keeping within its sphere: but durst not under pretence of subjection to the higher powers, worship God after the traditions of men.

He was much in prayer; with it he began and closed the day. … … Therefore in that circumstance of the church he did not wholly reject the liturgy, but the corruption of it. He esteemed reading of the word an ordinance of God both in private and public but did not account reading to be preaching. The word read he esteemed of more authority, but the word preached of more efficiency. … He esteemed the preaching best wherein was most of God, least of man, when vain flourishes of wit and words were declined, … He esteemed those sermons best that came closest to the conscience: …

He was a man of good spiritual appetite, and could not be contented with one meal a day. An afternoon sermon did relish as well to him as one in the morning. …

The Lord’s Day he esteemed a divine ordinance, and rest on it necessary, so far as it conduced to holiness. He was very conscientious in observance of that day as the mart day of the soul.

He redeems the morning from superfluous sleep, and watches the whole day over his thoughts and words, not only to restrain them from wickedness, but worldliness. All parts of the day were like holy to him, and his care was continued in it in variety of holy duties …

The sacrament of baptism he received in infancy, which he looked back to in age to answer his engagements, and claim his privileges. The Lord’s Supper he accounted part of his soul’s food: to which he labored to keep an appetite. … His first care was in the examination of himself; yet as an act of office or charity, he had an eye on others. He condemned that superstition and vanity of Popish mock-fasts; yet neglected not an occasion to humble his soul by right fasting: He abhorred the popish doctrine of opus operatum; yet neglected not an occasion to humble his soul by right fasting: He abhorred the popish doctrine of opus operatum in the action.

He put not holiness in churches, … He would have them kept decent, not magnificent: knowing that the gospel requires not outward pomp. His chief music was singing of psalms wherein though he neglected not the melody of the voice, yet he chiefly looked after that of the heart. He disliked such church music as moved sensual delight, and was as hinderance to spiritual enlargements.

He accounted subjection to the higher powers to be part of pure religion, as well as to visit the fatherless and widows: yet did he distinguish between authority and lusts of magistrates, to that he submitted, but in these he durst not be a servant of men, being bought with a price…

He accounted religion an engagement to duty, that the best Christians should be best husbands, best wives, best parents, best children, best masters, best servants, best magistrates, best subjects, that the doctrine of God might be adorned, not blasphemed.

His family he endeavors to make a church, both in regard of persons and exercises, admitting none into it but such as feared God; He blessed his family morning and evening by the word and prayer. He set up discipline in his family, as he desired it in the church, not only reproving but restraining vileness in his.

He was sober in the use of things of this life, rather beating down the body, than pampering it, avoid excess lest he should be forgetful of the Donor. In his habit he avoided costliness and vanity. His own life he accounted a warfare, wherein Christ was his captain, his arms, prayers, and tears. The Cross his banner, and his word, Vincit qui patitur [He conquers who suffers.]
The Salem Witch Trials: COURT CASES

1. The Examination of Sarah Good, Salem Court Documents, 1692

Q. Sarah Good, what evil Spirit have you familiarity with?
A. None
Q. Have you made no contract with the Devil?
Good answered no
Q. Why do you hurt these children?
A. I do not hurt them, I scorn it.
Q. Who do you employ then to do it?
A. I employ nobody.
Q. What creature do you employ then?
A. No creature, but I am falsely accused.
Q. Why did you go away muttering from Mr. Parris, his house?
A. I did not mutter, but I thanked him for what he gave my child.
Q. Have you made no contract with the devil?
A. No.

Hathorne desired the children, all of them, to look upon her and see if this were the person that had hurt them, and so they all did look upon her and said this was one of the persons that did torment them---presently they were all tormented.

Q. Sarah Good, do you not see now what you have done? Why do you not tell us the truth? Why do you thus torment these poor children?
A. I do not torment them.
Q. Who do you employ then?
A. I employ nobody, I scorn it.
Q. How came they thus tormented?
A. What do I know? You bring others here and now you charge me with it.
Q. Why, who was it?
A. I do not know, but it was some you brought into the meeting house with you.
Q. We brought you into the meeting house.
A. But you brought in two more.
Q. Who was it then that tormented the children?
A. It was Osborne.
Q. What is it you say, when you go muttering away from persons' houses?
A. If I must tell, I will tell.
Q. Do tell us then.
A. If I must tell, I will tell. It is the commandments. I may say my commandments I hope.
Q. What commandment is it?
A. If I must tell, I will tell. It is a psalm.
Q. What psalm?

After a long time she muttered over some part of a psalm.
Q. Who do you serve?
A. I serve God.

Salem Village, March the 1st 1692, Written by Ezekiel Cheever, Court Reporter

2. Mary Barker

29 August 1692: Before Major Gidney, Mr. Hathorn and Mr. Corwin The Examination and Confession of Mary Barker of Andover

After several questions propounded and negative answers returned, she at last acknowledged that Goody Johnson made her a witch. And sometime last summer she made a red mark in the devils book with the fore finger of her Left hand. And the Devil would have her hurt Martha Sprague, Rose Foster and Abigail Martin which she did upon Saturday and Sabbath Day last. She said she was not above a quarter of an hour in coming down from Andover to Salem: to afflict. She says she afflicted the above three persons by squeezing her hands. She confesses she was at the witch meeting at Salem Village with her uncle, there was a great many there, and of her company there was only her uncle, William Barker, and Mary Marston. Martha Sprague said that Mary Barkers apparition told that she was baptized at five mile pond. Mary Barker said there was such a load and weight at
her stomach that hindered her from speaking. And is afraid she has given up herself soul and body to the Devil. She says she promised to serve, worship, and believe in him and he promised to pardon her sins, but finds he has doubted her, and that she was lost of God and all good people. She said that Goody Johnson and Goody Falkner appeared at the same time and threatened to tear her in pieces if she did not do what she then did. She further said that she has seen no appearance since but a fly which did speak to her, and bid her afflict these poor creatures, which she did by pinching and clinching of her hands for which she is sorry.

3. William Barker
29 August 1692: Before Major Gidney, Mr. Hauthorn, Mr. Corwin, and Captain Higginson The Examination and Confession of William Barker of Andover

He confesses he has been in the snare of the Devil three years that the Devil first appeared to him like a black man and perceived he had a cloven foot. He said that the Devil demanded of him to give up himself soul and body unto him, which he promised to do. He said he had a great family; the world went hard with him and was willing to pay every man his own. He said the devil told him he would pay all his debts and he should live comfortably. He confesses he has afflicted Sprague, Foster and Martin, his three accusers. He said that he did sign the Devil’s book with blood brought to him in a thing like an Inkhorn that he dipped his fingers there in and made a blot in the book which was a confirmation of his covenant with the Devil.

Questions
1. What type of primary source are these documents?
2. Can you situate the context (date, place)?
3. What happened to these people?
4. What were these people accused of?
5. How did they react to their accusations?
6. Why did they react differently?
7. How would you describe Judge Hathorne’s attitude toward Sarah Good?
8. What do these documents reveal about Puritan society?
Complete the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURES:</th>
<th>THE CATHOLIC CHURCH</th>
<th>THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND</th>
<th>PURITANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>no leader</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officials</td>
<td>bishops</td>
<td>committee of clergymen</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>preachers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriage of the clergy?</td>
<td>married</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mass and services</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoration in churches</td>
<td>decorated churches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>permitted, welcome</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Collet (1725-1780), « George Whitefield Preaching

**METHODISM AS A RELIGION OF THE HEART**

The Apostle declares, both here and in many other places, that true religion does not consist in meat and drink, or
Not in any outward thing; such as forms, or ceremonies, even of the most excellent kind. Supposing these to be ever so decent and significant, ever so expressive of inward things: supposing them ever so helpful, not only to the vulgar, whose thought reaches little farther than their sight; but even to men of understanding, men of strong capacities, as doubtless they may sometimes be: Yea, supposing them ... to be appointed by God himself; yet even [...then...] true religion does not principally consist therein; nay, strictly speaking, not at all. How much more must this hold concerning such rites and forms as are only of human appointment! The religion of Christ rises infinitely higher, and lies immensely deeper, than all these. These are good in their place; just so far as they are in fact subservient to true religion. And it were superstition to object against them, while they are applied only as occasional helps to human weakness. But let no man carry them farther. Let no man dream that they have any intrinsic worth; or that religion cannot subsist without them. This were to make them an abomination to the Lord.

The nature of religion is so far from consisting in these, in forms of worship, or rites and ceremonies, that it does not properly consist in any outward actions, of what kind so ever. It is true, a man cannot have any religion who is guilty of vicious, immoral actions; or who does to others what he would not they should do to him, if he were in the same circumstance. And it is also true, that he can have no real religion who “knows to do good, and doth it not.” Yet may a man both abstain from outward evil, and do good, and still have no religion. Yea, two persons may do the same outward work; suppose, feeding the hungry, or clothing the naked; and, in the meantime, one of these may be truly religious, and the other have no religion at all: For the one may act from the love of God, and the other from the love of praise. So manifest it is, that although true religion naturally leads to every good word and work, yet the real nature thereof lies deeper still, even in “the hidden man of the heart.” I say of the heart. For neither does religion consist in Orthodoxy, or right opinions; which, although they are not properly outward things, are not in the heart, but the understanding. A man may be orthodox in every point; he may not only espouse right opinions, but zealously defend them against all opposers; he may think justly concerning the incarnation of our Lord, concerning the ever-blessed Trinity, and every other doctrine contained in the oracles of God; he may assent to all the three creeds,— that called the Apostles’, the Nicene, and the Athanasian; and yet it is possible he may have no religion at all ... He may be almost as orthodox — as the devil, (though, indeed, not altogether; for every man errs in something; whereas we can’t well conceive him to hold any erroneous opinion,) and may, all the while be as great a stranger as he to the religion of the heart. This alone is religion, truly so called: This alone is in the sight of God of great price. The Apostle sums it all up in three particulars, “righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.”

From John Wesley (1703-1791), Sermon on the Gospel of Mark, 1:15. 11
CHAPTER 2: THE EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Which British institutions do these pictures represent?

2. Which one was the most powerful in the 17th and 18th centuries?

3. Which one is the most powerful today?
The King’s Speech to the Parliament, 1610

This speech was made by James I before Parliament at Whitehall, 21 March, 1610. It is transcribed from James I, Works (1616), 528-31.

The state of Monarchy is the supremest thing upon earth; for kings are not only God’s lieutenants upon earth and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself they are called gods. There be three principal similarities that illustrate the state of Monarchy: one taken out of the word of God and the two other out of the grounds of policy and philosophy. In the Scriptures kings are called gods, and so their power after a certain relation compared to the Divine power. Kings are also compared to the fathers of families, for a king is truly parens patriae, the politic father of his people. And lastly, kings are compared to the head of this microcosm of the body of man.

Kings are justly called gods for that they exercise a manner or resemblance of Divine power upon earth; for if you will consider the attributes to God you shall see how they agree in the person of a king. God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake at his pleasure; to give life or send death; to judge all, and to be judged nor accountable to none; to raise low things and to make high things low at his pleasure; and to God are both soul and body due. And the like power have kings: they make and unmake their subject; they have power of raising and casting down; of life and death; judges over all their subjects and in all causes, and yet accountable to none but God only. They have power to exalt low things and abase high things, and make of their subjects like men at the chess, a pawn to take a bishop or a knight, and to cry up or down any of their subjects as they do their money. And to the King is due both the affection of the soul and the service of the body of his subjects.

As for the father of a family, ... (he) may dispose of his inheritance to his children at his pleasure, yea, even disinherit the eldest upon just occasions and prefer the youngest, according to his liking; make them beggars or rich at his pleasure; restrain or banish out of his presence, as he finds them give cause of offence, or restore them in favour again with the penitent sinner. So may the King deal with his subjects.

And lastly, as for the head of the natural body, the head hath the power of directing all the members of the body to that use which the judgment in the head thinks most convenient. It may apply sharp cures or cut off corrupt members, let blood in what proportion it thinks fit and as the body may spare.

1. Present the document (author and source)
2. What is James I making the apology of?
3. What are the three images he uses?
4. Which characteristics does James I use for each comparison?
1. Explain the book’s motto at the top of the page: “Non est potestas Super Terram quae Comparetur ei”
(There is no power on earth to be compared to him)

2. Describe the Leviathan (What is his body made of? What is he carrying in his hands? What is lying beneath him?)

3. Who does the Leviathan represent?

4. What do the columns on the left and on the right represent?

5. How does the Leviathan compare to James I’s description of royal power in document 1?

6. Explain the context of 1651. Why did Thomas Hobbes feel the need to publish such a book at that time?
John Lilburne, Regall Tyrannie discovered

Or, A Discourse, shewing that all lawfull (approbational) instituted power by God amongst men, is by common agreement, and mutual consent. Which power (in the hands of whomsoever) ought always to be exercised for the good, benefit, and welfare of the Trusters, and never ought other wise to be administered: Which, whenever it is, it is justly resistable and revokeable.

In which is also punctually declared,

The Tyrannie of the Kings of England, from the dayes of William the Invader and Robber, and Tyrant, alias the Conqueror, to this present King Charles, Who is plainly proved to be worse, and more tyrannicall then any of his Predecessors, and deserves a more severe punishment from the hands of this present Parliament, then either of the dethroned Kings, Edw. 2. or Rich. 2. had from former Parliaments; which they are bound by duty and oath, without equivocation or colusion to inflict upon him, He being the greatest Delinquent in the three Kingdoms, and the head of all the rest.

Out of which is drawn a Discourse, occasioned by the Tyrannie and Injustice inflicted by the Lords, upon that stout-faithful-lover of his Country, and constant Sufferer for the Liberties thereof, Lieut. Col. John Lilburn, now prisoner in the Tower. In which these 4. following Positions are punctually handled.

1. That if it were granted that the Lords were a legall jurisdiction, and had a judicative power over the Commons; yet the manner of their dealing with Mr. Lilburn, was, and is ilegal and unjust. 2. That the Lords by right are no Judicature at all. 3. That by Law and Right they are no Law makers. 4. That by Law and Right it is not in the power of the king, nor in the power of the House of Commons it selfe, to delegate the legislative power, either to the Lords divided, or conjoined; no, nor to any other person or persons whatsoever.

Vnto which is annexed a little touch, upon some palbable miscarriages, of some rotten Members of the House of Commons: which House, is the absolute sole lawmaking, and law-binding Interest of England.

LONDON, Printed Anno Dom. 1647.

1. Knowing that the whole text was printed on the cover of the 200-page book, according to you what is it?
2. Who was John Lilburne and who were the Levellers?
3. What was happening in 1647?
4. First Paragraph: Where should just political power come from (explain hat he means by “common agreement, and mutual consent”)?
5. What should/could happen if this is not respected?
6. Who is he accusing in the second paragraph? What are they all accused of?
7. Which political institution is he attacking in the last paragraph?
8. How does document 3 compare with document 1 regarding the power of the monarch?
THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

The Bill of Rights, 1689

- 1. That the pretended power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of parliament is illegal.
- 2. That the pretended power of dispensing with the laws, or the execution of law by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal.
- 3. That the commission for erecting the late court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious.
- 4. That levying money for or to the use of the crown by pretense of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal.
- 5. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.
- 6. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, is against law.
- 7. That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defense suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law.
- 8. That election of members of parliament ought to be free.
- 9. That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament.
- 10. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
- 11. That jurors ought to be duly impaneled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders.
- 12. That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void.
- 13. And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, parliament ought to be held frequently.

And they do claim, demand, and insist upon all and singular the premises, as their undoubted rights and liberties....

Having therefore an entire confidence that his said Highness the prince of Orange will perfect the deliverance so far advanced by him, and will still preserve them from the violation of their rights, which they have here asserted, and from all other attempt upon their religion, rights, and liberties:
The said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, assembled at Westminster, do resolve that William and Mary, prince and princess of Orange, be, and be declared, king and queen of England, France, and Ireland....

Upon which their said Majesties did accept the crown and royal dignity of the kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the resolution and desire of the said lords and commons contained in the said declaration.

1. Find synonyms in the text of the following words:
   - Royal:
   - To temporarily nullify
   - To exempt
   - Approval, agreement:
   - To raise (taxes, money):
   - Right:
   - To ask, to implore:
   - Arrest, detention:
   - Accused, charged:
   - Sum of money paid to release someone from jail:
   - Fine, penalty:
   - To answer (complaints):

2. Read the Bill of Rights, match the following principles with the articles and decide whether these are GRIEVANCES or RIGHTS given to the Parliament, or to the subjects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article in the English Bill of Rights, 1689</th>
<th>Grievance, right for the Parl or right for the people?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free elections in the Parliament (from interference from the monarchy).</td>
<td>Freeholders = property owners were considered as better jurors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against the maintaining of a professional army in peacetime was seen as repressive (contrary to the militia).</td>
<td>Parliament should be in session at least once every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right of Protestants to be armed (to protect themselves from Catholics and the standing army).</td>
<td>The King shall not allow a designated individual or group of individuals to disobey the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The King shall not be able to control religion</td>
<td>The King shall not be able to sell or offer a convicted person's property to a favorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The King shall not nullify laws even temporarily</td>
<td>The punishment has to fit the crime + the bail amount should not be set so high as to prevent an individual from paying it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There should be no taxation by the king without Parliament's consent.</td>
<td>Unlimited right of Englishmen to complain to their king without fear of reprisal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What happens in Parliament stays in Parliament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The American Bill of Rights 1791

**Amendment I**
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

**Amendment II**
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

**Amendment III**
No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

**Amendment IV**
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

**Amendment V**
No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public
use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII
In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX
The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
Match the following principles to the corresponding amendment and decide which ones do not appear in the English Bill of Rights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bails, Fines and Punishments</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair and Speedy Trials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of Assembly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of religion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of Speech</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
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<td>Housing Troops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection of people’s rights</td>
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<td>Reserved Powers to the states</td>
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<tr>
<td>Right to Bear Arm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rights of the Accused, Due Process of the Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Searching houses</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Match these democratic principles with the correct definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democratic Ideals</th>
<th>What does it say?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Consent of the governed</td>
<td>A. Government should perform only the functions that people have given it the power to perform. Power is shared between the governed and those who govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Due process of law</td>
<td>B. Government shall be carried out according to established laws, both those who govern and those who are governed will be bound by these laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Individual liberty</td>
<td>C. Government is based on the will of the people who grant their approval through elections and other forms of civic participation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Limited government</td>
<td>D. Government must act fairly and in accord with established rules in all that it does and may not act arbitrarily</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. The rule of law</td>
<td>E. Specific rights that belong to each person, such as life, liberty, and property, and cannot be taken away without due process of law.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Though the earth and inferior creatures be common to all men, yet every man has a property in his own person. This nobody has any right to but himself. The labour of his body and the work of his hands, we may say, are properly his. Whatsoever, then, he removes out of the state that nature has provided left it in, he has mixed his labour with it, and joined to it something that is his own, and thereby makes it his property ... Men being, as has been said, by nature all free, equal, and independent, no one can be put out of this estate and subjected to the political power of another without his own consent. The only way whereby any one divests himself of his natural liberty and puts on the bonds of civil society is by agreeing with other men to join and unite into a community, for their comfortable, safe and peaceable living, one amongst another, in a secure enjoyment of their properties and a greater security against any that are not of it. ... When any number of men have so consented to make one community or government, they are thereby presently incorporated and make one body politic wherein the majority have a right to act and conclude the rest. ...

And thus every man, by consenting with others to make one body politic under one government, puts himself under an obligation, to every one of that society, to submit to the determination of the majority, and to be concluded by it; or else this original compact, whereby he with others incorporates into one society, would signify nothing, and be no compact, if he be left free, and under no other ties than he was before in the state of nature. ...

And thus that which begins and actually constitutes any political society is nothing but the consent of any number of freemen capable of a majority to unite and incorporate into such a society. And this is that, and that only, which did or could give beginning to any lawful government in the world. ...

Though in a constituted commonwealth, standing upon its own basis and acting according to its own nature, that is, acting for the preservation of the community, there can be but one supreme power which is the legislative ... yet ... there remains still in the people a supreme power to remove or alter the legislative when they find the legislative to act contrary to the trust imposed in them; ... And thus the community perpetually retains a supreme power of saving themselves from the attempts and designs of anybody, even of their legislators whenever they shall be so foolish or wicked as to lay and carry on designs against the liberties and properties of the subject.

(Extracts from paragraphs 27, 95, 97, 99, 149)

1764)
TORIES AND WHIGS IN THE EARLY 18TH CENTURY

Jonathan Swift was not only a novelist, but he was also a clergyman and a journalist. The press had started to develop in the late 17th c. The following text is an article he wrote in 1710 in the paper The Examiner about what he called the "civil schism" between Whigs and Tories.

I am not sensible of any material difference there is between those who call themselves the Old Whigs, and a great Majority of the present Tories: at least by all I could ever learn, from examining several Persons of each Denomination. But it must be confessed, that the present Body of Whigs, as they now constitute that Party, is a very odd Mixture of Mankind: being forced to enlarge their Bottom, by taking in every Heterodox Professor either in Religion or Government, whose Opinions or they were obliged to encourage for fear of lessenning their Number; while the Bulk of the Landed-Men and People were entirely of the old Sentiments. However, they still pretend a due Regard to the Monarchy and the Church, even at the Time when they were making the largest Steps towards the Ruin of both. But not being able to wipe off the many Accusations laid to their Charge, they endeavoured by throwing of Scandal, to make the Tories appear blacker than themselves: that so the People might join with them, as the smaller Evil of the two.

But, among all the Reproaches which the Whigs have hung upon their Adversaries, there is none hath done them more Service than that of Passive Obedience, as they represent it, with the Consequences of Non-Resistance, Arbitrary Power, Indefendable Rights, Tyranny, Papacy, and what not! There is no Accusation which hath passed with more Plausibility than this; nor any that is supported with less Justice. A Whig asks, whether you hold Passive Obedience? You affirm it: He then immediately cries out, you are a Jacobite, a Friend of France and the Pretender, because he makes you answerable for the Definition he hath formed of that Term, however different it be from what you understand.

Passive Obedience, as professed and practised by the Tories

They think that in every Government, whether Monarchy or Republic, there is placed a supreme, absolute, unlimited Power, to which Passive Obedience is due. That, wherever is entrusted the Power of making Laws, that Power is without all Bounds; can repeal or enact at Pleasure whatever Laws it thinks fit; and justly demands Universal Obedience and Non-resistance. That, among us, as every Body knows, this Power is lodged in the King or Queen, together with the Lords and Commons of the Kingdom; and therefore all Decrees whatsoever, made by that Power, are to be actively or passively obeyed: That, the Administration or Executive Part of this Power is in England solely intrusted with the Prince; who, in administering those Laws, ought to be no more resisted than the Legislative Power itself. But they do not conceive the same absolute Passive Obedience to be due to a limited Prince's Commands, when they are directly contrary to the Laws he hath consented to, and sworn to maintain. The Crown may be said as well as a private Person, and if an arbitrary King of England should send his Officers to seize my Lands or Goods against Law; I can lawfully resist them. The Ministers by whom he acts are liable to Prosecution and Impeachment, although his own Person be Sacred. But, if he interpose his Royal Authority to support their Insolence, I see no Remedy, until it grow a general Grievance, or until the Body of the People have Reason to apprehend it will be so after which it becomes a Case of Necessity; and then I suppose, a free People may assert their own Rights, yet without any Violation to the Person or lawful Power of the Prince. But, although the Tories allow all this, and did justify it by the Share they had in the Revolution; yet they see no Reason for entitling upon so ungrateful a Subject, or raising Controversies upon it, as if we were in daily Apprehensions of Tyranny, under the Reign of so excellent a Prince, and while we have so many Laws of late Years to limit the Prerogative. As to the Succession: the Tories think an Hereditary Right to be the best in its own Nature, and most agreeable to our old Constitution; yet at the same Time they allow it to be defeasible by Act of Parliament; and so is Magna Carta too, if the Legislature think fit which is a Truth so manifest, that no Man who understands the Nature of Government, can be in doubt concerning it.
The Election (Part 1. "Humours of an Election Entertainment") drawn by William Hogarth (1697-1764)
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Figure 2: Industry contributions to National Growth of Productivity in the UK; 1780 to 1860

[Pie chart showing industry contributions with labels: Cotton, Worsted, Woolens, Iron, Canals & railways, Shipping, Agriculture, Others]

[Line graph showing energy sources for England and Italy from 1561-70 to 1850-59, with labels: Coal, Water, Wind, Firewood, Draught animals, Human]
Relative Share of World Manufacturing Output, 1750-1900
Leeds Woollen Workers Petition, 1786

This petition by wool workers in Leeds appeared in a local newspapers in 1786. They are complaining about the effects of machines on the previously well-paid skilled workers.

To the Merchants, Clothiers and all such as wish well to the Staple Manufactory of this Nation.

The Humble ADDRESS and PETITION of Thousands, who labour in the Cloth Manufactory.

SHEWETH, That the Scribbling-Machines have thrown thousands of your petitioners out of employ, whereby they are brought into great distress, and are not able to procure a maintenance for their families, and deprived them of the opportunity of bringing up their children to labour: We have therefore to request, that prejudice and self-interest may be laid aside, and that you may pay that attention to the following facts, which the nature of the case requires.

The number of Scribbling-Machines extending about seventeen miles south-west of LEEDS, exceed all belief, being no less than one hundred and seventy! and as each machine will do as much work in twelve hours, as ten men can in that time do by hand, (speaking within bounds) and they working night-and-day, one machine will do as much work in one day as would otherwise employ twenty men.

As we do not mean to assert any thing but what we can prove to be true, we allow four men to be employed at each machine twelve hours, working night and day, will take eight men in twenty-four hours; so ~ that, upon a moderate computation twelve men are thrown out of employ for every single machine used in scribbling; and as it may be sup’, posed the number of machines in all the other quarters together, t nearly equal those in the South-West, full four thousand men are left l-; to shift for a living how they can, and must of course fall to the Parish, if not timely relieved. Allowing one boy to be bound apprentice from each family out of work, eight thousand hands are deprived of the opportunity of getting a livelihood.

We therefore hope, that the feelings of humanity will lead those who l, have it in their power to prevent the use of those machines, to give every discouragement they can to what has a tendency so prejudicial to their fellow-creatures.

This is not all; the injury to the Cloth is great, in so much that in Frizing, instead of leaving a nap upon the cloth, the wool is drawn out and the Cloth is left thread-bare.

Many more evils we could enumerate, but we would hope, that the sensible part of mankind, who are not biassed by interest, must see the dreadful tendancy of their continuance; a depopulation must be the consequence; trade being then lost, the landed interest will have no other satisfaction but that of being last devoured.

We wish to propose a few queries to those who would plead for the further continuance of these machines:

Men of common sense must know, that so many machines in use, take the work from the hands employed in Scribbling, - and who did that business before machines were invented.

How are those men, thus thrown out of employ to provide for their families; - and what are they to put their children apprentice to, that the rising generation may have something to keep them at work, in order that they may not be like vagabonds strolling about in idleness? Some say, Begin and learn some other business. - Suppose we do; who will maintain our families, whilst we undertake the arduous task; and when we have learned it, how do we know we shall be any better for all our pains; for by the time we have served our second apprenticeship, another machine may arise, which may take away that business also; so that our families, being half pined whilst we are learning how to provide them with bread, will be wholly so during the period of our third apprenticeship.

But what are our children to do; are they to be brought up in idleness? Indeed as things are, it is no wonder to hear of so many executions; for our parts, though we may be thought illiterate men, our conceptions are, that bringing children up to industry, and keeping them employed, is the way to keep them from falling into those crimes, which an idle habit naturally leads to.

These things impartially considered will we hope, be strong advocates in our favour; and we conceive that men of sense, religion and humanity, will be satisfied of the reasonableness, as well as necessity of this address, and that their own feelings will urge them to espouse the cause of us and our families -

Signed, in behalf of THOUSANDS, by Joseph Hepworth Thomas Lobley Robert Wood Thos. Blackburn
Letter from Leeds Cloth Merchants, 1791

Leeds was a major centre of wool manufacture in Yorkshire and Leeds cloth merchants were primarily involved in the wool trade. This statement comes as a response to criticisms of the use of machinery, as exemplified by the Leeds Woollen Workers Petition of 1786. Before starting your commentary, you should read that petition, which is the background to this text. Your commentary should focus on the way the cloth merchants answer (or do not answer) the criticisms levelled at the introduction of machinery in the textile industry.

At a time when the People, engaged in every other Manufacture in the Kingdom, are exerting themselves to bring their Work to Market at reduced Prices, which can alone be effected by the Aid of Machinery, it certainly is not necessary that the Cloth Merchants of Leeds, who depend chiefly on a Foreign Demand, where they have for Competitors the Manufacturers of other Nations, whose Taxes are few, and whose manual Labour is only Half the Price it bears here, should have Occasion to defend a Conduct, which has for its Aim the Advantage of the Kingdom in general, and of the Cloth Trade in particular; yet anxious to prevent Misrepresentations, which have usually attended the Introduction of the most useful Machines, they wish to remind the Inhabitants of this Town, of the Advantages derived to every flourishing Manufacture from the Application of Machinery; they instance that of Cotton in particular, which in its internal and foreign Demand is nearly alike to our own, and has in a few Years by the Means of Machinery advanced to its present Importance, and is still increasing.

If then by the Use of Machines, the Manufacture of Cotton, an Article which we import, and are supplied with from other Countries, and which can every where be procured on equal Terms, has met with such amazing Success, may not greater Advantages be reasonably expected from cultivating to the utmost the Manufacture of Wool, the Produce of our own Island, an Article in Demand in all Countries, almost the universal Clothing of Mankind? In the Manufacture of Woollens, the Scribbling Mill, the Spinning Frame, and the Fly Shuttle, have reduced manual Labour nearly One third, and each of them at its first Introduction carried an Alarm to the Work People, yet each has contributed to advance the Wages and to increase the Trade, so that if an Attempt was now made to deprive us of the Use of them, there is no Doubt, but every Person engaged in the Business, would exert himself to defend them. From these Premises, we the undersigned Merchants, think it a Duty we owe to ourselves, to the Town of Leeds, and to the Nation at large, to declare that we will protect and support the free Use of the proposed Improvements in Cloth-Dressing, by every legal Means in our Power; and if after all, contrary to our Expectations, the Introduction of Machinery should for a Time occasion a Scarcity of Work in the Cloth Dressing Trade, we have unanimously agreed to give a Preference to such Workmen as are now settled Inhabitants of this Parish, and who give no Opposition to the present Scheme.

Appleby & Sawyer
Bernard Bischoff & Sons 35 [and 59 other names]
William Hogarth, «Gin Lane».
The following inscription lays on the cellar entrance at the bottom left: «drink for a Penny, dead drunk for two pence, clean Straw for Nothing»
Chapter 4: Colonization in America

Composition of colonial society

Southern Society

Urban Social Structure

Plantation Owners
Small Farmers
Landless Whites
Indentured Servants
Slaves

Artisans
Unskilled Laborers
Indentured Servant
- Not many
Slaves – relatively few
<table>
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Mayflower Compact, 1620

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience. IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anna Domini; 1620.

James Oglethorpe, Founding Vision for Georgia (1733)

In America there are fertile lands sufficient to subsist all the useless Poor in England, and distressed Protestants in Europe; yet Thousands starve for want of mere sustenance. The distance makes it difficult to get thither1. The same want that renders men useless here, prevents their paying their passage; and if others pay it for them, they become servants, or rather slaves for years to those who have defrayed the expense. Therefore, money for passage is necessary, but is not the only want; for if people were set down in America, and the land before them, they must eat down trees, build houses, fortify towns, dig and sow the land before they can get in a harvest; and till then, they must be provided with food, and kept together, that they may be assistant to each other for their natural support and protection.

His Majesty having taken into his consideration, the miserable circumstances of many of his own poor subjects, ready to perish for want: as likewise the distresses of many poor foreigners, who would take refuge here from persecution; and having a Princely regard to the great danger the southern frontiers of South Carolina are exposed to, by reason of the small number of white inhabitants there, hath, out of his Fatherly compassion towards his subjects, been graciously pleased to grant a charter for incorporating a number of gentlemen by the name of The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. They are impowered to collect benefactions; and lay them out in clothing, arming, sending over, and supporting colonies of the poor, whether subjects on foreigners, in Georgia. And his Majesty farther grants all his lands between Savannah and Alatamaha, which he erects into a Province by the name of GEORGIA, unto the Trustees, in trust for the poor, and for the better support of the Colony. At the desire of the Gentlemen, there are clauses in the Charter, restraining them and their successors from receiving any salary, fee, perquisite, or profit, whatsoever, by or from this undertaking; and also from receiving any grant of lands within the said district, to themselves, or in trust for them. There are farther clauses granting to the Trustees proper powers for establishing and governing the Colony, and liberty of conscience to all who shall settle there.

The Trustees intend to relieve such unfortunate persons as cannot subsist here, and establish them in an orderly manner, so as to form a well-regulated town. As far as their fund goes, they will defray2 the charge of their passage to Georgia; give them necessaries, cattle, land, and subsistence, till such time as they can build their houses and clear some of their land....

By such a Colony, many families, who would otherwise starve, will be provided for, and made masters of houses and lands; the people in Great Britain to whom these necessitous families were a burthen, will be relieved; numbers of manufacturers will be here employed, for supplying them with clothes, working tools, and other necessaries; and by giving refuge to the distressed Saltzburgers, and other persecuted Protestants, the power of Britain, as a reward for its hospitality, will be encreased by the addition of so many religious and industrious subjects.

The Colony of Georgia lying about the same latitude with part of China, Persia, Palestine, and the Madeiras, it is highly probable that when hereafter it shall be well-peopled and rightly cultivated, ENGLAND may be supplied from thence with raw Silk, Wine, Oil, Dyes, Drugs, and many other materials for manufactures, which she is obliged to purchase from Southern countries. As towns are established and grow populous along the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, they will make such a boarder as will render the southern frontier of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, safe from Indian and other enemies.

... The riches and also the number of the inhabitants in Great Britain will be increased, by importing at a cheap rate from this new Colony, the materials requisite for carrying on in Britain several manufactures. For our Manufacturers will be encouraged to marry and multiply, when they find themselves in circumstances to provide for their families, which must necessarily be the happy effect of the increase and cheapness of our materials of those Manufactures, which at

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1 there
2 reimburse
presents we purchase with our money from foreign countries, at dear rates; and also many people will find employment here, on account such farther demands by the people of this Colony, for those manufactures which are made for the produce of our own country; and, as has been justly observed, the people will always abound where there is full employment for them.

CHRIST! UNITY will be extended by the execution of this design; since, the good discipline established by the Society, will reform the manners of those miserable objects, who shall be by them subsisted; and the example of a whole Colony, who shall behave in a just, moral, and religious manner, will contribute greatly towards the conversion of the Indians, and taking off the prejudices received from the profligate lives of such who have scarce anything of Christianity but the name.


Introduce the document: context (all the events which are relevant for the understanding of the text), author and source (the type of document). Announce your problematic (what is this text about? what is at stake here? what is its aim?) and present your outline (what you’re going to say).

Commentary: which arguments does the author give? (Classify the arguments and organize them into different parts)

Conclusion: Sum up your ideas and then open your analysis by explaining the outcome and impact of the war.


1782

What attachment can a poor European emigrant have for a country where he had nothing? The knowledge of the language, the love of a few kindred as poor as himself, were the only cords that tied him: his country is now that which gives him land, bread, protection, and consequence: Ubi panis ibi patria, is the motto of all emigrants. What then is the American, this new man? He is either an European, or the descendant of an European, hence that strange mixture of blood, which you will find in no other country. I could point out to you a family whose grandfather was an Englishman, whose wife was Dutch, whose son married a French woman, and whose present four sons have now four wives of different nations. He is an American, who, leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced, the new government he obeys, and the new rank he holds. He becomes an American by being received in the broad lap of our great Alma Mater. Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose labours and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world. Americans are the western pilgrims, who are carrying along with them that great mass of arts, sciences, vigour, and industry which began long since in the east; they will finish the great circle. The Americans were once scattered all over Europe; here they are incorporated into one of the finest systems of population which has ever appeared, and which will hereafter become distinct by the power of the different climates they inhabit. The American ought therefore to love this country much better than that wherein either he or his forefathers were born. Here the rewards of his industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labour; his labour is founded on the basis of nature, self-interest; can it want a stronger allurement? Wives and children, who before in vain demanded of him a morsel of bread, now, fat and frolicsome, gladly help their father to clear those fields whence exuberant crops are to arise to feed and to clothe them all; without any part being claimed, either by a despotic prince, a rich abbot, or a mighty lord. Here religion demands but little of him; a small voluntary salary to the minister, and gratitude to God; can he refuse these? The American is a new man, who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas, and form new opinions. From involuntary idleness, servile dependence, penury, and useless labour, he has passed to toils of a very different nature, rewarded by ample subsistence.—This is an American.

The Atlantic Slave Trade

«The slave ship» by Robert Riggs, 1956
REVEREND PETER FONTAINE'S DEFENSE OF SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA (1757)

As to your second query, if enslaving our fellow creatures be a practice agreeable to Christianity, it is answered in a great measure in many treatises at home, to which I refer you. I shall only mention something of our present state here.

Like Adam, we are all apt to shift off the blame from ourselves and lay it upon others, how justly in our case you may judge. The Negroes are enslaved by the Negroes themselves before they are purchased by the masters of the ships who bring them here. It is, to be sure, at our choice whether we buy them or not, so this then is our crime, folly, or whatever you will please to call it.

But our Assembly, foreseeing the ill consequences of importing such numbers among us, has often attempted to lay a duty upon them which would amount to a prohibition, such as £10 or £20 a head; but no governor dare pass such a law, having instructions to the contrary from the Board of Trade at home. By this means they are forced upon us, whether we will or will not. This plainly shows the African Company has the advantage of the colonies, and may do as it pleases with the Ministry.

Indeed, since we have been exhausted of our little stock of cash by the war, the importation has stopped; our poverty then is our best security. There is no more picking for their ravenous jaws upon bare bones; but should we begin to thrive, they will be at same again. All our taxes are now laid upon slaves and on shippers of tobacco, which they wink at while we are in danger of being torn from them, but we dare not do it in time of peace, it being looked upon as the highest presumption to lay any burden upon trade. This is our part of the grievance, but to live in Virginia without slaves is morally impossible.

Before our troubles, you could not hire a servant or slave for love or money, so that, unless robust enough to cut wood, to go to mill, to work at the hoe, etc., you must starve or board in some family where they both fleece and half starve you. There is no set price upon corn, wheat, and provisions; so they take advantage of the necessities of strangers, who are thus obliged to purchase some slaves and land. This, of course, draws us all into the original sin and curse of the country of purchasing slaves, and this is the reason we have no merchants, traders, or artificers of any sort but what become planters in a short time.

A common laborer, white or black, if you can be so much favored as to hire one, is 1s. sterling or 15d. currency per day; a bungling carpenter, 2s. or 2s. 6d. per day; besides diet and lodging. That is, for a lazy fellow to get wood and water, £19 16s. 3d. current per annum; add to this £7 or £8 more and you have a slave for life.

COLONIAL MERCANTILISM

Even before the first Englishmen landed at Jamestown, Virginia (in 1607), European countries had experimented with empire-building, engaging in the system of mercantilism. Although it was never a cohesive system, and changed from nation to nation, its variations had similar characteristics and, most important, a shared economic philosophy. First and foremost was the will to strengthen a country and its colonies against other antagonistic empires. A major tenant of this view was self-sufficiency: sources of supply—raw materials, agriculture, and industry—should be developed domestically, or in colonies, to prevent interruptions by hostile foreigners. Then, state control over human behavior: the belief that many aspects of a nation’s economy had to be regulated. With the acquisition of colonies came the recognition that their purpose was to satisfy the needs of the mother country. The regulation of economic activities in the colonies, then, centered around the accumulation of wealth for the European powers, at the colonies’ expense... The goal of these policies was, supposedly, to achieve a “favorable” balance of trade that would bring gold and silver into the country. ... From 1650 on, England instituted a series of laws of trade and navigation known as the Navigation Acts. Their purpose was to limit colonial trade to the British only. In order to accomplish this, all trade between colonists and the British was to be conducted on either English vessels or colonial-built vessels. If colonists intended to trade with any other nations, all goods had first to be shipped to England, giving her an opportunity to handle them and collect revenue from taxation. In addition, there were certain products that could be traded only with Britain, such as tobacco, sugar and cotton. As time went on, the list of enumerated goods grew — continually decreasing merchandise that the colonists could sell to other nations.

In keeping with the general policy of mercantilism, England encouraged the colonists to specialize in the production of raw materials. English factories converted raw goods to products which were then shipped back to the colonies. This provided the British with a profitable market, free from competition. In order to discourage manufacturing, regulations governed certain industries that would have been competitive with the British, such as the woolen-garment industry, hat making, and the iron industry. Similarly, the colonists benefitted from a built-in market for their raw products. Yet, trade regulations were not rigidly enforced and smuggling was frequent.

After the French and Indian War in 1763, Britain was left with a huge public debt and a growing conviction that the colonies must bear a greater share of the cost of maintaining the Empire. They began to enforce their mercantilist policies, which led to intensified animosity between the English and their colonies. They believed it was appropriate to raise revenues via a series of new taxes on the colonies: the Sugar Act in 1764, the Stamp and Quartering Acts of 1765, the Townshend Acts of 1767, the Tea Act of 1773. It wasn’t only paying taxes or the amount they had to pay, that seems to have angered the colonists most; instead, it was having no say in how much and in what way they would be taxed.

I. Right or wrong?
1. Mercantilism was practiced by all European countries
2. The aim of mercantilism is to strengthen a country against other empires.
3. Countries wanted to be economically independent.
4. Raw materials were imported from foreign countries.
5. The state should not regulate the economy.
6. The colonies’ only purpose was to increase the wealth of the mother country.
7. Countries need to import more than they export.
8. Colonies could not trade with other nations.
10. The hat-making industry was well developed in America.
11. There were no advantages for the colonies.
12. Because of the war, Britain had to decrease its taxes.

State two consequences of mercantilism for France and its colony, New France.

1. It enriched the mother country.
2. It promoted the development of agriculture in New France.
3. It allowed New France to be less dependent on France.
4. It stimulated population growth in New France.
5. It limited economic development in the colony.

Which of the following statements apply to the policy of mercantilism?
1. The colony was free to develop its industries.
2. The colony had to expand its boundaries to the maximum.
3. The colony could trade freely with other mother countries.
4. The colony sold its manufactured goods to France.
5. The colony exploited furs in particular
6. The colony was quickly settled because of the chartered companies.
7. The colony was a source of raw materials for France
8. The colony bought manufactured goods from France.
Of the advantages which Europe has derived from the discovery of America.

Those advantages may be divided, first, into the general advantages which Europe, considered as one great country, has derived from those great events; and, secondly, great events; and secondly, into the particular advantages which each colonizing country has derived from the colonies which particulars belong to it, in consequence of the authority or dominion which it exercises over them.

The general advantages which Europe, considered as one great country, has derived from the discovery and colonization of America, consist, first, in the increase of its enjoyments; and, secondly, in the augmentation of its industry.

The surplus produce of America, imported into Europe, furnishes the inhabitants of this great continent with a variety of commodities which they could not otherwise have possessed, some for conveniency and use, some for pleasure, and some for ornament, and thereby contributes to increase their enjoyments.

The discovery and colonization of America, it will readily be allowed, have contributed to augment the industry, first, of all the countries which trade to it directly; such as Spain, Portugal, France, and England; and, secondly, of all those which, without trading to it directly, send, through the medium of other countries, goods to it of their own produce; such as Austrian Flanders, and some provinces of Germany, which, through the medium of the countries before mentioned, send to it a considerable quantity of linen and other goods. All such countries have evidently gained a more extensive market for their surplus produce, and must consequently have been encouraged to increase its quantity.

But, that those great events should likewise have contributed to encourage the industry of countries, such as Hungary and Poland, which may never, perhaps, have sent a single commodity of their own produce to America; is not, perhaps, altogether so evident. That those events have done so, however, cannot be doubted. Some part of the produce of America is consumed in Hungary and Poland, and there is some demand there for the sugar, chocolate, and tobacco, of that new quarter of the world. But those commodities must be purchased with something which is either the produce of the industry of Hungary and Poland, or with something which had been purchased with some part of that produce. Those commodities of America are new values, new equivalents, introduced into Hungary and Poland to be exchanged there for the surplus produce of those countries. By being carried thither they create a new and more extensive market for that surplus produce. They raise its value, and thereby contribute to encourage its increase. Though no part of it may ever be carried to America, it may be carried to other countries which purchase it with a part of their share of the surplus produce of America; and its may find a market by means of the circulation of that trade which was originally put into motion by the surplus produce of America.

Those great events may even have contributed increase the enjoyments, and to augment the industry of countries which not only never sent any commodities to America, but never received any from it. Even such countries may have received a greater abundance if other commodities from countries of which the surplus produce had been augmented by means of the American trade. This greater abundance, as it must necessarily have increase their enjoyments, so it must likewise have augmented their industry. A greater number of new equivalents of some kind or other must have been presented to them to be exchanged for the surplus produce of that industry. A more extensive market must have been created for that surplus produce, so as to raise its value, and thereby encourage its increase. The mass of commodities annually thrown into the great circle of European commerce, and by it various revolutions annually distributed among all the different nations comprehended within it, must have been augmented by the whole surplus produce of America. A greater share of this greater mass, therefore, is likely to have fallen to each of those nations, to have increase their enjoyments, and augmented their industry....

The particular advantages which each colonizing country derives from the colonies which particularly belong to it, are of two different kinds; first, those common advantages which every empire derives from the provinces subject to its dominion; and, secondly, those peculiar advantages which are supposed to result from provinces of so very peculiar a nature as the European colonies of America...

The discovery of America, and that of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, are the two greatest and most important events recorded in the history of mankind. Their consequences have already been very great: but, in the short period of between two and three centuries which has elapsed since these discoveries were made, it is impossible that the whole extent of their consequences can have been seen. What benefits, or what misfortunes to mankind may hereafter result from those great events, no human wisdom can foresee. By
uniting, in some measure, the most distant parts of the world, by enabling them to relieve one another's wants, to increase one another's enjoyments, and to encourage one another's industry, their general tendency would seem to be beneficial.

In the mean time, one of the principal effects of those discoveries has been to raise the mercantile system to a degree of splendour and glory which it could never otherwise have attained to. It is the object of that system to enrich a great nation rather by trade and manufactures than by the improvement and cultivation of land, rather by the industry of the towns than by that of the country. But, in consequence of those discoveries, the commercial towns of Europe, instead of being the manufacturers and carriers for but a very small part of the world (that part of Europe which is washed by the Atlantic ocean, and the countries which lie round the Baltic and Mediterranean seas), have now become the manufacturers for the numerous and thriving cultivators of America, and the carriers, and in some respects the manufacturers too, for almost all the different nations of Asia, Africa, and America. Two new worlds have been opened to their industry, each of them much greater and more extensive than the old one, and the market of one of them growing still greater and greater every day....
Chapter 4: The road to the revolution

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Look at the political cartoon on the right. What do you think was the colonists’ opinion of the Stamp Act?

These are examples of what a Royal Stamp would have looked like.

A political cartoon showing the colonists’ reaction to the Stamp Act.

“Join, or Die” by Benjamin Franklin

1. What do you know about Benjamin Franklin?
2. What colony is missing from the snake?
3. What do you think Franklin meant by “Join, or Die?”
« The Able Doctor, or, America Swallowing the Bitter Draught », 1774
Nathaniel Currier, "The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor", lithograph depicting the 1773 Boston Tea Party
Thomas Paine, Common Sense, January 1776

... Mankind being originally equal in the order of creation, the equality could only be destroyed by some subsequent circumstance: the distinctions of rich and poor may in a great measure be accounted for, and that without having recourse to the harsh ill-sounding names of oppression and avarice. Oppression is often the consequence, but seldom or never the means of riches; and though avarice will preserve a man from being necessitously poor, it generally makes him too timorous to be wealthy.

But there is another and greater distinction for which no truly natural or religious reason can be assigned, and that is the distinction of men into KINGS and SUBJECTS. Male and female are the distinctions of nature, good and bad the distinctions of heaven; but how a race of men came into the world so exalted above the rest, and distinguished like some new species, is worth inquiring into, and whether they are the means of happiness or of misery to mankind.

In the early ages of the world, according to the scripture chronology there were no kings; the consequence of which was, there were no wars; it is the pride of kings which throws mankind into confusion. . . .

I have heard it asserted by some, that as America has flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument.

I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge; not a single advantage is derived. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will.

But the injuries and disadvantages which we sustain by that connection, are without number; and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourselves, instruct us to renounce the alliance: because, any submission to, or dependence on, Great Britain, tends directly to involve this continent in European wars and quarrels, and set us at variance with nations who would otherwise seek our friendship, and against whom we have neither anger nor complaint. As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no partial connection with any part of it. It is the true interest of America to steer clear of European contentions, which she never can do, while, by her dependence on Britain, she is made the makeweight in the scale of British politics.

The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART. Even the distance at which the Almighty hath placed England and America is a strong and natural proof that the authority of the one over the other, was never the design of heaven.

Small islands not capable of protecting themselves are the proper objects for government to take under their care; but there is something absurd, in supposing a Continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet; and as England and America, with respect to each other, reverse the common order of nature, it is evident that they belong to different systems. England to Europe: America to itself.

But where, say some, is the king of America? I'll tell you, friend, he reigns above, and doth not make havoc of mankind like the royal brute of Great Britain…. in America the law is king. For as in absolute governments the king is law, so in free countries the law ought to be king; and there ought to be no other.

The Declaration of Independence, 4th July 1776

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all
experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right
themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuscs and
usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is
their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. --
Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter
their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated
injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To
prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.
He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their
operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those laws would
relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inseparable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of
their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.
He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of
the people.
He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative
powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in
the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.
He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for
naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions
of new appropriations of lands.
He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.
He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of
their salaries.
He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out
their substance.
He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature.
He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to civil power.
He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our
laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:
• For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
• For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the
inhabitants of these states:
• For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:
• For imposing taxes on us without our consent:
• For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:
• For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:
• For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary
government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for
introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:
• For taking away our charter, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our
governments:
• For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all
cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and
tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages,
and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.
He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to
become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers,
the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and
conditions.
In Jefferson's draft there is a part on slavery here
In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated
petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act
which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.
Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of
attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the
circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity,
and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would
inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which
denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing
to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the
good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to
be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all
political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as
free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish
commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support
of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our
lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

1. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence and when was it drafted?
2. **Paragraph #1**: How do the writers justify their need to write such a document?
3. Explain the meaning of “the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s
   God”?
4. **Paragraph #2**: What does self-evident mean?
5. Can you define “unalienable rights”? What are they?
6. What type of government is referred to by “Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just
powers from the consent of the governed”?
7. What do the people have the right to do against their government?
8. What should governments protect?
9. **Paragraph #3**: What is the purpose of the third paragraph?
10. Who is “He”?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match the quotations from the declaration to their meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most
  wholesome and necessary for the public good | A. The king refused Assent to Laws regarding
  immigration. He hindered immigration from England and
  refused to cooperate in furthering the growth of the
  Colonies. |
| 2. "He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly,
  for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on
  the rights of the people." | B. He continuously vetoed laws that the colonies
  attempted to put in place that they believed were
  needed. |
| 3. "He has endeavored to prevent the population of
  these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for
  Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to
  encourage their migration hither, and raising the
  conditions of new Appropriations of Lands." | C. If a Colonial Assembly did or issued something the
  king did not like (such as charges against him), he
  ordered the body dissolved and refused to acquiesce to
  charges or demands. |
| 4. "He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by
  refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary
  powers." | D. Without the consent of the Colonists, the king sent
  armies to keep order in the colonies, even though there
  was no war. |
| 5. "He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing
  Armies without the Consent of our legislatures." | E. Soldiers were not subject to civil laws. The military
  could make up and try their own laws. |
| 6. He has affected to render the Military independent of
  and superior to the Civil power." | F. The king had assented to multiple laws created by
  parliament which affected the Colonists – which they
  deemed illegal. |
| 7. "He has combined with others to subject us to a
  jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and
  unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their
  acts of pretended legislation":" | G. The king would not allow courts of justice to be
  established; he constantly interfered and would not
  allow the Colonies to judge their own criminals |
What the colonists considered as illegal legislation from Britain: match the quotations to their meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. “Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us”</td>
<td>A. Closing the Boston Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. “For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit”</td>
<td>B. Forced Colonists to house and pay for British troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. “For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world”</td>
<td>C. Taxing in many Acts and methods that were implemented without representation of the colonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. “For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent”</td>
<td>D. In many cases there were no trials at all; the king decided they were guilty and punished them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. “For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury”</td>
<td>E. Immunized soldiers from Colonial Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Paragraph #4** (“In every stage of these oppressions... in peace friends”) : List the references to the colonies and to Britain: how do they differ?

12. **Paragraph #5** : what is the purpose of the fifth paragraph?