

# Syllabus

Tuesday, September 9, 2014 10:01 AM



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## **HIS 2150 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA FALL 2014**

Instructor: John Robson

TA: Aaron Boyes

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### **THE COLONIAL ERA IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

This course will cover the European settlement of North America and economic, social and political developments through the American War of Independence and the writing of the Constitution.

#### **REQUIRED TEXTS:**

(Agora Bookstore or online retailer for Thompson; the rest are copyright-free and widely available for download)

Thompson, John M. *The Journals of Captain John Smith*. (222 pp.) (5<sup>th</sup> lecture)

Foxe, John. *Fox's Book of Martyrs* (314 pp. – 1<sup>st</sup> 14 chapters) (6<sup>th</sup> lecture)

Locke, John. *The Second Treatise of Government*. (125 pp.) (14<sup>th</sup> lecture)

Benjamin Franklin. *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*. (191 pp.) (16<sup>th</sup> lecture)

Equiano, Olaudah. *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano: or, Gustavus Vassa, the African*. (336 pp.) (18<sup>th</sup> lecture)

Thomas Paine. *Common Sense*. (128 pp.) (21<sup>st</sup> lecture)

#### ***SUGGESTED SURVEY TEXTS (ON RESERVE AT MORISSET LIBRARY):***

Alan Brinkley et al., *American History: A Survey* 8<sup>th</sup> edition

Eric Nellis *An Empire of Regions: A Brief History of Colonial British America*

#### **GRADING:**

##### ***OPTION 1:***

Mid-Term (21/10) 25%; Book Review (due 20/11) 25%; Final (TBD) 50%

##### ***OPTION 2:***

Mid-Term (21/10) 20%; Community Service Learning ([www.servingothers.uottawa.ca](http://www.servingothers.uottawa.ca)) (due 20/11) 40%; Final (TBD) 40%

##### ***LATE PENALTY:***

Work completed late without a valid excuse will be assessed a three percentage point per day late penalty.

#### **ACADEMIC DISHONESTY:**

There is a zero-tolerance policy on academic dishonesty in this course. Anybody caught cheating on an assignment will automatically fail it. And the university may impose extra sanctions for plagiarism: for details see [www.uottawa.ca/plagiarism.pdf](http://www.uottawa.ca/plagiarism.pdf).

## **SCHEDULE OF LECTURES:**

Lecture 1 (4/9):	Introduction: British, North, America
Lecture 2 (9/9):	Magna Carta and All That
Lecture 3 (11/9):	Guns, Germs and Steel
Lecture 4 (16/9):	The Late Empire
Lecture 5 (18/9):	Home, Jamestown
Lecture 6 (23/9):	Mayflowers and Others
Lecture 7 (25/9):	Quakers
Lecture 8 (30/9):	What Do You Think He Meant, Other Colonies?
Lecture 9 (2/10):	20 Negars
Lecture 10 (7/10):	The Original Inhabitants
Lecture 11 (9/10):	The Old Cracker Barrel, or, Albion's Other Seed
Lecture 12 (14/10):	STUDY WEEK – NO CLASS
Lecture 13 (16/10):	STUDY WEEK – NO CLASS
Lecture 14 (21/10):	Midterm
Lecture 15 (23/10):	The King is a Fink Part I
Lecture 16 (28/10):	It's a Locke
Lecture 17 (30/10):	Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition
Lecture 18 (4/11):	What is this New Man?
Lecture 19 (6/11):	Different in the South
Lecture 20 (11/11):	The Empire Strikes Back
Lecture 21 (13/11):	Give Me Liberty
Lecture 22 (18/11):	The King is a Fink Part II
Lecture 23 (20/11):	Or Give Me Death: The Revolutionary War(s)
Lecture 24 (25/11):	The Articles... Collapse
Lecture 25 (27/11):	The Constitution
Lecture 26 (2/12):	Looking Backwards and Forwards

# Sept 4 class

Thursday, September 4, 2014 7:13 AM

Not just American history. America didn't exist until 1776.

The usual intro to his classes

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No office hours

November 14 is course drop date.

## **Lecture: British, North, America**

British North America is the basis and focus of this course. Britain is unique and has been since the Middle Ages. American liberty is unique and grew out of British ideals, but slavery was antithetical to it.

You need to develop the ability to sense events that followed logically and those that were the effect of chance. Racial slavery coexisting with the idea of liberty is one of those surprising developments.

We study history to figure out what is surprising about today and what is to be expected about tomorrow. History is also useful in understanding modern life and speech and predicting what will be the result of current events.

Culture matters and persists.

History has a backstory, so the course starts before 1607 and Jamestown.

The texts in this course are chosen to give a view of the position and motivations of people in our studied time period.

For the book review, follow how to read a book's questions and procedure.

I&E from previous course: lumpers and splitters, Jeanette rankin, etc.

"People have small ideas, big ideas have people" -jr

# Sept 9

Tuesday, September 9, 2014 9:54 AM

## Lecture 2: Magna Carta and all that

The America we're studying was founded by British people with a long tradition of freedom. The revolution was a disagreement over which system of government preserved liberty.

The American revolution was conservative—it was a revolution against change, not for it. These days people think change is good, so it's difficult to understand the American rationale for revolution.

The American obsession with liberty and limited government was an appropriation and continuation of ancient British values.

Much of the American bill of rights was copied from the British bill of rights from 1688.

When the Romans pulled out of Britain, the Romanized citizens of the isle declared their independence and wrote to the Roman emperor for permission. Cromwell disarmed Scots who were royalist and this was declared to be a most offensive attack on their status as free men.

Going back to the Saxons, they invaded and were converted to Christianity, then defended the isle against other invading barbarians.

Canada itself is based on this idea of Britain.

The idea that all progress is like technological progress is false.

Witch burning wasn't from the middle ages. It was more of a renaissance thing. Despite this and other things, the word medieval is often and inappropriately used as an insult for crude or evil behavior. One of the things from the middle ages was the general disappearance of slavery as well as more rights for women than during the renaissance. The period was relatively peaceful and prosperous. It saw the advent of the horse collar, the stirrup, the crop rotation system and other things. The dark ages invented hay as well. People in the middle ages were significantly taller-better nourished-than those three centuries later. They also invented advanced water-powered mills, clocks, glasses etc.

Mentioned the movie *name of the rose*

Hospitals were invented during this period.

Musical harmony and universities were invented as well.

Middle ages Europe was a global type of economy and culture.

When the English landed in America they started governing themselves just as they had always done. William the Conqueror and his successors repeatedly had to confirm the Anglo-Saxon ideals of liberty.

Mead is disgusting- JR

The high cost of lawsuits violates the Magna Carta.

14,000,000 people came to see the Magna Carta in NY when it came over in 1939. It stayed in fort Knox for the duration of the war.

Winston Churchill declared that the Magna Carta was the supreme, irrevocable government law.

In early Britain, law was based on the opinion of juries who were following their customs. This formed the foundation of British law and is the basis of jury nullification.

As soon as parliaments appear (Edward I), commoners are included.

By the 1300s, commoners had their own chamber and by 1376 they had their own speaker. This meant that the king needed the assent of the commoners for everything and the commoners were the only ones who could say what they approved.

Richard was murdered after saying his word was law. His successor, Henry gave parliament the power to oversee the king's actions in 1401. They also gave themselves the power to be the first to decline or approve spending and taxes. By 1414, the king lost the power to edit statutes on the sly. The traditional royal veto merely became a deferral of decision as he could only either assent or say he would think about it.

Henry VIII tried to force parliament to overturn these rights, but failed in the vote.

King James tried to keep parliament out of foreign policy, but failed.

There were criminal, civil, and royal controlled church courts. Edward Cook was chief justice of a criminal court and took a lot of power from the church courts.

Another incident saw the rule that representatives of the king are banned from the Commons.

The founders of Canada and USA based their ideas and decisions on this idea of freedom and commons representation.

People like Edward Cook declared that statute law was subordinate to the MC. By the mid 1700s, Britain dropped this, but the USA still treats the constitution with this reverence.

American colonists however, didn't apply MC rights to natives or slaves.

Relativism is BS. While there may be disputed facts, the broad strokes of history are undeniable.

Why is it that Europe was so dominant that it colonized and sometimes enslaved the rest of the world?

Recommends *Guns, Germs, and Steel*.

## I&E

-Hengist: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hengist\\_and\\_Horsa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hengist_and_Horsa) Was a semi mythical leader of the Germanic invaders of Britain in the fifth century. Credited with founding the kingdom of Kent. Hengist was likely real, Horsa may have been his horse. The Saxons he led took over most of the UK.

-Chanute and the tides: ...moral is that the king wanted honest criticism rather than flattery. This idea set the Anglosphere apart.

-De Tallagio: no taxes other than with the consent of parliament.

-Alfred and the cakes: most people these days, even the ruling elite, have forgotten this. Alfred becomes king in the 870s. In 876 at Christmas time, he is defeated by the Danes and flees into a marsh. Thus begins the story. The main point is that Alfred apologizes to a present woman for burning the cakes. Alfred eventually beat back the Danes and rebuilt his kingdom. This combination of warrior, scholar, and priest was looked on as an ideal for a king. The American revolutionaries named their flagship after him.

-Magna Carta: 800th anniversary next year. No taxation without consent, property rights, due process, etc were one of the old Saxon liberties that John was forced to enshrine in law.

-Parliament: the most relevant advance of the middle ages was the invention of the independent parliament. This was weird and no country outside of the Anglosphere ever had a successful one until modern times. This was a large part of what mad Britain unique.

**HIS2153 Jan 10: Topics to remember:** (remember their topics, explain their significance)

Alfred and the cakes-remember that Alfred apologizes, then defeats the Danes. Learns Latin to preserve learning, forms a navy, form of good governance for millennia.

De Tallagio-1297 Edward I. A law that says no tax without agreement of parliament (called longshanks in braveheart). Clarification of MC

# Sept 11

Thursday, September 11, 2014 8:18 AM

## Lecture 3: Guns, germs, and steel

Robson Has a surface pro 3 to go with his 1020

Europeans treated countries they colonized as unused and free for the taking.

In the 1500s, Europe was a backwater, but in 1921, Europe ruled the entire world. We need to question why this happened to Europe rather than vv.

All your future actions depend on how you understand human history as taught in this and other settings.

>>>>Jared Diamond's guns, germs, steel load in BT.

Talks about ideas from the book

In the fertile crescent they also domesticate the horse, the best riding animal. It existed nowhere else.

All major domesticated animals started in the fertile crescent.

The Americas invented the wheel before Columbus, but didn't have beasts of burden, so couldn't use it.

The cow's benefits caused most Europeans who survive to have kids to develop lactose tolerance.

Domesticated crops moved out of the fertile crescent at the extreme speed of 1 mile/year.

Discussion of major events in history: bronze, iron, writing, etc.

Read *carnage and culture* by victor Davis Hanson

The western-nonwestern casualty ratio is 1-10 for the entire ancient era, largely due to the military formation of the phalanx. All of the famous philosophers of the eras were soldiers in these at one point. Greeks could kill each other, but no one else could match the Greek phalanx.

The miracle of Greece was their thoughtfulness, self criticism, self determination, and culture.

Ex: at Salamis Greece argues over the best way to fight and analyzed their performance afterwards.

Their culture is still common knowledge to this day.

The Greek word for freedom had no equal in the whole near east.

Greece also adopts democracy.

Ancient Greece starts to show the uniqueness of thought and ideals that eventually take over Britain and the USA. The Romans continue this, inventing both sewer cement and due process for roman citizens.

Rome was where Greece and Jerusalem meet.

The west is actually the continuation of the old roman empire. It never actually fell.

The legacy of the roman empire was what caused Europe to become supreme.

The new world and virtually no storable crops, no honeybees.

The progressive idea of turtle island, great spirit and all that they say was aboriginal was actually an adaptation of European ideas.

Aztecs were hideously vile cannibals. The Europeans weren't worse.

The Aztec emperor's favorite dish around the time of Columbus was the thighs of young boys with squash.

The European arrival wiped most of the natives due to diseases Europeans had picked up through agriculture and trading.

For instance, yellow fever was a disease that African slaves brought to their European captors.

The dynamism of an ability based system such as Rome's was a source of fear for opponents, but couldn't be successfully opposed without adopting this roman, western culture.

This culture is also the basis of our enthusiasm for change.

The west is so dominant that our enemies must rely on what we give them to fight us (9/11, ISIS)

## I&E

The Cow: no cows, or other good farming crops like wheat existed in the Americas. Most of the farming crops existed at first in the fertile crescent.

The three sisters: corn, beans, squash. These three crops were required together to produce a balanced AG-based diet, thus adopting an AG diet was much more difficult.

Natural law: Roman idea that there are rules of right conduct, based in reason, that transcend cultural and national boundaries.

The Alphabet: the alphabet enabled mass organization and management as well as the sharing of information on a massive scale to vast groups of the population due to the simplicity of learning the alphabet.

Socrates: hero of western thought for asking 'why?' about everything.

The noble savage: the false idea that non European savages were progressive and enlightened despite their savagery. These people were as bad as Europeans.

## Lecture 4: The Late Empire

Read James Smith book by next class (thu morning)

The Brits get America and parts of Canada because all the good stuff was taken. The appeal of collectivism is that it's more stable than individualism. Some people really desired that, especially the puritans and other settlers. The middle ages were marked by a long warm period (1000-1400). The returning cold brought crop failure and plague which killed nearly half of all people. Modern global warming apologists can't account for the medieval warm period or the following cooling. The black death started to break the hold of the Catholic Church. In the middle ages, arguments weren't won by citing facts, but in the renaissance they were. This reliance on mathematical approaches continues to this day, wrongly, according to JR. The renaissance began the celeb culture as artists began to sign their works and Michelangelo had two biographies written about him during his lifetime. The west grows a hostility to tradition that benefits it greatly. The fall of the eastern empire was brought about by western guns because the Ottomans couldn't match the tech. The middle ages defined time by tasks, not clocks. This began to change in the renaissance.

In the middle ages, life just happened to a person and wisdom to go to heaven rather than hell was most important. In the renaissance, life was thought improvable by knowledge. This brought a decrease in focus on the afterlife. In the middle ages, arguments weren't won by citing facts, but in the renaissance they were. This reliance on mathematical approaches continues to this day, wrongly, according to JR. The renaissance began the celeb culture as artists began to sign their works and Michelangelo had two biographies written about him during his lifetime. The west grows a hostility to tradition that benefits it greatly. The fall of the eastern empire was brought about by western guns because the Ottomans couldn't match the tech. The middle ages defined time by tasks, not clocks. This began to change in the renaissance.

Martin Luther is a kind of proof that people matter and that printing presses are more powerful than cannons and sword. Etc. his theses weren't intended to cause the reformation, but the printing press made them do that. Luther didn't like ordinary people or Jews and wasn't a big fan of Reason.

The Button and the stern post rudder are two innovations of the renaissance. (starboard and port are words from the age of side rudders) tacking and decks are also from this period. Clocks were also advanced due to the needs of navigation. The modern wooden ship (keel and ribs with two layers of boards for the hull) was also invented. This led to large floating castles that brought great advances to naval warfare. Europe has incredible ships and no one else does. They can also administer great fleets and campaigns because of the printing press (others, like the Ottomans banned presses). One of the reasons for callousness to slaves and the lower classes was a callousness toward life among the upper classes (this led to the big sea voyages of Magellan and Columbus).

1492 was when the Spaniards finished expelling the Muslims from the peninsula. They got the best of the new world and a massive European empire. This led to their downfall in less than a century. Mark Steyn: any country that turns anti-Semitic comes to grief (Spain, Russia, Germany). It's Spain exploring and conquering the world, but not settling it. Fewer than 250k Europeans go to the new world with Spanish conquests. Spain was an empire of bureaucrats, not settlers. They also bring about the institution of racial slavery, black because Indians were to disease prone. The clergy largely opposed this. Portugal ships get to India by 1500. Indian ships never make it to Europe.

France was like Spain with its government and culture and anti-Semitism. They also made another similar mistake, attacking the Anglosphere. France founds Quebec, following on the heels of English fishermen. The English and Dutch made successful settlements, while the Spanish and French colonies never became successful. (France only settled 65k French) The Americas have 4 million, largely English settlers by the revolutionary war. Radisson and Grosillier were French explorers who founded the Hudson bay company for English merchants because the French bureaucrats confiscated their cargos. The Dutch had the largest fleet around 1600. They founded the largest east India company till a century later. Theta founded the stock market. The Dutch, like all others wanted tropical lands, and neglected their American settlement. The Dutch took Indonesia and found Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. The English bring pirates to their sides by making them privateers. English kings also had an open season on profit and exploration and colonialism with unprecedented private expeditions and grants of royal charter. Eg, the East India Co. Owned India until the mid 1800s and John Smith was funded by private gold seekers.

The original Nigerian scam was called the 'Spanish prisoner' scam, where someone claiming to be a Spaniard from the armada took the place of the Nigerian prince.

Columbus, Hudson, Raleigh, Magellan all claimed to have seen mythical creatures.

In this period (the 1500s), the Spanish and Portuguese explorers had the pope divide the world between them.

The west understands its own weaknesses and strengths, but other cultures never developed this. They merely boasted and preened. This is doubtless a reason why Europe conquered the world.

Even among the big European powers, the British stood out. They were much more successful and long-lasting than the other competitor nations. This is largely due to individualism and individual liberty that Britain held dear. The British power grows out of their free society with liberty under law. They aren't kind to outsiders, but they were great overall. The British ideal. Was taken over by settlers in America. The circle of rights of Britain is pushed out to cover more and more by American settlers. This is why America surpasses Britain as the 1800s roll around.

## I&E

The Enlightenment: The period of the renaissance based on the idea that the renaissance was a rebirth of Greek classical learning after a middle ages dark period. This is unfair to the middle ages, despite the fact that the renaissance did bring many great advances.

Gunpowder: invented in China. Europeans use it to invent cannon and firearms. This brings the end of decentralized government as sieges become much easier and the person with the most cannons wins everything.

Tenochtitlan: Cortez crushes the massive Aztec empire and its capital with only 600 men. 600 Aztecs couldn't have done the same to Europe.

The Printing Press: handwriting copying was slow and painful and error prone. Writing was also on expensive parchment (animal skin paper) towards the end of the middle ages, rag paper was invented. Gutenberg's 1453 invention of the printing press allowed mass decimation of knowledge and the mass bureaucracy. This standardizes many languages, killing many regional dialects.

Philip II: son of Charles. Spanish king during the Armada. Overspent and ignored his country because of American gold.

Henry Hudson: Henry Hudson works for the Dutch and founded Manhattan with open immigration policies, making Dutch the minority when England conquered it. He also found Hudson bay for his Dutch backers.

Lecture 5: Home, Jamestown

The first founders of Jamestown forgot to bring women.  
 Slavery was an after thought  
 American culture is often seen as puritans in the north, cavaliers in the south, with puritans making themselves the winners by winning the civil war. This is simplistic.  
 There were 4 main groups who settled America: puritans (new England), cavaliers (southern seaboard), Quakers (Pennsylvania), and hillbillies (Appalachia and surrounding areas).  
 Book: 'Albion Seed' by David Hackett Fischer (1000 pages) talks about this.  
 Quakers first established reciprocal liberty, opposing slavery. The puritans believed in liberty for communities, cavaliers believed in increasing liberty for higher social ranks, hillbillies were anarchist.  
 Albion Seed talks about linguistic holdovers from Britain.

We're beginning in Virginia because it was first and slavery began there. Of 144 Jamestown settlers, 104 made it alive. Virginia corps was a private corporation that hired a group of adventurers to find gold. 80% mortality rate first few years.  
 The three ships were tiny and uncomfortable and took months to arrive. By Jan 1608 only 32 people were alive of the settlers.  
 The town was founded on communal principles which failed, causing John Smith to implement private property. John Smith was kicked out later.  
 1606-1618, 6000 people went to Virginia. 1300 people were still there by 1622.  
 John Rolfe married Pocahontas. He was the discoverer of Virginian tobacco in 1612.  
 Virginia corps brought over 100 people and sold them as wives for 120lbs of tobacco each.  
 James IV opposed tobacco for health reasons as soon as he saw it.  
 By ~1623 tensions between Indians and settlers came to a head. A group of 30k Indians attacks the 1.2k Jamestown. They kill 1/4, then the town regrouped and crushes the Indians though outnumbered 20-1.  
 After this, the king makes Virginia a royal colony. This is just in time for a tobacco craze (by 1663, 7m lbs of tobacco go from Virginia to London alone).  
 This demand for tobacco led to the British pushing Indians off growing land. Tobacco growing sucks, so they brought in slaves.  
 This mirrors the culture of Wessex: farmer aristocracy, free farmers/citizens, and poor indebted laborers tied to the land.  
 In 1619, a Dutch ship was blown in to Jamestown and sold 20 slaves. One of the original slaves got his freedom and bought slaves himself later. But over time, slavery grew a racial basis and such acts became impossible. Every time there was an opportunity to define slavery away from the basis of race, the settlers made the wrong decision.  
 Southern settlers were more liberal than their puritan neighbors to the North.  
 They take over and push British ideals and make Charles II promise to respect Magna Carta. They are nepotistic and family based, keeping seats in family lines for centuries, unlike in new England where they value schooling and education, unlike in the south.  
 This voting system is public and the lower class felt like they owed their votes to the big landowners.  
 They were very into poor relief.  
 Wessex and Virginia both liked royal names, where puritans preferred Biblical names.  
 Virginia has an extended family ideal while Massachusetts prefers the nuclear family. They have common premarital births, but pregnancy requires marriage and the practice is frowned upon. New England is much more strict. In the Anglican south divorce is forbidden, but Puritans allow it. Church goes around social status and is mandatory, but puritans have a more doctrine serious church.  
 In the south, you get punished for accusing someone of being a witch, vv in the north.  
 Virginians made much better food than New Englanders with more variety and taste. This was a historical British thing that carried over.  
 These 4 social groups don't get along.  
 Lots of the 'southern' traits are hillbilly rather than cavalier.

Canada's settlers were more like new England in their English origins. But in the west, eg. Alberta, southerners displaced by the civil war, largely settled the area led to Alberta's unique politics.  
 California was settled by new Englanders. Quakers are the source of fair trade.

These differences have faded with mass telecom.

The south had British freedom and a frightening dynamism which was largely linked to slavery.

The early politics of the USA (presidents) was based in the south.  
 Virginians aimed to raise strong-willed children with strong self-control.

Culture is very important and persistent, in terms of its influence on history and the modern day.

I&E

Roanoke: a vanished British colony in new England. The first brit colony to be planted. By Walter Raleigh. Led by Richard Greenville etc.

William Berkeley: governor who arrived in 1642. Serves for 30 years. When he quits, there are 30k citizens. He recruits royalists and people who supported order and tradition beaten by Cromwell to settle Virginia. Berkeley recognizes Charles II, right after Cromwell kills Charles I. the assembly does as well but takes all legislative powers from the king and British parliament for themselves. Some rebel because he isn't hierarchical enough.

Tobacco: John Rolfe married Pocahontas. He was the discoverer of Virginian tobacco. Plants exhausts the land, so area was land hungry. Required labor, so slaves.

Cavaliers: more flashy, less rigid and austere. Hierarchical sense of liberty-churches and politics. Their hierarchical culture made slavery a better fit for them.

House of Burgesses: Jamestown's first elected legislative assembly. Invoked De Tallagio on the matter of taxation. Of their own accord. Charles I gave them legitimacy in 1639. They felt that they were exercising their ancient rights.

Sheriffs: in the north, sheriffs are elected and much more energetic about public order. In the south, punishment is based on sex and social status and more lazy and focused on violent acts. The Sheriffs are given the position by social status.

# Sept 23 class

Tuesday, September 23, 2014 9:53 AM

## Lecture 6: Mayflower and others

The Pilgrims get there after the Jamestown colony, but they are more successful. Defended Jamestown, will slightly criticize Puritans. Many people these days hate puritans. Is the south different because of slavery, or is the south full of slaves because it is different? Massachusetts and new England used to be republican, but in the middle of the 20th century, the democrats took over new England and the republicans took the south. Despite this, much of the puritan heritage remains. (eg town meetings that decide business).

The puritans banned Christmas in 1659 and suppressed till the 19th century.

The reluctance to say Christmas is a new England Puritan thing.

The NE was a largely self incorporated society. They didn't get a charter or corp. backing. They wrote their own founding framework, the Mayflower compact.

Henry VIII broke with the pope which was the basis (with the reformation) for the USA hate of Catholics.

Scholars tend to hate puritans and like Massachusetts, though the two tend to be the same.

Puritans aren't biblical literalists.

Protestantism believes in the depravity of man. This was what America was based on, but they largely switched to evangelicalism in the mid 20th century.

Jr doesn't like puritans and doesn't get their doctrines.

Mary Tudor was the reason for so many protestants to flee to America. Elisabeth was much more open and pragmatic. She's succeeded by James I of Scotland. He is thought to be secretly catholic

The pilgrims/puritans aren't opposed for their lack of a charter because the British king wants them out of England. Puritans are middle class families.

The puritans originally restrict the vote to those who are saved, but they eventually drop this requirement. They decide things using town meetings and hold annual elections for their overseers. Basically direct democracy.

Prices and wages are set by the government on pain of excommunication and fines.

1640 law requires men to carry guns to church and leave first in case of ambush. Seating was elders at the front facing the congregation. People sat on backless benches separated by gender arranged by reusability and age. Up to 5 hours of sermons every Sunday. They were surprisingly enthusiastic about this.

The puritans prayed with their eyes open and head high. Puritans considered themselves free to do the right thing.

Courts in Massachusetts are very strict. The punishment for being a Quaker, masturbator, etc was like the punishment for being a witch--execution. (Aside: No one who admitted to being a witch was executed. )

Witch hunting was a habit that originated in southeast England where the puritans were from, not a puritan thing.

Puritans were literate and educated. 50% literacy across genders by 1660. By 1760, 70%. This also was a hold over from their English homeland.

They were very literate and classically educated

In

1683, one bookseller imported over 3500 books from a single British dealer for the 75k person colony.

They had a law that required schools for every community over 50 people.

Harvard was a seminary that didn't have a royal charter. Puritans loved games that weren't based on chance, called recreation 'a great duty'. But they abhorred chance and laziness.

Puritans were very into sex after marriage and weren't entirely closed to sex before marriage if they were heading for marriage.

They were the rare culture to have even year round birth-rates.

They believed in strict child discipline. Believed marriage and divorce were secular contracts that could be annulled if broken by either party. Both genders had property and legal rights.

Believed in community freedom, not individualism.

Not separation of church and state.

Political participation and taxes fluctuate with crises. Believed in high taxes. Boston tea party was not about taxes, but about tax cuts they didn't impose themselves.

Massachusetts people called themselves Englishmen for two centuries.

## I&E

Faith and Works: duh

Charles I: wiki in relation to puritan immigration.

Meeting house: puritans worshipped in these because the word church reminded them of the RC and they didn't believe there was just one church, but each was its own master. Not heated, and used to store gunpowder as well.

Pilgrims: always a minority. bad settlers. Tried and failed with communal property. 400 by 1630. Absorbed into greater Massachusetts by 1691.

City on a hill: Massachusetts was a refuge for persecuted puritans from the evils recorded in the book of martyrs. They saw it and themselves as a beacon to the world. America sees itself in this way.

Tithingmen: officials who inspected the puritan families to ensure they behaved appropriately. These were an east Anglia tradition that the puritans carried over.

'Self governing Englishmen who regulate their own affairs as they see fit.'  
'the liberty of men is to do what you should'

Function of government is public order.

These all show how different politics and culture can be and how it's impossible to agree on something without understanding the other's frame of mind. This state's weird laws are a product of their own decisions that they imposed on themselves. And this is what they fought for in 1776 and how they could ally with the other three streams of settlers who were very different.

America's cultural differences and similarities are very important. Culture matters. -JR

# Sept 25 class

Thursday, September 25, 2014 8:25 AM

## Lecture 7: Quakers

Quakers are Albion's third seed. They are understudied because they were politically irrelevant, but they were culturally successful.

Quakers are very egalitarian and 'goody-goody'. They have a very simple, positive image (Quaker oats for example). They are an extreme puritan sect with great preachers, some of whom were women.

George Fox was a co-founder of Quakers. Rejected depravity of man and predestination.

Opposed inequality of man (hierarchy) in culture, politics, and church.

They don't acknowledge their social superiors, they refuse to remove their hats for their social betters, including in court. Refused to take oaths, even for court proceedings. They were unusually honest, but often jailed anyways for contempt of court.

The settling of America was largely an accident.

Pennsylvania is a successful colony. Enthusiastic reproduction in the new world. 1750, third largest US denomination. Fade to irrelevance by modern times.

Come from a very distinct area of England, the Pennines region. At the time, one of the least populous and wealthy areas of England. Irrelevant to politics at the time. Descendants of Vikings and Danes settled in this area before 1000AD. Not well integrated into Saxon or Norman society with no political clout. This makes them good at being self sufficient, but bad at governing.

Quakers had equality among their families, workers, and servants. Known for austere dress and plain speech. Eat moderately and blandly.

Humble social origins. No university education. High importance on literacy, not on formal education.

Not liked any better in the new world than in England. Often killed by puritans for being annoying.

The Quakers popularized the handshake as a universal greeting. Quaker society has a very can do attitude that doesn't rely on government. They do a lot of charities and public think tanks.

America needs less government because its people take care of many matters themselves.

Problems in Pennsylvania: Quakers have no dogma, so they go by rigid tradition. This led to the decline of the Quakers. Quakers were also pacifists, very bad for running a government. No laws could be properly enforced in a pacifist culture.

Quakers were very kind and fair to the Indians, this led to an opportunity for exploration by others.

The Quakers don't get the need for force, partly because they never had to preserve order in England. They were the underclass, not in charge.

Quakers resign from Pennsylvania politics en masse rather than use force. They are consistent pacifists and believe in other people's 'right to be wrong'. Quaker law gives equal freedom of conscience to anyone who believes in one Almighty God and bans discrimination thereof. They also oppose mandatory church attendance, but require observation of the Sabbath. Required faith in Christ to hold office. Offences against God (all religious and civil crimes) shall be discouraged and punished. Adultery had a one year sentence for a first offence in 1682. These punishments aren't consistent with pacifism, but they are much lighter than other groups at the time. They established very fair courts that spread around the world, and reciprocal liberty. Quakers were the first to support animal rights. They only allowed killing animals for food. All other things, zoos, horse races, cockfighting, etc. were banned for being cruel. Quakers also renamed the days and months to drop the names of old emperors and gods. The Quakers took their ideas to their logical extremes.

A German influence on America was early rising. The Quakers also rose early, but didn't believe in 'the idolatry of time', the frantic business of the Puritans. Quakers love meetings. Enforced their rules by ostracizing those who broke them. Required community approval for marriage. Much higher rate of non-marriage. Held simple weddings and made their own vows (originators of the practice). Equality of women: allowed female missionary to travel alone to preach to the Ottomans.

Quaker meeting house are bright, unlike Anglican or Puritan gloominess. They seat closest to the door in order of arrival, not be social status. Very child-centric upbringing. Rewards, not punishments. Treat all children equally and fairly. They wrote the modern childrearing manual with these ideas.

No persecution of witches. Quakers have a class of public officers called 'peacemakers', basically legal arbitration, largely due to their hatred of legal confrontation.

Quakers didn't like slavery from the start, though at the start they did buy slaves. They banned the import of slaves and tried to tax slave owning out of existence. The first successful abolition in the western world was in Pennsylvania around the 1750s. The Quakers recompensed freed slaves for the work they had done and supported them socially. The English crown tried to stop them from abolishing slave owning.

Quakers abolished debtor's prisons. Also term limits for elected sheriffs. Pennsylvanians in 1775 voted up to 5x annually on various things. Established modern political parties by 1701. Opposed by many including George Washington. Invented gerrymandering.

Quakers had good intentions, but unsound methods.

Some Quakers refused to even use force against pirates.

Despite the Quaker failure politically, their societal ideals, ideas and culture have remained powerful to this day. Their culture makes it easy to govern with a light hand. Very good at boycotts and other nonviolent methods in the American revolution.

There were 13 colonies in the war of independence. Why were only those formed by the four Albion seed important?

## I&E

William Penn: wealthy admiral who King James borrows money from. Penn the younger becomes a Quaker and receives Pennsylvania from the king as a way to drive him out of Britain. Taken to court for not taking his hat off. First to suggest a union of the colonies.

'Friend': Quakers call everyone friend because they believe everyone has that inner light. The acceptance of strangers has its main origins here. This results in many other immigrants living next to Quakers.

Charter of Liberty: Quaker law. Penn orders full text of Magna Carta reprinted and distributed. Warned people to hang on to their ancient liberties.

Inner Light: Quaker idea. Everyone has one that they can follow to God. Because of this they don't focus much on doctrine or preachers.

'Hat Honor': They don't acknowledge their social superiors, they refuse to remove their hats for their social betters, including in court.

Slave sugar: Quakers refused to eat food tainted by social evil. (salt taxes that fund military, slaves that are harmed making sugar)

# Sept 30 class

Tuesday, September 30, 2014 9:50 AM

## Lecture 8: What do you think he meant, 'other colonies'?

Things that happened in the past weren't inevitable. We have to know and understand the odds and likelihood of events in the past.

>>>Discussion of prodemocracy protests in Hong Kong.

People tend to see the founding of America as the product of the Virginia colonies and the Massachusetts colonies. This is inadequate. There were the four seeds, the aboriginals, and the black slaves who were the more effectively. Two waves of colony creation Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode island, and one other by 1630. Second wave in later 1600s. Georgia in 1730. Nova Scotia became in the 1700s. How was NS different from the 13 colonies?

Connecticut was settled by puritans unhappy with the state of Massachusetts. Dissident puritan, Thomas hooker, was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. Voting not restricted to church members on the basis it was impossible to know who was saved. Other puritans in 1638 founded New Haven Connecticut, on the basis that Massachusetts had gone soft. Newark was another similar colony (New Ark). Demographics of Massachusetts settlers eventually meant that it became a homogenized backwater of Massachusetts. Began without permission from the kind because the settlers wanted to have their own colony.

Rhode Island was founded by Roger Williams, another Puritan dissident. Claimed that knowing God's will was impossible, thus that coercion in matters of religion was wrong. Founded in 1636. Haven for dissidents and Jews due to the religious freedom. Very frequent voting. Anne Hutchinson, feminist hero arrived in 1640 with her 15 kids. Softer version of Puritanism. Began without permission from the kind because the settlers wanted to have their own colony. Williams separated church and state. Doesn't really do much in the colonies, but adds tosh views to the Quaker push.

Maine is ignored  
Vermont is ignored  
New Hampshire split from Massachusetts over female preachers. Granted charter by Charles who wanted to piss off Massachusetts. Also didn't believe you could know who was saved.  
New England was basically just Massachusetts.

James II appoints a governor of NY who believes in the divine right of kings. The British settlers disagree, affirming the MC and religious toleration for all protestants. The Dutch influence is small.

1760, Pennsylvania is still bigger than NY. Even later when it becomes larger, it doesn't really affect the rest of the states.

The three counties of Delaware were claimed by both Pennsylvania and NY. Eventually split off, but was still considered a Pennsylvanian outlet to the sea.

Maryland is interesting because of the fact it was named after Mary, the wife of King Charles(Henrietta Maria). A refuge for Catholics, founded by Lord Baltimore. The Stuart planned for a Catholic haven and created it to pay off a debt. Good for growing tobacco. Religious freedom, ban on rudeness to Mary.

South of Virginia is more utopian experiments that all fail.  
NC is a backwater of SC in this period. Only one Carolina colony til 1729.  
NC tends to contain hillbillies who tend not to import slaves.  
Carolina was influenced by Barbados and Virginia and grew rice, tobacco, sugar, indigo, etc.  
Free for Englishmen, but with a hierarchy based on slave ownership as imported from Barbados.  
Carolina was intended as a buffer against Spain. Successfully settled by 1670 and becomes an offshoot of Barbados and a place for growing sugar with slaves.

Georgia founded in 1732. Fairly minor. Influenced by Virginia and the Carolinas, but founded as a utopian experiment. The king of England founded Georgia as another buffer against Spain. Founded by James Oglethorpe as a refuge for the poor  
Georgia's ban on slaves and alcohol was seen as an assault on liberty and quickly abolished.

Three seeds get states, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Massachusetts. The hillbillies don't get one.

Even now we can see the divide between north and south.  
They band together to form the USA because of their ideas of their rights as Englishmen.

## Midterm

The Midterm is coming up on Oct 21. Two parts. One hour. I&E(5) and essay(1). 50% each. Significant levels of choice (10 + I&E, 3essay).  
I&E: 4 sentences each max, 2 to identify, 2 to explain the significance of.  
Identify things in context and explain why it mattered (kind of why you'd bring it up in an argument about liberty, justice, colonies, slavery, childrearing, etc) aka what it is and why I care about it. Focus on significance.

Essay Q: (may be based on textbooks) broad questions the cover many different topics.  
Make a case, based on knowledge about something that matters(the question). Thesis statement at the start, then argue your way to that point. It should be able to be reduced to a single question. Kinda like JR's columns. Do something interesting the catch the TA's attention. Do something worthwhile. Use relevant facts. Write something you're proud to have written.

Don't throw in everything. Use a reasoned argument (Be sincere, be brief, be seated-Lincoln)

I&E are 5min each, double spaced (like essay)

Clear compelling interesting answer on a point that matters. Know where you're going. "say what you're going to say, say it, then say what you said for the essay.

## I&E

George Carteret: named NJ, New Jersey after his homeland of Jersey when he received it from the king, eventually sold his share in it to Quakers, who gave it back to the crown in 1702, thereby forming NJ under the direction of Queen Anne.

Jan Kees: The Dutch origin of the term 'Yankee' Based on John Cheese/Jan Kees, a colloquial term for honest, simple yeoman in Britain.

Sir Robert Heath: gets a charter to settle Carolina and sends a colony that doesn't show up significant because it shows the randomness of colonization.

New Amsterdam: New York was formerly New Amsterdam, part of the 'Middle Atlantic States'. Unimportant in the 17th and 18th centuries. Overshadowed by Boston and Philadelphia in the colonial period. Named after James II, then duke of York.  
New Jersey wasn't successfully settled for a while. It was pennsylvania's outlet to the sea.

The Dutch were powerful because they were very free and invented the joint-stock company. They only settled 9,000 people in New Amsterdam, largely due to the good conditions in Holland. The Dutch conquer New Sweden in 1655. In 1667, the Dutch trade New Amsterdam for the English owned island of Run, a wealthy nutmeg producing island.

Cecilus Calvert: man who received the charter for Maryland. Designated the ruler of Maryland and granted exemption from English laws to aid in freedom for Catholics (but settlers still received 'the liberties of Englishmen'). Fails because more Anglican than Catholics settle and Virginians flood in. Calvert is forced to appoint a protestant governor and colony becomes a suburb of Virginia.

Black Mulberry: Georgia was founded by General James Oglethorpe as a refuge for the poor, a colony of 'farmer-soldiers' based on the romantic notions of the Greeks during the reign of George II. Doesn't get many people from debtor's prison where they looked for them most. Imported impoverished people from non-English areas. Ban liquor and require that settlers plant mulberry trees in order to start a silk industry. They plant black mulberry trees because white mulberries, which silkworms eat don't grow there. That fails, so all the intentions of Oglethorpe go out the windows and the settlers get slaves and grow more profitable things.

# Oct 2 class

Thursday, October 2, 2014 8:22 AM

## Lecture 9: 20 Negars

Focus on Africans and Indians.

There are still people alive who know people who once were slaves. Slavery officially existed for 246 years in BNA. It's been abolished for only 199 years. Slavery wasn't a plot, but a series of random chances. Saying slavery is evil is rejecting relativism. Reagan said communism was evil and sparked controversy among relativists. Slavery was often offhand, casual cruelty. This was eventually considered bad for slaveowners.

Jefferson was a slaveowner who talked about the wrongs of slavery, the inherent liberty of man, and sexually abused a slave. The idea that an entire race should be slaves was a historical anomaly. Slavery existed because it was economically successful. 10m crossed to the new world between 1492 and 1820. 3/4 are African slaves. 35% go to the English/French in the Caribbean. 2/3 went to Brazil. Only 5% went to the BNA. Yet today, a majority of slave descendants live in the USA. This is because in BNA, slaves weren't worked to death and were allowed to have children, thus they grew indigenously, a very unusual thing for a slave population throughout history. Poppe Alexander 6 (César Borgia) gave the Americas to Spain, Africa and the orient to Portugal. Portugal decided to profit off their share by selling slaves off it. Slavery wasn't a big deal, everyone kinda did it, so they didn't care when Portuguese brought slaves off African tribes. The slaves were supplied by Africans.

Everyone was doing slavery. Why did it end up to be race based in the USA? There was a logical basis for this. Indians were inadequate for heavy tasks and knew the terrain, white nations weren't willing to deplete their populations, while the Africans were perfectly happy to sell their neighbors. Africans also were resistant to European diseases, while no Indians were.

People in Europe didn't like darkness or black wool or other things for practical reasons, not prejudice. There was race based discrimination everywhere. Europeans traded in blacks because they didn't have to put up with African attacks on them.

Many whites were indentured servants, basically slaves, but they could flee and no stranger would recognize them as a slave. Many other poor whites also opposed white slavery because it scared them. Enslaving whites was an ominous encroachment on the rights of Englishmen.

Why not east Indians, Orientals? They had a culture that was too advanced for one that Europeans would see as a slave culture. The Dutch efficiently traded in slaves like they were just another commodity. Everyone near africa, even Africans (mainly Africans, even), traded in black slaves. The paradox of slavery in America was just that it was seen as a paradox. The mortality rate of slaves on slave ships was no higher than for the crew.

We shouldn't take this as an evidence of our moral enlightenment, we may have something seen as badly as slavery in the future (referencing abortion/homophobia?).

The author of a textbook was a former slave, and after he was freed he bought his own slaves.

Slaves on ships were stacked into boats like boxes of food.

1670, Virginia as 6% black, 41% by 1760. Brought in to grow tobacco, rice, and sugar.

Woman named Eliza Lucas discovered that indigo grew in the Carolinas. It grew in high ground and had a different planting and harvesting pattern than rice. This could double the return on an investment in a slave.

No white slaves were legally slaves for life, but many of the black ones were. In the mid 1600s, whites were still being sold as slaves along with blacks.

A judge decided that even a slave who becomes Christian may still be enslaved. A Maryland law says that the children of slaves were slaves. A 1669 law declares it legal to kill slaves and they were legally defined as real estate and not people. Punishments for fleeing recognized that slaves were moral agents, but the law didn't make the connection that they were people. The child of a slave has no legal father, often because owners raped their slaves. The law only bans interracial sex between black men (even the free) and white women under the penalty that the woman becomes a slave. Free black men were a problem for the law, so it tried to abolish all of their rights as people. Over the centuries about 6-8% of blacks manage to be free, despite legal opposition. The cotton gin of 1812 makes it possible for large scale slave driven production of cotton. Ben Franklin also had slaves, but only household.

The author of amazing grace was a slave trader for a decades after becoming a Christian, only slowly realizing the evil of slavery.

No abolitionists in classical times.

Racial slavery in the colonies was largely an economically driven accident.

It's possible to get the big moral truths wrong if your framework of ideas obscures it. Pay attention to the big things today.

## I&E

Sugar: Grown using great deal of work to make huge amounts of money. They imported slaves to make themselves rich

20 Negars: in 1620, a Jamestown paper reported that a Dutch ship, the white Lion, had dropped off a cargo of 20 negars and 'others not Christian in the service of the English' in exchange for food. This (likely pirate) boat had captured 20 Africans from a Spanish ship. The Negroes couldn't speak English, and thus couldn't name themselves

Anthony Johnson: freed slave. Owned 250 acres of land and was a slaveowner. First man in BNA to go to court to get back a runaway slave. When he died in 1669, the government appropriated his land and retroactively declared him an 'alien'.

Asiento: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asiento>

Middle Passage: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle\\_Passage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Passage)

Triangular Trade: slave trade to BNA is often in the hands of new Englanders, when it's controlled by Americans. They sell slaves to the south often in return for rum, a by product of sugar production and trade the rum finished goods in Europe and then those goods for slaves in Africa.

# Oct 7 class

Tuesday, October 7, 2014 9:52 AM

## Lecture 10: the original inhabitants

The irrelevance of the native Indians was due to their lack of technology and the disease that ravaged them when explorers from Europe arrived.

No one knows how many Indians were alive in north America in 1492 and no one measured them properly even up to the 1800s.

It's estimated that 95% of the 1492 population was wiped out by disease in around a generation.

Aboriginals aren't technically native either. They came from cold, sparsely inhabited parts of Asia and didn't have large scale cities, agriculture or trade, all of which contributed to the wiping out of Indians.

On Hispanola where Columbus lands, the native population drops from ~100,000 to 500.

Champlain landed in Plymouth rock 15 years before the pilgrims. This killed most of the Indians and paved the way for the Pilgrims.

This mass die-off destroyed native culture.

The USA wouldn't have existed without this, and a world without the Anglosphere would be far worse for us today.

The idea that there is a great evil in western society is popular, but stupid.

Indian life wasn't that good for them before the coming of the Europeans and they wanted the trade goods that

improved their lives. Horses, guns, metal, and trinkets were greatly desired by the Indians.

America had no native good grains, animals, or good fruit/nut crops that could be domesticated.

They had corn, but it sucked and the sugar couldn't be extracted until the mid 20th century. They couldn't grow it properly because of the lack of crop rotation.

Corn was also not a complete diet, unlike many western crops.

There was enormous diversity in Indian populations, largely because of the difficulty of travel and a lack of technology.

All major indian cultures were destroyed by a wave of death roughly 10 years before the Europeans arrived

The Indians weren't monotheists, didn't call NA turtle island, didn't have equality for women, and believed in private property as well, to an extent.

Aboriginals are 'woman-stealers' in battle. Therefore not equality for women.

Significant levels of cannibalism throughout the USA and Canada.

In John Smith, Powhatan's torturing methods are vile.

In 1603, Raleigh was found guilty of treason and hanged, cut down alive and opened up, castrated while alive, had his Dick fried in front of him, quarter and his head mounted on a post. This was very similar to what Powhatan did.

Blackstone, Kant, John Smith, and Adam Smith recognized the bad effects of colonialism and admitted to doubts about their actions or opposed them all together.

The Indians weren't given to such enlightenment.

It never became a big issue because Indians were killed off by disease.

The Indians weren't capable of organizing a nation as large as England. They couldn't even comprehend it (John Smith and Powhatan's warrior trying to count the population of London). The Powhatan confederacy of tribes was only 15k people. They couldn't keep up with the technology, organizational, and progressive capabilities of the English.

The Europeans weren't even soldiers. Puritan farmers crushed a much larger group of Indian warriors.

In the mid 1600s, 4 whites were hanged for murdering an Indians.

25 years after the initial English settlement, Indians came to the English for mediation and advice.

The Indians now had guns, but the settler's social organization still gave them the upper hand. Writing was also a factor.

1756-63 end of the 7 years war. The Indians tried to maintain their relevance by playing the English against the French. The French get crushed, and chief named Pontiac tries to revolt against the English to maintain power, pushed by a prophet named Neolin.

1999 JR column on Liberian insurgent general "Butt Naked" who believed that magic could turn bullets to water. Repented and became an evangelical Christian and accepted westernization. (See "Neolin")

Those today who claim to want to go back to their Indian forefathers culture and identity are hypocritical.

JR doesn't like all elements of western progress.

West is unstoppable. Combined with disease, this was disastrous for Indians.

Despite. The whites crushing Indians, later glorified them in sportswear names, Pontiac cars, etc.

Piece he's working on for sunTV. If Lief Eriksson had a successful settlement in NL by 1000AD, maybe disease would have slowly spread through America allowing resistance to build up and not wiped the population out in 1500s.

Next step, borders and hillbillies. They hated those who fought dishonorably like the Indians, and later the Japanese.

"First Nations" who want 'their own' culture and sovereignty are foolish, lying, or hypocritical. "Nation" itself is a western concept.

This was the fifth seed.

## I&E

Honey: America didn't have honeybees natively. The only decent source of sugar was maple trees.

Mound Builders: had settlements of up to 20k people despite the fact they didn't have any western tech. Due to disease, their descendants didn't know anything about them.

Pocahontas: died of a European disease. Found Anglican beliefs more convincing than her faith. Popular among Europeans and adopted their dress. Would have been a big deal if she didn't die. If she adopt European views did that make her a sellout, or just opportunistic?

Iroquois: hated. Other tribes tried to ally with the whites against them because of their brutality. Despite that, all these tribes were small outfits. women weren't allowed to speak in public, many progressives say that this was female equality. Ate their enemies.

King Philip's War: Indian chief named Metacomet who was baptized and called himself Philip. Decided there was a problem with having Europeans. Terrorize Massachusetts for 3 years, kill 1000. In 1626, the puritans and the Mohawks crush them.

Neolin: Delaware religious prophet. Inspires Pontiac's revolt. Critical in the aboriginal awareness of the situation. Pushed a pan-Indian identity, Indian monotheism ("Master of Life", plagiarized from the bible), and rejection of western things. He identified western culture as the main threat to the Indians. Those who accepted his culture killed themselves fighting superior firepower because they believed that they were immune to western weapons. The idea that all Indians were one was a western idea, so he failed before he started.

# Oct 9 class

Thursday, October 9, 2014 8:12 AM

## Lecture 11: the old cracker barrel, or, Albion's other seed

This groups doesn't found a state, just a state of mind. To this day, they're the most recognizable American type (eg. Sarah Palin, bill clinton, Mater from *Cars*)  
Sometimes called the Scots-Irish or the Ulstermen (English Scottish immigrants to north Ireland, kinda pushed out by the English and the potato famine).  
Eastern Europeans were largely incorporated into this seed.  
In this group, everyone is considered as good as anybody else. They were poor and libertarian.  
This culture and the term cracker both came from the border regions of England, Scotland, and Ireland  
George Macdonald Fraser: Tom Brown's school (flashman novels).  
Hillbillies come for free land, to strike it rich, not for freedom or utopia.  
Not one south, but two.  
The borders become dominant in America due to their expansion into the back country. As the other colonies looked to Europe, borderless looked to the frontiers.  
Their dialect was carried over from Britain and was very folksy and simple.

Crackers and borders were a greater influence on slave speech than any other group, because they interact more with slaves. They were bigots, but also egalitarian anarchists who interacted with slaves to spite the slave-owners.

People who want to seem folksy, like Obama, tend to adopt bordered accents and speech.

Hillbillies don't use fancy words. They speak their minds.  
Anarchy takes strong character if it is not to disintegrate.  
This seed is unique in the world for being able to maintain order without a respect for law.  
They don't have a respect for grammar, and 20-30% couldn't sign their own names  
They based a high value on memory and considered honesty and word of honor tantamount.  
They believed in taking the law into their own hands.  
They were a proud people without much to be proud of. They demand respect while dressed in rags. This has led to the American sense of pride and self-worth.  
This border attitude about people who haven't yet made it led to America being the land of opportunity.

This culture bred vigilante violence and retributive folk justice (and the KKK) and the ideal of the cowboy (can-do, honesty, bravery, etc).  
Private property was very important and the rare crimes against it were punished much more harshly than violence.

Guns don't kill people, hillbillies kill people.  
Weak political scene, reliance on family.  
Election participation is between 15-20% anyone can vote and the rules aren't followed anyways. Few people voted because no one gave a crap about politicians or laws.  
They just take vacant land, they're squatters (Lyndon Johnson squatted in a high school for two years).  
Their allegiance in the civil war was uncertain because the borderless hated everyone.  
"see a stranger, heave a brick"  
High birth rates, high rate of intact families, marry younger and at more compatible ages. Little privacy, scant regard for nudity taboos.  
They are anarchist even in child-raising: their kids lack self control and are proud, primal, and touchy.

They are hard drinkers.

Gender roles are most sharply defined in border areas, but women will do hard work on the farm or outside the home.

Slaves were acculturated to be dirty by the borders.

They ate food that other people fed to their animals, just like in England/Scotland. No concept of cleanliness. Their food was considered worse than starving by many people. In England and Scotland, they didn't like pigs, but in America they switched from sheep to pigs. Pigs spread like wildfire.  
They ate twice a day: simple breakfast, and large afternoon meal.  
They hunt possums, coons, and other goofy animals.

A Lincoln: H liked to "see a man preach like he was fighting bees". Big fans of riotous preaching.  
Their religion was imported from the anglo-scot back country. Mix of catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican. They quickly adapted populist, 'inner light', revivalist, stuff.  
They were egalitarian like Calvinists, but believed in free will. They were very optimistic in their religion, unlike most others. They were very DIY in their religion. Sat congregations by age and respect. No established clergy, didn't like boredom. Superstitious, but didn't burn witches.  
They liked getting stuff in this world.

"don't trouble trouble till it troubles you" They were very casual and carefree about things.

They don't think the Indians are honest, decent people, so they are brutal to them.

Special providence, by Walter Russell mead: 4 FP groups: Wilsonians (imperialistic), Hamiltonian, Jeffersonian (Quakers, believed throwing weight around reflected poorly on America), Jacksonian (hillbilly, fight to win, don't give a shit otherwise).

Borderless aren't good at economics.

Hurt locker is a Jacksonian movie.

This group has an enormous stamp on America. Their culture rubs off on the other seeds, even as it is moderated by them.  
They provide vital support in the revolutionary war because they hate the British more than the other settlers.  
Most American icons are based in the borderer culture.

## I&E

Redneck: slang word for religious dissenter. Used as derogatory term.

Bourbon Whisky: in England, borderless made barley whisky. In the states they make bourbon out of corn, often in defiance of the government.

Log Cabins: rough and ready houses that were successors to the rough stone house of the English borders and the ancestor of the trailer park. Popular among hillbillies for being easily repairable if an enemy broke it.

Cute: hillbilly term

Feud: illegitimate son of Henry 8 people on the Anglo Scots border feud, this carried over to the borderer.

'Better a living dog...': ...than a dead lion. Culture focused on winning rather than playing fair or heroically, or by tradition, or authority. "he who fights and runs away lives to fight another day".

# Midterm i&e

Tuesday, October 21, 2014 7:52 AM

-Hengist: Was a semi mythical leader of the Germanic invaders of Britain in the fifth century. Credited with founding the kingdom of Kent.

Hengist was likely real, Horsa may have been his horse. The Saxons he led took over most of the UK.

-Chanute and the tides: ...moral is that the king wanted honest criticism rather than flattery. This idea set the Anglosphere apart.

-De Tallagio: no taxes other than with the consent of parliament.

-Alfred and the cakes: In 876 at Christmas time, he is defeated by the Danes and flees into a marsh. The main point is that Alfred apologizes to a peasant woman for burning the cakes. Alfred eventually beat back the Danes and rebuilt his kingdom. This combination of warrior, scholar, and priest was looked on as an ideal for a king. The American revolutionaries named their flagship after him.

-Magna Carta: 800th anniversary next year. No taxation without consent, property rights, due process, etc were one of the old Saxon liberties that John was forced to enshrine in law.

-Parliament: the most relevant advance of the middle ages was the invention of the independent parliament. This was weird and no country outside of the Anglosphere ever had a successful one until modern times. This was a large part of what made Britain unique.

The Cow: no cows, or other good farming crops like wheat existed in the Americas. Most of the farming crops existed at first in the fertile crescent.

The three sisters: corn, beans, squash. These three crops were required together to produce a balanced AG-based diet, thus adopting an AG diet was much more difficult.

Natural law: Roman idea that there are rules of right conduct, based in reason, that transcend cultural and national boundaries.

The Alphabet: the alphabet enabled mass organization and management as well as the sharing of information on a massive scale to vast groups of the population due to the simplicity of learning the alphabet.

The noble savage: the false idea that non European savages were progressive and enlightened despite their savagery. These people were as bad as Europeans.

The Enlightenment: The period of the renaissance based on the idea that the renaissance was a rebirth of Greek classical learning after a middle ages dark period. This is unfair to the middle ages, despite the fact that the renaissance did bring many great advances.

Gunpowder: invented in China. Europeans use it to invent cannon and firearms. This brings the end of decentralized government as sieges become much easier and the person with the most cannons wins everything.

Tenochtitlan: Cortez crushes the massive Aztec empire and its capital with only 600 men. 600 Aztecs couldn't have done the same to Europe.

The Printing Press: handwriting copying was slow and painful and error prone. Writing was also on expensive parchment (animal skin paper) towards the end of the middle ages, rag paper was invented. Gutenberg's 1453 invention of the printing press allowed mass decimation of knowledge and the mass bureaucracy. This standardizes many languages, killing many regional dialects

Philip II: son of Charles. Spanish king during the Armada. Overspent and ignored his country because of American gold.

Henry Hudson: Henry Hudson works for the Dutch and founded Manhattan with open immigration policies, making Dutch the minority when England conquered it. He also found Hudson bay for his Dutch backers.

Roanoke: a vanished British colony in new England. The first brit colony to be planted. By Walter Raleigh. Led by Richard Greenville etc.

William Berkeley: governor of Virginia who arrived in 1642. Serves for 30 years. When he quits, there are 30k citizens. He recruits royalists and people who supported order and tradition beaten by Cromwell to settle Virginia. Berkeley recognizes Charles II, right after Cromwell kills Charles I. the assembly does as well but takes all legislative powers from the king and British parliament for themselves. Some rebel because he isn't hierarchical enough.

Tobacco: John Rolfe married Pocahontas. He was the discoverer of Virginian tobacco. Plants exhausts the land, so area was land hungry. Required labor, so slaves.

Cavaliers: more flashy, less rigid and austere. Hierarchical sense of liberty-churches and politics. Their hierarchical culture made slavery a better fit for them.

House of Burgesses: Jamestown's first elected legislative assembly. Invoked De Tallagio on the matter of taxation. Of their own accord. Charles I gave them legitimacy in 1639. They felt that they were exercising their ancient rights.

Sheriffs: in the north, sheriffs are elected and much more energetic about public order. In the south, punishment is based on sex and social status and more lazy and focused on violent acts. The Sheriffs are given the position by social status.

Charles I: wiki in relation to puritan immigration.

Meeting house: puritans worshipped in these because the word church reminded them of the RC and they didn't believe there was just one church, but each was its own master. Not heated, and used to store gunpowder as well.

Pilgrims: always a minority. bad settlers. Tried and failed with communal property. 400 by 1630. Absorbed into greater Massachusetts by 1691.

City on a hill: Massachusetts was a refuge for persecuted puritans from the evils recorded in the book of martyrs. They saw it and themselves as a beacon to the world. America sees itself in this way.

Tithingmen: officials who inspected the puritan families to ensure they behaved appropriately. These were an east Anglia tradition that the puritans carried over.

William Penn: wealthy admiral who King James borrows money from. Penn the younger becomes a Quaker and receives Pennsylvania from the king as a way to drive him out of Britain. First to suggest a union of the colonies.

'Friend': Quakers call everyone friend because they believe everyone has that inner light. The acceptance of strangers has its main origins here. This results in many other immigrants living next to Quakers.

Charter of Liberty: Quaker law. Penn orders full text of Magna Carta reprinted and distributed. Warned people to hang on to their ancient liberties.

Inner Light: Quaker idea. Everyone has one that they can follow to God. Because of this they don't focus much on doctrine or preachers.

'Hat Honor': They don't acknowledge their social superiors, they refuse to remove their hats for their social betters, including in court.

Slave sugar: Quakers refused to eat food tainted by social evil. (salt taxes that fund military, slaves that are harmed making sugar)

Jan Kees: The Dutch origin of the term 'Yankee' Based on John Cheese/Jan Kees, a colloquial term for honest, simple yeoman in Britain.

Sir Robert Heath: gets a charter to settle Carolina and sends a colony that doesn't show up significant because it shows the randomness of colonization.

New Amsterdam: New York was formerly New Amsterdam. Overshadowed by Boston and Philadelphia in the colonial period. Named after James II, then duke of York. They only settled 9,000 people in New Amsterdam, largely due to the good conditions in Holland. The Dutch conquer New Sweden in 1655. In 1667, the Dutch trade New Amsterdam for the English owned island of Run, a wealthy nutmeg producing island.

Cecilius Calvert: man who received the charter for Maryland. Designated the ruler of Maryland and granted exemption from English laws to aid in freedom for Catholics (but settlers still received 'the liberties of Englishmen'). Fails because more Anglican than Catholics settle and Virginians flood in. Calvert is forced to appoint a protestant governor and colony becomes a suburb of Virginia.

Black Mulberry: Georgia was founded by General James Oglethorpe as a refuge for the poor, a colony of 'farmer-soldiers' based on the romantic notions of the Greeks during the reign of George II. Doesn't get many people from debtor's prison where they looked for them most. Imported impoverished people from non-English areas. Ban liquor and require that settlers plant mulberry trees in order to start a silk industry. They plant black mulberry trees because white mulberries, which silkworms eat don't grow there. That fails, so all the intentions of Oglethorpe go out the windows and the settlers get slaves and grow more profitable things.

Sugar: Grown using great deal of work to make huge amounts of money. They imported slaves to make themselves rich

20 Negars: in 1620, a Jamestown paper reported that a Dutch ship, the white Lion, had dropped off a cargo of 20 negars and 'others not Christian in the service of the English' in exchange for food. This (likely pirate) boat had captured 20 Africans from a Spanish ship. The Negros couldn't speak English, and thus couldn't name themselves

Anthony Johnson: freed slave. Owned 250 acres of land and was a slaveowner. First man in BNA to go to court to get back a runaway slave. When he died in 1669, the government appropriated his land and retroactively declared him an 'alien'.

Middle Passage: the voyage from Africa to America with slaves. Many die etc

Triangular Trade: slave trade to BNA is often in the hands of new Englanders, when it's controlled by Americans. They sell slaves to the south often in return for rum, a by product of sugar production and trade the rum finished goods in Europe and then those goods for slaves in Africa.

Honey: America didn't have honeybees natively. The only decent source of sugar was maple trees.

Mound Builders: had settlements of up to 20k people despite the fact they didn't have any western tech. Due to disease, their descendants didn't know anything about them.

Pocahontas: died of a European disease. Found Anglican beliefs more convincing than her faith. Popular among Europeans and adopted their dress. Would have been a big deal if she didn't die. If she adopted European views did that make her a sellout, or just opportunistic?

Iroquois: hated. Other tribes tried to ally with the whites against them because of their brutality. Despite that, all these tribes were small outfits.  
women weren't allowed to speak in public, many progressives say that this was female equality. Ate their enemies.

King Philip's War: Indian chief named Metacombet who was baptized and called himself Philip. Decided there was a problem with having Europeans. Terrorize Massachusetts for 3 years, kill 1000. In 1626, the puritans and the Mohawks crush them.

Neolin: Delaware religious prophet. Inspires Pontiac's revolt. Critical in the aboriginal awareness of the situation. Pushed a pan-Indian identity, Indian monotheism ("Master of Life", plagiarized from the bible), and rejection of western things. He identified western culture as the main threat to the Indians. Those who accepted his culture killed themselves fighting superior firepower because they believed that they were immune to western weapons. The idea that all Indians were one was a western idea, so he failed before he started.

Redneck: slang word for religious dissenter. Used as derogatory term.

Bourbon Whisky: in England, borderless made barley whisky. In the states they make bourbon out of corn, often in defiance of the government.

Log Cabins: rough and ready houses that were successors to the rough stone house of the English borders and the ancestor of the trailer park. Popular among hillbillies for being easily repairable if an enemy broke it.

'Better a living dog...': ...than a dead lion. Culture focused on winning rather than playing fair or heroically, or by tradition, or authority. "he who fights and runs away lives to fight another day".

# Oct 23 class

Thursday, October 23, 2014 8:12 AM

## Lecture 15: The King is a Finke, Part I

Midterms back next class. Book reviews discussed next class.

Now we start looking at the development of the American identity.

History is neither inevitable nor random.

The actions of colonial authorities before the revolution were seen as unBritish. The Americans saw themselves as Englishmen and fought for the rights of Englishmen. They may have drawn parallels between their fight and the English civil war.

Henry VIII's break with Rome was done through parliament, which met at least annually, partially because Henry needs money for the military.

Henry could behead any MP, but they wouldn't give up the purse strings.

James was a very capable, but foolish man who claimed the divine right of kings. Despite this, he survived and they only killed his son.

Because of this, he can't get parliament to give him money, so he doesn't call them for 30 years. He tries to block parliament from discussing foreign affairs and give him money, but he never tried to overturn De Tallagio.

Edward Coke's ideals were the ideals of the American revolution.

Charles was unfit to be king. Shy, stutter. Tried to break de tallagio.

In 1634 he tried to levy 'ship money' (port fees) in inland towns. This infuriates people and in 1640 he must summon parliament they give him a list of 204 grievances and refuse to fund him.

In response he tried to arrest the leaders, but they fled and left him looking foolish. Charles was executed in 1649.

In America, the controversy was not whether to ditch the king, but how best to maintain their ancient liberties.

Charles said that people had the right to liberty and property, but not governance.

This period was the only one in history where Britain was a republic.

The principle here is that the executive branch must be checked and the legislative must be checked as well.

The English have an extraordinary capacity for 'militant moderation'.

Cromwell was succeeded by his own son Richard. Richard calls parliament, resigns and leaves for France. Longest surviving retired ruler. Died peacefully in 1712 at age 85. Admired for recognizing his illegitimacy and abdicating.

Charles II is like James I. He pushes the boundaries just enough to not get deposed.

British had a principle that 'the king can do no wrong' which meant that the king couldn't give an illegal order. No one could claim a command of the king as a defense for an illegal action since by law, anything illegal that the king says doesn't exist.

James II is kicked out almost bloodlessly and William and Mary take over at the request of parliament.

No kids, succeeded by Anne who had no kids.

Succeeded by the German Hanover George I.

In English tradition, the people rule through a balanced executive, legislative and judicial system based on their ancient rights and tradition.

"king not subject to man, but subject to God and the law" If the king doesn't follow the law, he isn't the king. The fact the English could say this makes them special and a model for both America and Canada.

Quoted John Locke a lot. Will discuss more next lecture.

The commons were founded in 11324, speaker in 1340, took financial power in 1400, became supreme over the king by the 17th century.

Remember Edward Coke and his ideals. The whipping of MPs and forced votes run counter to this ancient idea.

The American revolution was an English revolution that looked back to English ideals.

## I&E

Edward Coke: Prosecuted Raleigh, gunpowder plot, then made chief justice of the civil court. Takes over the powers of the king's star court and says that the king is under law. Says that laws are void if they are contrary to common right and reason. The American constitution was based on this idea of historical rights and norms, even though Britain has dispensed with this. Sent to criminal court to silence him. Continued to attack the authority of the king and to promote the supremacy of law. Prevents the King's ecclesiastical courts from taking any cases that aren't entirely religious. James I almost kills him once, but relents after Coke's supporters plead for his life. The next morning he issues a writ against the King's control of various courts. Eventually fired, went to the house and imprisoned after it was dispersed by the king. King said he only allowed free speech; Coke responded that MC was greater than the king.

Oliver Cromwell: made lord protector. Absolute ruler, even though it was technically a republic. Bad ruler, but let the Jews back into England. Brutally trashed Ireland. He managed to unite the UK--against himself. Dies in 1659.

Bill of rights: In inviting William and Mary over in 1688, parliament made a contract that they had to abide by as a condition of ruling. This bill declared James II to have abdicated by his illegal actions. This bill included the right to bear arms. This is significant because parliament gets the power to depose a ruler and set conditions for a new one.

The petition of right: Commons petition that opposes Charles who was forcing rich to 'lend' him money. This petition said no taxation without representation. Argued on the basis of right, not the King's grace.

Pride's purge: Colonel Pride, in 1648, wouldn't let the MPs that Cromwell didn't approve of into the house. This infuriated the people.

Habeas Corpus: Charles II's parliament puts in a much stronger habeas corpus act that removes the king's power to jail someone without justification.

# Oct 28 class

Tuesday, October 28, 2014 9:52 AM

## Lecture 16: It's a Locke

(Read 2nd treatise on government)  
Midterms back at end of class

John Locke gets the class to himself (except for bits on book review)  
-Daniel Hannan book *Inventing Freedom*.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the American revolution was seen as a replay of the British Civil war.  
Half of Harvard grads in 1640 fought on the side of Cromwell.  
Continual attacks on freedom and liberty under law sharpen the American love for it.

Locke develops a theoretical framework for the liberty and legal ideals of Britain and the colonies, and works through their implications. This was a large basis for the Revolution.  
Many people think themselves above the law like James I (Assad, Putin, Chinese politbureau), but they usually pretend to support Locke's ideas.  
Today's politicians make decisions without care for the theoretical basis of them, making it hard to give a good reason for decisions.

Locke was able to publish this book because of the Glorious Revolution of William and Mary.  
After the bible, John Locke is most often quoted in sermons in the founder's era.

Coke used precedent, but Locke uses principles to argue his case. The founders use Locke's theory to justify the revolution.

We have a belief in inherent rights (not to be killed, beaten up, etc) and obligations (respect for property, telling the truth) because we are human. This natural law is the basis of determining whether a law is just or unjust. Some laws are based in this, many aren't (which side of the road to drive on).

Locke: we own ourselves and we have a moral law. This means respecting others' self-ownership, reciprocally. People can only delegate rights to the state that they possess (self defense), but the government may have no power beyond these legitimately delegated rights.  
If a government systematically and grossly violates the law of nature, then it is not a legitimate government and should be replaced.

Harming oneself in suicide, drinking, prostitution, smoking, engaging in obscenity are outside of the rights of people since God delegates their self-ownership to them, it isn't inherently theirs. If people aren't religious, then they can't justify government regulation of harmful activities, except to the extent that those harm other people

"The state of nature, though free is full of fears and continual dangers." Thus, people make societies with laws and governments.  
Power!=right

Three branches of government: making rules, carrying them out, and settling disputes.

Locke says that government only has the right to take property in a narrowly defined set of circumstances for just and fair compensation. This idea prohibits social welfare and justice, because those deny people's right to be themselves (property is an extension of self). This doesn't prohibit donating.

He argues against slavery (read up on this)  
Locke says that as long as there isn't scarcity, people can take as much as they want, but in times of scarcity, they should not take more than they can use.

The bureaucratic regulations that are incomprehensible and enforceable are unjust.

In a state of nature, there is no right to force someone to worship.

Locke doesn't like standing legislatures and wants a separation of legislative and executive power. This doesn't happen in Canada today.

This exemplifies the principle that the crown can do no wrong, since authority delegated to the king vanishes if the king violates that authority.

The government violation of rights is a breach of contract and annuls the people's delegation of powers to them. If the government denies you a means of redress (not actually redressing you), they are illegitimate.

The people who delegate power to the government may withdraw that power if they consider the government to have violated their self-ownership and natural law. They may then keep it or delegate it in any fashion that they choose.

Locke sees King William as the just recipient of people's willingly delegated powers.

Popular sentiment was with the revolutionaries because they were upholding Lockian principles.

## Book Review

Thinking carefully about what someone else said and then telling others about what they said.  
900-1200 words. Be creative with your cover page.  
Not a summary or synopsis.

What are the people who created this trying to do? How are they trying to do it? How well they do it, technically speaking? whether you're persuaded by one or both people and what you can learn from both people together that you can't learn from each separately. Are they trying to communicate something good or bad?  
What are the value of each of these books?  
Should someone else read them?

'try books as to which the influence they are calculated to have' -Matthew Arnold

Midterm score 80% (37/50 on I&E, 43/50 on essay)

## I&E

Natural Law: belief in a universally inherent, natural set of laws, the laws that exist in a state of nature. Come not from the state or human agreement, but from the moral facts about the world. Locke says this means liberty, not license. This has its basis in God.

Self-ownership: Locke says we have a delegated self-ownership from God. (or inherent) A legitimate government respects this. If it doesn't, it must be changed to bring it in conformity with this natural law.

Property: things made or acquired by you in the exercising of your rights. They are your estate, an extension of yourself and morally are under your exclusive control.

Delegated Powers: people may delegate their powers to a government, which may do nothing beyond these natural law approved rights and powers of the people that the people freely delegate to the government.

Rule of Law:

Self Defense: you have the right to defend your rights by any means necessary if they are presently being broken. If they were broken in the past, then you must go to the law for justice.

# Oct 30 class

Thursday, October 30, 2014 8:23 AM

## Lecture 17: Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition

America becomes different from the rest of even the English world for its high self-identification as Christian in a typically new way.

To have an American revolution, you need Americans. This means no longer being English. This is of course resisted, but helped by the fact that Britain forsakes its roots while America doesn't forsake Britain's roots, but takes them as their own.

Americans are/were distinct because of their optimism and 'can-do' spirit.

Islamic extremism and others are inspired to do evil because of their hate for America's chaotic liberty and prosperity. All of this is overshadowed by the fact that America is very Christian in a very chaotic and upbeat way.

The great awakening was the root of this religious fervor and was very distinct from European religion which, by and large, burned itself out in the 18th century in the enlightenment.

Mathematics and science gave rise to deists who believed in God as a great watchmaker, nothing more.

Many of the founders were deists, including Jefferson. The European deism started to come over to America. But the emotional religious revival sweeps all of America.

George Whitefield was a great revivalist preacher. Emotional and dramatic and from an Anglican background.

➤ Good western "five card stud"

The great awakening is very important because it was the first great inter-colonial event.

Whitefield became the first big American celebrity and his sermons were printed in newspaper.

This alienated the more traditional believers and divided the people not on colonial lines, but religious lines.

The revival churches fought vices like drinking and horse-racing, a thing that continued to this day.

The revival led to the end of government churches.

It also led to inter colony travel for education.

All these led to ties between many people across colonial borders.

This all leads to the development of a distinctly American culture.

The first American event was rowdy, optimistic and religious.

## I&E

Isaac Newton: classic scientific figure of empiricism and the enlightenment. Tells us everything we need to know about physics till Einstein. Eventually people try to quantify and study everything. Everything was over quantified and acceptance of math as the language of truth also affected European belief in God.

The great clockmaker: Idea that God was the great clock maker who built the universe and set it running according to predictable mathematical laws. European started to look at God in a scientific light, not a Christian light.

Jonathan Edwards: born 1703, descendant of puritan ministers. Went to Yale and became a pastor.

Required proof of conversion for attendance. This increased attendance and became the basis for revival. Classical puritan, but offers a way out-repentance. This was a new kind of Protestantism that dropped predestination for free will.

Francis Bacon: English philosopher and statesman born in 1561. Said that through science we could relieve man's estate, rather than waiting for heaven.

John Winthrop: descendant of the puritan JW. Great scientist in the 18th century and the first major scientific professor at Harvard (which was set up as a seminary). Deist.

Baptists: created by the great awakening and other revivals. Now the most recognizable American denomination.

# Nov 4 class

Tuesday, November 4, 2014 9:44 AM

## Lecture 18: What is this new man?

Remembrance day class ends at 10:45.

The Lockian ideal isn't remotely followed in places in China, where the courts refuse to act against the government and in Russia where friends of the government can do anything they want.

Canada has over 530 tariff rates, including 245% on cheese. This is similar to Russian and Chinese acts: the government supports the connected rich, not the average person. In America, they are much more honest and open, or at least pretend to be.

In the 1700s, people in America begin to see that they are no longer truly British. They have become a new group of men, Americans.

How they feel and do this is important, because America is successful. They do this by expanding the rights of Englishmen and embracing chaos. America is inescapable in the modern world.

Tocqueville says: 'the American is the Englishman left to himself.'

The American population rises very rapidly. 1700-250k, 1750-1.2m, 1770-2.1m. The average man (usually British) come to America because he can make his own life and standing.

"Man is born free, but is everywhere in chains". This was true everywhere, except America, because America used freedom while France and Russia used guillotined and gulags.

Americans also care much more about other people. They donate much more to disaster than other countries.

Americans at the time were richer than British and the British were richer than the Europeans. They imported cotton, china, and tea from Asia, something other countries couldn't afford on that scale.

In the 18th century, soldiers in America got 4000 calories a day in rations, far more than other nations. America gets far more food than other countries, a major factor in their energy and hustling.

America never had peasants, and the ordinary man isn't sneered at by the nobility. This and the freedom, made European underclassmen travel to America in great numbers.

America's greatest success was forcing at least the pretense of American freedom in other countries.

"The American is man as he was meant to be"-JR (based on John Locke)

Americans believe that if they don't like the world, they can remake it. They, right or left, didn't do things by halves. Americans were very literate, and often informally educated. Webster's spelling book sold 24 million copies.

There was a thriving press in America. 3/4 of adult males and 1/3 of women knew how to read by the revolution, with the majority of households owning books.

### Book review idea/example: mark twains' the literary sins of Fennimore cooper

American presses participate in culture, publishing pamphlets and almanacs and newspaper. They also quickly developed a post office.

At this time, free speech was not enshrined in law. A 1730 case against a printer for seditious libel against the government saw a jury strike down the British law that truth wasn't a defense. This happened in Nova Scotia as well. 50-80% of white men could vote in colonial America. In Britain, only 5% could. However, elections tended not to be very strongly contested. Still conservative, but much more open than Britain.

Places such as the seaport of Nantucket saw women running business because their men were at sea.

Despite American freedom and heading west, people hadn't gotten very far by the revolution and they weren't very mobile.

America democratized the trades (including medicine and law). They were practical, not hung up on theory. American life prove non-congenial to any special class of "Knowers".

In the 18th century, only 2 places offered bachelor's degrees. America builds universities everywhere and gave degrees without licenses of the king. By the revolution, 9 universities that exist today were already conferring degrees. Universities were denominational and by the 1750s, Americans began to be suspicious of the morals of a British education, largely for religious reasons. America also started developing a unique accent at this time.

Americans worried about accepting those from cultures who didn't value freedom. They wanted these people to be absorbed into American culture, not retain their own.

Americans suddenly notice that they're unique. Britain was the biggest power in the centuries around the revolution. Their wars were stunningly complex and Americans considered them somewhat ludicrous and daft and not their quarrels. America didn't have any interest in Dynastic or aristocratic war, they didn't fit America's culture.

Why was life different in the south? Slavery. Why was slavery only there? What would have happened without slaves?

The American revolution was only possible because there were Americans. A place where the common man could stand tall.

## I&E

Doughnuts: invented in NYC in 1739. Characteristically exuberant and slightly appalling. America supplied their soldiers with it in WWI and WWII.

Princeton: (In the 18th century, only 2 places offered bachelor's degrees. America builds universities everywhere and gave degrees without licenses of the king. By the revolution, 9 universities that exist today were already conferring degrees. Universities were denominational and by the 1750s, Americans began to be suspicious of the morals of a British education, largely for religious reasons. America also started developing a unique accent at this time.)

Letters from a farmer in Pennsylvania: John Dickinson, the richest man in new England travels to England and is snubbed. Upon his return, he wrote this in which he argued that Americans were better than the English because they were simpler and more pure (in speech, manners, practicality). His book was the spark that awakened America to the fact that it wasn't British anymore. He is present at the signing of the declaration of independence, but can't bring himself to sign it.

Benjamin Franklin: Quintessential (Northern) American. Signed all five major documents in the US independence. 20,000 people attended his funeral. He was a poor boy who made it good. He was the first to call himself American and a big scientist and businessman. He was untrained, shrewd and practical. His poor Richard almanac and other sayings had a major impact on American culture. Rarely quotes authority, but for satire. Puritan deist New Englander. Ran a profitable postal service. Against slaves, but owned two. Urbanized in a rural America. said that even if he couldn't have his rights in the city, he could leave for a frontier and take them for himself. Purchased the Pennsylvania gazette in 1789.

Tall tales: American contribution to global culture. They have a kind of American exuberance about them.

King William's war: America's name for 'war of the lead of Augsburg/nine year's war/war of the succession of the palatine' The Americans considered it a pointless idiotic war by a king who wasn't theirs. All European wars were looked upon like this by the American colonies.

# Nov 6 class

Thursday, November 6, 2014 8:22 AM

## Lecture 19: different in the south

...for one reason: racial slavery.

Tocqueville: almost all difference between north and south is from slavery. (doesn't account for Albion seeds)

Southerners were very conservative and resistant to change and typically very religious. They typically follow an agrarian way of life

In the revolution, all leading northerners were Townsmen. All southerners were rural.

America was very rural, but the south was more so. Despite this, southerners were very prosperous.

Virginia had different religion from the north. They had an Anglican state church, but tolerated others, such as Presbyterian borderers

After the revolution it becomes the episcopal church.

There is never a church hierarchy. The ministers and doctrines are chosen by prominent citizens in the colonies. Because of the acceptance of the hierarchical structure, this established church causes no problems.

Social relief in the south is done through the church, in the north its through the town council.

Southern church existed mainly to preserve order and hierarchy, not religion.

The British actually try to send a bishop, but the Virginians refuse to accept him.

Virginia was the first place to 'disestablish' an established church, because it seems to be the church of the enemy.

Very independent politicians due to the fact that their electors typically believed they had a duty to elect the person most socially deserving of the office.

This is beneficial in the revolution because Washington, Jefferson, and Madison know they won't be questioned or censured over their decisions.

Politics was a familial trait.

When Washington led the revolution, he was probably the richest man in America. The revolution was a conservation of historical order, not a mob of the poor.

The great wealth of the south was due to slavery.

The Carolinas were much more inequitable in terms of who owned slaves.

A southern ideal is that the gentleman doesn't work. In the north, the ideal is that a gentleman does.

Everything in the USA established political freedom.

Everything in the south, every social and legal change, also established slavery.

Slavery works, largely because slaves aren't worked to death and are allowed to reproduce. This leads to an appreciation in this human capital and huge profits on large plantations.

By the revolution, 1 in 5 people in BNA south of Canada are black. There was a black majority in some southern states.

Why didn't they take their freedom then?

Because southern slavery was so sufficiently productive that it funded an efficient repression.

The typical slave didn't belong to the typical slave-owner. The typical slave-owner had only a few slaves, but the typical slave lived in a large plantation.

Was it a black community or a 'chain-gang'? People can't agree. It was likely a mixture.

Adam Smith said that slavery couldn't work. This provided an interesting paradox with the seeming economic success of slavery. Slavery was an enabler for laziness, which would have led to long term failure.

Slavery in New England is much smaller and more skilled and urban. The contradiction between slavery and liberty is much more noticed and controversial in the north.

NY/NJ is up to 10% black at the 1700 mark.

Blacks and the religious opposed northern slavery a lot.

Legislature of NY even encouraged slave trade in 1740. The British prevent the banning of the slave trade/ownership in NY (other state all ban it before/just after revolution), another reason for New Englanders to oppose them. They also offer freedom to any southern slaves who fight with the British army, which led to the south opposing Britain.

The north has far fewer slaves and bans them much sooner.

An abolitionist argument is that slavery rips mothers and children apart and enables rape of the women.

Southerners used the OT and book of Philemon as a defense for slavery. This OT backfired because the slaves saw the story of Israel as a nation getting its freedom.

Slaves often just ran away over harvest to avoid working.

These and others led smart southerners to treat slaves fairly and well to increase profits.

Jefferson knew that slavery was bad and that his actions were wrong, but didn't free them, largely because of debt.

Three questions to consider:

Did the slaves make their own 'world'?

How could southerners support slavery and liberty and how did it harm them?

How much of the difference of the south is dependent upon slavery, and how much is dependent on the unique culture?

## I&E

Thomas Jefferson: another typical American. Slaveowner and rural dweller. Didn't see a town of more than 2,000 until age 23. Leading southern aristocrat who claimed to have taken up the trade of making nails at a certain point. Hypocrite. Constantly lived beyond his means. Believed that those who worked the earth were the best people around and were more moral than anyone. Admired, rightly, as a philosopher.

Statute of Virginia for religious freedom: written in 1786 by T Jefferson. Declared religious freedom and said "truth is great and will prevail if left to herself". This was a significant belief of all America. Virginia was a bastion of social order, but they destroy an established pillar of social order but because of the southern hierarchical feel, order is maintained.

Stono: slave rebellion in 1739. They tried to flee to Spanish Florida. 40 were killed in a pitched battle, but some made it and helped the Spanish fight Georgia.

William & Mary: only university in the south throughout the colonial period. Not a very good institution. Public education in the south wasn't a big deal. Most southerners were more self taught.

Alexander Spotswood: Lt. Gov. of Virginia. Knew that slaves were unhappy and crushed any attempts to increase freedom.

Sally Hemmings: likely a slave daughter of Jefferson's father-in-law (his wife's half sister) slave of T Jefferson who bore children for him after his wife died. Everyone knew that this was where he found comfort in his life, but he didn't free her. He was a horrible bigot, but was apparently kind to her

Charlestown: a city that existed so that people could spend the money they made in rural pursuits. Not an economic driver. Typical of the south, and unique in that rural economies typically don't work.

# Nov 11 class

Tuesday, November 11, 2014 9:46 AM

## Lecture 20: the empire strikes back

Finishing at 10:45

Course evaluations in a week and a half. Book report due then too.

The revolution needed an enemy: that's the British.

The British decide to go and exercise their formal authority over America after centuries of a Laissez-Faire policy.

The British came and find, not British settlers, but Americans who hold to the traditions and freedoms of the England of old.

The colonists go to war not to get their freedom, but to keep it.

The British action wasn't designed. Britain's empire was a haphazard and jumbled unplanned mess.

Britain has war and upheaval from the time of Cromwell to the second Jacobite uprising in 1745. After this, Britain started trying to control its colony again.

There was no regular communication with America and no British military to enforce the law. British officials depend on the colonists for their social lives and wellbeing, so they keep the colonists happy, not Britain.

Mercantilism is against free trade and so was opposed by some British PMs. The British were also smugglers like the Americans, so that didn't help.

Over this period, many British kings tried to control America, including James II who combined the colonies and put a supreme governor over them. He was expelled with James II. Another king abolished the charter of Massachusetts.

The revolution isn't a class war. It's about ancient rights.

The British create a writ of assistance, which required American people to assist the authorities in pretty much any way and gave a general search warrant for any reason ever.

The Americans object that it goes against MC and common law.

The first two Hanover kings were very German and focused on Europe. These wars were a success, so Britain became a massive power that needed money, which it tried to get from America.

Britain introduced a hat act and a molasses act which banned the American production of hats and rum, instead getting them from Britain.

Britain didn't have an agenda like in modern days. Instead they wanted money to fight wars.

The Iroquois aren't very happy around this time because they have to choose a side between the French and English.

The English win, which harms Indian lands.

George III takes an interest in English politics. William Pitt the elder resigns and George's stooges take over.

Progress is finding new and expensive ways to kill people effectively.

William Pitt the Elder and James Otis both believed in an absolute castle doctrine. Otis lost his court case, which alienated the Americans from the British government.

The colonists took a stand on their ancient British liberties and discovered that they didn't exist at home any more. Britain treated its white colonists like the natives of America and Africa, which shocks them.

PM William Greenville created Admiralty courts that didn't follow common law, but roman law. He (unusually) liked at the books and decided to enforce existing laws and exact revenue.

The stamp(notary stamp) act, instituted very high prices in silver for all government act. This also instituted church courts. And targeted taverns.

The king sends bishops and this also enrages the colonists.

The first congress happens in the 7 years war after Britain orders the colonial leaders to talk to the Iroquois.

The colonist feel that their English rights are being violated by a government that is no longer truly English. They feel that they didn't leave Britain, but Britain left them.

## I&E

The French and indian wars: this was a war between the Indians/French and the colonists/British. The 7 years war was won by the English. G Washington was soundly beaten by the Indians in a fight in this war.

The iron act: 1750 tried to get the Americans produce pig iron and send it to England, but not refined bar iron. This iron was vital for manufacturing and wealth creation. This was opposed as a cash grab by Britain.

Sugar act: 1764 by William Greenville. Intended to increase revenue, but doesn't. Increases in west Indies, decreases in america

Navigation acts: (driven by mercantilism: the purpose of trade is to accumulate money to fund wars) they want the American to only trade to the British in British ships and only by goods from England. They want America to supply raw materials and cash to fund Britain. 110 years from the first one by king William to the revolution, because they weren't enforced for a long time.

Proclamation of 1763: George decides to support the Indians against the colonists. This act said that American couldn't get Indian land except through governments and couldn't take advantage of them either. This law enraged the settlers, who ignored it and kept taking Indian lands.

Currency act: 1764 by William Greenville. Banned paper money, but the colonists didn't have gold, so this left them without legal money. They didn't like this either.

# Nov 13 class

Thursday, November 13, 2014 8:09 AM

## Lecture 21: Give me liberty

Course evaluations in one week

John Robson is a massive fan of the surface 3 has an i5 256. Only computer he owns. Thought the old ones were underpowered. his wife wants one too.

We now begin to focus on the American revolution, *the* event in American history.

The question is: is it really a revolution, and what's so revolutionary about it?

The colonists develop political (Today's class), intellectual, and military resistance.

>>>>Louis Hertz says that America has a consensus classical liberal worldview that trended individualist, libertarian and devoted to free markets.

In most of the world, conservative thought rose in opposition to liberalism. In America, the two were combined. In America, conservatives are anti collectivist, not anti-liberalism.

This is because that in the revolution, Americans tried to conserve their liberty and oppose collectivism and a government controlled society (Toryism in the UK).

Stamp act-requires the payment of substantial fees for almost all documents, including newspapers, almanacs, and trading cards. It targets every class, including those who can agitate against it: journalists, lawyers, tavern owners, printers, students(diplomas), intellectuals, etc.

Considered a blow at upward mobility due to the high cost of diplomas. Admitted to be a law that restricted the upward mobility of the commoners.

The Americans see the stamp act as a conspiracy to take away their British liberty of no taxation without representation.

They see themselves as defenders of British norms, liberties, and traditions. It matters who is right.

A man named Ebenezer Macintosh, unemployed laborer and soldier in the French/Indian war, led several demonstrations and riots against the stamp act. All classes opposed British actions.

Patrick Henry advocates armed resistance to taxation without representation. This view is widely spread across the colonies. He warns George III about the risk of angering people, referencing Julius Caesar.

Americans oppose British taxes and decide to protest by avoiding paying the stamp tax and buying British goods or using British traders.

Many British support the American view. The king is overriding the view of the people.

PM Rockingham eventually nullifies the stamp act, but next year passes another act (Declaratory act) saying they have the authority to order around and tax Americans.

In 1766 the brit chancellor of the exchequer Charlie Townsend cracks down on smuggling and vastly increases tariffs. This also causes trouble.

He is replaced by Lord North.

Massachusetts told the other colonies to oppose all taxes, internal and external. The British tried to shut this down, but couldn't really.

Townsend's duties cost 200,000pounds and bring in 295 pounds. America is becoming a drain on Britain.

Not buying British luxuries became seen as virtuous.

The British government agrees to remove all Townsend duties and pull troops from Boston.

The Boston massacre happened before this could be implemented. The blame for this was spread over both sides, but America spun it as British aggression since 5 Americans died. The British soldiers were acquitted with the help of lawyer John Adams, but his brother Sam Adams managed to spin this as British tyranny.

In 1772, Sam Adams proposes committees of correspondence to air grievances. This spreads and forms the nucleus of a government.

in 1773, the east India company needs cash and gets the right to sell tea directly to America. This annoys American merchants and is spun as taxation without consent since the Americans didn't approve it. This shows admirable consistency in that Americans oppose both unjust tax increases and tax cuts. This caused a boycott on tea by American women

People even in the south rally to help Boston survive the intolerable acts.

Protestantism and liberty were bases of colonial aspirations.

Ideas matter. MC and its ideals were the basis of American ideas. Britain has abandoned Magna Carta, but even today, America has built its existence upon it.

The colonies declare themselves American. In response, the king declares them in rebellion.

The colonists want to be Englishmen, but they want England to remain English in its culture and liberty. This doesn't happen, so they split.

The colonist see that these liberties disappear in England without anybody noticing. They try to set themselves up so that can't happen to their descendants.

What people think they are doing/trying to do is the single most important motive in history.

## I&E

Stamp act congress: met in Baltimore? delegates from 9 colonies. This is significant because this is the start of the implementation of the Lockian idea of citizens replacing governments that violate their rights. Said that only elected American legislatures could approve taxes on Americans, but didn't fully break with Britain. This was a kind of point of no return for the revolution.

Boston tea party: December 1773, 300 colonists dressed as Indians destroyed 10,000pounds sterling of east India tea in Boston harbor.

Quebec act: may 26 1774. Often considered to be one of the intolerable acts. Defined the boundaries of absolutist government of Quebec. Closed off the northern colonies to further western expansion, established many Indian reserves and fairly treated roman Catholics. Thus hated by colonists.

Mutiny act: 1765. Not ignored by Americans. On of the things that made Britain free over the centuries was the nonexistence of standing armies or official police forces. No martial law or military courts existed in England. Thus, in any military act in England the mutiny act must be passed and is valid for one year and gives the military authority at home for a year. It was passed in relation to America and made permanent after the French and Indian war. This further alienated the American who were suspicious of this action Charles I had tried to do this in England and this was one of the reasons he was beheaded. Standing armies were considered wrong.

A British right to bear arms to defend liberty was what the mutiny act attacked.

They shut the NY harbor until the NY legislature agreed to the mutiny act.

Intolerable acts: response to Boston tea party. Closed Boston harbor, gave Massachusetts' royal governor power over everything, vastly expanded the quartering act, and decreed that British representatives couldn't be tried in America, rather only in Britain.

Continental congress: the Virginia assembly gets shut down, but calls for a new American government anyway. This meets in Sept. 1774 in Philadelphia with delegates from every colony but Georgia. They defeat the conciliatory elements and pass bill declaring the right to life liberty and property and self determination. They decide to meet again in 1775 and base their authority on populist support. They declared their exclusive right to taxation and legislation in the Americas, basing it in MC and De Tallagio. They also demand the branches of government must be separated into three and that standing armies be abolished.

The colonists are appealing to the past and the traditions and liberties of England. (Blackstone's book was the second most popular after the bible at that time).

# Nov 18 class

Tuesday, November 18, 2014 9:53 AM

## Lecture 22: The king is a Finke, Part II

Evaluations next class.

Second of the three pieces of colonial resistance to Britain (political, intellectual, military).  
The colonists' intellectual beliefs drove the formation of the US government and constitution.  
Something atypical about the American revolution is that the rich before were also the rich after.

The revolution is a conservative upheaval designed to prevent change. They considered Britain to have forsaken them and their old British ideals. They rebelled over the fear of government action, not necessarily actions already taken.

Culture matters and is persistent.

The problem the colonists saw with Britain was that the executive was becoming all powerful.  
This is a problem today in Canada and Ontario.

The Whig model of history was that the kings continually tried to infringe on British freedoms and were punished by the citizens. George III was doing this by giving benefits to those legislators who obeyed him. This was the popular model of history in colonial America.

The debate is not colony vs Britain, but Tory (crown) vs Whig (Lockian).  
Pitt the Elder, Edmund Burke, and Charles Fox all supported the Whig/American PoV.  
The political map is more representative in America than in England.

the American Founders often looked at the decline and fall of the Roman Republic. They saw that the Roman Republic only lasted because of the virtue of Romans, not because the system influenced it to work.  
The American leaders saw that a government couldn't be founded on virtue of the people because they don't stay that way.  
The example of the virtuous Roman republican heroes inspired the Americans, who saw that wealth undermined virtue and character and destroyed the Roman Republic. They feared this undermining was happening in Britain.  
The American founding fathers vastly preferred Roman republican history to late Roman and Greek works.

The colonists imagine an idealized version of Britain that they consider home. This included common law, MC, etc.  
when they saw that Britain wasn't following this, they wanted to maintain their idealized system by any means they could find.  
The common law was intended to stay the same, only being clarified and refined by the legislature when needed.

The American Founders were Whigs. They often appealed to the dark age laws of the Saxons as the ancient constitution of Britain.

If someone has power, they'll want more and do anything to get it. This was seen as what was happening to Britain.  
This argument made by the revolutionaries was supported by the House of Lords and the Commons in Britain, even though those were both Tory.

Governments in Canada and Britain shift away from the king, but the king is replaced by the PMO as the head of the executive branch and the bureaucracy supporting him. They admit the American idea was right, but they can't make their stick.

The Americans dramatically reduce the power of the executive because they considered the king to have swallowed parliament.

Are the colonists right? Yes. Is it important? Yes.  
How about Canada?

The revolutionary ideas get a major boost from Thomas Paine who goes far beyond this. He was politically (not economically) radically republican (half-Lockian). Lincoln, Whitman, and Edison thought he was a great thinker.  
Paine was a failure except for Common Sense.  
He pushed the idea of the king as a tyrant. Good writer. He was a good, clear thinker who made some good points.  
Paine is contemptuous of the ancient British constitutions. His complaint is with the aristocracy and puts his faith in the virtue of the commons. Not a big fan of checks and balances. Said balanced governments were impossible, so all power should be held by legislatures.

The system should have checks and balances between the branches (vetoes, budgets, filibusters, impeachments). Paine didn't believe this. He believed that virtuous people would properly run the country through the all-powerful legislature.

America doesn't end up with Paine's government, despite the fact that Paine helps bring about the revolution. (1 in 6 reading adults own a copy of Paine).

The question facing the Americans was how to make a stable constitution (if they win the war).

## I&E

John Witherspoon: Scot Presbyterian minister. Signed the declaration of independence. The Brits said that it was a Presbyterian revolution because of this. Significant because it shows how Americans wanted to abolish the established Anglican church.

Cato the Elder: hero of Founding Fathers's. 234-149BC. Austere and incorruptible because he didn't want wealth. Humble and virtuous. Example to Americans.

The ancient constitution: the British military commanders said that they were fighting for the ancient constitution of Britain and encouraged all to join him to protect it. So did the American leaders. (happened in Penobscot Bay, Maine)

Trenchard and Gordon: studies of American history say the Americans cited these two authors to say that the legislative branch should control the executive (Lockian/Whig).  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cato%27s\\_Letters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cato%27s_Letters)

Virtual representation: even if you aren't represented by an MP, you are represented by another MP.  
Tory argument against American complaints of no representation. Fails and leads to UK parliamentary reform. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual\\_representation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_representation) Americans didn't support this because they weren't treated equally as those in Britain were, and they considered Britain to be a tyranny with a kangaroo assembly.

Separation of powers: (see notes)

# Report

Tuesday, November 18, 2014 7:35 PM

Civil disobedience & second treatise on government.

intro

The incompleteness of civil disobedience

The incompleteness of 2nd treatise

How they improve each other

conclusion

In this review I'll be talking about *Civil Disobedience* by Henry David Thoreau and *The Second Treatise of Government* by John Locke. *Civil Disobedience* was written in America in 1849 and advocated civil disobedience against governments that overruled their subjects' consciences while *The Second Treatise of Government* was written in England in 1689 and argued for a government based on universal 'laws of nature'. They are from different eras and societies, but nevertheless share an ideological bond as I explain below.

In *Civil Disobedience* Thoreau praises the virtues of defying a government that does things that don't fully respect everyone's rights. For him this defiance takes the form of refusing to pay taxes and tithes. He argues that this position is both just and moral, and that all people who oppose any government taxes or fees—or what that revenue is spent on—should join him in protesting by refusing to pay. As the culture has changed since this book was written, so to has the power of Thoreau's argument, all for one simple reason: *Civil Disobedience* is short. In fact, it's probably better to call it an essay than a book. This brevity renders it accessible to audiences, but negatively impacts the persuasiveness of its arguments. Thoreau didn't take the time to give a complete logical basis for his opinion and this severely undermines the points he is trying to make.

In *The Second Treatise on Government*, John Locke tries to present a comprehensive argument for natural law and the existence of self ownership and what these mean for society. He argues this starting at the universally accepted premise that an innate sense of right and wrong exist in what he calls a state of nature, that is, independent from government or outside influence. He says this sense of right and wrong is based on what he calls the law of nature, which he sees as having been instituted by God. He logically plots out the implications of this natural law all the way from self ownership to what it means with respect to property and how that impacts issues like taxation, wealth redistribution and slavery. I feel that he does this rather well, but he doesn't go deeply into what a lone person should do when his government routinely violates his rights under natural law. Instead, Locke discusses what a whole society should do when faced with a government that oversteps its bounds and how the people as a whole and the government should act.

These two works compliment each other almost perfectly. Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* lacks a complete and well-articulated argument for why the civil disobedience he praises is a just reaction to a disliked government action and Locke's work doesn't discuss what an individual can do when the government restricts his rights or tries to help itself to his possessions without his specific, freely given consent. When reading the two together, the reader can see the logical process that presents the moral basis for Thoreau's argument as it is presented in Locke's work and is given an implementation by Thoreau of Locke's thesis that he can apply to his everyday dealings with the government.

Locke's argument is, when all is said and done, nearly unassailable. It is reasonable and articulate and almost perfectly explains and justifies the worldview of both American colonists and people today—including me. In comparison, Thoreau's case is a bit of a bitter pill to swallow. He would have his readers risk bringing government retribution on themselves simply to make a philosophical point. While his premises and arguments are sound, he takes the conclusion so far as to render governments virtually impossible, which is much farther than I'm comfortable with. These books are both worth reading, but perhaps Locke's treatise has more value than that of Thoreau since Locke's ideas can survive the real world whereas following Thoreau on a societal scale would quickly cause anarchy.

**Robson suggestions:**

1. What each author or director is trying to do
2. How they try to do it
3. How well they do it, technically speaking
4. Whether you are persuaded by one or both, and what a curious person would learn from the two side-by-side that he or she would not have learned from either by itself.

The goal is to help an interested layperson understand what has been said on the topic. "Literary criticism's most important function is to try books as to the influence which they are calculated to have upon the general culture of single nations or of the world at large."

After reading your review, a classmate or friend should be able to tell

- a) whether they should take the time and trouble to read or watch these books or movies, in their capacity as a student of British North America in particular and history generally but also as a citizen and a human being; or b) whether your summary is all they need; or c) whether some of them should be carefully avoided; and d) why.

Thinking carefully about what someone else said and then telling others about what they said. 900-1200 words. Be creative with your cover page.

Not a summary or synopsis.

Are they trying to communicate something good or bad?

What are the value of each of these books?

Should someone else read them?

# Nov 20 class

Thursday, November 20, 2014 8:24 AM

## Lecture 23 Or give me death: The revolutionary wars

Now we focus on the colonists' military action.  
The Americans didn't have professional armies, but rather guerillas and militia. guerilla force. had rifles which put them at an advantage  
The war caused a total of 20,000 casualties.  
The war is fought with a sense of chivalry and decency on both sides.  
After 1776, the British couldn't hold anything inland.

After the end of the war, Britain and America grow into allies and cut out the French.

The British have freed all blacks who fought for them.

The outcome of the revolution was a good thing. It made America its own country in a united Anglosphere.

British loyalists immigrate to Canada. This is the basis for English speaking Canada.

## I&E

Concord: British soldiers are sent from Boston to concord to investigate stockpiling of weapons. Paul revere and others warned people about this. The first big military action of the war.

USS Alfred: US flagship named after British king.

Saratoga: an American victory that brings the French into the war on the American side

Count de Vergennes: French foreign minister who supported America with the goal of harming Britain. This drained the French bank account and led to the French revolution.

Yorktown: another battle won by the Americans. Last major land battle of the war, and leads to the British suing for peace.

Green mountain boys: These are a collection of experienced fighters from Vermont led by Ethan Allen. they force Ticonderoga fort to surrender one winter. The next winter, the cannons from this fort help take Boston.

# Nov 25 class

Tuesday, November 25, 2014 9:54 AM

## Lecture 24: The Articles... Collapse

After the revolution, most Americans believed that their states were sovereign nations. They saw the USA as a kind of NATO.

Americans were concerned that their liberty and democracy was under threat from everything, including the shallow voter who wanted stuff for himself, just like students who want free tuition.

After the revolution, Americans kind of upheld virtue a bit too much, not acknowledging the existence of evil.

Presidents Pierce and Cleveland both vetoed bills to give public money to causes on the principle that the government had no right to redistribute money.

America gets rid of inheritance division laws immediately after the revolution.

9/13 colonies have established churches before the revolution. After, it's mostly abolished, last in Massachusetts in 1833.

There is some sense that women should have these American rights as well, and they do much more than Europe. Many Americans also oppose slaves. 11/13 colonies restrict/ban the slave trade.

Daniel Hannan, *Inventing Freedom*.

Rhode Island had a problem with a supreme legislature as well.

The state realize that there was too much power in the hands of the legislatures. They solve this by writing constitutions. Based on MC.

The continental congress doesn't get enough money from the states to pay its interest or do anything. They can't get a quorum, so it very doesn't do anything.

Most states issue their own paper money which is worthless, but the puritan areas typically don't.

This leads people to be worried about peace and meet to form a proper government. George Washington pushes Locke's idea of life, liberty, property to everyone.

The American government gets the western lands and Jefferson

From 1776-1786, the Americans figure out how not to run a country. This lays the basis for the constitution, which is written based on Locke's principals of life, liberty, and property.

In most tyrannical governments it's the executive that wields power.

Americans want the liberties of Englishmen in a stable, peaceful society.

This all leads up to the constitution.

## I&E

Government by convention: this is government that is controlled by the people. Executive prerogatives disappear for all officials. This leads to the legislature controlling the other branches of government. This is the people writing themselves a blank cheque. The states learn from this that unchecked power is bad everywhere in monarchies and democracies and puts a check on legislative power in it's constitution.

Articles of Confederation: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articles\\_of\\_Confederation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articles_of_Confederation) first constitution, created by the continental congress Maryland doesn't sign until 1781, when it finally became law. The government this creates has very little power whatsoever, but survives through the revolutionary war. By 1787, this government is bankrupt.

Newburgh Conspiracy: Washington's officers decide to make themselves nobility, take the pay they're owed from the congress, and make Washington king. Washington hears about this and diffuses the situation.

Shay's Rebellion: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27\\_Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27_Rebellion) soldier in the revolution and farmer. Raises a revolt over prices and costs. After some banks seize farms for nonpayment, he gathers an army and closes the courts. Denounced by Sam Adams. The state militia prevents it from seizing the armory in Springfield and defeats them. This leads people to recognize there is a need for better government.

Mississippi river: the French restricted trade on this river.

Northwest ordinance: creates a framework for settling of this territory. This law bans slaves. The southwest ordinance doesn't ban slavery. This set up the borders of the slave and free states. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwest\\_Ordinance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwest_Ordinance)

# Nov 27 class

Thursday, November 27, 2014 8:19 AM

## Lecture 25: the Constitution

Book reviews back next class

The constitution should be understood in terms of how the founders thought it mattered. It wasn't radical or new, it was an attempt to write down what people believed should be done.

Some things can't be done both publicly and properly (the constitution). The average age was 44, with each state getting 1 vote.

These delegates represented the will of the people, not just their own opinions.  
A main principle was that fundamental law should be simple and stable.

The bill of rights is the first 10 amendments to the US constitution. They are a check on the federal government, including the 9th which says that all rights the constitution doesn't give to the fed belong to the states or the people (like Australia, but not Canada).

The amendments passing slavery were targeted at the states and were kind of illegitimate.

The first amendment doesn't protect the state from religion, it protects religion from the state.

The difference between a republic and a democracy is the difference between order and chaos.

The borderers oppose the constitution because it makes the fed too powerful. This and other things, kept the government in check.

The American constitution is still going strong.

The Americans were realistic optimists.

## I&E

The people drunk:

Checks and balances: the Americans got their system right. Each of the three branches checked each other as designed.

Bicameralism: system of government that has two different houses. They were concerned that the lower house would lord it over upper house, so they instituted a 6 year election period for senators (1/3 elected every two years). This makes the senate a legitimate check on the house.

The 2nd amendment: Duh

The 3/5 clause: included slaves as 3/5 of a person for the purpose of taxation and representation. This caused Jefferson to beat Adams. This gave slave states more power

Federalist #10: <http://www.constitution.org/fed/federa10.htm>