

- 1) Lincoln vs Douglas on Equality

- 2) What was revolutionary about the American Revolution?
 - A) How did the Americans conceive of the origins and purposes of government differently from the British?
 - B) Why could the Americans and British not resolve their differences
 - C) Why does George III get the blame?

- 3) How do the events of the American Revolution demonstrate the meaning of equality?

Lincoln v Douglas on Equality

- Douglas on equality
 - What the Founders meant by the phrase “All men are created equal.”
 - Equality is an inherited condition
 - European descent (English)
 - Douglas’ reasoning: tradition and citizenship
 - Basis for extending equality: humanity and Christian charity
- Lincoln on equality
 - Right to eat the bread he earns without leave of anybody else
 - Nature is the basis of equality

- What was revolutionary about the American Revolution?
 - Revolutions and the 20th Century
 - War for Independence?
 - Nature of Revolution

- **1700** - The Anglo population in the English colonies in America reaches 275,000
- **1720** - The population of American colonists reaches 475,000.).
- **1754** - The French and Indian War.
 - **1754 Benjamin Franklin The Albany Plan**
- **1764** - The Sugar Act
- **1764** - The Currency Act
 - **1764 – Stephen Hopkins**
- **1765** the Stamp Act.
- **1765** -the Quartering Act
- **1766** – Repeal of the Stamp Act
- **1766** – Declaratory Act
- **1767** - Townshend Revenue Acts
- **1770** - The Boston Massacre
- **1770** - Townshend Acts are repealed
- **1773** - the Tea Act
- **1773** - Boston Tea Party
- **1774** - series of Coercive Acts
 - **1774 – Thomas Jefferson Rights of British North America**
- **1774** - the First Continental Congress

- The Albany Plan 1754 (Benjamin Franklin)
 - Rep in Parliament
 - Colonies under council of crown with its own reps
- Reflections on the Stamp Act Crisis
 - Rights of Englishman
 - Stephen Hopkins – No taxation w/out Representation
 - Townshend Duties
 - Daniel Dulany – Internal vs External Taxation
- Significance of Declaratory Act
 - Coercive (Intolerable) Acts
 - Thomas Jefferson

England in Wake of Glorious Revolution (2 Englands)

■ Feudal Order

- Hereditary monarchy
- Landed Aristocracy
 - Primogeniture
 - Entail
 - House of lords
- Anglican Church
- House of Commons
 - Corp charters
 - Rotten boroughs
- Religious Toleration
 - Indulgence
 - Test and Corp acts

■ Deposition of James II

- Effect on Tories and Whigs
 - Tory
 - Whig
- British Underground
 - Rise of Cities and Relig Dissenters
 - John Locke and Radical Whig philosophy

America

■ Feudal Remains

- Royal Governors
- Established Churches
- Some hierarchy and patriarchy

■ Modern Elements

- No patronage for royal governors
- No rotten boroughs
- Legislative Supremacy
- Religion
- Preference for commercial and technological innovation
- Lockeans

- The Albany Plan 1754 (Benjamin Franklin)
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- No taxation without representation
 - Rights of the people
 - Liberty vs Slavery
 - Are we slaves?
 - Born with equal rights
 - Need for Representation (162)
 - Evidence for Slavery (163)
 - Hopkins solution to the problem of taxation (165)

Stephen Hopkins

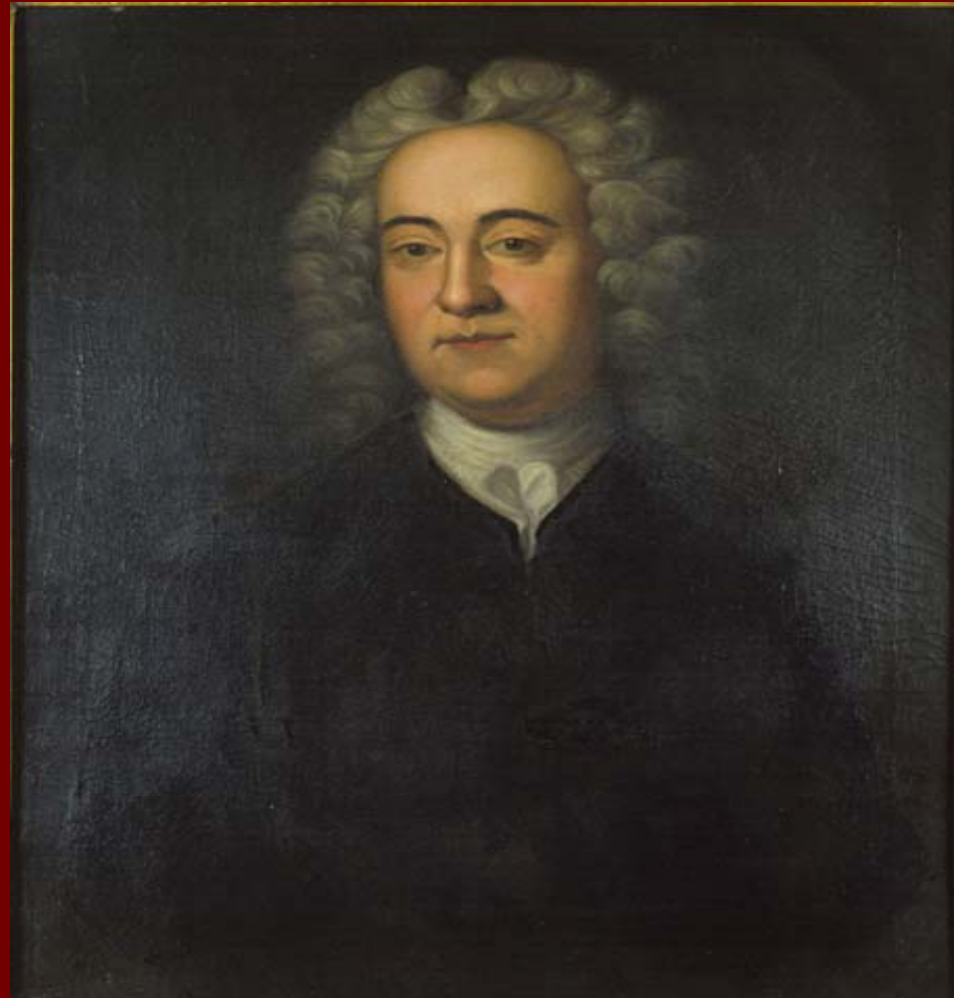
1707-1785



Daniel Dulany

1721-1797

- Testimony before the House of Commons
 - Stamp Act
 - Internal vs External Taxation
 - Tacit consent and virtual representation
 - Repeal of Stamp Act
 - Townshend Duties



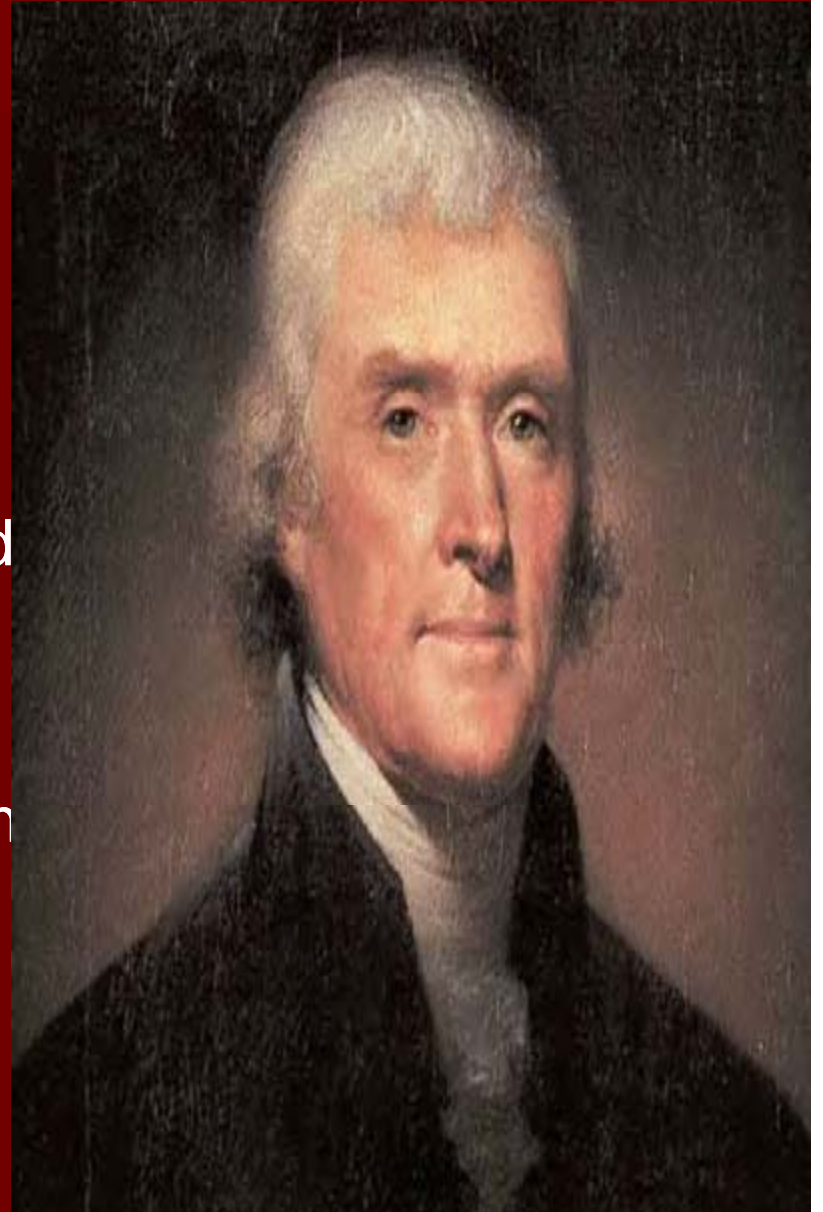
Thomas Jefferson

A Summary View of the Rts of British American

- Tea Act (1773), Coercive Acts (1774),
Quartering Act (1774)
- George III and the Declaration of
Independence
 - Summary View
 - What is the role of the King (page 1)
 - History of American Migration
 - History of British Migration
 - Critique of Charter governments
 - Charles I
 - Charles II

Summary Rights

- Critique of Charter governments
 - America's relationship to England
- Jefferson's vision of the British political system
 - Parliaments of Scotland, Ireland, Colonies, and England
 - The Role of the King
- Limits of the King's Power
 - Jefferson on the feudal system (8)
- Assessment of Jefferson's argument



- What made the American Revolution revolutionary
 - Declaratory Act and England
 - The King in Parliament

- Burke's advice to the British on taxing the colonies
 - Problem of the Glorious Revolution for the Whigs
 - Trimming Statesmanship
 - King in Parliament

- Problem of Representation (Review)
 - Hopkins
 - Dulany
 - Jefferson

- The Search for first principles of government
 - John Adams

- A Novus Ordo Seclorum

