SOL: 2d
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the political philosophies that shaped the development of Virginia and United States constitutional governments by d) explaining the guarantee of the “rights of Englishmen” set forth in the charters of the Virginia Company of London.

SOL: 2e
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the political philosophies that shaped the development of Virginia and United States constitutional governments by e) analyzing the natural rights philosophies expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
The Jamestown Charter
 Came by the grace of God to Whence we were
Loving and well beloved Subjects: Sir Thomas Gates and Sir John
Sir Thomas Gates and Sir John
Knightes: He Richard Hakluyt, Clerk. Deputy Secretary of State
and Edward Waring Sir Thomas Harman and Richard
Knightes: He Richard Hakluyt, Clerk. Deputy Secretary of State
and Edward Waring Sir Thomas Harman and Richard
Gates and Sir Thomas Harman, and Ralph
Knightes: He Richard Hakluyt, Clerk. Deputy Secretary of State
and Edward Waring Sir Thomas Harman and Richard
Gates and Sir Thomas Harman, and Ralph

Whereas other of our loving subiects have been lured into it that we would continue the same, our licent for
making a plantation, settlement and to erect a colony of
Sundry of our subjects into that part of America commonly
called Virginia and other parts and territories in America
other abettoring unto us or any which are no ordinary.

Provided by any Christian prince or people that, for the period of
and being all along the Sea Coast between forty and thirty
Degrees of Northly Latitude from the Equinoctial line and
fifty and forty degrees of the same Latitude and in the
line between forty and thirty and thirty and forty
degrees and the Island thereof adjacent and wherein
our hundred miles of the Coast, hence and to that Point
for the more steady accomplishment of their said intend, plantation and habitation there are occasioned to divide
themselves into two Separate colonies and companies, the
One Consisting of Certain Knightes, Gentleman, Merchants,
and Others, advantage of our City of London and elsewhere,
which at all time to time shall be made unto them which Do
Desire to begin their plantation, and
habitations in some far and convenient places between
forty and thirty and forty, and forty degrees of the line,
Adjoining all along the Coast of Virginia, and coast of America.
Addendum and the other remaining parts.
VIRGINIA
CHARTERS.
NUMBER I.

King JAMES I.'s Letters Patent to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and others, for two several Colonies and Plantations, to be made in Virginia, and other Parts and Territories of America. Dated April 10, 1606.

I. JAMES, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Whereas our loving and well disposed subjects, Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers, Knights, Richard Hackluit, Clerk, Prebendary of Westminster, and Edward-Maria Wingfield, Thomas Hanham, and Ralegh Gilbert, Esqrs. William Parker and George Popham, Gentlemen, and divers others of our loving subjects, have been humble suitors unto us, that We would vouchsafe unto them and may in time bring the infidels and savages, living in those parts, to human civility, and to a settled and quiet government; Do, by these our letters patents, graciously accept of, and agree to, their humble and well intended desires.

IV. And do therefore, for Us, our heirs and successors, Grant and agree, that the said Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hackluit, and Edward-Maria Wingfield, adventurers of and for our city of London, and all such others, as are, or

THE CHARTER OF 1606
• This is the Jamestown Charter which allowed colonists to settle in Virginia...
“Also we do, for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, DECLARE, by these Presents, that all and every the Persons being our Subjects, which shall dwell and inhabit within every or any of the said several Colonies and Plantations, and every of their children, which shall happen to be born within any of the Limits and Precincts of the said several Colonies and Plantations, shall HAVE and enjoy all Liberties, Franchises, and Immunities, within any of our other Dominions, to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been abiding and born, within this our Realm of England, or any other of our said Dominions.”

— Declared by King James, Jamestown Charter of 1606, Virginia Company of London Charter

What does this document do for English people living in the American colonies?
• Consider this...

• After the French and Indian War, the King of England began taxing the American colonists very heavily to help pay for their defense. The colonists paid extra taxes on tea, paper, and many other items; more than what citizens in England paid.

• How does this relate to the Charter we just saw?

• Why is this important?
• American-English citizens were fed up with being treated unfairly compared to England-English citizens.

• The next step seemed clear for most...
  – Independence!
The **Enlightenment**

- New way of thinking about natural (human) rights and limited government

- Many political philosophers came out with strong, new ideas
The Enlightenment

• These ideas about government and the rights of the people were radical and challenged the centuries-old practice throughout the world of dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains.
The Enlightenment

- Four of these were European philosophers:
  - John Locke
  - Thomas Hobbes
  - Baron de Montesquieu
  - Jean Jacques Rousseau
Government Beliefs of Locke, Hobbes, Montesquieu, and Rousseau

Influences on the colonists!
• The student will demonstrate knowledge of events and issues of the Revolutionary Period by
  
  – a) analyzing how the political ideas of John Locke and those expressed in *Common Sense* helped shape the *Declaration of Independence*. 
JOHN LOCKE
• Locke

• Natural rights/ unalienable rights
  – All people are free, equal, and have “natural rights.”
  
  – Universal rights which everyone is born with and can’t be taken away. (doesn’t depend on laws or customs)
  
  – These are the rights of life, liberty, and property.
• Locke

• **Social Contract**
  
  – All original power resides in the people, and they consent to enter into a “social contract” among themselves to form a government to protect their rights.

  – In return, the people promise to obey the laws and rules established by their government, establishing a system of “ordered liberty.”
• Locke

• Consent of the Governed
  – A true government is only justified and legal when it gets its power from the people
  
  – Whenever government becomes a threat to the people’s natural rights, it breaks the social contract, and the people have the right to alter or overthrow it.
• Locke

• These ideas about government and the rights of the people were radical.

• They challenged the centuries-old practice throughout the world of dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains.
• Hobbes

• **Limited government**
  – Government intervention in personal liberties is not usually allowed by law (contrasts the idea that government should intervene to promote equality and opportunity)
BARON DE MONTESQUIEU
• Montesquieu

• **Separation of powers**
  – Normal division of government is into executive, legislative, and judiciary branches
• Montesquieu

• Republican government
  – A government of elected individuals representing the people
• Montesquieu

• **Equality under the law**
  
  – Each individual is subject to the same laws, no individual or group has special legal privileges
• Rousseau

• **Social contract/social compact**
  – People give their power to a government to maintain social order through the rule of law
• Rousseau

• **Civil society**
  – Voluntary submission to the rule of law that forms the basis of a functioning society (as opposed to force-backed structures of a state)
• Rousseau

• * Inalienable rights
  - Universal rights which everyone is born with and can’t be taken away. (doesn’t depend on laws or customs)
• Rousseau

• * Consent of the governed
  – A true government is only justified and legal when it gets its power from the people
• Rousseau

• * Equality
  - Each individual is subject to the same laws, no individual or group has special legal privileges
Warm-Up

• Using your notes, answer the following
  – 1. Name the four foreign thinkers who influenced the American Declaration of Independence.
  – 2. Which of their ideas, do you think is most important?
The Enlightenment

• America had its own philosophers too!
• Paine

• “Common Sense”
  – A pamphlet in which he said the colonies should break free from Britain!
  – He argued strongly for the rights of man!
Fundamental concepts of democracy

• The founding fathers of the U.S. recognized there were basic concepts to a democracy...
Fundamental concepts of democracy

• The founding fathers of the U.S. recognized there were basic concepts to a democracy...

• They were based on the ideas of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Montesquieu
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Fundamental worth and dignity of the individual:
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Fundamental worth and dignity of the individual:

- All persons are entitled to life, liberty, and due process under the law.
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Equality:
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Equality:

• All persons are entitled to equal rights and treatment under the law.
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Majority rule:
Majority rule:

• The will of the majority as expressed through elections is fundamental to the American system.

• (The majority makes the rules because they have the numbers)
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Minority rights:
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Minority rights:

- The Constitution of the United States protects the rights of the few from oppression.

- (The majority needs to respect the rights of the minority because of the “Fundamental Worth” and “Equality”)

Fundamental concepts of democracy

Necessity of Compromise:
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Necessity of Compromise:

• The structure of the United States government necessitates compromise by all sides.

• (If there is no compromise, nothing gets done)
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Individual freedom:
Fundamental concepts of democracy

Individual freedom:
• All persons are born free, equal, and independent.
Virginia Rights in the New World!

STANDARD GOVT.2f

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the political philosophies that shaped the development of Virginia and United States constitutional government by

f) examining George Mason’s Virginia Declaration of Rights, Thomas Jefferson’s Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, and James Madison’s leadership role in securing adoption of the Bill of Rights by the First Congress.
Virginia Documents

• Virginia played an important role in securing the rights of men in the new America...

• Two documents which were adopted in Virginia became models for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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• **George Mason**
  – delegate from Virginia to the U.S. Constitutional Convention
  – called the "Father of the Bill of Rights"
  – pressed for the addition of explicit States rights and individual rights to the U.S. Constitution as a balance to the increased federal powers
• George Mason
  – convinced the Federalists to add the first ten amendments of the Constitution
• **George Mason**
  – Authored the “Virginia Plan,” which proposed a federal government of three separate branches (legislative, executive, and judicial) and became the foundation for the structure of the new government.
Virginia Declaration of Rights

- By George Mason

Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
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Virginia Declaration of Rights

- By George Mason
- All Virginians should have certain rights, including freedom of religion and the press
- Basis for the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States

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Thomas Jefferson (TJ)
Principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776) and the third President of the United States (1801–1809).
• Thomas Jefferson (TJ)
• He was an influential Founding Father, and an exponent of Jeffersonian democracy. Jefferson envisioned America as a great "Empire of Liberty" that would promote republicanism.
• Thomas Jefferson (TJ)
• He was an influential Founding Father, and an exponent of Jeffersonian Republicanism.

Republicanism

The ideology of governing a society or state as a republic
THE Jefferson Bible
THE LIFE AND MORALS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH
BY THOMAS JEFFERSON

Introduction by DR. HENRY WILDER FOOTE
Foreword by DR. DONALD S. HARRINGTON
Edited by O. I. A. ROCHE
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<p>| Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom                                                       |
|                                                                                                |
| • By Thomas Jefferson                                                                        |
| • All people should be free to worship as they please                                        |
| • First time religious freedom was protected by law                                          |</p>
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• During the second Constitutional Convention, one man combined all these ideas into the Declaration of Independence....
Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson

• Virginian
• Included the enlightenment ideas in the Declaration
• It was also a list of grievances (problems) the Americans felt England had imposed upon them...
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to an Separation.

We hold these Truths to be Self-Evident, that all Men are Created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain Unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed.—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.—Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of Misfortunes shall have solemnly shewn the People to be under the Tyranny of a Standing Army, the People of this Country are of Opinion, that it is their Right, which no Government on Earth can合法ly intercept, to alter their Form of Government, and when it becomes necessary, to dissolve the Connections which bind them together.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor.
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assert their Right to independance, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires, that they should inform the World, that they mean to arrive at and effectual Separation. It is inexcusable to aid and abet the existing Government in its continued usurpations. The right of the People to alter or abolish such Government, and to establish a new one, is a natural Right, essential to the progress of the human race. It should be respected in all civilized countries.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do. For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

[Signatures of the Founding Fathers]
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the execu He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; givi He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his
He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people
He has encouraged the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.
He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving their Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once a
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.
He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages whose known rule of warfare, is an un distinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.
In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.
Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.
We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.
• IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776
• The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America
• When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
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That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes;
• That **whenever** any Form of Government **becomes destructive** of these ends, it is the **Right of the People to alter or to abolish** it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their **Safety and Happiness**. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes;
• and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.
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• Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.
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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.
• John Hancock
• **New Hampshire:** Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton
• **Massachusetts:** John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry
• **Rhode Island:** Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery
• **Connecticut:** Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott
• **New York:** William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris
• **New Jersey:** Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark
• **Pennsylvania:** Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross
• **Delaware:** Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean
• **Maryland:** Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton
• **Virginia:** George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton
• **North Carolina:** William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn
• **South Carolina:** Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton
• **Georgia:** Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton
• The student will demonstrate knowledge of events and issues of the Revolutionary Period by
  – b) evaluating how key principles in the Declaration of Independence grew in importance to become unifying ideas of American democracy.
Influence of the D.o.I.

• The D.o.I had a large influence on America then and now...
• **Political participation** (equality)
  – Extending the franchise (right to vote)
  – Upholding due process of law
  – Providing free public education
Social participation (liberty)

- Abolishing slavery
- Extending civil rights to women and other groups
• **Economic participation** (pursuit of happiness)
  – Regulating the free enterprise system
  – Promoting economic opportunity
  – Protecting property rights