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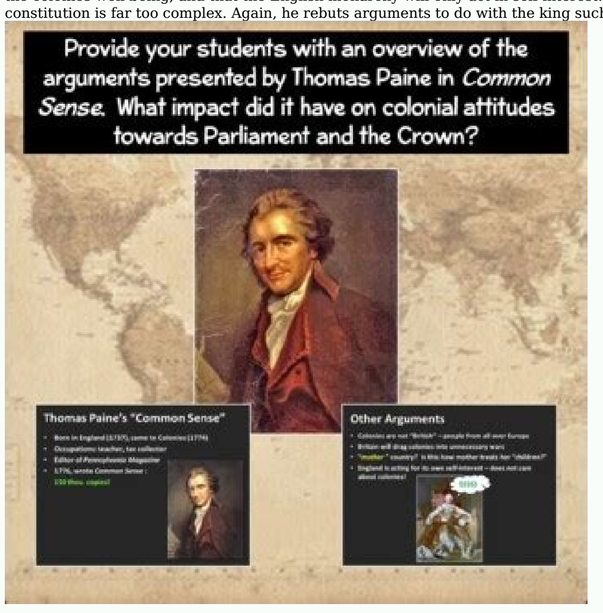
Thomas paine common sense worksheet answers

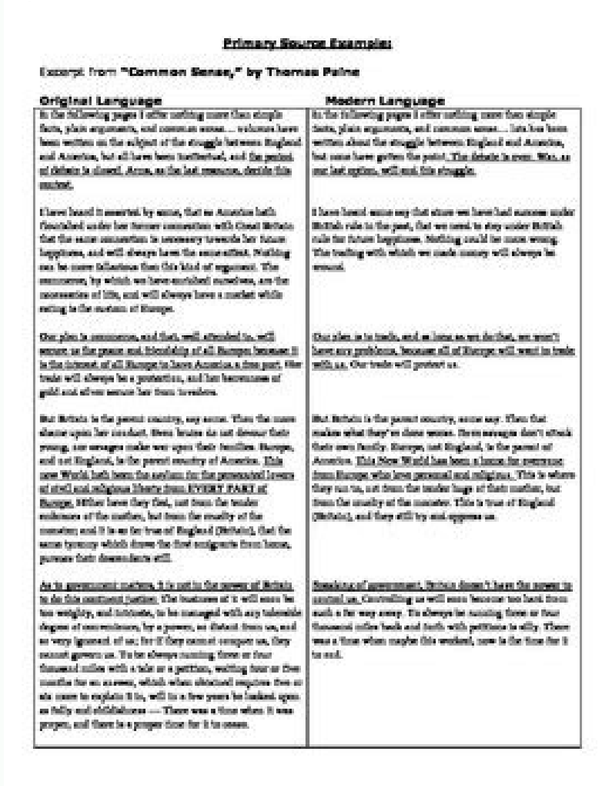
Thomas paine common sense worksheet answers quizlet. What was common sense to thomas paine. Thomas paine common sense 1776 worksheet answers. 5 facts about thomas paine. Thomas paine common sense worksheet pdf answers. What happened after thomas paine wrote common sense.

eNotes.com will help you with any book or any question. Our summaries and analyses are written by experts, and your questions are answered by real teachers. Join eNotes ©2023 eNotes.com, Inc. All Rights Reserved Throughout his pamphlet Paine points out wrong doings of King George III that persuade Americans that the king does not care about the colonies well being, and that the English monarchy will only act in self interest. This rebuts any other arguments that attempt to show that the English will protect the colonies. When the argument of the advantages of monarchy come about, Paine tells that even though the simplicity of monarchy can be seen as an advantage the English constitution is far too complex. Again, he rebuts arguments to do with the king such as: the king is checked on by others.



Paine shows that there is a fault in this argument by stating if the king must be monitored than he cannot be trusted, and that if he is being monitored by the people, than the people are better fit for the crown than the king is. Additionally, Paine suggest that the English constitution needs no mention of a king, since he believes a country without a king could be more prosperous and peaceful. He supports this with Holland's period of no kings in which during that time there was more peace than any monarchy in Europe.

Paine also mentions that a king is not supported by the rights of nature or scripture, and creates the question of what really justifies a monarchy, and even includes it as a sin of the Jewish. By denouncing the king, Paine expunges the basis of English government, which makes it easier for the American people to understand and agree with Paine's opinion. By stating that decent monarchs have been rare, it allows the American people to lose their faith in the monarchy. Moreover, Paine looks at arguments from a logical perspective when he talks about the various difficulties that come from being ruled from thousands of miles away, and gaining no benefits. Paine suggests that America will make few friends, but gain the enemies of Britain if they do not separate. This could… UIG via Getty Images/Universal Images Group/Getty Images In "Common Sense," a pamphlet published anonymously at the outset of the American Revolutionary War, Thomas Paine argued for the need for the independence of the American colonies from Great Britain. In the beginning, he wrote about general theories of government, focusing then on the specific situation in the colonies. Paine first wrote about the relationship between society and government and how a government's efficacy could be judged only on its ability to protect the liberty and property of its citizens. He argued that the government laid out in the English constitution failed to do this.Next, Paine argued against the concept of monarchy and hereditary succession. He used the Bible to illustrate God's condemnation of monarchies. Then he argued that America no longer needed England's help, and that because England had attacked its colonies, it was no longer deserving of their loyalties. He wrote that American commerce would be better off without England's help. He proposed a government of representative democracy. Finally, he discussed America's military strength and potential.Once published "Common Sense" was amazingly popular. In 1776 it sold about 150,000 copies. George Washington ordered the pamphlet read to all his troops. According to Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Gordon S. Wood, "Common Sense" was "the most incendiary and popular pamphlet of the entire revolutionary era." MORE FROM REFERENCE.COM Thomas Paine essentially wrote Common Sense for the common man. Being a pamphlet, its structure and simplicity made reading easy for those who were literate.



Primary Source Examples

Excerpt from **"Common Sense," by Thomas Paine**

Original Language	Modern Language
In the following pages I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense; … volumes have been written on the subject of the struggle between England and America, but all have been ineffectual, and the period of debate is closed. Arms, as the last resource, decide this matter.	In the following pages I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense; … lots has been written about the struggle between England and America, but none have gotten the point. The debate is over. War, as our last option, will end this struggle.
I have heard it asserted by some, that as America has flourished under her former connection with Great Britain that the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument. The commerce, by which we have enriched ourselves, are the necessaries of life, and will always have a market while eating is the custom of Europe.	I have heard some say that since we have had success under British rule in the past, that we need to stay under British rule for future happiness. Nothing could be more wrong. The trading with which we made money will always be around.
Our plea is commerce, and that, well attended to, will secure us the peace and friendship of all Europe; because it is the interest of all Europe to have America a free port. Her trade will always be a protection, and her commerce of gold and silver secure her from invaders.	Our plea is to trade, and as long as we do that, we won't have any problems, because all of Europe will want to trade with us. Our trade will protect us.
But Britain is the parent country, say some. Then the more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young, nor savages make war upon their families. Europe, and not England, is the parent country of America. This new World hath been the asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from EVERY PART of Europe. Hither have they fled, not from the tender embraces of the mother, but from the cruelty of the monster; and it is we far more than England (Britain), that the same tyranny which drove the first emigrants from home, pursues their descendants still.	But Britain is the parent country, some say. Then that makes what they're done worse. Even savages don't attack their own family. Europe, not England, is the parent of America. This New World has been a home for everyone from Europe who love personal and religious. This is where they run to, not from the tender hugs of their mother, but from the cruelty of the monster. This is true of England (Britain), and they still try and oppress us.
As to government matters, it is not in the power of Britain to do this necessary justice; the business of it will soon be too weighty, and intricate, to be managed with any tolerable degree of convenience, by a power, so distant from us, and so very ignorant of us; for if they cannot conquer us, they cannot govern us. To be always running three or four thousand miles with a tale or a petition, waiting four or five months for an answer, which when obtained requires two or six more to explain it in, will in a few years be looked upon as folly and childishness — There was a time when it was proper, and there is a proper time for it to cease.	Speaking of government, Britain doesn't have the power to control us. Controlling us will soon become too hard from such a far way away. We always be running three or four thousand miles back and forth with petitions to ally. There was a time when maybe this worked, now is the time for it to end.

Its minimalism enabled citizens in the colonies to unite under one common cause — independence against Britain.
He was inspired by both John Locke's The Second Treatise of Government as well as Jean-Jacques Rousseau's On the Social Contract. Each of the philosophies discussed the purpose of government as well as which government was the most ideal. For Paine, government, is "a punisher," in which society is ruled by in order to protect the properties of one's natural rights (Paine 3). However, he defends a representative democracy as being the ideal. Likewise, John Locke also argues that governments protect the rights of man. Similarly, to…show more content…He justifies the need for democracy, aristocracy and monarchy depending on location. The three philosophers use their judgment and prior knowledge on each other's work to validate an ideal society, especially for the uprising continent of America. Governments are an established institution in every society. Though there are multiple types of governments, their purpose is fundamental to determining the influence on a civilization. Thomas Paine opposes the ideology of government, stating that, "Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil," (Paine 3).
Essentially, the purpose of government is to protect people from preforming vices, and defend their natural right to Locke's ideology of life, liberty and property. Without government, coercion would occur, and destroy one's ability to express their natural rights. For America, Paine believes that the establishment of a strong fundamental government could allow for the cohesion of citizens to form a society respected by other nations Thomas Paine's Common Sense was published anonymously on January 10, 1776. This pamphlet plainly laid out arguments for American independence from Great Britain. Common Sense became one of the most widely read publications in the colonies at the time. It is largely considered one of the factors contributing to popular support for declaring independence from Great Britain.