

done only within this City of New-York amounting, as by Account may appear, to the Sum of Thirteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Nine Pounds, besides the Rapines, Spoils and Violences done at Coll. Willets on Nassau-Island, and to many others in several parts of the Province.

Charles McLean Andrews, ed., *Narratives of the Insurrections, 1675–1690* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915), 363–369, transcribed into modern English by Jason Stacy.

PRACTICING Historical Thinking

Identify: What actions did Leisler take after receiving word of the overthrow of James II? Did Leisler's actions change after hearing that the prince and princess of Orange were proclaimed king and queen of England? Explain what actions followed.

Analyze: What is the author's attitude toward Leisler's Rebellion? What details of this description communicate this attitude?

Evaluate: Characterize the range of attitudes toward the British government portrayed in this document.

DOCUMENT 3.9 JOHN LOCKE, "Second Treatise on Civil Government"

1690

John Locke (1632–1704), an English political philosopher, wrote primarily in support of the Glorious Revolution, the peaceful, parliamentary overthrow of James II in 1689. Locke's "Two Treatises on Civil Government" proved influential with North American British colonists in the eighteenth century.

If man in the state of nature be so free, as has been said; if he be absolute lord of his own person and possessions, equal to the greatest, and subject to no body, why will he part with his freedom? Why will he give up this empire, and subject himself to the dominion and control of any other power? To which 'tis obvious to answer, that though in the state of nature he hath such a right, yet the enjoyment of it is very uncertain, and constantly exposed to the invasion of others; for all being kings as much as he, every man his equal, and the greater part no strict observers of equity and justice; the enjoyment of the property he has in this state is very unsafe, very unsecure. This makes him willing to quit this condition, which however free, is full of fears and continual dangers: And 'tis not without reason, that he seeks out, and is willing to join in society with others who are already united, or have a mind to unite for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and estates, which I call by the general name, property.

The great and chief end, therefore, of men's uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of their property. . . .

John Locke, *Two Treatises on Civil Government* (London: Printed for Awnsham and John Churchill, at the Black Swan in Pater-Noster-Row, 1698), 261, transcribed into modern English by Jason Stacy.

PRACTICING Historical Thinking

Identify: According to Locke, why do governments exist?

Analyze: Compare Locke's arguments here to William Penn's in Document 3.7. What contextual factors might have influenced both? (For a review of contextualization, see Chapter 2.)

Evaluate: In what ways could Locke's conception of freedom as natural be used to undermine royal authority? In answering this question, consider this quote from Locke: "If man in the state of nature be so free, as has been said; if he be absolute lord of his own person and possessions, equal to the greatest, and subject to no body, why will he part with his freedom?"

DOCUMENT 3.10 Image of John Winthrop IV 1773

John Winthrop IV (1714–1779), professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, was the great-great-grandson of the first governor of Massachusetts, John Winthrop (Doc. 2.4).



Photo by Universal History Archive/Getty Images.