



THE AMERICAN TESTAMENT

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Part 12 of 12

**APPENDIX: *Universal Declaration of
Human Rights***

SOURCE : Part A of Res. 217 (III), approved by the General Assembly on Dec. 10, 1948. Text as given in U.N. General Assembly, Third Session, First Part, Official Records, "Resolutions," pp. 71-77.

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own,
and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from nonpolitical crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each state, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights And freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Glossary

ADAMS, JOHN (1735-1826), second President of the U.S. Born in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, October 19, 1735. Graduated from Harvard 1755. Admitted to the bar 1758. Drafted protest against the Stamp Act for Braintree 1765. Became a member of the colonial legislature in 1771 and of the Continental Congress in 1774. Served on the committee charged with drafting the Declaration of Independence. Mission to France 1778. Member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention 1779. Participated in negotiations that ended the revolutionary war. Minister to the Netherlands 1780-85 and to Great Britain 1785-88. Vice-President of the U.S. 1789-97, and President 1797-1801. Appointed John Marshall Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court as one of his last acts in office. .Passed his retirement in Braintree until his death on July 4, 1826.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY (1767-1848) , sixth President of the U.S. Born in Braintree (now Quincy) , Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. Traveled frequently with his father, John Adams, in latter's conduct of foreign affairs. Graduated from Harvard 1787. Admitted to the bar 1790. U.S. Minister to the Netherlands 1794-96 and to Berlin 1796-1801. Elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1802 and to the U.S. Senate in 1803. Minister to Russia 1809-14 and chairman of U.S. peace commission at Ghent in 1814 to negotiate the end of the War of 1812. Minister to Great Britain 1814-17, when he became Secretary of State under President Monroe. Elected President in contested election of 1824, but defeated by Andrew Jackson for a second term in 1828. Elected to the House of Representatives in 1830 and served there until his death on February 23, 1848.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION. On motion by Richard Henry Lee, second Continental Congress on June 7, 1776, appointed a committee to draw up a plan of union. Draft, written by John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, presented to the Congress June 12. Adopted in much revised form 1777. Ratified by all the states effective 1781. As an instrument of government it gave Congress authority without enforcement powers, leading to general breakdown of governmental operations by 1786.

BARLOW, JOEL (1754-1812) , author, poet, and diplomat. Born in Redding, Connecticut, March 24, 1754. Graduated from Yale 1778. Chaplain in the Revolutionary army 1780-83. Admitted to the bar 1786. Wrote poetry for the Anarchiad 1786-87 and published his nine-volume work, *The Vision of Columbus*, in 1787. In 1788 he went to Europe, where he remained for several years, becoming a citizen of France in 1792, during French Revolution. Wrote a number of political tracts, notably 1792 *Advice to the Privileged Orders*, as well as 1796 poetical work *The Hasty Pudding*. U.S. Consul in Algiers 1795-97. Returned to U.S. in 1805. Appointed Minister to France, he was with Napoleon and his troops in Russia during retreat from Moscow. Died in Poland on December 24, 1812.

BERNARD, SIR FRANCIS (1712-79) , colonial official. Born in England, July 1712. Educated at Oxford. Studied law at Middle Temple in London. Admitted to the bar 1737. Governor of colony of New Jersey 1758-60. Appointed Governor of Massachusetts 1760. His administration was a turbulent one, disturbed by the troubles between the colony and England. Disliked the Stamp Act but enforced it. His plan for reorganization of New England further alienated colonists. Increasing unpopularity led to recall; returned to England August 1769. Retired to Aylesbury, where he died on June 16, 1779.

BILL OF RIGHTS. Set of amendments to new U.S. Constitution drawn up by first Congress in response to criticism of Constitution because it lacked guarantees of citizens' rights. Twelve amendments, generally modeled after Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776) , were presented to the states for adoption on September 25, 1789. Ten of the twelve, making up the present Bill of Rights, were ratified by December 15, 1791.

BOUCHER, JONATHAN (1738-1804) , clergyman. Born in Cumberland, England, in 1738. Ordained an Anglican priest. Lived in Virginia 1759-75. A vehement opponent of American independence, he returned to England 1775. Published his opinions on the American Revolution under the title *A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution* (1797) . Died in Epsom, England, on April 27, 1804.

BURKE, EDMUND (1729-97) , public official. Born in Dublin, January 12, 1729. Graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, 1748. Studied law at Middle Temple in London. Wrote, traveled, and worked at various jobs 1748-65. Among early published works were *Vindication of Natural Society* (1756) and *Account of the European Settlements in America* (1757). Editor of *Annual Register* for thirty years beginning 1759. Elected to Parliament 1765. Called for repeal of the Stamp Act. Re-elected to Parliament from Bristol 1774. Continued to support the American colonies by speech and tract, most notably in *Speech on Conciliation with America* (1775) and *Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol on the Affairs of America* (1777). Following the outbreak of the French Revolution he published an aristocratic manifesto entitled *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. Retired from Parliament 1794. Died in Beaconsfield, England, on July 9, 1797.

BUTLER, PIERCE (1744-1822) , public official. Born in County Carlow, Ireland, July II, 1744. Settled in South Carolina 1771. Served in the state legislature 1778-82, 1784-89. Elected to the Continental Congress 1787. Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Proponent of a strong federal government. Elected to U.S. Senate 1789, and re-elected 1792; resigned 1796. Returned to the Senate to fill out unexpired term 1802-6. Died in Philadelphia on February 15, 1822.

COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE. Local colonial groups under the authority of the legislatures, with the task of dealing with a colony's agents in London. Post-1770 revolutionary ferment led to a greatly increased number of such groups, usually local and unofficial, that provided an inter-colonial core of leadership for opposition to British policies. Massachusetts alone had at least eighty such committees, the earliest of which was formed under the leadership of Samuel Adams in November 1772. Virginia's committee was appointed by the legislature the following March. These committees exchanged information and correlated anti-British policies. As a major agent of colonial unity, the committees promoted the calling of the first Continental Congress in 1774.

CONSTITUTION, RATIFICATION OF U.S. The instrument of government drafted by the Constitutional Convention, May 25—September 17, 1787, was transmitted to Congress September 17 and to the states for ratification September 28. Delaware was first (December 7, 1787) and New Hampshire ninth (June 21, 1788) to ratify. Two largest states, Virginia and New York, followed suit in June and July 1788, respectively. New government went into effect March 4, 1789. North Carolina ratified November 21, 1789, and Rhode Island May 29, 1790.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787. Weakness of the Articles of Confederation and interstate rivalries led to calling of Annapolis Convention, September 17, 1786. Five states there represented decided on federal convention to revise the Articles. Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia, May 25—September 17, 1787. Of seventy-four elected delegates, fifty-five attended at one time or another. Rhode Island not represented. Members, meeting in secret, decided on creating a new instrument of government. Finished product signed by a majority of attending members on September 17 and presented to states for ratification (see Constitution, ratification of U.S.).

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (1774-89) . Collective name for bodies of colonial, then state, delegates meeting to conduct the affairs of the rebelling colonies and the independent nation. Operated without an instrument of government until ratification of Articles of Confederation 1781. First Continental Congress (1774-75) convened September 5, 1774, at Philadelphia, with fifty-six members, each state with one vote. Second Continental Congress (1775-76) convened May 10, 1775. Issued Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, and drafted Articles of Confederation.

DAVIS, DAVID (1815-86), Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Born in Cecil County, Maryland, March 9, 1815. Graduated from Kenyon College 1832 and from Yale Law School 1835. Settled in Bloomington, Illinois, 1836. Elected to state legislature 1844. Member of state constitutional convention 1847. Elected judge of Eighth Illinois Circuit Court 1848. A strong supporter of Lincoln at 1860 Republican convention. Appointed to U.S. Supreme Court 1862. Best-known decision while on the bench was his majority opinion in *Ex parte Milligan*, denying military the right to try civilians in nonmilitary areas even in wartime. Nominated for presidency in 1872 on Labor Reform ticket. Resigned from Court in 1877, after being elected to U.S. Senate from Illinois. Remained in Senate until 1883. Died in Bloomington, Illinois, on June 26, 1886.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The Resolution of Independence was introduced to the second Continental Congress by Richard Henry Lee on June 7, 1776. Congress appointed committee of Thomas Jefferson (author of document), John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston to write Declaration justifying Resolution. Declaration submitted to Congress for debate June 28. Adopted July 4 and signed by John Hancock; eventually signed by fifty-five other patriots.

DOUGLAS, STEPHEN ARNOLD (1813-61) , public official. Born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813. Moved to Illinois 1833. Admitted to the bar 1834. Elected to state legislature 1836. Illinois secretary of state 1840-41. Judge of state supreme court 1841-43.

Served in U.S. House of Representatives 1843-47. Elected to U.S. Senate 1847 and served there until his death. Played major role in Compromise of 1850 and was largely responsible for Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, repealing Missouri Compromise. During re-election campaign of 1858 he engaged in a series of debates throughout Illinois with his opponent, Abraham Lincoln. Re-elected to Senate, he ran for presidency in 1860 with the support of Northern Democrats. Died in Chicago on June 3, 1861.

DRED SCOTT v. SANDFORD, decision of U.S. Supreme Court written by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney and handed down March 6, 1857. Declared (1) the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, (2) Negroes not citizens and thus unable to sue in federal courts, (3) residence of a slave in a free state did not grant freedom. Also denied Congress the right to legislate on slavery in the territories. Decision thus negated Stephen A. Douglas's theory of "popular sovereignty" as embodied in Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854.

DUCHÉ, JACOB (1737-98) , clergyman. Born in Philadelphia, January 31, 1737. Graduated from College of Philadelphia 1757. One year of study at Cambridge University in England. Entered parish ministry of Anglican church; ordained in England 1762. Served the united parishes of St. Peter's and Christ Church in Philadelphia. Patriotic fervor earned him appointment as chaplain of the first Continental Congress. Once independence was declared, he turned Loyalist. Deemed a traitor, he went to England to live 1777. Returned to the U.S. 1792. Died in Philadelphia on January 3, 1798.

DULANY, DANIEL (1722-97) , lawyer. Born in Annapolis, Maryland, June 28, 1722. Educated in England. Admitted to the bar 1747. Member of the Maryland legislature 1751-54, 1756. Served on colony's ruling council 1757-75. Denied legality of Stamp Act in tract, Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies 1765. Remained a Loyalist during the revolutionary war. Died in Baltimore on March 17, 1797.

ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS. Promulgated 1689 as "Act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject and settling the succession of the Crown." An outcome of the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688. Incorporated provisions of the Declaration of Rights (1688) to which William and Mary had agreed upon accession to the English throne.

FEDERALIST PAPERS. Series of eighty-five articles co-authored by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay in 1787-88 to persuade New York ratifying convention to approve new Constitution. Seventy-eight of the articles published in newspapers at the time under pseudonym "Publius." Collected in book form 1788.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN (1706-90) , publisher, author, inventor, diplomat, and public official. Born in Boston, January 17, 1706. Served as apprentice printer for his brother James 1721-23. Moved to Philadelphia in 1723, where he worked as a printer. Became owner of Pennsylvania Gazette 1730; published Poor Richard's Almanack 1732-58. Established Library Company of Philadelphia 1731. One of the founders of American Philosophical Society 1743. Clerk of Pennsylvania Assembly 1736-51, and a delegate to the Assembly 1751-64. Published Experiments and Observations on Electricity 1751. Deputy postmaster general for the colonies 1753-74. Represented Pennsylvania at Albany Conference in 1754, where he drafted plan for intercolonial union. Represented colony in England 1757-62 and while there published influential tract The Interest of Great Britain Considered with Regard to Her Colonies (1760). Following Stamp Act (1765) attempted to conciliate differences with England until Parliament passed "Coercive Acts" of 1774. Became delegate to second Continental Congress 1775 and was member of committee that drafted Declaration of Independence. American representative in Paris during revolutionary war and a negotiator for treaty of peace. Returned to America 1785 and elected president of Pennsylvania executive council. Delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1787. Lived in retirement until his death in Philadelphia on April 17, 1790.

GEORGE III (1738-1820), King of Great Britain 1760-1820. Born in London, June 4, 1738. Reign began during Seven Years' War and saw loss of American colonies, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars, and the War of 1812. Determined to maintain royal prerogatives, yet was unable to rule at times owing to episodes of insanity or some other disorder. Prince of Wales named regent 1811. The King went into seclusion until his death at Windsor Castle on January 29, 1820.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE (1744-1814), Vice-President of the U.S. Born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 17, 1744. Graduated from Harvard 1762. Member of Massachusetts General Court 1772-74 and of provincial congress 1774-75. Elected to Continental Congress 1776 and served until 1785, except for two-year absence 1781-82. Signed the Declaration of Independence 1776. Elected to Massachusetts House of Representatives 1786 and was a delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1787. Served in U.S. House of Representatives 1789-93. Served with John Marshall and Charles C. Pinckney as commissioner to France 1797. Ran for Governor of Massachusetts several times before finally being elected 1810 and re-elected 1811. Elected Vice-President under James Madison 1812. Served until his death in Washington, D.C., on November 23, 1814.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. Short speech given by President Lincoln as part of dedication ceremonies at military cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863.

GREELEY, HORACE (1811-72), editor and reformer. Born near Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811. Settled in New York City in 1831 as a printer. Founded New York Tribune in 1841. Espoused numerous reform movements, especially antislavery. Joined Republican Party in 1854 and supported Lincoln in 1860, but only in a halfhearted way. Disagreed with Lincoln's war policies and engaged in secret negotiations of his own to end the Civil War. His lenient Reconstruction ideas made him unpopular. Ran for presidency against Grant in 1872 on coalition of Liberal Republican and Democratic tickets. After losing election decisively, he died in Pleasantville, New York, on November 29, 1872.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER (1755-1804), public official. Born on the island of Nevis in the Caribbean, January 11, 1755. Attended King's (now Columbia) College, New York City, 1772. Active in pro-independence cause from 1774 on. Joined Continental Army. Served as Washington's aide-de-camp 1777-81. Settled in New York 1783. A proponent of a strong federal government, he attended Annapolis Convention of 1786. Delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1787. Along with James Madison and John Jay, wrote Federalist Papers in 1788 supporting new Constitution. Secretary of the Treasury under Washington 1789-95. Practiced law in New York after 1795. Inspector general of the army 1799. Supported Jefferson in election of 1800. His opposition to Aaron Burr's campaign for governor of New York in 1804 led to duel between the two men on January 11, 1804, at Weehawken, New Jersey. Hamilton was wounded and died the following day.

HENRY, PATRICK (1736-99), public official. Born in Hanover County, Virginia, May 29, 1736. Admitted to the bar 1760 and attained prominence as a lawyer. Elected to Virginia House of Burgesses 1765. Passing of Stamp Act by Parliament (1765) made him vocal opponent of British policy. Member of Virginia's first committee of correspondence and a delegate to first and second Continental Congresses. Governor of Virginia 1776-79, 1784-86. Member of state legislature 1780-84, 1787-90. Opposed both Constitutional Convention of 1787 and ratification of new Constitution. Strongly supported the Bill of Rights that was added to the Constitution during Washington's first term. Retired to law practice in 1788. Elected to state legislature again in 1799, but died on June 6, in Charlotte County, before taking office.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS (1711-80), public official. Born in Boston, September 9, 1711. Graduated from Harvard 1727. As wealthy merchant he was elected to Boston's Board of Selectmen

1737 and to Massachusetts General Court the same year. Served on the court until 1749. Member of Massachusetts Council until 1766. Delegate to Albany Convention 1754. Appointed Lieutenant Governor 1758 and Massachusetts Chief Justice 1760. Upheld right of Parliament to legislate for colonies. Became acting Governor 1769 and was appointed to the position 1171. His enforcement of British rights led to Boston Tea Party of 1773. Left for England 1774 to advise British Government on colonial affairs. Died in Brompton, England, on June 3, 1780.

JAY, JOHN (1745-1829) , Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Born in New York City, December 12, 1745. Graduated from King's (now Columbia) College 1764. Admitted to the bar 1768. Elected to first Continental Congress 1774. Opposed Declaration of Independence but supported revolutionary war. Member of New York provincial congress 1776-77. Chief Justice of New York 1777-79. Minister plenipotentiary to Spain 1779-82. Member of U.S. peace commission 1782-83 in Paris. Secretary of Foreign Affairs 1783-89. A supporter of the new Constitution, he was one of the authors of the Federalist Papers in 1788. First Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court 1789-95. Minister to Great Britain 1794 to negotiate treaty that bears his name. Elected Governor of New York 1795. Retired in 1801 to Bedford, New York, where he died on May 17, 1829.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS (1743-1826) , third President of the U.S. Born in Albemarle County, Virginia, April 13, 1743. Graduated from College of William and Mary 1762. Admitted to the bar 1767. Served in Virginia House of Burgesses 1769-75; member of colony's committee of correspondence. Published Summary View of the Rights of British America 1774. Elected to Continental Congress 1775. Drafted Declaration of Independence June 1776. Member of Virginia legislature 1776-79. Governor of Virginia 1779-81. Returned to Congress 1783. Minister to France 1785-89. Drafted Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom 1786. Published Notes on the State of Virginia 1785. Secretary of State under President Washington 1790-93. Elected Vice-President 1796. Elected third U.S. President 1800 and served two terms 1801-9. Authorized Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and Lewis and Clark expedition. Founded University of Virginia 1819 and served as first rector. President of American Philosophical Society 1797-1815. Died at Virginia home, Monticello, on July 4, 1826.

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE (1757-1834) , soldier. Born in Chavaniac, France, September 6, 1757. Began military career at age of fifteen. Received commission in Continental Army and came to America 1777. Served under General Washington 1777-78. Returned to France January 1779 to seek aid for American war.

Returned to America three months later and resumed military responsibilities, remaining in army until defeat of British at Yorktown 1781. Returned to France 1782. Played leading role in early stages of French Revolution 1789-91. One of the drafters of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Commanded Paris militia 1789-91. Appointed lieutenant general for the war between France and Austria. Suspended by the Constituent Assembly, he was a prisoner of the Austrian-Prussian forces for five years, 1792-97. Returned to France 1799. Retired from public life until elected to Chamber of Deputies 1815; served until 1824, when he went to the U.S. for a visit at the invitation of President Monroe. Returned to Chamber of Deputies 1827-34. Commanded national guard during Revolution of 1830. He died in Paris on May 20, 1834.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY (1732-94) , public official. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 20, 1732. Graduated from Academy of Wakefield in Yorkshire, England, 1751. Elected to Virginia House of Burgesses 1758. In 1773 he cooperated with Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry to initiate committees of correspondence. Elected to Continental Congress 1774. Introduced resolution calling for independence from Britain June 1776. Served in Virginia legislature 1780-84. Member of Continental Congress 1784-87. Opposed ratification of new Constitution. Elected to U.S. Senate, where he served until 1792. Died at Stratford, Virginia, on June 19, 1794.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM (1809-65) , sixteenth President of the U.S. Born near Hodgenville, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. Settled in Illinois 1830. Despite lack of formal schooling, was admitted to the bar 1836. Member of state legislature 1834-41. Elected to one term in U.S. House of Representatives 1846. His sagging political career revived by opposition to Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854 and to policies of Illinois senator Stephen A. Douglas. Engaged in series of debates with Douglas on the slavery issue during his campaign for Douglas's Senate seat, but lost the election, 1858. Elected President on Republican Party ticket 1860. His goal during the Civil War was to save the Union, not free the slaves. Issued Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 as a war measure. Re-elected to the presidency on coalition ticket 1864. On April 14, 1865, five days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.

LOCKE, JOHN (1632-1704), philosopher. Born in Somersetshire, England, August 29, 1632. Graduated from Oxford 1656 and remained there as an instructor. Had wide-ranging interests in natural sciences, medicine, philosophy, and political theory. Settled in London 1667 as personal physician and adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a position he held for sixteen years. Wrote, over

period of twenty years, his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, finally published 1690. Lived in France 1675-79. Coming under royal disfavor, he went to Holland 1683, returning 1689 after the “Glorious Revolution.” Published *Letter Concerning Toleration* 1689, *Two Treatises on Civil Government* 1690. Retired to Essex 1691 to continue his writing. Served on commission on trade and plantations 1696-1700. Lived in retirement at Essex until his death there on October 28, 1704.

MADISON, JAMES (1751-1836) , fourth President of the U.S. Born in Port Conway, Virginia, March 16, 1751. Graduated from College of New Jersey (now Princeton) 1770. Elected to Virginia Constitutional Convention 1776. Served in Continental Congress 1779-83. Member of Virginia House of Delegates 1784-86. Delegate to Annapolis Convention of 1786 and to Constitutional Convention of 1787. His notes on the latter are the single most important source of information on the proceedings. Co-authored the *Federalist Papers* of 1788 with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1789 and served until 1797. Co-author with Jefferson of Virginia and Kentucky Resolves (1798) protesting Alien and Sedition Acts. Secretary of State under Jefferson 1801-9. Served two terms as President 1809-17. Retired to Montpelier, Virginia, 1817. Member of Virginia Constitutional Convention 1829. Rector of University of Virginia from 1826 until his death at Montpelier on June 28, 1836.

MARSHALL, JOHN (1755-1835) , Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 24, 1755. Served in colony’s militia and in Continental Army during revolutionary war. Admitted to the bar 1780. Member of Virginia legislature 1782-88. Served with Elbridge Gerry and Charles C. Pinckney as a commissioner to France 1797-98. Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1799. Named Secretary of State by President John Adams in 1800 and appointed Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1801. His tenure on the court served to make it an effective force for a strong national government. Among most notable opinions were *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819), *M’Culloch v. Maryland* (1819). He died in Philadelphia on July 6, 1835.

MASON, GEORGE (1725-92), public official. Born in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1725. Little formal education. Treasurer of the Ohio Company 1752-73; planter and large landholder. Elected to one term in Virginia House of Burgesses 1758. Promoted colonial rights against British rule. Drafted Virginia Constitution and Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776. Member of state legislature 1776-88. Delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1787, but opposed ratification of new Constitution. Refused thereafter to serve in

public office. Died at his Gunston Hall plantation on October 7, 1792.

MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE (1689-1755), jurist and political theorist. Born in La Brède, France, near Bordeaux, January 18, 1689. Educated at the College of the Oratorians in Juilly. Prepared for a career in law in Bordeaux 1705-8 but had greater interest in literature. Published the Persian Letters 1721. Settled in Paris 1726. Elected to French Academy 1728. Toured Europe for several years to make comparative study of societies and institutions. Returned to live at La Brède. Published Spirit of Laws 1748. Died in Paris on February 10, 1755.

PAINE, THOMAS (1737-1809), political reformer. Born in Thetford, England, January 29, 1737. Emigrated to Philadelphia 1774. Wrote extremely successful tract, Common Sense (1776). During service in Continental Army 1776-77 wrote series of pamphlets under over-all title of The Crisis. Secretary of the committee on foreign affairs for Continental Congress 1777-79. Clerk of Pennsylvania Assembly 1779-81. With John Laurens on a mission to France to seek aid for the Revolution. Returned to Europe 1787. Published The Rights of Man (1791-92) as response to Edmund Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution. Made an honorary French citizen, he was elected to Revolutionary Convention 1792. Imprisoned in Paris 1793-94. Published The Age of Reason 1794-96. Returned to U.S. in 1802 and lived in relative obscurity until his death in New York City on June 8, 1809.

PENDLETON, EDMUND (1721-1803), public official. Born in Caroline County, Virginia, September 9, 1721. Admitted to the bar 1742. Elected to House of Burgesses 1752 and served there until his death. A political foe of Patrick Henry, he nevertheless became a member of Virginia's committee of correspondence 1773. Member of first Continental Congress 1774-75. Headed Virginia's revolutionary government 1775-76. Assisted in reworking of the colony's laws when independence was declared. First speaker of state House of Representatives. President of state's Supreme Court of Appeals 1779-1803. President of Virginia ratifying convention 1788 and a strong proponent of new Constitution. Declining any federal posts, he continued to serve Virginia until his death in Caroline County on October 26, 1803.

PETITION OF RIGHT. A legal assertion of rights by a British subject against the Crown. Best known is Parliamentary Petition of 1628 against Charles I, alleging breach of laws.

RESOLUTION OF INDEPENDENCE. Introduced by Richard Henry Lee to second Continental Congress on June 7, 1776, and approved by the Congress on July 2. Led to naming of drafting

committees that produced Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation.

SMITH, WILLIAM (1727-1803) , educator and clergyman. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, September 7, 1727. Emigrated to America 1751. Involved in planning King's College (now Columbia) in New York City. Returned to England to be ordained priest of Anglican Church. Taught at College and Academy of Philadelphia 1754-55; provost of college 1755-79. Helped establish schools throughout Pennsylvania, especially among German residents. Edited American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle 1757-58. Served as pastor of Anglican parish at Oxford, Pennsylvania, 1766-77. Suspected of being a Loyalist during the Revolution, he moved to Barbados 1777-78. Founder (1782) and first president of Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. Returned to his position as provost at College of Philadelphia 1789. Retired 1791 when school was absorbed by the new University of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia on May 14, 1803.

STORY, JOSEPH (1779-1845) , Associate Justice of U.S. Supreme Court. Born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 18, 1779. Graduated from Harvard 1798. Admitted to the bar 1801. Served in state legislature 1805-7, 1810-11, and in U.S. House of Representatives 1808-9. Appointed by President Madison to U.S. Supreme Court 1811, where Story joined Chief Justice Marshall as proponent of a strong federal government. Professor of law at Harvard 1829-45 while remaining on the bench. Published Commentaries on the Constitution and on law 1833-45. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on September 10, 1845.

TANEY, ROGER BROOKE (1777-1864) , Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Born in Calvert County, Maryland, March 17, 1777. Graduated from Dickinson College 1795. Admitted to the bar 1799. Active in state politics as a Federalist until 1823, when he joined the Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson. Maryland Attorney General 1827-31. Became U.S. Attorney General 1831. Served as Secretary of the Treasury beginning September 1833, but U.S. Senate refused to confirm his appointment. Returned to law practice 1835. Senate also refused confirmation of appointment as Associate Justice of U.S. Supreme Court in 1835, but in the following year he was confirmed as Chief Justice. He did not fulfill his opponents' fears that he would undo the work of the Marshall Court with its strong nationalism. Most controversial decision was his opinion in Dred Scott v. Sandford case (1857), denying Congress the power to ban slavery in the territories. He died in Washington, D.C., on October 12, 1864.

TUCKER, THOMAS TUDOR (1745-1828), public official. Born on the island of Bermuda in 1745. Medical degree from the

University of Edinburgh. Settled in South Carolina. Served as surgeon in Continental Army during the Revolution. Member of Continental Congress 1787-88. Served in U.S. House of Representatives 1789-93. Appointed Treasurer of the U.S. by President Jefferson 1801 and remained in the post until his death in 1828.

VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. Statement on individual rights and the nature of government written by George Mason, a member of the drafting committee of Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1776. Adopted June 12, 1776, prior to acceptance of the new state Constitution. Served as model for U.S. Bill of Rights (1791) and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1791).

WASHINGTON, GEORGE (1732-99), first President of the U.S. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732. With little formal education, he became a surveyor in 1747. Inherited Mount Vernon estate in 1751. Commissioned lieutenant colonel of a Virginia regiment 1754. Built Fort Mifflin near present-day Pittsburgh, which he was forced to surrender to the French at start of French and Indian War. Was present at Braddock's defeat in 1755. As commander of Virginia forces in 1758 he aided in capture of Fort Duquesne. Served in Virginia House of Burgesses 1759-74; elected to Continental Congress 1774. Chosen commander-in-chief of Continental Army 1775, in which capacity he served until the end of the revolutionary war. Delegate to Annapolis Convention 1786. Chairman of Constitutional Convention of 1787. Elected President 1789 and re-elected 1792. Refusing a third term, he published "Farewell Address" in 1796 and the following year retired to Mount Vernon. Appointed commanding general of the army in 1798 by President John Adams, in face of threatened war with France. He died at Mount Vernon on December 14, 1799.

WILSON, JAMES (1742-98), Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, September 14, 1742. Educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh universities. Emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia 1765. Admitted to the bar 1767. Settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and gained a reputation as an outstanding lawyer and political theorist. Promoted the colonial cause against British authority. Elected to the first Continental Congress 1774. Published the same year a revised version of his *Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament*. A member of the second Continental Congress, he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Served again in Congress 1782-83, 1785-87. A delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, he played a pivotal role in designing the Constitution to reflect a balance of

national and local authority, believing that the new government derived its powers from the people, not the states. Led the struggle for ratification of the new Constitution in Pennsylvania. Played a leading role in the writing of a new state constitution 1790. Appointed to the new U.S. Supreme Court by President Washington 1789; the same year became the first professor of law at the College of Philadelphia. His series of lectures on law in 1790 enunciated a nationalist position on the Constitution. He died in Edenton, North Carolina, on August 21, 1798.



THE GREAT IDEAS ONLINE

is published weekly for its members by the

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE GREAT IDEAS

Founded in 1990 by Mortimer J. Adler & Max Weismann

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