

DOWNLOAD PDF ALGERNON SIDNEY AND THE RESTORATION CRISIS, 1677-1683

Chapter 1 : calendrierdelascience.com: Algernon Sidney

This book completes the study of the life and political thought of Algernon Sidney (), which began with Algernon Sidney and the English Republic, (). In the process it offers a reinterpretation of the major political crisis of Charles II's reign, and of its European and seventeenth-century contexts.

Quotes[edit] If his Majesty is resolved to have my head, he may make a whistle of my arse if he pleases. I thought fit to leave this testimony to the world, that, as I had from my youth endeavored to uphold the Common rights of mankind , the lawes of this land, and the true Protestant religion , against corrupt principles, arbitrary power and Popery, I doe now willingly lay down my life for the same; and having a sure witness within me, that God doth absolve me, and uphold me, in the utmost extremities, am very littell sollicitous, though man doth condemne me. If his Majesty is resolved to have my head, he may make a whistle of my arse if he pleases. Scaffold speech [edit] Speech delivered on the scaffold 7 December I am persuaded to believe that God had left nations to the liberty of setting up such governments as best pleased themselves, and that magistrates were set up for the good of nations, not nations for the honor and glory of magistrates. We live in an age that makes truth pass for treason , and as I dare not say anything against it, so the ears of those that are about me will probably be found too tender to hear it. This my trial and condemnation do sufficiently evidence. I am persuaded to believe that God had left nations to the liberty of setting up such governments as best pleased themselves, and that magistrates were set up for the good of nations , not nations for the honor and glory of magistrates. That the right and power of magistrates in every country was that which the laws of that country made it to be. That these laws are to be observed and the oaths taken by rulers to be kept. And that having the force of contracts between magistrates and people, they cannot be violated without danger of dissolving the whole fabric. I was long since told that I must die " or the plot die. And lest the means of destroying the best Protestants in England should fail, the Bench must be filled with such as had been blemished at the Bar. By them and their means, I am brought unto this place. The Lord forgive their practices and avert the evils that threaten the nation from them. The Lord sanctify these my sufferings unto me, and though I fall as a sacrifice unto the " Idols, suffer not idolatry to be established in this land. Bless thy people and save them. Defend thy own cause and those that defend it. Stir up such as are faint. Direct those that are willing. Confirm those that waver. Give wisdom and integrity unto all. Order all things so as they may most redound unto thine own glory. Grant that I may die glorifying thee for all thy mercies and that as the last thou hast permitted me to be singled out as witness of thy truth, and even by the confession of my oppressors, for that Old Cause in which I was from my youth engaged and for which thou hast often and wonderfully declared thyself. Discourses Concerning Government [edit] God helps those who help themselves. Liars ought to have good memories. Men lived like fishes ; the great ones devoured the small. Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea. Why, as men do a-land: William Shakespeare , Pericles, Act ii. God helps those who help themselves. It is not necessary to light a candle to the sun. If these rules have not been well observed in the first constitution, or from the changes of times, corruption of manners, insensible encroachments, or violent usurpations of princes, have been rendered ineffectual, and the people exposed to all the calamities that may be brought upon them by the weakness, vices, and malice of the prince, or those who govern him, I confess the remedies are more difficult and dangerous; but even in those cases they must be tried. Nothing can be feared that is worse than what is suffered, or must in a short time fall upon those who are in this condition. They who are already fallen into all that is odious, shameful, and miserable, cannot justly fear. When things are brought to such a pass, the boldest counsels are the most safe; and if they must perish who lie still, and they can but perish who are most active, the choice is easily made. Let the danger be never so great, there is a possibility of safety, whilst men have life, hands, arms, and courage to use them; but that people must certainly perish, who tamely suffer themselves to be oppressed, either by the injustice, cruelty, and malice of an ill magistrate, or by those who prevail upon the vices and infirmities of weak princes. Gentle ways are first to be used, and it is

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best if the work can be done by them; but it must not be left undone, if they fail. It is good to use supplications, advices, and remonstrances; but those who have no regard to justice, and will not hearken to counsel, must be constrained. It is folly to deal otherwise with a man who will not be guided by reason, and a magistrate who despises the law; or rather, to think him a man, who rejects the essential principle of a man; or to account him a magistrate, who overthrows the law by which he is a magistrate. This is the last result; but those nations must come to it, which cannot otherwise be preserved. That which is not just, is not Law; and that which is not Law, ought not to be obeyed.

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Chapter 2 : Exclusion Crisis | calendrierdelascience.com

This is the second and final part of an intellectual biography of the English republican, Algernon Sidney.

His mother wrote to her husband in November that she had heard their son "much comended by all that comes from you. He fought at the Battle of Marston Moor in , where an observer wrote: In he opposed the purge of moderates who had formed the Rump Parliament. Despite being a commissioner for the trial of Charles, Sidney opposed the decision to execute the king, believing it to be of questionable lawfulness and wisdom. First, the King could be tried by noe court; secondly, that noe man could be tried by that court. This being alleged in vaine, and Cromwell using these formall words I tell you, wee will cut off his head with the crowne upon it I He regarded Cromwell as a tyrant. All the states, kings and potentates of Europe, most respectfully, not to say submissively, sought our friendship; and Rome was more afraid of Blake and his fleet, than they had been of the great king of Sweden, when he was ready to invade Italy with a hundred thousand men. The third planned plenipotentiary, Bulstrode Whitelocke , declined because: Due to the Swedish king Charles X being unable to immediately receive them, the delegation negotiated with the Dutch on forming a joint fleet to impose peace terms. Charles X complained that the English "wish to command all, as if they were masters". He recorded that Charles "in great choler Exile[edit] Sidney was abroad when the monarchy was restored in His first reaction to the Restoration of the Stuart monarchy was to write: Since the Parliament hath acknowledged a king, I knowe. I owe him duty and the service that belongs unto a subject, and will pay it. If things are carried in a legall and moderate way, I had rather be in employment, than without any. While he was prepared to submit he would not, he wrote, countenance "acknowledgement of our faults, in having bin against this king, or his father. I shall be better contented with my fortune, when I see there was noe way of avoiding it, that is not worse than ruine". When in Holland, Gilbert Burnet records, Sidney and other republicans: They dealt also with some in Amsterdam , who were particularly sharpened against the king, and were for turning England again into a commonwealth. The matter was for some time in agitation at the Hague: He said, their going into such a design would provoke France to turn against them: It would naturally draw many of the Dutch to leave their country, that could not be kept and maintained but at a vast charge, and to exchange that with the plenty and security that England afforded. Therefore all that he would engage in was, to weaken the trade of England, and to destroy her fleet; in which he succeeded the following year beyond all expectation. Unknown engraver, unknown colourist. Louis subsequently wrote that Sidney "promised me to produce a great uprising Court Maxims[edit] During 1666 Sidney wrote Court Maxims, in which he argued for a reversal of the Restoration of the monarchy: Sidney also claimed that an English republic would have a natural "unity of interest" with the Dutch Republic in "extirpat[ing] the two detested families of Stuart and Orange". This manuscript was not widely known, and Court Maxims was not published until Although he won the case the proceedings were lengthy and required him to remain in England for several years. He stayed at Leicester House in London. At the moment my most intimate liaison is with Mr. Algernon Sidney; he is the man in England who seems to me to have the greatest understanding of affairs; he has great relations with the rest of the Republican party; And nobody in my opinion is more capable of rendering service than him. Sidney wished for an alliance of English and Dutch republicans against the Stuart 1677 Orange alliance and told Barillon "that it is an old error to believe that it is against the interest of France to suffer England to become a republic". It was at first penned by Sidney. But a new draught was made by Somers , and corrected by Jones ". During his arrest his papers were confiscated, including the draft of the Discourses. He was tried on 7 November William Howard, 3rd Baron Howard of Escrick was the only witness, and since the law stated that two witnesses were necessary, the government used the Discourses as its second witness. Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys whose conduct of the trial caused much criticism, then and later ruled: In response, Sidney said that it was easy to condemn him by quoting his words out of context: Jeffreys replied that no man has a right to curse the King, in public or in private. Sidney was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death on 26 November.

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Jeffreys, ill-tempered as ever, said that he hoped God would put Sidney into a proper state to enter the next world "for I see you are not fit for this one". I do now willingly lay down my life for the same; and having a sure witness within me, that God doth Sidney resigned himself to death, remarking coarsely that for all he cared "the King can make a snuffbox from my arse". On the scaffold, Sidney argued that his conviction was unlawful, disputing the quality of the evidence against him and pointing out various deviations from proper legal procedure at his trial. He also reiterated his objections to absolute monarchy from *Discourses Concerning Government*, arguing that these did not constitute treason. Still, he observed that he was abstaining from tackling truly "great matters" in this last speech of his, because "We live in an age that makes truth pass for treason". *Discourses Concerning Government*[edit].

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Chapter 3 : nemine contradicente - Wiktionary

This book completes the study of the life and political thought of Algernon Sidney (), which began with Algernon Sidney and the English Republic, ().

Europe, to The English associated Catholic rule with religious persecution and tyrannical government. However, the popish plot gave the issue an immediate intensity. Between and opponents of the Catholic succession soon to be christened the Whigs introduced three bills into successive Parliaments to exclude James from the throne. The first made it through the Commons on its second reading on 21 May by a vote of to with members being absent , but was lost to a royal prorogation later that month and subsequent dissolution in July. The third was again ambiguously worded but never made it to the committee stage. An exclusion bill was not the only solution proposed for dealing with the possibility of a Catholic succession. Charles II and the court favored imposing limitations on a Catholic successor to make it impossible for York to do anything to undermine the Protestant establishment once king. This idea won some support among more radical Whigs like Algernon Sidney “ and John Wildman c. The earl of Shaftesbury, the leading champion of the Exclusion Bill in the Lords, also backed attempts to persuade Charles to divorce his barren wife and remarry, or to declare Monmouth legitimate, but to no avail. For this reason, some historians have suggested that the term Exclusion Crisis is not really appropriate, preferring instead Succession Crisis, although this seems somewhat pedantic. Indeed, Shaftesbury himself saw the remarriage and legitimization schemes as nothing more than other ways to exclude the Catholic heir should the Exclusion Bill fail. Yet the Whigs were not just concerned about what might happen should James become king; they were also worried about developments under Charles II. Thus they complained of what they saw as a drift toward popery and arbitrary government not only in England but also in Scotland and Ireland , and were particularly critical of what they saw as an intolerant episcopalian establishment in the church. They accused the bishops and the high Anglican clergy who opposed exclusion of being papists in masquerade, and urged that the penal laws against Protestant nonconformists be relaxed so that Protestants of all stripes could unite against the perceived Catholic menace. Charles was able to defeat the exclusion movement by refusing to call Parliament again after He also launched a rigorous legal onslaught against alleged political and religious enemies of the state with a cleverly crafted propaganda campaign designed to poison public opinion against the Whigs who were represented as threatening to embroil the three kingdoms once more in civil war. Although a few radical Whigs continued to conspire to divert the succession, either by open revolt or by assassinating the royal brothers the so-called Rye House Plot of “, which was leaked to the government before the conspirators were able to attempt anything , public opinion had by now turned decisively against the Whigs. York succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother in February , and an ill-planned rebellion led by the duke of Monmouth that summer was easily put down by the government. Propaganda and Politics from the Restoration until the Exclusion Crisis. Politics under the Later Stuarts: Party Conflict in a Divided Society “ London and New York , The Politics of Religion in Restoration England. The Politics of the Exclusion Crisis, “ Politics and Opinion in Crisis, “ Algernon Sidney and the Restoration Crisis, “ Tim Harris Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World. Retrieved November 09, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

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Chapter 4 : Algernon Sidney and the Restoration Crisis, " (ebook) by Jonathan Scott |

Algernon Sidney and the Restoration Crisis, This book completes the study of the life and political thought of Algernon Sidney (), which began with Algernon Sidney and the English Republic, ().

Aristotle was of course familiar to me as the Greek philosopher who had been the student of Plato and mentor to Alexander the Great. Such was my pursuit in the consideration of two dense volumes by Jonathan Scott, Lecturer in History, Victoria University in Wellington, on the life and times of Algernon Sidney, a 17th century republican political theorist and enemy of the British monarchy. In a style that owes more to Plutarch than Boswell, this author exposes Sidney like a clinician overseeing an autopsy. The project was not, however, a snipe hunt. Were I a more proficient student of this period of European history, it would have undoubtedly been an easier read. Still, I love the period and its characters. The Puritans, like John Owen, are here. This book caused me to appreciate, for the first time, John Milton as a political pamphleteer, rather than just as literary giant. William Penn was a close collaborator of Sidney and the republicans until, in exasperation, he left for the New World to start afresh. Though it required tediously machete-ing through pages of often repetitious detail, I believe I do now understand why Jefferson places this particular rabble rouser in his pantheon of liberty. Algernon Sidney was an English aristocrat and a man of both the Reformation and the Renaissance. He was deeply disrespectful of centralized human authority, whether reposed in a British monarch or a Roman Catholic Pope. He had read deeply of Aristotle and Cicero, the elementary books of public right then extant, and of other political philosophers like Machiavelli and Grotius. Locke was his contemporary and collaborator. A generous Charles II ultimately permitted him to return to England during the Restoration, assuming his lessons had been learned and that the cooler head of a more mature Sidney would prevail. Clearly a regal miscalculation. As he returned, the very combustibles that first ignited the English Civil War were once again gathering heat beneath the surface of events. Drawing not only on the philosophy of Aristotle, Cicero, but primarily on The Bible, Sidney condemned monarchy as an illegitimate form of human government. Liberty was the state in which man was created. Reason was an endowment given him to know God and His will. Man must therefore be at liberty to pursue both God and the good that He so intends. While his political thought drew more solidly on scripture than any other source, he nevertheless posed a challenge to that Augustinian view that human government existed principally to restrain mankind from its native impulse to sin. Sidney would have been well-familiar to Jefferson, Adams and the other framers, as he became a martyr to these principles. His incendiary Discourses, not to mention his fingerprints all over a plot to stir a Scottish rebellion, led him to the gallows.

Chapter 5 : Algernon Sidney - Wikipedia

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Chapter 6 : Algernon Sidney and the Restoration Crisis, by Jonathan Scott

Algernon Sidney and the Restoration Crisis, By Jonathan Scott. Cambridge Studies in Early Modern British History. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, xv + pp. - Volume 63 Issue 3 - Marcella Biro Barton.

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