

Chapter 1 : The Early History of the Tories

The Early History of the Tories From the Accession of Charles the Second, to the Death of William the Third () by C. B. Roylance Kent From the Accession of Charles the Second, to the Death of William the Third ().

The Loyalists Thomas Hutchinson, a Supreme Court justice in Massachusetts, was the most hated man in America before Benedict Arnold, and was hung in effigy many times for being a loyalist. The year is Whether you are a merchant in Massachusetts, a German-born farmer living in Pennsylvania, a tavern-owning woman of Maryland, or a slave-owner in the South, you share some things in common. At the same time you like the notion of being part of the British Empire, the most powerful in the world. Chances are you speak English and have many British relatives or ancestors. Yet, you hear murmurings "radical notions about separating from Britain are making the rounds. Those hotheads in Boston recently threw a load of tea in the harbor and the British retaliated with something called the Intolerable Acts. A confrontation is looming. Who will you support? The radical Americans or the British? Not only will your way of life be drastically affected, but whomever you choose to side with will make you instant enemies. Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia at the start of the Revolutionary War, offered freedom to enslaved Africans and Indians for joining the British Army. Any full assessment of the American Revolution must try to understand the place of Loyalists, those Americans who remained faithful to the British Empire during the war. Although Loyalists were steadfast in their commitment to remain within the British Empire, it was a very hard decision to make and to stick to during the Revolution. Even before the war started, a group of Philadelphia Quakers were arrested and imprisoned in Virginia because of their perceived support of the British. The Patriots were not a tolerant group, and Loyalists suffered regular harassment, had their property seized, or were subject to personal attacks. The process of "tar and feathering," for example, was brutally violent. Stripped of clothes, covered with hot tar, and splattered with feathers, the victim was then forced to parade about in public. Unless the British Army was close at hand to protect Loyalists, they often suffered bad treatment from Patriots and often had to flee their own homes. One famous Loyalist is Thomas Hutchinson, a leading Boston merchant from an old American family, who served as governor of Massachusetts. In , Hutchinson left America for London where he died in and always felt exiled from his American homeland. American patriots used tar and feathering to intimidate British tax collectors. Perhaps the most interesting group of Loyalists were enslaved African-Americans who chose to join the British. The British promised to liberate slaves who fled from their Patriot masters. This powerful incentive, and the opportunities opened by the chaos of war, led some 50, slaves about 10 percent of the total slave population in the s to flee their Patriot masters. When the war ended, the British evacuated 20, formerly enslaved African Americans and resettled them as free people. Along with this group of black Loyalists, about 80, other Loyalists chose to leave the independent United States after the Patriot victory in order to remain members of the British Empire. Wealthy men like Thomas Hutchinson who had the resources went to London. But most ordinary Loyalists went to Canada where they would come to play a large role in the development of Canadian society and government. In this way, the American Revolution played a central role shaping the future of two North American countries. James Chalmers, a Maryland planter, decided to counter Paine with his own work which he dubbed Plain Truth. Chalmers angrily denounced the American cause and called Paine a "political quack. Loyalist Institute Complete coverage of the Loyalist presence in the Revolution is the focus of this site. Divided into many different sections, all packed with information. Read up on Loyalist regiments, genealogy, re-enactment groups, black Loyalists, uniforms, music and more, more, more. No images to see, just a quick overview of one of the more famous Loyalists. Tar and Feathers in Revolutionary America America at the time of the Revolution was a great place if your opinions matched those of the Patriots. Opponents to the popular uprising were often treated to the harshest forms of punishment. This in-depth essay on using tar and feathering to silence Loyalists and others comes to you from Brandeis University. Sorry, no images of what some colonists referred to as "new-fashioned discipline. More than 2 centuries later an excavation took place at Birchtown; it continues to provide clues as to how life was for these 18th century refugees. Visit the dig and have a look at some of the artifacts at this

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Nova Scotia Museum site. Report broken link In , Lord Dunsmore issued the first emancipation proclamation in American history “ however qualified and motivated by military desperation:

Chapter 2 : Regency History: The Whigs and the Tories

Excerpt from The Early History of the Tories: From the Accession of Charles the Second, to the Death of William the Third () Since writing these words I have seen a passage in Lord Acton's Lectures on Modern History (inaugural Lecture, p.

To replace the old post-war consensus, she built a right-wing political ideology that became known as Thatcherism, based on social and economic ideas from British and American intellectuals such as Friedrich Hayek and Milton Friedman. Thatcher believed that too much socially democratic-oriented government policy was leading to a long-term decline in the British economy. As a result, her government pursued a programme of economic liberalism, adopting a free-market approach to public services based on the sale of publicly owned industries and utilities, as well as a reduction in trade union power. She held the belief that the existing trend of unions was bringing economic progress to a standstill by enforcing "wildcat" strikes, keeping wages artificially high and forcing unprofitable industries to stay open. The "Right to Buy" had emerged in the late 1970s but was too great a challenge to the Post-War Consensus to win Conservative endorsement. Thatcher from her earliest days in politics favoured the idea because it would lead to a "property-owning democracy", an important idea that had emerged in the 1950s. The new owners were more likely to vote Conservative, as Thatcher had hoped. She was greatly admired by her supporters for her leadership in the Falklands War of 1982 which coincided with a dramatic boost in her popularity and for policies such as giving the right to council house tenants to buy their council house at a discount on market value. By the turn of the 1990s, the SDP-Liberal Alliance was ahead of the Conservatives in the opinion polls, but victory in the Falklands War in June that year, along with the recovering British economy, saw the Conservatives returning quickly to the top of the opinion polls and winning the general election with a landslide majority, due to a split opposition vote. At the same time, the economy was sliding into another recession. The Conservative Party also touched upon the issue of immigration, claiming that under Labour, immigration would rise hugely. The pound sterling was forced out of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism on 16 September 1992, a day thereafter referred to as Black Wednesday. Soon after, approximately one million householders faced repossession of their homes during a recession that saw a sharp rise in unemployment, taking it close to 3.5 million people. The party subsequently lost much of its reputation for good financial stewardship although the end of the recession was declared in April 1992 bringing economic recovery and a fall in unemployment. Its success is hotly debated, with a large increase in passenger numbers and investment in the network balanced by worries about the level of subsidy. Train fares cost more than under British Rail. The issue of the creation of a single European currency also inflamed tensions, and these would continue to dog the party until the early 1990s. These divisions gave off an impression of a divided party, which had lost touch with the voters. Major survived, but Redwood received 89 votes from MPs, as well as the backing of the Sun newspaper, which described the choice as being between "Redwood or Deadwood". The Labour lead was gradually narrowed over the next two years, as the Conservatives gained some credit for the strong economic recovery and fall in unemployment. But as the general election loomed, despite their high-profile New Labour, New Danger campaign, it was still looking certain that Labour would win. The general election left the Conservative Party as an England-only party, with all Scottish and Welsh seats having been lost, and not a single new seat having been gained anywhere. Back in opposition in 1997, William Hague resigned as party leader after the Conservatives were heavily defeated in a landslide and was succeeded by William Hague. Though Hague was a strong orator, a Gallup poll for The Daily Telegraph found that two-thirds of voters regarded him as "a bit of a wally", [64] for headlines such as his claim that he drank 14 pints of beer in a single day in his youth. He was also criticised for attending the Notting Hill Carnival and for wearing a baseball cap.

Chapter 3 : A Brief History of the Conservative Party | Camberwell & Peckham

The Tories were members of two political parties which existed sequentially in the Kingdom of England, the Kingdom of Great Britain and later the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from the 17th to the early 19th centuries.

The colonists themselves were divided. In fact Dr [sic] Wallace Brown went as far as to call it more of a civil war than the hostilities. The writing of Thomas B. Allen, author of *Tories: The research and plethora of quotes* in his book and on his web site are exhilarating for people that love history like we do. Such excellent writing deserves to be commended and recommended. The Revolution is usually portrayed as a conflict between the Patriots and the British. But there is another narrative: As debate and protests evolved into war, mudslinging and rhetorical arguments between Rebels and Tories evolved into tar-and-feathering, house-burning, and lynching. That said, here we provide a shorter and hopefully just as interesting overview of the Loyalists before, during, and after the American Revolutionary War. Beard; public domain There is no good way to determine what percentage of the colonists remained loyal to Britain. By one process or another, those who were to be citizens of the new republic were separated from those who preferred to be subjects of King George. Just what proportion of the Americans favored independence and what share remained loyal to the British monarchy there is no way of knowing. The question of revolution was not submitted to popular vote, and on the point of numbers we have conflicting evidence. On the patriot side, there is the testimony of a careful and informed observer, John Adams, who asserted that two-thirds of the people were for the American cause and not more than one-third opposed the Revolution at all stages. On behalf of the loyalists, or Tories as they were popularly known, extravagant claims were made. Joseph Galloway, who had been a member of the first Continental Congress and had fled to England when he saw its temper, testified before a committee of Parliament in that not one-fifth of the American people supported the insurrection and that "many more than four-fifths of the people prefer a union with Great Britain upon constitutional principles to independence. Tories were clearly outnumbered prior to the war. It is the only way the state governments could have separated them out of the population to imprison or expel them. When the first Continental Congress agreed not to allow the importation of British goods, it provided for the creation of local committees to enforce the rules. Before these bodies those who persisted in buying British goods were summoned and warned or punished according to circumstances. As soon as the new state constitutions were put into effect, local committees set to work in the same way to ferret out all who were not outspoken in their support of the new order of things. The persecution of the Tories which began in earnest after was terrible. Each State passed legislation requiring inhabitants to take oaths to the new United States or be deemed traitors. Some Loyalists had their property confiscated; others were socially ostracized and their businesses boycotted. The work of the official agencies A few Tories were hanged without trial, and others were tarred and feathered. One was placed upon a cake of ice and held there "until his loyalty to King George might cool. Surely this did not happen because the Loyalists feared to defend themselves, for when the British arrived they took up arms in droves. Act prohibiting Tories from returning to Massachusetts public domain, courtesy of Wikimedia Commons Without being outnumbered, they could not have been intimidated by state governments. Tories the highest members of society. They held many important positions in both government and society in the colonies, and their allegiance was to the king and Parliament. If they had been the majority there would have been no revolution, for they could easily have prevented it. When General Howe evacuated Boston, more than a thousand people fled with him. This great company, according to a careful historian, "formed the aristocracy of the province by virtue of their official rank; of their dignified callings and professions; of their hereditary wealth and of their culture. The same was true of New York and Philadelphia; namely, that the leading loyalists were prominent officials of the old order, clergymen and wealthy merchants. Clearly a batch of Loyalists that "formed the aristocracy of the province by virtue of their official rank," and who were also a majority, could not have been driven from their homes, imprisoned, or run out by mobs. The Beards even refer to the conquest of the Loyalists as something The Tories themselves knew was "inevitable. The Tories Fight Back While the Tories were under persecution before the war, once the war began they had opportunity to

defend themselves. The Tories who remained in America joined the British army by the thousands or in other ways aided the royal cause. Those who were skillful with the pen assailed the patriots in editorials, rhymes, satires, and political catechisms. They declared that the members of Congress were "obscure, pettifogging attorneys, bankrupt shopkeepers, outlawed smugglers, etc. After the war, however, they continued to provide land in Canada to the Tories: The greatest reward for loyalty came in the form of grants of land in the Canadian wilderness. As many as , Loyalists eventually migrated to Canada. Estimates are that between 80, and , Loyalists fled to the West Indies, and a few went to Great Britain, besides the , that received land in Canada.

The early history of the Tories, from the accession of Charles the Second to the death of William the Third () by Kent, C. B. Roylance (Clement Boulton Roylance), b. Publication date

The name Conservative was first used as a description of the party by John Wilson Croker writing in the *Quarterly Review* in 1830. The first Conservative government was formed by Sir Robert Peel, whose program, set out in the Tamworth Manifesto, stressed the timely reform of abuses, the necessity of law and order, an orderly system of taxation, and the importance of both landed interests and trade and industry. Prospects of an extended period of Conservative rule disappeared in 1832 when the party split over the repeal of protectionist regulations known as the Corn Laws, and for most of the next 30 years they were out of government. The party was reorganized by Benjamin Disraeli, prime minister for a few months in 1852 and from 1858 to 1868. The Conservative Central Office, a professional organization established by Disraeli in 1869, and the newly formed National Union, which drew together local voluntary associations, gave the party additional unity and strength. The Conservative Party was further strengthened in 1868 when it allied with the Liberal Unionists, a faction of the Liberal Party that opposed the policy of Home Rule in Ireland put forward by the Liberal leader William Ewart Gladstone. Thus reinforced, the Conservatives held office for all but 3 of the next 20 years, first under the leadership of Lord Salisbury and then under Arthur Balfour. A split over tariff policy caused them to lose the election of 1905 in a disastrous landslide, and they did not regain power until they joined a wartime coalition with the Liberals in May 1915. In the election of 1918, most of the candidates elected to support the coalition were Conservatives. The rebellion owed much to the revulsion felt by many backbenchers toward the Liberal leader and prime minister, David Lloyd George, and to their unease over some of the more interventionist reforms introduced by Liberal ministers. A surprise election called in December 1924 by Conservative prime minister Stanley Baldwin proved to be a miscalculation that briefly reunited the ailing Liberal Party and opened the way to a minority Labour Party government, though the Conservatives remained the largest single party and were able to regain power the following year. Apart from another brief Labour administration in 1929–31, the Conservatives dominated national office until Chamberlain was replaced by another Conservative, Winston Churchill, who formed a coalition government with the Labour Party. Although Churchill led the country to victory in the war, he failed to lead his own party to success in the first postwar election in 1945. While in opposition, the party reformed its policies and organization. The party returned to power in 1951 and maintained office until 1964. Moreover, the party did not seek to reverse the welfare measures nor most of the public ownership of industry that had been introduced by Labour in 1945. The Conservative government did embark on an extensive house-building program and was able to reduce income taxes while increasing spending on the National Health Service. From 1964 to 1970 the Conservatives held power alternately with the Labour Party. Under the prime ministership of Edward Heath 1970–74, the party pursued policies designed to deregulate finance and industry. Economic problems led to confrontations with the trade unions, especially the National Union of Miners, and to internal party dissension. Heath called an election in 1974 and the party lost, allowing Labour to form a minority government. After losing a second national election to Labour in 1974, Heath was succeeded as party leader by Margaret Thatcher, who during her four years as leader of the opposition 1975–79 frequently stated her determination to pursue deregulation and supply-side economic reforms. She combined this ambitious economic agenda—which included the privatization of several state-owned industries and the sale of more than 1,000 public houses—with a strong emphasis on law and order. His less charismatic political style did not prevent him from winning the general election of 1979, but he had to contend with a prolonged economic recession, internal party conflict over the question of European integration, and dismally low opinion-poll ratings. Soon after the elections, Major resigned as party leader. With some potential leaders suddenly ineligible because they had lost their parliamentary seats, William Hague, former secretary of state for Wales, was elected party leader. In 1992, under former home secretary Michael Howard, the Conservatives won some 30 additional seats in the House of Commons but remained well shy of a parliamentary majority. Howard promptly resigned as party leader, and David Cameron presided over the gradual ascent of the Conservatives over the next five years. Having captured seats

in the general election of 1997, the Conservatives became the largest party in the House of Commons, but their failure to win an outright majority led to a hung Parliament. Conservative and Labour Party leaders met with the Liberal Democrats over the ensuing days in an effort to secure enough seats to form a new government. In the 2005 midterm local elections, however, neither the Conservatives nor their coalition partners fared well, with the Conservatives losing more than 100 seats in England, Scotland, and Wales. That trend continued in the May 2009 elections for the European Parliament, in which the Conservatives lost seven seats to finish not only just behind Labour but in third place; the United Kingdom Independence Party finished in first place. Opinion polling before the May 2010 U. In the event, however, the Conservatives pulled off a stunning victory—winning 363 seats, a gain of 24 seats over their showing in the election—that allowed Cameron to form a majority government. In 2012, Cameron first promised a national referendum on the issue, and in February he succeeded in winning concessions from EU leaders that were aimed at pleasing Euroskeptics. In the event, voters chose to leave the EU, and Cameron announced his intention to resign as prime minister and party leader. In July he was replaced by his home secretary, Theresa May, who became the second woman in British history to serve as prime minister. Opinion polling had led her to anticipate big gains in the House of Commons. However, instead of increasing its presence in the Commons through the election, the Conservatives lost their legislative majority, falling to 330 seats. Policy and structure In comparison to other European conservative movements, British conservatism has proved unusually resilient, having succeeded in adapting itself to changing political and social agendas. Neither of these two blocs are monolithic, and their heterogeneous nature usually allows them to avoid serious conflict with each other. The One-Nation Conservatives, for example, include progressives, who advocate change, and paternalists, who are more concerned with social order and authority. Nevertheless, disagreements between the two major blocs and between other groups occasionally produce dramatic splits in the party. Dries tended to be highly skeptical of moves toward European integration, whereas Wets tended to favour it. At the head of the party is the leader, who is the fount of all policy. Formerly chosen by Conservative members of Parliament, since the leader is elected by the entire party membership; the parliamentary members may still remove a leader, however, through a vote of no confidence. Below the leader there are three principal elements: The board has responsibility for organizational matters within the party and has the power to expel members. The voluntary wing is organized in constituency associations, each of which elects its own officers and is responsible for fund-raising, campaigning, and the selection of candidates to compete in local and parliamentary elections. Association members also attend an annual party conference. Backbench members of the parliamentary party belong to a body known as the Backbench Committee so called because its founding members were first returned to Parliament in 1951, through which they keep the leadership informed of their opinions; they also serve on a variety of specialized committees. The committees, covering subjects such as foreign affairs and finance, meet regularly to discuss issues and to listen to invited speakers. The membership of the modern Conservative Party is drawn heavily from the landowning and middle classes—especially businessmen, managers, and professionals. Its electoral base, however, has extended at times well beyond these groups to incorporate approximately one-third of the working class, and working-class votes were essential to the extraordinary electoral success that the party enjoyed after World War I. Although the party has long been highly circumspect about revealing the precise sources of its funds, the central party organization has tended to rely heavily on donations from corporations and wealthy individuals. The income of constituency associations derives from membership subscriptions and fund-raising events. The party also has had to cope with declining membership. Although claiming about three million members in the early 1980s, it was believed to have 2.5 million members in 2005 and only about 2 million, by the beginning of the 21st century.

Chapter 5 : The Origins and Functions of Political Parties | Scholastic

The early history of the Tories from the accession of Charles the Second to the death of William the Third (). [C B Roylance Kent].

Loyalist refugees on their way to the Canadas during the American Revolution. The loyalists helped establish the base of support for political cliques in the Canadas, locally referred to as Tories. The dyadic tensions originally arose out of the political union of British-Canadian Tories, French-Canadian traditionalists and the monarchist and loyalist leaning sections of the emerging commercial classes at the time—many of whom were uncomfortable with the pro-American and annexationist tendencies within the liberal Clear Grits. They are generally unified by their adherence to British traditions in Canada. With the onset of stagflation in the s, some Canadian Tories came under the influence of neo-liberal developments in Great Britain and the United States, which highlighted the policies for privatization and supply-side interventions. In Canada, these Tories have been labeled neoconservatives —which has a somewhat different connotation in the United States. By the early s, there was no clear neoconservative in the Tory leadership cadre, but Brian Mulroney who became leader in eventually came to adopt many policies from the Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan governments. The creation of the Reform Party of Canada attracted some of the neo-liberals and social conservatives away from the Tory party and as some of the neoconservative policies of the Mulroney government proved unpopular, some of the provincial-rights elements moved towards Reform as well. In , Mulroney resigned rather than fight an election based on his record after almost nine years in power. This left the Progressive Conservatives in disarray and scrambling to understand how to make Toryism relevant in provinces such as Quebec , Saskatchewan , Alberta and British Columbia that had never had a strong Tory tradition and political culture. The Party is colloquially called the Tories in Canada. Thereafter in the s, the Progressive Conservatives were a small party in the House of Commons of Canada and could only exert legislative pressure on the government through their power in the Senate of Canada. Eventually, through death and retirements, this power waned. Joe Clark returned as leader, but the schism with the Reformers effectively watered down the combined Blue and Red Tory vote in Canada. By the late s, there was talk of the necessity of uniting the right in Canada, to deter further Liberal majorities. Many Tories—both red and blue—opposed such moves, while others took the view that all would have to be pragmatic if there was any hope of reviving a strong party system. The Canadian Alliance party as the Reform Party had become and some leading Tories came together on an informal basis to see if they could find common ground. While Progressive Conservative Leader Joe Clark rebuffed the notion, the talks moved ahead and eventually in December , the Canadian Alliance and the Progressive Conservative parties voted to rejoin into a new party called the Conservative Party of Canada. After the merger of the Progressive Conservatives with the Canadian Alliance in , there was debate as to whether the "Tory" appellation should survive at the federal level. Although it was widely believed that some Alliance members would take offence to the term, it was officially accepted by the newly merged party during the leadership convention. Stephen Harper , former leader of the Conservative Party of Canada and Prime Minister from to , regularly refers to himself as a Tory and has suggested that the new party is a natural evolution of the conservative political movement in Canada.

Chapter 6 : The Loyalists [calendrierdelascience.com]

The early history of the Tories: from the accession of Charles the Second to the death of William the Third () -- DA K4 Representation and misrepresentation in later Stuart Britain: partisanship and political culture / Mark Knights.

This action resulted from this parliament not allowing him to levy taxes without yielding to its terms. The increasing radicalism of the Parliamentary majority, however, estranged many reformers even in the Parliament itself and drove them to make common cause with the King. By the end of the s, the radical Parliamentary programme had become clear: The Army had King Charles I executed and for the next eleven years the British kingdoms operated under military dictatorship. No subsequent British monarch would attempt to rule without Parliament, and after the Glorious Revolution of , political disputes would be resolved through elections and parliamentary manoeuvring, rather than by an appeal to force. Charles II also restored episcopacy in the Church of England. His first " Cavalier Parliament " began as a strongly royalist body, and passed a series of acts re-establishing the Church by law and strongly punishing dissent by both Roman Catholics and non-Anglican Protestants. These interests would soon coalesce as the Whigs. Although the matter of these plots was fictitious, they reflected two uncomfortable political realities: James, Duke of York painted in a Romanesque costume As a political term, "Tory" entered English politics during the Exclusion Bill crisis of " In December , the government seized these letters and the plan collapsed. In January the Whigs first began calling the supposed Irish plotters Tories, and on 15 February is recorded the first complaint from an English Royalist about the epithet Tory by the anti-Exclusion newspaper Heraclitus Ridens: I hear further since that this is the distinction they make instead of Cavalier and Roundhead, now they are called Torys and Wiggs". That the Exclusion Bill was the central question upon which parties diverged, did not hinge upon an assessment of the personal character of the Duke of York though his conversion to Catholicism was the key factor that made the Bill possible , but rather upon the power of Parliament to elect a monarch of its own choosing, contrary to the established laws of succession. That the Parliament, with the consent of the King, had such power was not at issue; rather, it was the wisdom of a policy of creating a King whose sole title to the Crown was the will of Parliament and who was essentially a Parliamentary appointee. On this original question, the Tories were, in the short run, entirely successful; the Parliaments that brought in the Exclusion Bill were dissolved, Charles II was enabled to manage the administration autocratically and upon his death the Duke of York succeeded without difficulty. The rebellion of Monmouth , the candidate of the radical Whigs to succeed Charles II, was easily crushed and Monmouth himself executed. However, in the long run Tory principles were to be severely compromised. Besides the support of a strong monarchy, the Tories also stood for the Church of England, as established in Acts of Parliament following the restoration of Charles II " both as a body governed by bishops, using the Book of Common Prayer , and subscribing to a specific doctrine , and also as an exclusive body established by law, from which both Roman Catholics and Nonconformists were excluded. During his reign, James II fought for a broadly tolerant religious settlement under which his co-religionists could prosper" a position anathema to conservative Anglicans. The result was a King established solely by Parliamentary title, and subject to legal controls established by Parliament, the principles that the Tories had originally "abhorred". The Act of Toleration also gave rights to Protestant dissenters that were hitherto unknown, while the elimination of a large number of bishops who refused to swear allegiance to the new monarchs allowed the government to pack the episcopate with bishops with decidedly Whiggish leanings. In both these respects the Tory platform had failed; however, the institutions of monarchy and of a state Church survived. During this time, the Tories fiercely competed with the Whigs for power, and there were frequent Parliamentary elections in which the two parties measured their strength. Balanced ministries[edit] William III saw that the Tories were generally more friendly to royal authority than the Whigs, and he employed both groups in his government. His early ministry was largely Tory, but gradually the government came to be dominated by the so-called Junto Whigs. This tight-knit political grouping was opposed by the "Country Whigs", led by Robert Harley , who gradually merged with the Tory opposition in the later s. Opposition[edit] The stresses of the War of the Spanish Succession begun in led

most of the Tories to withdraw into opposition by , so that Marlborough and Godolphin were heading an administration dominated by the Junto Whigs. Anne herself grew increasingly uncomfortable with this dependence on the Whigs, especially as her personal relationship with the Duchess of Marlborough deteriorated. In early , the prosecution by the Whig government of the ultra-Tory preacher Dr. Henry Sacheverell for sermons delivered the previous year, led to the Sacheverell riots and brought the ministry into popular discredit. In the spring of , Anne dismissed Godolphin and the Junto ministers, replacing them with Tories. They were backed by a strong majority in the Parliament elected in , rallying under the banner of "Church in Danger ". However, Anne was extremely ill and died within a few days. Bolingbroke had not been able to formulate any coherent plans for dealing with the succession; if he thought of proclaiming the son of James II the Pretender king, he made no moves to do so. The Elector George succeeded to the throne entirely peacefully. Bolingbroke offered his services to the King but was coldly rejected; George I brought in a government composed entirely of Whigs, and the new Parliament, elected from January to May , had a large Whig majority. In December Lord Carnarvon wrote that "hardly one Tory is left in any place, though never so mean a one". Tory officers in the Army had their commissions taken away, Tory lawyers could not now become judges or K. The predominantly Tory lower Anglican clergy could no longer become bishops and Tory merchants were refused government contracts or directorships in any major company. We are kept out of all public employments of power and profit, and live like aliens and pilgrims in the land of our nativity For much of the period, the Tories commanded a broad base of support in rural England, but the relatively undemocratic nature of the franchise and the maldistribution of the borough seats ensured that this popular appeal was never translated into a Tory majority in Parliament. The Tories would have won every general election between and had the number of seats obtained corresponded to the number of votes cast. The latter exclusion, and the rigid party politics played by the Whigs, played a significant role in the cohesion of the Tories; the Whigs offered few opportunities for Tories who switched sides, and as a party the Tories found no possibilities for compromise with the Whigs. James Stuart , the Pretender during the Jacobite rising of , by gaining some Tory support it was thus used to discredit them by the Whigs The proscription of the Tories alienated them from the Hanoverian regime and converted many of them to Jacobitism. The violence of the Whigs forced them into the arms of the Pretender". A series of riots against the coronation of George I and the new Hanoverian-Whig regime in which the mob voiced their support for Jacobitism and local Tory parliamentary candidates led to the Whig government strengthening their power by passing the Riot Act , suspending habeas corpus and increasing the army including by importing 6, Dutch troops. Lord Oxford, who had already in offered the Pretender his services, directed the Swedish Plot from the Tower. In January , the government discovered this plot and won a vote of credit for defence measures against the projected invasion in the Commons against Tory opposition. In , Sunderland advised the King to admit leading Tories into government, thereby dividing them and ending their hopes for revenge by looking for support from abroad. He also advised the King in Cabinet that elections to Parliament should be free from government bribery, an idea Sir Robert Walpole opposed due to the possibility of the election of a Tory Parliament. The King was also opposed: A rising was planned for each county, assisted by Irish and Spanish troops. Your right Jacobite, Sir, disguises his true sentiments, he roars out for revolution principles; he pretends to be a great friend to liberty". In , Frederick, Prince of Wales applied to Parliament for an increased allowance. This split the Tories, with 45 abstaining, leading to the motion being defeated by 30 votes. Bolingbroke, who wanted to dissociate the Tories from Jacobitism, denounced this as "the absurd behaviour of the Tories, which no experience can cure". This was to be published in the event of a successful French landing. The House of Commons passed a loyal address by to However, the English Tories would only support a rising in Scotland if accompanied by a French invasion near London to aid the English Tories in their own rising. Some other Tories were offered places, but that serving for Jacobite counties "could not hazard a new election and therefore decline[d] the acceptance of them". They could not rise for the Prince without "a body of troops to support them", but they "would join the Prince if His Highness could force his way to them". The government decided not to prosecute them. A nineteenth-century historian who had examined many collections such as these, claimed that it was "the custom in Jacobite days to destroy all letters with any hint of political or religious feeling in them".

However, they refused to pledge themselves to a coalition with Whigs. This effectively ended opposition in Parliament for the rest of the session. Hitherto it might be said that the two parties of Whig and Tory still subsisted; though Jacobitism, the concealed mother of the latter, was extinct. The subsequent contests were rather a struggle for power than the settled animosity of two parties, though the body of Opposition still called itself Whig, an appellation rather dropped than disclaimed by the Court; and though the real Tories still adhered to their own distinctions while they secretly favoured, sometimes opposed, the Court, and fluctuated accordingly as they esteemed particular chiefs not of their connection or had the more agreeable opportunity of distressing those who supported the cause of freedom. As their whole conduct was comprised in silent votes, and never was considerable enough to turn a single scale in the political changes, I shall seldom mention them anymore. All historians are agreed that the Tory party declined sharply in the late 1720s and 1730s and that it ceased to be an organized party by the research of Sir Lewis Namier and his disciples. Even the Whigs ceased to be an identifiable party, and Parliament was dominated by competing political connections, which all proclaimed Whiggish political views, or by independent backbenchers unattached to any particular group. The proscription on the employment of Tories in government offices ended, which resulted in the Tories dividing into several factions and ceasing to function as a coherent political party. Sentimental Toryism remained, as in the writings of Samuel Johnson, but in politics "Tory" was little more than an unfriendly epithet for politicians closely identified with George III. The label "Tory" was in this sense applied to the Prime Ministers Lord Bute and Lord North, but these politicians considered themselves Whigs. In his study of the debates in Parliament for 1733, P. Thomas discovered that not a single politician labelled themselves a Tory. Clark similarly argues that "[t]he history of the Tory party in parliament between the early 1720s and the late 1730s may be simply written:

Tories fighting with Patriots, photo from History of the United States by Charles A. and Mary R. Beard; public domain
There is no good way to determine what percentage of the colonists remained loyal to Britain.

A political party offers candidates for public office. It sets out positions on issues that may range from war and taxes to how children should be educated. When people in a democracy disagree about what the government should do, voters express their opinions by voting for the candidates that most closely reflect their views. Political parties may be large or small, national or local. Large political parties generally have millions of members and supporters. In democratic election campaigns, parties compete freely for votes. Such competition is one of the hallmarks of democracy. How Parties Began Political parties as we know them did not begin to develop until the late s. The ancient Greeks, who were pioneers in developing democracy, had no organized political parties in the modern sense. The senate of the ancient Romans had two groups that represented people with different interests – the Patricians and the Plebeians. The Patricians represented noble families. The Plebeians represented the wealthy merchants and the middle class. Although these two groups often mingled, at times they voted as factions, or parties, on particular issues that were important to the groups they represented. For many centuries after the fall of Rome AD , the people of Europe had little voice in politics. Thus there were no true political parties – only factions that supported one noble family or another. Political parties developed as representative assemblies gained power. In England, this change began after what was called the Popish Plot of But to King Charles II, Parliament seemed to be challenging royal authority, and he struck back by dissolving Parliament. Those who urged the king to call a new Parliament were called Petitioners. Before long the two factions took on other names. Petitioners were called Whigs. These old names took on new meanings. The basic difference between Whigs and Tories in the s was their view of what government should do and how strong it should be. Tories wanted rule by a strong king. Whigs wanted ordinary people to have more rights and gain more control of their government. In time, as Parliament took greater control, the Whigs and Tories developed into organized parties. Political Parties in the United States The leaders of the American Revolution did not like the idea of parties and political battles between parties. Upon his retirement from public life in , George Washington warned Americans against "faction" parties. James Madison thought parties were probably necessary, although he did not entirely approve of them. Alexander Hamilton thought that faction was a vice to be guarded against at all times. Thomas Jefferson declared in , "If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all. Parties Hamilton and other leaders who wanted a strong central government banded together to put over their policies. In they began calling themselves the Federalists. This was the first United States political party. In , anti-Federalists gathered around Jefferson. Northern businessmen, bankers, and merchants supported the Federalists. They believed in a strong national or federal government. The Democratic-Republican Party drew its followers from planters, small farmers, and artisans. These people wanted government to leave them alone as much as possible. In foreign affairs the Federalists generally leaned toward England, while the Democratic-Republicans sympathized with Revolutionary France. Early leaders such as John Adams, who succeeded George Washington as president, had Federalist sympathies. But the Federalists lost control of the government to Jefferson and his party in The Federalists lingered on as a minority party, especially in New England, for 20 years. By , American political life was being influenced by sharp differences of opinion between sections of the country. In time, these quarrels led to the Civil War. The slave-holding planters of the South, the frontier farmers of the West, and the manufacturing and banking industries based in the North each wanted the government to follow a different course of action. His party had great support in the South and West. Between and , Whigs gave Democrats strong opposition. By the issue of slavery overshadowed all political debate. If a state government was in conflict with the national government, which government had the final authority? Northern Abolitionists – people who wanted to abolish slavery – left the Whig party. The Whigs also lost voters to the "Know-Nothing" Party, a new party that violently opposed Roman Catholics and foreigners. The Whig Party began to go to pieces. Extremists among them believed that a state had a right to secede leave the

Union if the national government tried to interfere with slavery. The Republicans ran their first presidential candidate, John C. Strong antislavery feeling helped Republicans capture the presidency for Abraham Lincoln. In the Southern states seceded and the Civil War began. For many years the Republicans were the major party. They favored business interests and high tariffs taxes on imports. The Democrats supported free trade. They attracted farmers and the immigrants who poured into the country between the Civil War and the turn of the century. The two major parties were not so deeply divided again until the s. At that time the Great Depression struck the country. The presidential election of brought in Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal programs. Roosevelt Democrats thought that the federal government must actively help people who had been hurt by the Depression. Under the New Deal the government passed economic relief measures, social security, laws helping unions, and other bills. Republicans thought the government was taking too much power and moving the country toward a welfare state. They fought against governmental interference with business. Today both parties agree in general on social security, unemployment insurance, basic foreign policy, and civil rights. The issues on which they disagree often are not goals so much as means: In general, Republicans tend to oppose government programs as solutions to national problems. Democrats tend to believe that government can and should act for good.

Third Parties The United States has a two-party system. However, nothing in the Constitution requires two parties. The Democrats and Republicans have alternated in power since before the Civil War mainly because they have put forward candidates and policies that appeal to most Americans. But minor parties, or third parties, have often played a role in politics. Third parties focus attention on issues and ideas. Sometimes they draw enough support to affect the outcome of elections. New political parties helped focus attention on these issues. In , for example, Victoria Woodhull became the first woman to run for president. In a disagreement among Republicans produced a splinter group called the Progressive, or "Bull Moose," Party. But the Republican split only helped the Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson, win the election. The Progressives opposed big business monopolies and favored the interests of farmers and workers. The Socialist Party favored wider social welfare measures. It reached its greatest strength in the s, during the Great Depression. It was a factor in the presidential election of The Libertarian Party, formed in the s, stressed individual rights. The s saw the growth of the Reform Party, formed by Texas businessman H. And the Green Party has formed as an outgrowth of the environmental movement. Like earlier third parties, these groups have helped focus attention on important social and political issues.

Parties Work The major U. The precinct is the smallest local division. The parties are run by county and state committees. Committee members may be elected at primaries, chosen at state conventions, or appointed by party officers. The two major parties also have national committees, made up of one man and one woman from each of the 50 states and U. Every four years, parties hold national conventions. Delegates are chosen in primaries, by state conventions, or at gatherings called precinct caucuses. These delegates gather at the conventions to nominate a presidential and a vice-presidential candidate.

Chapter 8 : Tories: Loyalists to the King

Whig and Tory, members of two opposing political parties or factions in England, particularly during the 18th century. Originally "Whig" and "Tory" were terms of abuse introduced during the heated struggle over the bill to exclude James, duke of York (afterward James II), from the succession.

For significant periods of modern British history it has been the dominant governing party, but it has also suffered divisions, defeats and spells in the political wilderness. The Conservative Party has remained relevant because its programme and outlook have adapted to the changing social and political environment, and it has never been exclusively linked to any one issue or group. Continuity is provided by the fact that the Conservative Party has always stood for social stability and the rights of property. However in the unity of the party was destroyed when the Duke of Wellington and Robert Peel, were forced, largely as a result of events in Ireland, to concede full political emancipation to Roman Catholics. The Tory collapse opened the way for a return of the Whigs Liberals in the s and a series of measures including the Great Reform Act of which changed the political scene. In the general election which followed the Act the Tories were reduced to only MPs. He was successful in drawing support back to the party and became Prime Minister after winning the election of However his decision in to reverse course and repeal the protectionist Corn Laws outraged many of his followers, and the party split from top to bottom. Disraeli and Modern Conservatism The continuous modern history of the Conservative Party begins with the era of Disraeli, and he has perhaps the strongest amongst the many claims to be regarded as its founding father. In the collapse of the Whig ministry allowed a minority Conservative administration under the 14th Earl of Derby to tackle the question of extending the franchise. The Second Reform Act of was a bold stroke by Disraeli which sought to protect Conservative interests and restore their credibility as a governing party. Most of the new voters were in the industrial towns and cities, and it was with the aim of improving Conservative prospects here that Disraeli founded what became the central pillars of the party organisation: At the same time, Disraeli forged the crucial link between the Conservative Party and patriotic pride in nation and empire. More seriously, working-class fears that duties on food imports would raise the cost of living made it an electoral liability. The internal divisions which followed caused a purge of the Cabinet in and did much to cause three successive electoral defeats - the landslide of , which left only Conservative MPs, and narrower reverses in January and December The defeats also led to organisational reforms, and in the post of Party Chairman was created to oversee the work of the Central Office. In December , concerned over lack of direction in the war, the Conservative leaders supported the supplanting of Asquith by a more energetic and charismatic Liberal, David Lloyd George. When victory came in Lloyd George was at the height of his popularity and Bonar Law readily agreed that the Coalition should continue in order to tackle the problems of peace-making and reconstruction. However after economic depression and failures of policy in , the Coalition became increasingly unpopular amongst Conservative MPs and local activists. A revolt against the Coalition swelled up from the lower ranks of the party, and Chamberlain was defeated at the meeting of Conservative MPs held at the Carlton Club on 19 October Inter-war Ascendancy The fall of the Coalition was the formative event in Conservative politics between the wars. It marked a decision to return to normal party politics, with Labour replacing the Liberals as the main opposition. Despite leading the Conservatives into an unnecessary defeat in December and a serious assault upon his position in , Baldwin remained leader until In the crisis of August the Conservatives agreed to serve under the former Labour Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in a National government in which the Conservatives formed by far the largest element. Chamberlain was strongly supported by the grass-roots and almost all MPs. However, he seemed less suited to the demands of wartime, and a revolt of Conservative MPs in the Norway debate of May forced his resignation as Prime Minister. Winston Churchill, an isolated Conservative critic during the s, now became Prime Minister and later in the same year he succeeded Chamberlain as party leader. Churchill rallied the nation but even his prestige could not shelter the Conservative Party from popular blame for the failures of the s. This led to its second major electoral defeat of the century in , when it was reduced to only MPs. The Post-War Consensus The Conservatives adapted to this

setback whilst in opposition during the Labour governments, and overhauled both organisation and policy. Although Churchill remained rather unenthusiastic, these policies enabled the Conservatives to regain power in and then to remain in office continuously until . The key figures in this period were Anthony Eden, who succeeded Churchill in April but retired after the failed Suez invasion in January ; Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister and Conservative leader from until November ; and R. Butler twice seemed on the brink of becoming leader and Prime Minister but in Macmillan was instead unexpectedly succeeded by Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Although his aristocratic lineage was an easy target for the meritocratic campaign of Labour, Douglas-Home managed to regain some lost ground and the Conservatives only narrowly lost the general election in . In August Douglas-Home stood down, and the first formal party leadership election by a ballot of MPs took place; it was also the first change of leadership whilst in opposition since . The victor was Edward Heath, whose lower middle-class background was thought more publicly acceptable than the aristocratic image of Macmillan and Douglas-Home. To general surprise, he won the election and became Prime Minister. Despite his personal achievement in taking Britain into the Common Market, the failures of the Heath ministry of have been the catharsis of modern Conservatism. The reversals of policy, the failure to control inflation or contain the trade unions through legislation on industrial relations, and two defeats at the hands of the coal-miners led first to the fall of Heath and second to the rise and development of Thatcherism. After losing the two elections of February and October , Heath was forced to hold a ballot for the Party leadership in February in which he was defeated by Margaret Thatcher. This was the core of Thatcherism. Concern over economic decline and the power wielded by the trade unions created a receptive public mood, and Mrs Thatcher led the Conservatives to three successive victories in , and . She was the dominant political personality throughout the s, especially after securing victory in the Falklands war of . From Major to Howard The successor to emerge from this contest was the relatively unknown figure of John Major, the candidate thought most able to unify a divided and traumatised party. However, this margin was steadily eroded during the following parliament, and by his administration was clinging on by its fingertips. On 1 May they suffered their third and final sweeping defeat of the twentieth century. Only MPs survived, and Major at once resigned the leadership; in his place, the Party selected its youngest leader in modern times, William Hague. This caused tensions in the party but also led to its greatest success in the period, doubling its seats to 36 in the European Parliament elections of June . However, concentration on Europe was less effective in the June general election, and Conservative hopes of at least a partial recovery were dashed. A new selection procedure had been introduced, and after ballots of Conservative MPs the two leading candidates went forward to a vote of the party membership in September . Iain Duncan Smith became the new leader of the Conservative Party. This was in tune with Conservative opinion whilst the Labour Party was deeply divided over the issue. The desire of the party to avoid further disunity was shown when only one candidate was nominated for the vacant leadership, and so a contest was avoided. Michael Howard was declared Leader on 6 November; although older than both of his predecessors, he had the asset of considerable experience of government, having been a cabinet minister from to . On 6 May after the General Election Michael Howard announced his resignation and in a leadership contest involving a final postal ballot of all Conservative Party members a 39 year old David Cameron was chosen to lead the Party into a new era. Although only elected in to the Witney constituency he has previously held the positions of Shadow Deputy Leader of the House of Commons , Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party , front bench spokesman on Local Government Finance and Head of Policy Co-ordination up until May . In December he became The Leader of H. Speaking without notes at the Conservative conference in Blackpool Mr Cameron said he wanted to end Tory election failures. He said he wanted a Conservative party "that has the courage to renew and change" - and he vowed to fight for "modern, compassionate Conservatism".

Chapter 9 : 'Conservative' or 'Tory': What's in a name? - BBC News

The Whigs and the Tories The names of the two parties derive from the late 17th century when there were two political factions, one supporting James, Duke of York, the future James II, and the other wanting him to be excluded from the succession because of his Catholicism.

None would have considered themselves as members of a "Conservative Party," as that was an expression of the term Tory had first come into widespread usage in the 1750s and came to denote thereafter English and Welsh politicians and their supporters who placed a great deal of emphasis on the royal prerogative and the virtues of the established Church of England; were well able to restrain their enthusiasm for Protestant Dissenters Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Congregationalists; were, at best, wobbly in their passion for the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the subsequent settlement of the English, Scottish, and Irish crowns on the German Lutheran electors of Hanover; and who tended, as a generally landed and country party, to mistrust the accoutrements national banks, national debts, stock exchanges of commercial capitalism. By the 1780s and 1790s, the term Tory was fast becoming an anachronism owned up to by few and utilized chiefly by Whigs as a cudgel with which to beat up political opponents. Most members of the political nation of 1780, including those "fathers of conservatism," Edmund Burke and William Pitt, would have considered themselves as Whigs of one form or another. They were widely credited with the ability to provide sound and efficient government. Indeed, from the perspective of 1780 or 1790, there was, save for this pragmatic loyalty to the king, nothing particularly "Tory" about Pitt or his government. Pitt tended to be broadly sympathetic to the Irish Catholics, to limited parliamentary reform, and to the cultivation of at least reasonable relations with the Protestant Dissenters. This Pittite moderation changed with the increasing radicalization of the French Revolution. Burke, like Pitt, with a background replete with parliamentary opposition to the American war and, in a qualified way, to British imperialism in India, was no Tory, but a Foxite Whig. Yet it was Pitt and Burke, old enemies and never very cordial colleagues, who in the 1780s stitched together a governing coalition of Pittites and former Foxite Whigs that became, even more than the papacy or the Russian monarchy, the centerpiece of European opposition to the Revolution and to Napoleon Bonaparte. This coalition, save for a brief time in 1801 and 1802, remained in power from 1783 to 1801. It was the nucleus of a revived Tory Party, though most of its members, at least until the 1830s, wore the Tory label most uncomfortably. The Tories, who oversaw the great victories over the French Empire in 1801 and 1802, and the establishment thereafter of a Pax Britannica over the sea lanes of the world, and who attempted in the 1820s to liberalize the rigors of traditional mercantilism, were smashed by the Catholic issue after 1829. Many of the leading lights of the coalition, the Pitts, the Burkes, the Cannings, the Castlereaghs, were supporters of Catholic emancipation, allowing the Catholics of the United Kingdom, who were, of course, the vast majority in Ireland, access to the imperial parliament in London. The backwoodsmen of the party, in this reflecting, most probably, the wider views of the British people, did not support emancipation. The result was the death knell of the Pittite-Burkeite coalition at the general election of 1801. The victorious Whigs and Liberals then proceeded to institute a reformation of the voting system for the House of Commons in the interest, most generally, of their middle class supporters. It was, alas for the Tories, to be a too familiar terrain over the bulk of the nineteenth century, the liberal century of British politics. Between 1801 and 1832, the Tories only once won the majority of votes cast at a general election, in 1806, and otherwise only won in 1817. They lost to some sort of Liberal-Whig coalition at thirteen general elections during the time period. Contrast this to their years of triumph between 1801 and 1832, when only one general election was lost and nine were won! The Tories in the early 1830s rechristened themselves "the Conservative Party" and developed or refined their old Pittite principles into what many hoped would be a coherent political ideology called "Conservatism. It basically endorsed the idea of a confessional Anglican party and denounced the works and pomps of those forces of economic and social modernity that the Conservatives held responsible for their electoral defeats: That the Conservative leadership in Parliament, the Wellingtons, the Peels, the Grahams, were enthused by this agenda is unlikely. Sir Robert Peel and in the Tamworth Manifesto of 1834 presented a more moderate Conservatism, accepting of much of the Liberal reforms of 1832. Little was done for the church, the New Poor

Law was not repealed, economic modernity was not repudiated, and agricultural protection was not retained. In 1846, Peel, William Ewart Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and other party notables began the trek away from conservatism toward the wider shores of liberalism, leaving their former party a rump. This secession of the Tory generals forms the background for the emergence of a witty, talented parliamentarian, Benjamin Disraeli, a baptized Jew with numerous personal quirks not normally congenial to a conservative-minded club, nor to the party leadership in the House of Commons. The Tory Party came to power, if briefly, in 1841, 1844, and 1852, and, for a longer time, in 1858, not because the voting public wanted them but because the dominant Liberals fell out among themselves. And the Tories and Disraeli played the Liberal game to stay in power. They jettisoned protection and their confessional leanings, supported Jewish emancipation, enfranchised the urban working class, and adopted a high imperialist foreign policy. None of this seemed to matter greatly, and the Liberal machine, chastened by its periodic loss of power, picked itself up, won elections, and moved on. The Conservatives now found themselves in an anti-Home Rule governmental alliance with the relatively congenial whiggish Right of the Liberal Party and the not so congenial collectivistic Left, led by Joseph Chamberlain. For twenty years after 1868, led by Salisbury and then by his nephew Arthur James Balfour, the Conservatives or Unionists won three general elections and were in unaccustomed power for all but three years. The dominant figure of the party, however, probably more than Salisbury and certainly more than Balfour, was Chamberlain. As Winston Churchill said of him, he made the weather. He also made trouble for the future, by too aggressively promoting African imperialism and by suddenly jettisoning sixty years of a general free trade consensus in favor of massive protection. The divided Unionists, then, lost three general elections between 1892 and 1905. Liberalism seemed more than Unionism or Conservatism to have captured the public mood on foreign, imperial, and domestic issues. On 4 August 1914, the day that the German army invaded Belgium, few would have predicted that the Unionist and Conservative Party would be the most formidable political machine in Europe during the twentieth century.