

I. British Colonial Settlement

A. The Chesapeake (been there, done that last week)

B. New England

1. Puritanism, Plymouth (1618), and the Great Migration (1629-1642)
 - Mayflower Compact
 - Massachusetts Bay Company (similar to Virginia Company)
2. The New England Way

C. Growth and Diversity in the 18thC Century

II. Slavery in the 18th Century

A. The Slave Trade and the Triangular Trades

B. The Making of African Americans

III. English Freedom in the 18th Century

A. 18thC Great Britain, the World's Freest Nation?

B. British Liberty Defined:

C. Republicanism and Liberalism

1. **Republicanism:** Government without a king. Celebrated active participation in public life by economically independent citizens. As a political philosophy and system of government dated back to Renaissance Florence and the ancient world. Held that man achieved highest fulfillment in public service. Such service required 'virtue', the willingness to subordinate self-interest to the public good, or commonweal. Only property-owning citizens could possess virtue.

2. **Liberalism:** Centered around the proposition that individual liberty should be the highest goal of government. Thus, meant limited form of government, government that would not interfere with individual rights and equality of opportunity, and uphold the rule of law. Emanated from the leading philosopher of liberty, **John Locke**, who believed that liberty resided in personal autonomy (rather than civic involvement) and that protecting such freedom required the shielding of private life and personal concerns from interference from the state. Public good should not be pursued by govt as much as it should be the outcome of free individuals' pursuit of their myriad private ambitions.