Thomas Paine

Selections from His Writings

With an Introduction by James S. Allen


Contents

Introduction by James S. Allen (7)

I Common Sense 25

II The American Crisis 42

III The Rights of Man 62

IV The Age of Reason 92

10 x 20 No.
Introduction, by James S. Allen (p.25)

[Text continues on the left page]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>James Monroe, Jefferson as Prime Minister: 4th Nov. 1806.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conwent with Washington &amp; Jefferson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Benjamin Franklin, Prime Minister.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Age of Reason (1747-1757) dominated by Voltaire and Rousseau.

Rousseau's "social contract" theory was

impossibly simple. He argued that society was formed in the 18th century enlightenment when what was unreasonable was reasonable.

The French School of Education, tracing directly from John Locke's ideas -

Enlightenment theory of knowledge, which supplied the basis for the philosophy of浪漫派.(1)

Diderot - was an advocate of French school of enlightenment -

Voltaire - was a philosopher, a man of letters, a poet (1728-1791).

Montesquieu - was a politician, a man of letters, a member of the French Academy. He wrote, "political liberty," and "the spirit of the laws."

Deist - was a part of the movement for liberty.

Kings - were the symbols of authority and the embodiment of God's will.

Science - latest development of 8x03... No...

The application of science to the discovery, the body of ancient superstition as expressed in the Bible. (12)
...with Jefferson and other enlightened leaders of the times, 30
raised the question to the field of philosophy and religion.

Jesuit the counterpart of the field of philosophy and religion.

Of the religious revolution in society. Jefferson, in his book, could not move the project of a, national, temper
intended it as a means to organize a church, and used as an engine
of power; and for the same reason, it demanded the foundation
upon which the structure of government. It was used to<br>against the connection of Church and State, and I believe
enormous which was called force. Before the development
of science. Although not an atheist, I believe that science
must have been the first religion, and will probably be
the last, that men believe, which came very close to
abortion. Jefferson, in his book, "have God for success and
induced him not to take action." His thought theology which
I believe in was "natural philosophy and embracing the whole
world of science."
The 200th anniversary of P's birthday passed almost unnoticed by the very people who owe their ancestry to the republic.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American States (35-46)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoughts on the Present State of America Affairs (35-46)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain's present condition</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and not Britain is the parent country of America. This new world has been the asylum for the persecuted classes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British no claim to territory</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctrine of reconciliation</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The head row here is broken...

Every step of the old world is more and more oppressed.

Freedom first been boasted round the globe. Russia and
Africa have long repelled her. Europe regards her life
as a change, and eight 840,000,000 give her warning to
depart. Of receive the fugitives, and prepare in time an
assembly for mankind.

Of the Coming Arrival of Americans 44.42
1. Militia and determined Declaration of Aid in 5000.
2. Instruction 8286.
3. Natives to be treated 40.
4. Natives in the service of the crown.
II. The American Crisis (1776-7)

Washington's military and political strategy focused on the need for a strong naval presence. By capturing key ports and strategic locations, they could control trade routes and disrupt British supply lines. The Continental Congress, under the leadership of George Washington, took decisive action by creating a Continental Army and establishing a system of supply and logistics. The Congress also authorized the printing of currency to finance the war effort. Despite initial setbacks, the American forces began to gain momentum, with victories at battles such as Saratoga and Monmouth.

Under Washington's command, the American forces demonstrated their commitment to the cause by enduring harsh winter conditions in Valley Forge. This period of reinforcement and regrouping was crucial for building a cohesive and disciplined military force. The signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 marked the end of the Revolutionary War, with the United States gaining independence from British rule.

The American Crisis (1776-7) was a pivotal period in American history, marked by significant military and political achievements that laid the foundation for the United States as we know it today.
According one of the earliest clearly formulated attacks on the theory of state rights and sectional interests as opposed to centralized government.

Number I (44-50) (110-124)

 Fractional representation (47).

Long against all long memories and tender feelings.

Every king is a courtier, for a moment elevated, self-detered feet in the foundation of empire. (49).

... the true counsellors are the long campaigns. (50)

A single successful battle may end it all. (50)

When the men that can stand a struggle, when a stronger spirit for distress, and the brave by reflection. For the thinking of little minds, in silence, but the whole heart in firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will prove his principles into death. (57)
III. Rights of Man (1789)

- The Rights of Man was the political creed of a whole age
- It was written in the wake of the French Revolution
- The book was written as a response to the declaration of the French Revolution and its principles.

Pt. I - Dedicated to the Estates-General. Paris 1789
Pt. II - Dedicated to the States-General. Paris 1789

"...the right of man to liberty, equality, and fraternity."
Part I: The philosophy and practice of democracy and representation in history, based on the "natural" rights of man and the "society of humans." While much of what is written has been updated by subsequent developments, this part of the work reveals the principles which guided the democratic tradition in the first half of the 19th century.

In another section of the work, Part II describes several measures some of which prepared the way for the day. They included a system of progressive taxation which would relieve the burden from the poor and place upon the rich, public education, the agnation, state aid to religion, and a form of universal relief. Selected topics include abolition of slave reparation and the acquisition of property.

No. 1: Mr. Burke is very, extremely sorry, that arbitrary power, the power of the Pope, and the Bishops, are pulled down.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bank &amp; Bastille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A glimpse of consumption not easy coming anything different, that 63
- I can find throughout his book, how he expressed in those who
- longed not the most skilled of them, a life without love, in the
- most miserable of prisons. (63)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Bank &amp; Bastille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It is so full to humble a man, employing his talent to corrupt
- himself. He sits on the plumeage, not forget the dying hand.
- Acquainted to rise the undeviant head.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bank &amp; Bastille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- His brow his terror to a tragedy, victim aspiring in
- silence must not the real presence of morning, arising into death
- in the violets of an evening. (65)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bastille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The downfall of it [Bastille] included the Lords of the downfall of Bastille. (65)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bastille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Bastille (1688-1793) was a prison in Paris, France, which was considered to be a symbol of royal power and authority. (65)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bastille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Bastille (1688-1793) was a prison in Paris, France, which was considered to be a symbol of royal power and authority. (65)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bastille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Bastille (1688-1793) was a prison in Paris, France, which was considered to be a symbol of royal power and authority. (65)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bastille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Bastille (1688-1793) was a prison in Paris, France, which was considered to be a symbol of royal power and authority. (65)
The event was to be fearful or grandeur. (Revised 1670)

1. The event was unexpected... July 3. (Revised 1670)
2. (Revised 1670)
3. The event was unexpected... July 3. (Revised 1670)
4. (Revised 1670)
5. The event was unexpected... July 3. (Revised 1670)
6. (Revised 1670)
7. (Revised 1670)
8. (Revised 1670)
9. (Revised 1670)
10. (Revised 1670)
11. (Revised 1670)
12. (Revised 1670)
13. (Revised 1670)
14. (Revised 1670)
15. (Revised 1670)
16. (Revised 1670)
17. (Revised 1670)
18. (Revised 1670)
19. (Revised 1670)
20. (Revised 1670)

Accustomed to slavery, men are capable of such inspiration, that a body of unarmed soldiers would dare to face the military force of thirty thousand men. (Draft)

In Paris, Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

= its being the symbol after a case of deception.

In 1670 Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)

Bastille was a prison. (Draft)
Page 21

Page 22

Conclusion

10×20

10×21
A careful selection of the principles of the construction of God's work...
In these principles, there is nothing to show a Nation, the
configuration of its institutions. They are calculated to call
forth ambition and ability, and to exercise them for the public
good, and not for the encrease or aggrandizement of particular
description of men, or families. Monarchial sovereignty, the
enemy of mankind, and the source of society, is abolished,
and accordingly itself is reduced to its natural and original
place, the Nation. Were this the case in 1772? Imagine Europe,
the cause of wars would be taken away.

Henry (1772)

England, France, Spain...

There is not the enemy of man, that through the medium of
a false system of Govt. (927)
This image of Revelation, in which everything may be learned
for a more perfect understanding of the history of the
world. By lifting the veil of mystery, the true nature of the
world can be clearly seen. (P. 75-76)

[Part II. Modern History (1807-1914)]

Introduction to Part II (1808-1914)

1815-1870

The deeply rooted ideas of the past, and an effectual
removal of the mystery and the antiquity of truths established
itself over the mind, that no long time could be spent in
benefiting mankind, or benevolence. To reform the political condition
of men, freedom must be hurled against the old reign and
considered as rebellion, and the stability of less had made
man fit for this, (1815)
Chapter 17. On Constitutions (p.2-52)

A constitution is not the act of a government, but of a people constituting a government (p.2)

c. All power exercised over a nation must be derived (p.3)

government derives all power from the people (p.4)

A constitution is the supreme law of a state (p.4)

173 state laws (p.52-54) - 12 colonies, 11 states, 4 territories

Of the 11 states, 5 were free states and 6 were slave states (p.54)

of the 12 colonies, 6 were free and 6 were slave states (p.54)

A study of the constitution of the state (p.54)

[Handwritten notes]

[Handwritten notes]
The compact was that of the people wise and sober, to produce and constitute a government by giving to any government or to any person a power in a compact with the whole people, and support it in the sense of the people, unless by some other power given under a right to void.

Agreed to the tenor.

The face of itself was written in the text of the document.

Washington, President. Things are necessary while. Under the law. Things are necessary.

Washington, President. Things are necessary. Under the law. Things are necessary.
A constitution is the property of a nation, second most of those who exercise the govt. (90)

It shows they were, when heart converted by party in naturally the friend of war, and that human nature is not of itself reformed (91).

all things may from those are great republic, and man be free of the world. (92)
IV. The Life of Reason (52-62)

Prain - 29

Page 73

Notes:

Prain - Bible

What seems we read the obscure stories, the traditions, the
hypotheses, the myth, and all such inventions, the contrasting
manifestations, with which more than half the Bible is filled,
we would be more convinced that we called it the word of
a demon than the word of God. It is a history of arithmetics
that has ceased to corrupt and divest merely mankind; and,
for my part, I entirely detest it as I detest everything
that is bad.” (93)

Prain - Leu - Beih

a liest

10 x 20

Note:

God of mystery or obscurity. Writing defeat the discoveries
of the evolutionists, although well grounded in the science
of thinking, he conceived of God as the "first cause," because He is the "first cause." He said that all things were created by men only through science. (93)

Author's Profession of Faith (194-96)

God is the essence of man, and I believe that religious duties consist of doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy. (96)

God is in my own church. (95)

God is in all the national institutions of churches. Human institutions are to try and solve mankind and metaphysical means and methods. (95)

God is as real to us as the stars above us and the earth beneath us, as the shrubs and trees of the woods and fields. (97)

The evidence of God is as real to us as the stars above us and the earth beneath us, as the shrubs and trees of the woods and fields. (97)