

Common Sense was written by Thomas Paine on January 10, 1776 to inspire the 13 colonies to fight for independence. George Washington is reported reading it to his troops.

In response to Common Sense The Plain Truth was published in March of 1776 by James Chalmers.

Both pamphlets were published under pseudonyms or fictitious names.

Common Sense

Absolute governments, (tho' the disgrace of human nature) have this advantage with them, they are simple; if the people suffer, they know the head from which their suffering springs

I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge; not a single advantage is derived. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for buy them where we will.

The authority of Great Britain over this continent, is a form of government, which sooner or later must have an end

Small islands not capable of protecting themselves are the proper objects for governments to take under their care; but there is something absurd, in supposing a Continent to be perpetually governed by an island.

TO CONCLUDE, however strange it may appear to some, or however unwilling they may be to think so, matters not, but many strong and striking reasons may be given to show that nothing can settle our affairs so expeditiously as an open and determined declaration for independence.

The AI generated Summary of "Common Sense"

"Common Sense" is a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776, during the early stages of the American Revolution. It was instrumental in shaping public opinion and garnering support for American independence from British rule. Here is a summary of its key points:

Importance of Independence: Paine argues that it is only common sense for the American colonies to break away from British rule. He questions the legitimacy of monarchy and asserts that America should govern itself to protect its interests and establish a democratic society.

Critique of Monarchy: Paine challenges the idea that kings and queens have a divine right to rule. He argues that hereditary succession is irrational and that power should be derived from the consent of the governed. Paine advocates for a government based on the will of the people, advocating for a republic.

Rejection of British Constitution: Paine dismisses the British constitution as flawed and argues that the American colonies should not be bound by it. He claims that the British government's abuses and disregard for colonial rights make it necessary to pursue independence.

Common Sense Arguments: Paine presents logical and persuasive arguments to rally the colonists to the cause of independence. He appeals to their self-interest, highlighting the economic benefits of trade and commerce free from British control. He also emphasizes the principle of self-determination, arguing that it is unnatural for a smaller landmass (Britain) to govern a larger one (America).

Practical Recommendations: Paine suggests practical steps towards independence, such as establishing a Continental Charter, forming a representative assembly, and creating a unified military force. He encourages the colonies to join together and fight for their freedom, emphasizing the urgency of the moment.

"Common Sense" played a significant role in swaying public opinion towards independence and inspiring many to support the American Revolution. It advocated for the principles of self-governance, individual rights, and the pursuit of freedom, making it a foundational text in American history.

Regenerate response

Plain Truth

Volumes were insufficient to describe the horror, misery and desolation, awaiting the people at large in the Syren form of American independence. In short, I affirm that it would be most excellent policy in those who wish for TRUE LIBERTY to submit by an advantageous reconciliation to the authority of Great Britain; "to accomplish in the long run, what they cannot do by hypocrisy, fraud and force in the short one."

"that no government is so subject to CIVIL WARS, and INTESTINE COMMOTIONS, as that of the democratical or popular form; because, no other tends so strongly and so constantly to alter, nor requires so much vigilance, and fortitude to preserve it from alteration.

Plain Truth Summary Generated by AI

In simpler terms, the author is expressing a negative view of American independence, suggesting that it would lead to horrifying conditions and suffering for the general population. They argue that those who truly desire freedom should instead reconcile with British authority, as it would eventually achieve what cannot be accomplished through deceit, trickery, and coercion in the short term.

Furthermore, the author asserts that democratic or popular forms of government are particularly prone to civil wars and internal conflicts. They claim that such governments have a strong tendency to change and require constant vigilance and courage to prevent alteration.

INDEPENDENCE AND SLAVERY ARE SYNONYMOUS TERMS

