

## The Birth of a Nation: Early National / Revolutionary Writers

### The Rise of Rationalism

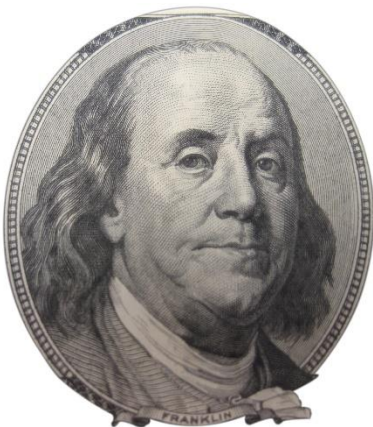
In England, the political and social turmoil of the seventeenth century caused many people to question the divine right of monarchs. As a result, a new movement called the Enlightenment began to spread. Supporters of the Enlightenment believed in a philosophy called rationalism, or the belief that human beings can arrive at truth by using reason. Like the Puritans, rationalists believed God had created the world. Yet, they disagreed with the Puritan notions of revelation, divine providence, and final judgment. Instead, rationalists felt God gave humanity reason to discover both scientific and spiritual truth, a viewpoint known as deism. Rationalism and deism inspired the founders of the new country to call their peers to war, setting forth noble ideals of religious tolerance and individual liberty. Rationalist thought about the relationship among people, God, and natural law.

### Literature of the Times

Almost all American writing in the 1750s responded to unfolding political and social events, such as the struggle of Americans for independence from Britain, the struggle of women to gain equality with men, or the struggle of enslaved Africans to expose and end the horror of slavery. Pamphlets were popular forms of writing during the years of the American Revolution. Thomas Paine, for instance, composed a series of sixteen pamphlets entitled *The American Crisis*. These writings commented on the Revolutionary War and gave encouragement to people involved in it.

The idea that all people are free to use reason to better their lives became part of the Colonies' justification for independence from Britain. This idea provided the foundation for the most important political documents in American history and literature: The Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. Quite possibly the most famous piece of literature of the time period was Benjamin Franklin's autobiography. Franklin made use of the autobiographical narrative, a form common in Puritan writing, but omitted its religious justification. Written in clear, witty prose, this account of the development of the self-made American provided a model for the story that would be told again and again in American literature.

### Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790)



Boston-born Benjamin Franklin quickly rose from poverty to distinction, though he had to quit school to earn a living. By age twenty-four, Franklin was a prosperous merchant, owner of a successful print shop, and publisher of *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. He helped found the Academy of Philadelphia (which became the University of Pennsylvania), the American Philosophical Society, and the first public library in the United States. Franklin, a gifted scientist and inventor, invented an open heating stove (called a Franklin stove), bifocal eyeglasses, a type of harmonica, and a rocking chair that could swat flies.

#### Diplomat and Statesman

Franklin possessed uncommon talents as a diplomat, and he used these skills in the service of his country. In London, Franklin lobbied for the Colonies in their dispute with Britain and hoped to bring about a reconciliation that would prevent war. Franklin's wit and charm made him popular in London for many years; he once said that while in the city, he was invited out to dinner six nights a week. But by 1774, the stress between Britain and its Colonies had become too great. Franklin gave up his hopes for peace and sailed for the Colonies in 1775. When Franklin arrived home, he learned that the first battles of the Revolutionary War had been fought. After helping Thomas Jefferson draft the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Franklin left for Paris to negotiate the treaty that brought the French into the war on the side of the

Colonies. When the war ended, he helped mediate the peace. In 1787, Franklin served as a member of the Constitutional Convention. His death three years later was cause for international mourning.

**Review Questions**

**DIRECTIONS:** In at least two (2) sentences, respond to the following questions.

1. How did rationalism differ from Puritanism?

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2. In what ways did the philosophies of rationalism and deism contribute to American independence and what effect did rationalism have on the new American political system?

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**Literary Analysis: Ben Franklin's Autobiography**
**How Ben Franklin "conceiv'd [his] bold and arduous Project"**

It was about this time [circa 1728] that I conceiv'd the bold and arduous Project of arriving at moral Perfection. I wish'd to live without committing any Fault at any time; I would conquer all that either Natural Inclination, Custom, or Company might lead me into. As I knew, or thought I knew, what was right and wrong, I did not see why I might not always do the one and avoid the other.

But I soon found I had undertaken a Task of more Difficulty than I had imagined: While my Care was employ'd in guarding against one Fault, I was often surpriz'd by another. Habit took the Advantage of Inattention. Inclination was sometimes too strong for Reason. I concluded at length, that the mere speculative Conviction that it was our Interest to be compleatly virtuous, was not sufficient to prevent our Slipping, and that the contrary Habits must be broken and good Ones acquired and established, before we can have any Dependence on a steady uniform Rectitude of Conduct. For this purpose I therefore contriv'd the following Method.—

**How did Franklin's arrive at his list of "necessary and desirable" virtues and what they mean in practice?**

In the various Enumerations of the moral Virtues I had met with in my Reading, I found the Catalogue more or less numerous, as different Writers included more or fewer Ideas under the same Name ...I included under Thirteen Names of Virtues all that at that time occur'd to me as necessary or desirable, and annex'd to each a short Precept, which fully express'd the Extent I gave to its Meaning.—

**These Names of Virtues with their Precepts were**

1. **Temperance:** Eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation.
2. **Silence:** Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.
3. **Order:** Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.
4. **Resolution:** Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.
5. **Frugality:** Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself, i.e., waste nothing.
6. **Industry:** Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.
7. **Sincerity:** Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and, if you speak, speak accordingly.
8. **Justice:** Wrong none by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duty.
9. **Moderation:** Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries so much as you think they deserve.
10. **Cleanliness:** Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothes, or habitation.
11. **Tranquility:** Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.
12. **Chastity:** Rarely use venery but for health or offspring, never to dullness, weakness, or the injury of your own or another's peace or reputation.
13. **Humility:** Imitate Jesus and Socrates.

**Franklin understands each virtue as a habit. How did he go about acquiring each of these habits?**

My Intention being to acquire the Habitude of all these Virtues, I judg'd it would be well not to distract my Attention by attempting the whole at once, but to fix it on one of them at a time, and when I should be Master of that, then to proceed to another ...

Temperance first, as it tends to procure that Coolness & Clearness of Head, which is so necessary where constant Vigilance was to be kept up, and Guard maintained, against the unremitting Attraction of ancient Habits, and the Force of perpetual Temptations.

This being acquir'd & establish'd, Silence would be more easy ... and considering that in Conversation it was obtain'd rather by the Use of the Ears than of the Tongue, & therefore wishing to break a Habit I was getting into of Prattling, Punning & Joking ...

I gave Silence the second Place. This, and the next, Order, I expected would allow me more Time for attending to my Project and my Studies; Resolution, once become habitual, would keep me firm in my Endeavours to obtain all the subsequent Virtues; Frugality & Industry, by freeing me from my remaining Debt, & producing Affluence & Independance, would make more easy the Practice of Sincerity and Justice, &c. &c. Conceiving then that ... daily Examination would be necessary, I contriv'd the following Method for conducting that Examination.

### **"The Method"**

I made a little Book in which I allotted a Page for each of the Virtues. I rul'd each Page with red Ink so as to have seven Columns, one for each Day of the Week, marking each Column with a Letter for the Day. I cross'd these Columns with thirteen red Lines, marking the Beginning of each Line with the first Letter of one of the Virtues, on which Line & in its proper Column I might mark by a little black Spot every Fault I found upon Examination, to have been committed respecting that Virtue upon that Day.

### **How did he progress in virtue?**

I determined to give a Week's strict Attention to each of the Virtues successively. Thus in the first Week my great Guard was to avoid every the least Offence against Temperance ... if in the first Week I could keep my first Line marked T clear of Spots, I suppos'd the Habit of that Virtue so much strengthen'd and its opposite weaken'd, that I might venture extending my Attention to include the next ... Proceeding thus to the last, I could go thro' a Course compleat in Thirteen Weeks, and four Courses in a Year.

—And like him who having a Garden to weed, does not attempt to eradicate all the bad Herbs at once, which would exceed his Reach and his Strength, but works on one of the Beds at a time, & having accomplish'd the first proceeds to a second; so I should have, (I hoped) the encouraging Pleasure of seeing on my Pages the Progress I made in Virtue, by clearing successively my Lines of their Spots, till in the End by a Number of Courses ...

The Precept of Order requiring that every Part of my Business should have its allotted Time, one Page in my little Book contain'd the following Scheme of Employment for the Twenty-four Hours of a natural Day.

### **Where he had the most trouble?**

I enter'd upon the Execution of this Plan for Self Examination, and continu'd it with occasional Intermissions for some time. I was surpriz'd to find myself so much fuller of Faults than I had imagined, but I had the Satisfaction of seeing them diminish.

After a while I went thro' one Course only in a Year, and afterwards only one in several Years; till at length I omitted them entirely, being employ'd in Voyages & Business abroad ... But I always carried my little Book with me.

My Scheme of Order, gave me the most Trouble, and I found, that ... it was not possible to be exactly observ'd by a Master, who must mix with the World, and often receive People of Business at their own Hours.

—Order too, with regard to Places for Things, Papers, etc. I found extremely difficult to acquire ... This Article therefore cost me so much painful Attention & my Faults in it vex'd me so much, and I made so little Progress in Amendment, & had such frequent Relapses, that I was almost ready to give up the Attempt, and content my self with a faulty Character in that respect.

Like the Man who in buying an Ax of a Smith my neighbour, desired to have the whole of its Surface as bright as the Edge; the Smith consented to grind it bright for him if he would turn the Wheel. He turn'd while the Smith press'd the broad Face of the Ax hard & heavily on the Stone, which made the Turning of it very fatiguing. The Man came every now & then from the Wheel to see how the Work went on; and at length would take his Ax as it was without farther Grinding. No, says the Smith, Turn on, turn on; we shall have it bright by and by; as yet 'tis only speckled. Yes, says the Man; but—I think I like a speckled Ax best. —

### **Why was Franklin “incorrigible” with respect to the virtue of order?**

In Truth I found myself incorrigible with respect to Order; and now I am grown old, and my Memory bad, I feel very sensibly the want of it. But on the whole, tho' I never arrived at the Perfection I had been so ambitious of obtaining, but fell far short of it, yet I was by the Endeavour a better and happier Man than I otherwise should have been, if I had not attempted it; As those who aim at perfect Writing by imitating the engraved Copies, tho' they never reach the wish'd for Excellence of those Copies, their Hand is mended by the Endeavour, and is tolerable while it continues fair & legible. —

... To Temperance he ascribes his long-continu'd Health, & what is still left to him of a good Constitution.

To Industry and Frugality the early Easiness of his Circumstances, & Acquisition of his Fortune, with all that Knowledge which enabled him to be an useful Citizen, and obtain'd for him some Degree of Reputation among the Learned.

To Sincerity & Justice the Confidence of his Country, and the honourable Employs it conferr'd upon him. And to the joint Influence of the whole Mass of the Virtues, even in the imperfect State he was able to acquire them, all that Evenness of Temper, & that Cheerfulness in Conversation which makes his Company still sought for, & agreeable even to his younger Acquaintance. I hope therefore that some of my Descendants may follow the Example & reap the Benefit. —

### **What did Franklin learn about himself and his need for an additional virtue?**

My List of Virtues contain'd at first but twelve: But a Quaker Friend having kindly inform'd me that I was generally thought proud; that my Pride show'd itself frequently in Conversation; that I was not content with being in the right when discussing any Point, but was overbearing & rather insolent; of which he convinc'd me by mentioning several Instances;—I determined endeavouring to cure myself ..., and I added Humility to my List, giving an extensive Meaning to the Word.

—I cannot boast of much Success in acquiring the Reality of this Virtue; but I had a good deal with regard to the Appearance of it.—I made it a Rule to forbear all direct Contradiction to the Sentiments of others, and all positive Assertion of my own. I even forbid myself ... the Use of every Word or Expression in the Language that import'd a fix'd Opinion; such as certainly, undoubtedly, &c. and I adopted instead of them, I conceive, I apprehend, or I imagine a thing to be so or so, or it so appears to me at present.

... in answering I began by observing that in certain Cases or Circumstances his Opinion would be right, but that in the present case there appear'd or seem'd to me some Difference, &c. I soon found the Advantage of this change in my Manners. The Conversations I engag'd in went on more pleasantly. The modest way in which I propos'd my Opinions, procur'd them a readier Reception and less Contradiction; I had less Mortification when I was found to be in the wrong, and I more easily prevail'd with others to give up their Mistakes & join with me when I happen'd to be in the right. ... And to this Habit (after my Character of Integrity) I think it principally owing, that I had early so much Weight with my Fellow Citizens, when I proposed new Institutions, or Alterations in the old; and so much Influence in public Councils when I became a Member. For I was but a bad Speaker, never eloquent, subject to much Hesitation in my choice of Words, hardly correct in Language, and yet I generally carried my Points. —

In reality there is perhaps no one of our natural Passions so hard to subdue as Pride. Disguise it, struggle with it, beat it down, stifle it, mortify it as much as one pleases, it is still alive, and will every now and then peep out and show itself ... For even if I could conceive that I had compleatly overcome it, I should probably be proud of my Humility. —





**Aphorisms of Franklin**

An **aphorism** (sometimes called proverb or maxim) is a short, pointed statement that expresses a wise or clever observation about human experience.

**DIRECTIONS:** *Below are five aphorisms written by Benjamin Franklin. Please read them and then, in your own words, explain what they mean.*

1. ***Wise men don't need advice; fools don't take it.***

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2. ***Whatever is begun in anger ends in shame.***

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3. ***If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.***

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4. ***When the well is dry, you know the value of water.***

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5. ***A slip of the foot you may soon recover, but a slip of the tongue you may never get over.***

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