

# What Were you Thinking - 1700s - part2

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## Framework

Humans, Groups

## Population

Humans, Groups, Individuals

## Questions

- What are some issues with Western Democracies?
- How to balance power?
- Are words and debates enough?

## Initial Conditions

Individual, Group

## Self reference

Individual, Group

## Preamble

The **rampant profiteering, corruption, nepotism, tribal warfare and constant lies and self interest** we see in politicians now - particularly with Greens/Labour - Albanese, Bowen, Dreyfuss, Plibersek, Gallagher, Leigh, Barr and the rest, women and black tribes and other elite groups has echoes of the **south sea bubble** in the early 1700s Great Britain. Banks, Superfunds, financiers - all working with governments to build up the bubble - spruiking "Victimhood" and "Green Energy" while profiteering and grifting at taxpayer's expense and claiming "Charity" and "Good Works" and being "Good" while corrupting, thieving and lying as much as they can. Many people involved in grifting and paying off other groups to run protection rackets - unions, elites, corporations, criminals - all up to their necks in corruption and lies.

Labour hacks like Greg Combet being put in charge of Australia's future fund is a huge financial risk to the country as some new "bubble" and scheme is devised by the politicians so they can profit from insider trading and declaring "great works of Charity".

**Robert Walpole seems to me to be to be a shining example for Greens/Labour politicians now - I wonder how much they use his techniques?** I class him as **a major narcissistic tyrannical psychopath** - very much like we see in Australia, NZ, USA and other places where people hold on to power and profiteer for themselves and in-group friends. Dan Andrews, Albanese and the rest of Greens/Labour all follow Walpole and his techniques. Did Whitlam adore him?

*'No nation gains the power of judgment except it can pass judgment on itself. But to **attain this great privilege takes a very long time.***' - Author(**Johann Wolfgang von Goethe**) Year[1906]

Source\_Document(**The Maxims and Reflections Of Goethe** (TRANSLATED BY BAILEY SAUNDERS WITH A PREFACE NEW YORK THE MACMILLAN COMPANY)) Keyword(Nation Development Group)

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/33670/33670-h/33670-h.htm>

<https://archive.org/details/maximsreflection00goetrich/page/n8/mode/2up>

*"Before mass leaders seize the power to fit reality to their lies, their propaganda is marked by its **extreme contempt for facts as such**, for in their opinion fact depends entirely on the power of man who can fabricate it."* - Author(**Hannah Arendt**) Year[1951] Age(45) Source\_Document(**The Origins Of Totalitarianism**) Keyword(Truth Corruption Group)

[https://www.goodreads.com/author/quotes/12806.Hannah\\_Arendt](https://www.goodreads.com/author/quotes/12806.Hannah_Arendt)

<https://archive.org/details/TheOriginsOfTotalitarianism/page/n6>

*'**Power tends to corrupt** and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Great men are almost always bad men, even when they exercise influence and not authority; still more when you superadd the tendency of the **certainty of corruption by authority.***' - Author(**Lord Acton**) Year[1887] Age(53)

Source\_Document(Letter to Mandel Creighton <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Binary-Groupthink-Overcoming-1.pdf>)

Keyword(Power Government, Power, Corruption, Ends Justifies the Means Individual)

<https://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/absolute-power-corrupts-absolutely.html>

<https://www.acton.org/research/lord-acton-quote-archive>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Walpole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Walpole) **Robert Walpole**, 1st Earl of Orford, KG PC (26 August 1676 – 18 March 1745), known between 1725 and 1742 as Sir Robert Walpole, was a **British Whig politician** who served as Prime Minister of Great Britain[a] from 1721 to 1742. He also served as First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the House of Commons, and is generally regarded as the *de facto* first prime minister of Great Britain. ...As a **young man** (HE MUST HAVE BEEN AT LEAST 35 years old if he had bought in at the start), *Walpole had **bought shares in the South Sea Company**, which **monopolised trade** with Spain, the Caribbean, and South America. The **speculative market** for slaves, rum, and mahogany spawned a frenzy that had ramifications throughout Europe when it collapsed. However, **Walpole had bought at the bottom and sold at the top, adding greatly to his inherited wealth** and allowing him to create Houghton Hall as seen today* In 1712, Walpole was accused of **venality** and **corruption** in the matter of two forage contracts for Scotland. Although it was proven that **he had retained none of the money**, Walpole was pronounced "**guilty of a high breach of trust and notorious corruption**"

.. Queen Anne died in 1714. Under the Act of Settlement 1701, which excluded Roman Catholics from the line of succession, Anne was succeeded by her second cousin, the Elector of Hanover, **George I**. George I distrusted the Tories, who he believed opposed his right to succeed to the Throne. The year of George's accession, 1714, **marked the ascendancy of the Whigs who would remain in power for the next fifty years**. **Robert Walpole** became a Privy Councillor and rose to the **position of Paymaster of the Forces**[18] in a Cabinet nominally led by Charles Montagu, 1st Earl of Halifax, but actually dominated by **Charles Townshend, 2nd Viscount Townshend (Walpole's brother-in-law)** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Townshend,\\_2nd\\_Viscount\\_Townshend](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Townshend,_2nd_Viscount_Townshend), and James Stanhope (later 1st Earl Stanhope). **Walpole was also appointed chairman of a secret committee** formed to **investigate the actions of the previous Tory ministry** in 1715.[19] Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, was impeached, and **Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke**, suffered from an act of attainder.

<https://archive.org/details/craftsman09danv/page/2/mode/2up> **The Craftsman** 291 - 1731 - *It hath been the peculiar Misfortune of this Nation, especially of late Years, to fall into the Hands of **such Vultures**, who **prey upon the Blood and Vitals of their Country**. We have seen the most execrable **Frauds and Villainies** cloak'd and perpetrated, under the **Name of Charity**; and a **pretended Concern for publick Good** made the' **Hackney Tool** and Instrument of **private Interest** and **Corruption**.*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Craftsman\\_\(newspaper\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Craftsman_(newspaper)) "**The Craftsman**, also known as The Country Journal or, The Craftsman or The Craftsman: Being a Critique on the Times, was a British newspaper which operated from 1726 to 1752. Established by "**Henry St John**" **Lord Bolingbroke** and **William Pulteney**, it was edited by **Nicholas Amhurst** under the pseudonym "**Caleb D'Anvers**". It is known for publishing letters and essays from Lord Bolingbroke. Lord Bolingbroke and the 'Patriot Whigs' used The Craftsman to oppose the administration of Robert Walpole and his 'Court Whig' faction. The paper's writers included early satirists such as **Jonathan Swift** and **Alexander Pope**."

Volume 9 <https://archive.org/details/craftsman09danv/page/48/mode/2up> page 46 - *NOTHING hath been more frequently, or more strenuously objected against the Conduct of these Papers, than our **general Invectives against Bribery and Corruption**; which having been the common Topicks of*

*Invective for many Years past, our Adversaries endeavour to make the World believe that they are merely fictitious, and proceed only from a Design of inflaming the Passions of the People...*

*Little upstart Clerks.. Tabors, Captains and Super-Cargoes have been suffer'd to **glut themselves** upon the **Spoils of their Proprietors**, and to **make large Estates**, **without any Regard to Decency**, upon one losing Voyage. What some of their Principals and Directors may have got, a little farther Time may discover, and I hope the **Justice of the Nation** will make Them spew it up again.*

*It would therefore be ridiculous, at present, to lay any Thing farther in **our Vindication on this Subject** ; or endeavour' to prove **what all Men feel, or lament**, and what the Parliament is actually employ 'd in redressing ; but it may be of some Use to enquire a little from what Source all these Iniquities have flow'd and almost overwhelm.'d the Nation.*

**No Wonder Anthony Albanese and all of his Greens/Labour corrupt upstart clerks “Hate Tories” - Tories call out their corruption and their lying “Charity” and virtue signaling! While all the time they are profiteering from the people. Albanese is modeling himself of his hero Whig - Walpole.**

See <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/South-Sea-Bubble/> The **South Sea Bubble** has been called: the **world's first financial crash, the world's first Ponzi scheme, speculation mania and a disastrous example of what can happen when people fall prey to 'group think'**. That it was a catastrophic financial crash is in no doubt and that some of the greatest thinkers at the time succumbed to it, including Isaac Newton himself, is also irrefutable. Estimates vary but Newton reportedly lost as much as £40 million of today's money in the scheme. But what actually happened? [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South\\_Sea\\_Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sea_Company) The **South Sea Company** (officially: The Governor and Company of the merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas and other parts of America and for the encouragement of the Fishery)[3] was a British joint-stock company founded in January 1711, created as a public-private partnership to consolidate and **reduce the cost of the national debt**. To generate income, in 1713 the company was **granted a monopoly** (the Asiento de Negros) to supply **African slaves** to the islands in the "South Seas" and South America.[4] When the company was created, Britain was involved in the War of the Spanish Succession and Spain and Portugal controlled most of South America. There was thus no realistic prospect that trade would take place, and as it turned out, the Company never realised any significant profit from its monopoly. However, Company stock rose greatly in value as it expanded its operations dealing in government debt, and peaked in 1720 before suddenly collapsing to little above its original flotation price. The notorious economic bubble thus created, **which ruined thousands of investors, became known as the South Sea Bubble**. ... The new **King George I** and the Prince of Wales **both had large holdings in the company**, as did some prominent **Whig politicians**, including **James Craggs the Elder**, the Earl of Halifax and Sir Joseph Jekyll. **James Craggs, as Postmaster General**, was responsible **for intercepting**

**mail on behalf of the government** to obtain political and financial information. **All Tory politicians were removed from the board and replaced with businessmen.** The Whigs **Horatio Townshend** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Townshend,\\_2nd\\_Viscount\\_Townshend](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Townshend,_2nd_Viscount_Townshend) , brother in law of **Robert Walpole**, and the **Duke of Argyll** were elected directors

....**Soon after Walpole returned to the Cabinet, Britain was swept by a wave of over-enthusiastic speculation which led to the South Sea Bubble.**[32] **The Government had established a plan** whereby the South Sea Company would assume the **national debt of Great Britain in exchange for lucrative bonds.** It was widely believed that the company would eventually reap an enormous profit through international trade in cloth, agricultural goods, and slaves.[38] Many in the country, including **Walpole himself (who sold at the top of the market and made 1,000 per cent profit),** frenziedly invested in the company. By the latter part of 1720, however, the company had begun to collapse as the price of its shares plunged.

The **Bubble Act 1720** (6 Geo. 1 c. 18), which forbade the creation of joint-stock companies without royal charter, was promoted by the South Sea Company itself before its collapse.

In Great Britain, **many investors were ruined by the share-price collapse, and as a result, the national economy diminished substantially.** The founders of the scheme engaged in **insider trading**, by **using their advance knowledge of the timings of national debt consolidations** to make large profits from purchasing debt in advance. **Huge bribes were given to politicians** to support the Acts of Parliament necessary for the scheme.[5] **Company money was used to deal in its own shares, and selected individuals purchasing shares were given cash loans backed by those same shares to spend on purchasing more shares.** The expectation of profits from trade with South America was **talked up** to encourage the public to purchase shares, but the bubble prices reached far beyond what the actual profits of the business (namely the slave trade) could justify.[6]

A **parliamentary inquiry** was held after the bursting of the bubble to discover its causes. A number of politicians were disgraced, and **people found to have profited immorally** from the company had personal assets confiscated proportionate to their gains (most had already been rich and remained so). Finally, the Company was restructured and continued to operate for more than a century after the Bubble. The headquarters were in Threadneedle Street, at the centre of the City of London, the financial district of the capital. At the time of these events, the Bank of England was also a private company dealing in national debt, and the crash of its rival confirmed its position as banker to the British government

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Walpole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Walpole) In 1721 a committee investigated[39] the scandal, finding that there was **corruption on the part of many in the Cabinet.** Among those implicated were **John Aislable**[32] (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), **James Craggs the Elder** (the Postmaster General), **James Craggs the Younger** (the Southern Secretary), and even Lords **Stanhope** and **Sunderland** (the heads of the Ministry). Both Craggs the Elder and Craggs the Younger died in disgrace; the remainder were impeached for their corruption. Aislable was found guilty and imprisoned, but the **personal influence of Walpole** saved both Stanhope and Sunderland. For his role in preventing these individuals and others from being punished, Walpole gained the nickname of **"The Screen"**,[40][d] or **"Screenmaster-General"**.[5] .. Under the guidance of Walpole, Parliament attempted to deal with the financial crisis brought on by the South Sea Bubble. The estates of the directors of the South Sea Company were used to relieve the suffering of the victims, and the stock of

the company was divided between the Bank of England and East India Company.[32] The crisis had gravely **damaged the credibility of the King and of the Whig Party**, but **Walpole defended both** with **skilful oratory** in the House of Commons...

**Robert Walpole acquired the favour of George I.**[48] In 1725 he persuaded the king to **revive the Knighthood of the Bath** and was **himself invested with the order**,[53][52] and in 1726 was made a Knight of the Garter,[54] earning him the nickname "**Sir Bluestring**".[52] **His eldest son was granted a barony**

.. Bolingbroke and Pulteney ran a periodical called **The Craftsman** in which they **incessantly denounced the Prime Minister's policies**.<sup>[59]</sup> Walpole was also satirised and parodied extensively; he was often **compared to the criminal Jonathan Wild** as, for example, **John Gay** did in his farcical **Beggar's Opera**. Walpole's other enemies included **Jonathan Swift**,<sup>[60][page needed]</sup> **Alexander Pope**, **Henry Fielding**, and **Samuel Johnson**.

.. His long-term goal was to replace the land tax, which was paid by the local gentry, with excise and customs taxes, which were paid by merchants and ultimately by consumers. **Walpole joked** that the **landed gentry resembled hogs, which squealed loudly whenever anyone laid hands on them. By contrast, he said, merchants were like sheep, and yielded their wool without complaint**.<sup>[63]</sup> The joke backfired in 1733 when he was defeated in a major battle to impose excise taxes on wine and tobacco. To reduce the threat of smuggling, the tax was to be collected not at ports but at warehouses. This new proposal, however, was extremely unpopular and aroused the opposition of the nation's merchants. Walpole agreed to withdraw the bill before Parliament voted on it, **but he dismissed the politicians who had dared to oppose it in the first place**. Thus, Walpole lost a considerable element of his Whig Party to the Opposition.

The **copyright moves we see now** in Australia are the same as Walpoles' [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Licensing\\_Act\\_1737](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Licensing_Act_1737) The **Licensing Act 1737** (10 Geo. 2. c. 28) is a former Act of Parliament in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and a **pivotal moment in British theatrical history**. Its purpose was to **control and censor** what was being said about the British government through theatre. The act was repealed by the Theatres Act 1843, which was itself replaced by the Theatres Act 1968. The Lord Chamberlain was the official censor and the office of Examiner of Plays was created under the Act. The Examiner assisted the Lord Chamberlain in the task of censoring all plays from 1737 to 1968. The Examiner read all plays which were to be publicly performed, produced a synopsis and recommended them for licence, consulting the Lord Chamberlain in cases of doubt. The act also created a legal distinction between categories of "**legitimate theatre**" and "**illegitimate theatre**".

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Walpole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Walpole) in 1736 an increase in the tax on gin inspired **riots in London**. The even more serious **Porteous riots** broke out in Edinburgh after the King pardoned a captain of the guard (John Porteous) **who had commanded his troops to shoot a group of protesters**. Though these events diminished Walpole's popularity,<sup>[67]</sup> they failed to shake his majority in Parliament. Walpole's domination over the House of Commons was highlighted by the ease with which he secured the rejection of Sir John Barnard's plan to reduce the interest on the national debt. **Walpole was also able to persuade Parliament to pass the Licensing Act of 1737** under which London theatres were regulated.<sup>[68]</sup> The Act revealed a disdain for **Swift, Pope, Fielding**, and other **literary figures who had attacked his government in their works**.<sup>[69]</sup>

While the "[country party](#)" attacked Walpole relentlessly, he **subsidised writers and lesser-known journalists** such as [William Arnall](#) and Bishop [Benjamin Hoadly](#) as well as two men he named to the role of [poet laureate](#), [Laurence Eusden](#) and [Colley Cibber](#). **They defended Walpole from the charge of evil political corruption by arguing that corruption is the universal human condition.** Furthermore, they argued, **political divisiveness was also universal and inevitable because of selfish passions that were integral to human nature.** Arnall argued that government must be strong enough **to control conflict**, and in that regard, Walpole was quite successful. This style of "court" political rhetoric continued through the 18th century

## Introduction

Power shifted from people to tribal leaders to religious leaders to monarchs to priests to people to parliaments to nobles to corporations to bankers to shareholders to armies to police.

How to balance all these things?

Great Britain and the Dutch had realized the problems with the excesses of Religion - especially the Catholics and Muslims - but there was also problems with Lutherans, Calvinists and other "protestants" - zealots and power mongers.

In 1700's parliament had become very powerful and the expense of Kings. One of the most powerful parliamentarians was **Robert Walpole**. He seems like a **profiteering tyrant** to me - but he had the support of many people. **He suffered no real consequence for his corruption** and profiteering while in power and I think he serves as a bad example for politicians now who can see how you can get away with corruption as long as you double down and remain connected to power. **If his head had rolled and he had lost his wealth we might see a different class of politician now.**

The people did not like war - wars were expensive and damaging. Life was generally good in great Britain - especially compared to brutality of constant wars and religious zealotry - except for growing debts. Parliament adopted new ideas of lotteries and "schemes" for investments and raising money. With these schemes came the grafters and profiteers who could use the systems to profit themselves.

The idea of "rivers of gold" coming from overseas - the silver mines, the Manila treasure fleets, the gold rushes - were limited - the economy was becoming limited and controlled rather than an infinity of possibilities.

The idea of debates was growing and the fact that there were so many pamphleteers and newspapers was because **there was a lot to talk about.** **Corruption was widespread** - there was plenty to talk about and criticize - not only the religions but the government, individuals, politicians and other grafters and criminal classes - including the parliaments and the laws being made.

People were speaking out against many things - including excessive wealth, religion, slavery, war - people were trying to maintain an ideal kind of existence - reducing crime and corruption.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Trenchard\\_\(writer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Trenchard_(writer)) From 1720 to 1723, **John Trenchard**, again with **Thomas Gordon**, wrote a series of 144 weekly essays entitled **Cato's Letters**, condemning **corruption and lack of morality** within the British political system and **warning against tyranny.**

The City of London was growing and Crime and corruption was rampant. Many criminals were put into debtors prisons and were able to interact, bribe and commit further crimes to corrupt others and entrench corruption with the systems [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Hitchen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Hitchen) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan\\_Wild](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Wild) **Jonathan Wild**, also spelled *Wilde* (1682 or 1683 – 24 May 1725), was an English thief-taker and a major figure in London's criminal underworld, notable for operating on both sides of the law, posing as a public-spirited vigilante entitled the "Thief-Taker General". He simultaneously ran a significant criminal empire, and used his crimefighting role to remove rivals and launder the proceeds of his own crimes. .. Since his death, Wild has been featured in novels, poems and plays, some of them noting parallels between Wild and the contemporaneous **Prime Minister Walpole**, known as "**The Great Corrupter**". .. London saw a rise not only in thievery, but in organised crime during the period.

*The ending of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1714 meant a further increase in crime as **demobilised soldiers were on the streets**. By this time, **Hitchen** was restored to his office but Wild went his own way, opening a small office in the Blue Boar tavern run by Mrs Seagoe in Little Old Bailey.[9] Wild continued to call himself Hitchen's "Deputy", entirely without any official standing, and took to carrying a sword as a mark of his supposed authority, also alluding to pretensions of gentility*

This growing problem of petty criminals would lead to the idea of transporting convicts overseas. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Oglethorpe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Oglethorpe) Lieutenant-General **James Edward Oglethorpe** (22 December 1696[1] – 30 June 1785) was a British Army officer, Tory politician and colonial administrator best known for founding the **Province of Georgia in British North America**. As a social reformer, he hoped to resettle Britain's "worthy poor" in the New World, initially focusing on those in debtors' prisons. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savannah,\\_Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savannah,_Georgia) On February 12, 1733,[a] **General James Oglethorpe** and settlers from the ship **Anne** landed at **Yamacraw Bluff** and were greeted by Tomochichi, the Yamacraws, and Indian traders John and Mary Musgrove. Mary Musgrove often served as an interpreter. The **city of Savannah** and the **colony of Georgia** were founded on that date. In 1751, Savannah and the rest of Georgia became a Royal Colony, with Savannah as its capital.

Experiments with ideas, constitutions, laws, judges, parliaments, kings, treaties, wars, economies, taxes, banks, financing, investments schemes, trade monopolies, etc - were being researched, investigated, compared in history, debated, discussed and experimented with.

"National Debts" were developing because Nations were developing - armies, police, parliamentarians, officials , judges, kings - all had to be paid by the nation.

## The Cost of Peace

Giving in all the time to bullies and tyrants is not a good long term strategy.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles-Ir%C3%A9n%C3%A9e\\_Castel\\_de\\_Saint-Pierre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles-Ir%C3%A9n%C3%A9e_Castel_de_Saint-Pierre) **Charles-Irénée Castel, abbé de Saint-Pierre** (18 February 1658 – 29 April 1743) was a French author whose ideas were novel for his times. His proposal of an **international organisation to maintain peace** was among the first in history, with possible exceptions such as [George of Poděbrady's Tractatus](#) (1462–1464) and [Émeric Crucé](#). He influenced [Rousseau](#) and [Kant](#).



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual\\_Peace:\\_A\\_Philosophical\\_Sketch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual_Peace:_A_Philosophical_Sketch) **Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch** (*German*: Zum ewigen Frieden. Ein philosophischer Entwurf) is a 1795 book authored by German philosopher [Immanuel Kant](#).<sup>[1]</sup> In the book, Kant advances ideas that have subsequently been associated with [democratic peace](#), [commercial peace](#), and [institutional peace](#)

Wars can be expensive and damaging but peace can also be expensive - especially when corruption grows. Things **tend to tyrannies** in times of war or peace.

1700s England was making a virtue of avoiding wars and making treaties instead. This did provide a general relief for the population in England and some popularity with the parliamentarians - but at what cost? Lands, rights and income were being traded away in negotiations - sometimes in deliberate secrecy.

The public wanted a say in how treaties and deals were being made because it affected them as a "Nation".

## Speaking your Mind and Debating

The risk of asking questions about **Gods of certainty** and their army of supporters is death at the hands of the glee-filled **smug self-righteous mob**. The corrupt and grifters also hate having their lying and criminality exposed. Yet after hundreds of years - **western democracies eventually worked out how to do it. It is an ongoing challenge.**

Young men suffered from asking questions at universities. But old men too would try to take the argument to the mobs, criminals and binary zealots. The open letters and public debates were becoming vigorous and more wide spread and not hidden away in coffee houses and secret societies.

The religious zealots were becoming more despised for their atrocious inhumanity and the public were appreciating honesty , tolerance, fair dealing and integrity much more than tribal warfare. Music, Art, Drama, Poetry and civil society were becoming more developed and appreciated. Public libraries were becoming more accessible and everyone was involved in education, learning, development and participation in civil society, economy and governments and people were pushing back on the tribal and religious zealots and their mandates, corruption and warfare.

**Thomas Aikenhead dared to debate the ideas about god. This upset his fellow university students so m much that he was executed.**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Aikenhead](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Aikenhead) **Thomas Aikenhead** (*bapt.* 28 March 1676 – 8 January 1697)<sup>[1][2]</sup> was a *Scottish* student from *Edinburgh*, who was prosecuted and executed at the age of 20, on a charge of *blasphemy* under the *Act against Blasphemy 1661* and *Act against Blasphemy 1695*. **He was the last person in Great Britain to be executed for blasphemy.** His execution occurred 85 years after the death of *Edward Wightman* (1612), the last person to be burned at the stake for *heresy* in England.

*Magdeburg 1631. Pope Urban.* [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sack\\_of\\_Magdeburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sack_of_Magdeburg) The **sack of Magdeburg**, also called *Magdeburg's Wedding* (*German*: *Magdeburger Hochzeit*) or *Magdeburg's Sacrifice* (*Magdeburgs Opfergang*), was the destruction of the Protestant city of Magdeburg on 20

May 1631 by the Imperial Army and the forces of the Catholic League, resulting in the deaths of around 20,000, including both defenders and non-combatants. Pope [Urban VIII](#) wrote a congratulatory letter to Tilly on 18 June, saying: "**You have washed your victorious hands in the blood of sinners.**"

<https://biblehub.com/niv/psalms/58.htm> **Psalms 58** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psalm\\_58](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psalm_58)

1 Do you rulers indeed **speak justly**?

Do you judge people with equity?

2 No, in your heart you devise injustice,  
and your hands mete out violence on the earth.

3 **Even from birth the wicked go astray;  
from the womb they are wayward, spreading lies.**

4 **Their venom is like the venom of a snake,  
like that of a cobra that has stopped its ears,**

5 that will not heed the tune of the charmer,  
however skillful the enchanter may be.

6 **Break the teeth in their mouths, O God;**

Lord, tear out the fangs of those lions!

7 Let them vanish like water that flows away;  
when they draw the bow, let their arrows fall short.

8 May they be like a slug that melts away as it moves along,  
**like a stillborn child that never sees the sun.**

9 Before your pots can feel the heat of the thorns—  
whether they be green or dry—the wicked will be swept away. c

10 **The righteous will be glad when they are avenged,  
when they dip their feet in the blood of the wicked.**

11 Then people will say,

"Surely the righteous still are rewarded;  
surely there is a God who judges the earth."

## The Art of Public Communication

There are so many different ways to communicate in public about your ideas. Socrates gave as the Socratic dialogue which Plato, Aristotle and Xenophon repeated. We had poetry, rhymes, troubadours, songs, humour, foolery, jokes, parody, conundrums, paradox, maths, symbols, signs, words, architecture, temples, muses, dance, mime, games, sports, gods, epics, tales, commands, laws, sculpture, painting, etc.

The methods of debate and communication were developing - sarcasm, humour, mockery, fantasy, reality - all mixed up together - **Daniel Defoe** experimented with the techniques of having the discussions.

**Daniel Defoe** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel\\_Defoe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Defoe) comments on the treatment of **Robert Harley** on the ascension of the first Hanover king George

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_I\\_of\\_Great\\_Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_I_of_Great_Britain) who the **Whigs** preferred over the Tories preference for the **laws of inheritance** to be maintained by returning the only son of James II (Jacobites) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Francis\\_Edward\\_Stuart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Francis_Edward_Stuart) **James Francis Edward Stuart** to the throne - **as long as he renounced his Catholicism** and become a Protestant. "Queen

Anne became severely ill at Christmas 1713 and seemed close to death. In January 1714, she recovered but clearly had little time to live.[14][page needed] Through **de Torcy** and his London agent, **Abbé François Gaultier**, (Robert) **Harley** maintained the correspondence with James and Bolingbroke entered into a separate correspondence with him. They both stated to **James that his conversion to Protestantism would facilitate his accession**. However, James, a **devout Catholic**, replied to Torcy: "I have chosen my own course, therefore it is for others to change their sentiments." [5] In March came James's **refusal to convert**, following which **Harley** and **Henry St John** **Bolingbroke** reached the opinion that James's accession was not feasible, though they maintained their correspondence with him."

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean\\_Baptiste\\_Colbert,\\_Marquis\\_of\\_Torcy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Baptiste_Colbert,_Marquis_of_Torcy) **Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis of Torcy**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_St\\_John,\\_1st\\_Viscount\\_Bolingbroke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_St_John,_1st_Viscount_Bolingbroke) **Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke** (Tories)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Harley,\\_1st\\_Earl\\_of\\_Oxford\\_and\\_Earl\\_Mortimer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Harley,_1st_Earl_of_Oxford_and_Earl_Mortimer) **Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer** (Tories)

The central achievement of Harley's government was the negotiation of the **Treaty of Utrecht** with **France in 1713**, which brought an end to twelve years of English and Scottish involvement in the War of the Spanish Succession. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace\\_of\\_Utrecht](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_of_Utrecht) The **Peace of Utrecht** was a series of peace treaties signed by the belligerents in the **War of the Spanish Succession**, in the Dutch city of Utrecht between April 1713 and February 1715. The war involved three contenders for the vacant throne of Spain, and involved much of Europe for over a decade. Essentially, the treaties allowed Philip V (grandson of King Louis XIV of France) to keep the Spanish throne in return for permanently renouncing his claim to the French throne, along with other necessary guarantees that would ensure that France and Spain should not merge, thus **preserving the balance of power in Europe**. [1] The treaties between several European states, including Spain, Great Britain, France, Portugal, Savoy and the Dutch Republic, helped end the war.

In **1714 Harley fell from favour** following the accession of the first monarch of the House of Hanover, George I, and was for a time imprisoned in the Tower of London by his political enemies.

**Robert Walpole** and the Whigs impeached **Robert Harley** and confiscated all the goods of **Henry St John** who fled to Europe fearing action from the Whigs.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Walpole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Walpole) Walpole was also appointed chairman of a **secret committee** formed to investigate the actions of the **previous Tory ministry** in 1715. [19] **Robert Harley**, 1st Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, was impeached, and **Henry St John**, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke, suffered from an **act of attainder**.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1714\\_in\\_literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1714_in_literature)

**Daniel Defoe – A Secret History of the White-Staff** (1714) (Aged 54)

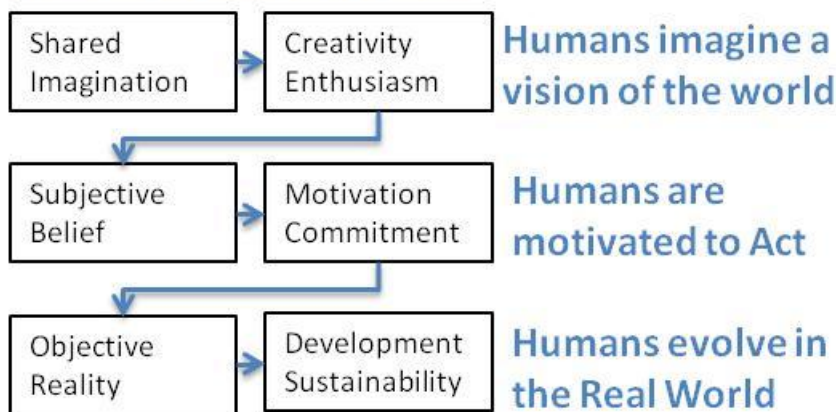
<https://digitaldefoe.org/2021/05/29/harley-political-narratives-and-deceit-in-defoes-secret-history-of-the-secret-history-of-the-white-staff/>

But the increase in **complex speaking** and **prolonged human debates** and dialogues over many years was feature starting to develop in the 1700s. The idea of a continuing dialogue and debate of ideas was threat to smug certainty of religious zealots - especially the catholics and muslims.

This is not **GODS arguing** like Zeus and Jupiter - but humans talking and debating things about imagination, belief and reality.

See **Arguments in Extremes – Arguments of the Uncommon Man** <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Arguments-in-Extremes-Arguments-of-the-Uncommon-Man.pdf>

## Human Lifetime Evolution



The **very idea** that **your contribution to the world** is part of an **ongoing debate and discussion** of ideas that continues for ever - is a very powerful idea. **Think about that.**

**Your contributions are appreciated and are part of the mix.**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthias\\_Flacijs\\_Matthias\\_Flacijs\\_Illyricus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthias_Flacijs_Matthias_Flacijs_Illyricus) (Latin; Croatian: Matija Vlačić Ilirik) or Francovich (Croatian: Franković)[4][1][2][3] (3 March 1520 – 11 March 1575) was a Lutheran reformer from Istria, present-day Croatia. He was notable as a theologian, sometimes dissenting strongly with his fellow Lutherans, and as a scholar for his editorial work on the Magdeburg Centuries. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermeneutics> **Hermeneutics** (/hɜːrmaˈnjuːtɪks/)[1] is the theory and methodology of interpretation,[2][3] especially the interpretation of biblical texts, wisdom literature, and philosophical texts.[4][5] As necessary, hermeneutics may include the art of understanding and communication.[6]

Modern hermeneutics includes both verbal and non-verbal communication,[7][8] as well as semiotics, presuppositions, and pre-understandings. Hermeneutics has been broadly applied in the humanities, especially in law, history and theology.

So even for **religious Zealots** who believe that **the Book of wisdom is a set piece** - the **interpretation of their finite set is ongoing** - for ever. This was the idea that the protestants developed - the idea that infinite interpretations of a finite set were possible.

The idea then of **new ideas, words** and interpretations is much easier to understand once the religious zealots can reach that level of understanding.

We see **Thomas More** using real people and invented characters talking to each other in “Utopia” - and many other methods can be tried - experimenting with Socratic dialogue techniques with real or imagined things or people - trees which talk, animals, rocks, aliens, gods, ghosts, historical figures - the voice and debate is sometimes made with abstracted things so we can **see the debate** without attacking the person. Advertisers use this technique by getting Koalas to cry and say “stop killing me” to play with emotional responses - guilt, fear, love (especially love of babies and the weak), pity, shame and blame and other manipulative techniques. Religious Zealots, Women and black activists use this **emotional blackmail** as well to manipulate weak minded people.

When I write to criticize that **tribal lying profiteer Anthony Albanese** - I write to him and to the public directly so both the public know I am writing to him and the public know I am writing to them. This is **a feature of western democracies** - where comments are made directly to people - out in the open and not in secret. As a general I write slowly and gently at first but when they double down on their criminality, lies and corruption and then to ramp up the communication until the either engage in debate or get and understand the point I am trying to make.

For example I have been communicating directly with the ABC board management and staff for over 7 years but they continue to double down on their bias, lies and corruption - so why be gentle? Why not become more and more direct until they finally wake up to themselves? What else can you do? Give in? Stop? The ABC should be entirely dismantled leaving only local radio and weather services for the regions.

## Speaking Truth to Power and People

1. I do not write for people who cannot read or think.
2. I do not write to provoke mobs.
3. I do not write to seek personal wealth or fame.
4. I do not write because I am resentful.
5. I do not write because I want to manipulate people.
6. I do not write to steal someone else’s thunder

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Dennis\\_\(dramatist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dennis_(dramatist))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appius\\_and\\_Virginia\\_\(1709\\_play\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appius_and_Virginia_(1709_play))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thunder\\_sheet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thunder_sheet)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letters\\_of\\_Junius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letters_of_Junius) **Letters of Junius** (or *Junius: Stat nominis umbra*) is a collection of private and **open letters critical of the government of King George III** from an anonymous polemicist (*Junius*) claimed by some to be Philip Francis (although *Junius'* real identity has never been verified), as well as other letters in-reply from people to whom *Junius* had written between 1769 and 1772. The collection was published in two volumes in 1772 by **Henry Sampson Woodfall**, the owner and editor of a London newspaper, the **Public Advertiser**.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cato,\\_a\\_Tragedy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cato,_a_Tragedy) **Cato, a Tragedy** is a play written by **Joseph Addison** in 1712 and first performed on 14 April 1713. It is based on the events of the last days of Marcus

*Porcius Cato Uticensis (better known as Cato the Younger) (95–46 BC), a Stoic whose deeds, rhetoric and resistance to the tyranny of Julius Caesar made him an icon of republicanism, virtue, and liberty. Addison's play deals with many themes such as **individual liberty** versus **government tyranny**, republicanism versus monarchism, logic versus emotion, and Cato's personal struggle to hold to his beliefs in the face of death. The play has a prologue written by Alexander Pope and an epilogue by Samuel Garth. <https://gutenberg.org/ebooks/31592> **Cato: A Tragedy, in Five Acts by Joseph Addison** [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Cato,\\_a\\_Tragedy](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Cato,_a_Tragedy) [https://oll-resources.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/oll3/store/titles/2338/Addison\\_Cato1557\\_Bk.pdf](https://oll-resources.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/oll3/store/titles/2338/Addison_Cato1557_Bk.pdf)*

**Matthew Tindal's** Initial self reference, recursion - "God wants us to reason" - is his view.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew\\_Tindal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Tindal) He argues against special revelation: "God designed all Mankind should at all times know, what he wills them to know, believe, profess, and practice; and has given them no other Means for this, but the **Use of Reason**."

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heilwige\\_Bloemardinne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heilwige_Bloemardinne) **Heilwige Bloemardinne** (1265? – 23 August 1335) was a Christian mystic who lived in Brussels and was loosely associated with the **Brethren of the Free Spirit**. She was also known as Heilwijch Blomart and Bloemardine.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brethren\\_of\\_the\\_Common\\_Life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brethren_of_the_Common_Life) **The Brethren of the Common Life** (Latin: *Fratres Vitae Communis*, FVC) was a Roman Catholic pietist religious community founded in the Netherlands in the 14th century by Gerard Groot, formerly a successful and worldly educator who had had a religious experience and preached a life of simple devotion to Jesus Christ. They believed that Christianity should be practiced not only in formal religious settings, but also in everyday life, and they sought to promote a practical spirituality that emphasized personal piety and devotion.

## **Peddling Happiness and Certainty feels better that discussing difficulties and problems**

### **Disinformation Laws - Australia**

Australia is becoming more draconian and authoritarian around tribal tendencies of women, blacks and elites - all seeking special treatment and exemptions under the law.

Lets us investigate some new ideas.

All politicians habitually (without a second thought) take gifts and bribes - including QANTAS flight upgrades. Make a law to ban all businesses giving gifts to politicians - instead all those gifts and flight upgrades must go to people unrelated to politicians or other elites. Any gifts given to politicians are confiscated and considered proceeds of crime. Any givers of gifts to elected politicians should be refused permission to operate their business. If they continue then they are a serial bankrupt - bankrupting and corrupting the country and should be jailed.

What's that - I hear you say this sounds all a bit corrupt to me - really? Do you think so?

Remove the freedom of speech of politicians so that anything they say or write in parliament is subject to mob violence and defamation laws. Remove all parliamentary privileges and special entitlements - including excessive superannuation and special rules for politicians.

Ensure all politicians are locked up in their homes whenever an epidemic is declared and jail them immediately if found outside their homes - police them harshly to keep them "safe".

Politicians, courts and police should make the laws for yourselves first and try them out for a few years - before you mandate them on the public.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden\\_Rule](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Rule) **The Golden Rule** is the principle of treating others as one would want to be treated by them. It is sometimes called an ethics of reciprocity, meaning that you should reciprocate to others how you would like them to treat you (not necessarily how they actually treat you). Various expressions of this rule can be found in the tenets of most religions and creeds through the ages.[1]

*The maxim may appear as a positive or negative injunction governing conduct:*

- *Treat others as you would like others to treat you (positive or directive form)[1]*
- *Do not treat others in ways that you would not like to be treated (negative or prohibitive form)*
- *What you wish upon others, you wish upon yourself (empathetic or responsive form)*

**'Act on a maxim, the ends of which are such as it might be a universal law for everyone to have.'** - Author(**Immanuel Kant**) Year[1780] Age(56) Source\_Document(**THE METAPHYSICAL ELEMENTS OF ETHICS - IX. What is a Duty of Virtue?**) Keyword(**Humanism Morals Individual**)  
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/5684/5684-h/5684-h.htm>

## Treaties, Law and Inheritance

The big debates in the 1700s had moved from religions to NATIONS and INHERITANCE. Debates, discussion and treaties were seen as the way forward instead of wars. Peace was less expensive than wars.

Wars of the Spanish Succession, Britain and France.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Walpole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Walpole) **Walpole** was also appointed chairman of a secret committee formed to investigate the actions of the previous Tory ministry in 1715.[19] **Robert Harley**, 1st Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, was impeached, and **Henry St John**, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke, suffered from an act of attainder.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill\\_of\\_attainder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_of_attainder) A **bill of attainder** (also known as an act of attainder, writ of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties) is an act of a legislature declaring a person, or a group of people, guilty of some crime, and providing for a punishment, often without a trial. As with attainder resulting from the normal judicial process, the effect of such a bill is to nullify the targeted person's civil rights, most notably the right to own property (and thus pass it on to heirs), the right to a title of nobility, and, in at least the original usage, the right to life itself.

**Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke/Henry St John** - Lifespan[1678 to 1751] Born\_Loc(Lydiard Park, Lydiard Tregoze, Battersea, Surrey England) Rank(80) Keyword(Politics, Government, Parliamentarian, Inheritance, Tories), Wikidata(Q332470)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_St\\_John,\\_1st\\_Viscount\\_Bolingbroke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_St_John,_1st_Viscount_Bolingbroke) was an English politician, government official and political philosopher. He was a leader of the **Tories**, and **supported the Church of England politically** despite his **antireligious views and opposition to theology**.

**Johannes Voet** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes\\_Voet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Voet) Johannes Voet (Q878674) From 1680 to his death he was a **professor and the chair of law at Leiden**, being twice elected as rector.[1]: 327 He was a deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church and later worked for the Church as an accountant. He died in Utrecht.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Rymer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Rymer) **Thomas Rymer** (c. 1643 – 14 December 1713)<sup>[a]</sup> was an English poet, literary critic, **antiquary** and **historiographer**. Rymer's lasting contribution to scholarship was the **Foedera** (abbr. Foed.), **a collection of "all the leagues, treaties, alliances, capitulations, and confederacies, which have at any time been made between the Crown of England and any other kingdoms, princes and states."**[33] Begun under a royal warrant in 1693, it was "an immense labour of research and transcription on which he spent the last twenty years of his life".[34][35] Documents were presented in their original Latin. Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy's later Syllabus (1869–1885) provided summaries in English,[36][37] despite the multiple incorrect assertions of certain websites.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Walpole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Walpole) **Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford, KG PC** (26 August 1676 – 18 March 1745), known between 1725 and 1742 as **Sir Robert Walpole**, was a British **Whig** politician who served as **Prime Minister of Great Britain**<sup>[a]</sup> from 1721 to 1742. He also served as **First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the House of Commons**, and is generally regarded as the *de facto* first prime minister of Great Britain. ...In November 1700 his father died, and Robert succeeded to inherit the **Walpole estate**. A paper in his father's handwriting, dated 9 June 1700, shows the family estate in Norfolk and Suffolk to have been nine manors in Norfolk and one in Suffolk

## Future Fund and Government Control and Profiteering

The future fund of Australia has been taken over by women, blacks and other tribal agendas. Virtue signaling and social awareness dominates Banks and sovereign wealth funds. Wherever there is money Greens/Labour will go after it - they cannot run a business - all they can do is lie, gift, steal and purloin other people' money. The entrenched criminality of the Political, Elites, Unions and other criminal classes know no bounds.

<https://www.news.com.au/finance/economy/australian-economy/new-investment-fund-shifts-future-fund-focus-to-national-priorities/news-story/6a06507cd05a7f5e92a01e9576b261a3>

Chalmers defends sweeping changes to 'modernise' \$230bn sovereign wealth fund **Jim Chalmers** has defended the sweeping changes to help "modernise" Australia's \$230bn **sovereign wealth fund** to **prioritise issues** like housing and renewable energy. .. The national priorities outlined by Mr Chalmers include **housing**, transitioning to a **net zero power grid** and supporting Australia's **domestic supply chain**. ...



*“But asked about why the fund needed to be directed if options deemed in the national priority were already equitable, Mr Chalmers fired up.*

*“I **completely reject** that last part of your question and I have said repeatedly here and in the material we have released here that the **primary objective of the fund is to maximise returns,**” he replied.*

*“**We have not changed** our expectations of risk, have not changed our expectations of rate of return.”*

<https://www.futurefund.gov.au/> *The **Future Fund is Australia's sovereign wealth fund.** Our purpose is to invest for the benefit of future generations of Australians. Established in 2006 to **strengthen the Commonwealth's long-term financial position,** today the Future Fund is the country's single-largest financial asset. As a sovereign wealth fund we manage money on **behalf of the Australian Federal Government.** We are not a superannuation fund; we cannot manage money on behalf of individuals.*

<https://www.futurefund.gov.au/-/media/8983D7D7E5A94F9E970594EE05F8B957.ashx> *Valued at \$223.4bn as at 31 March 2024, the Fund has returned 8.6% pa against a target of 6.8% over the last 10 years, and earned \$162.9bn on the original \$60.5bn in seed capital contributed by Government. The organisation is also responsible for managing an additional five public asset funds collectively valued at \$60bn. These funds support Australian medical research, assist **Indigenous Australians,** support drought resilience and communities impacted by natural disaster, assist with acute, social and affordable housing needs, and help fund Australia's **National Disability Insurance Scheme.***

<https://www.futurefund.gov.au/news-room/20241211--Future-Funds-New-Investment-Mandate?page=0&itemsPerPage=15> *The Future Fund Board of Guardians today welcomed the Australian Government's announcement to defer drawdowns from the Future Fund until at least to 2032-33, and the release of a new Investment Mandate and Statement of Expectations for the Future Fund. Today's announcement provides the foundation for the Future Fund – Australia's sovereign wealth fund and the Government's largest financial asset - to be an enduring institution able to invest for the long term, and at the same time further strengthen the nation's balance sheet.*

*“The Board appreciates the strong support from the Treasurer and Finance Minister and the Government's confidence in the work we do,” said **Greg Combet,** AO, Chair of the Future Fund Board of Guardians.*

*The priority areas are: supporting the energy transition, the supply of residential housing, and infrastructure.*

*The Future Fund has \$12bn – more than half of its infrastructure portfolio – worth of direct holdings in businesses that play an important role in the lives of Australians. These investments are helping to make Australia a more robust and better-connected economy.*

*Through its shareholdings the Future Fund is supporting:*

- Long-term investment in new capacity at **Tilt Renewables,** one of the largest operators and developers of green energy infrastructure in Australia with 1.8 GW in operational and late stage wind, solar and battery storage projects;

- A \$3bn investment in a third runway at **Melbourne Airport** and a \$3bn terminal and runway development at **Perth Airport**;
- A 400MW development pipeline at **CDC**, the largest operator and developer of data centres in Australia and New Zealand.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tilt\\_Renewables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tilt_Renewables)

<https://www.futurefund.gov.au/-/media/0E6A9CA96A454B8AA255A30D87355A45.ashx> The **Future Fund Indigenous Strategy 2023-26** ... **Actively create opportunities in our operational and investment processes to create meaningful change for reconciliation ... A guiding principle of this strategy is that it will be informed by Indigenous voices.**

- **Develop formal Acknowledgement and Welcome to Country guidelines**
- **Review and update the Agency's existing Acknowledgement of Country so that is tailored and reflects the organisation's reconciliation ambition**
- **Include revised Acknowledgements in email signature blocks.**
- **Update website and Intranet to include formal Acknowledgement and appropriate symbols.**
- **Display an Acknowledgement in Future Fund documents and publications.**
- **Purchase and display Acknowledgement plaques in the reception of each Agency office.**
- **Investigate and implement the dual naming of internal meeting rooms at the Sydney and Melbourne offices.**
- **Consider other opportunities for Indigenous place names / dual or stand alone.**
- **Procure Indigenous gifts and rewards for staff recognition and internal competitions.**
- ...
- **Design and develop a targeted Indigenous recruitment and employment plan of the Agency. This plan should include, but is not limited to, the following priority activities over three-year period:**
  - **Review existing recruitment processes and identify and implement changes to encourage Indigenous applications.**
  - **Investigate and implement an internal Indigenous graduate program for the Agency.**

## Debate the Issues with me or Fuck off

“protestors”, criminals, beggars, tribalists, “victims”, passive aggressives, thieves, liars, **Pious God believers**

Ad hominem, mobs, shrill screamers, liars, beggars, thieves, greens/Labour zealots, women, blacks, trans, victim groups and tribes, knight errants, indoctrinated children, the baby classes

Learn how to think and debate or fuck off.

**“You must believe in my God - I am trying to SAVE YOU - I will kill you unless I can SAVE YOU”**

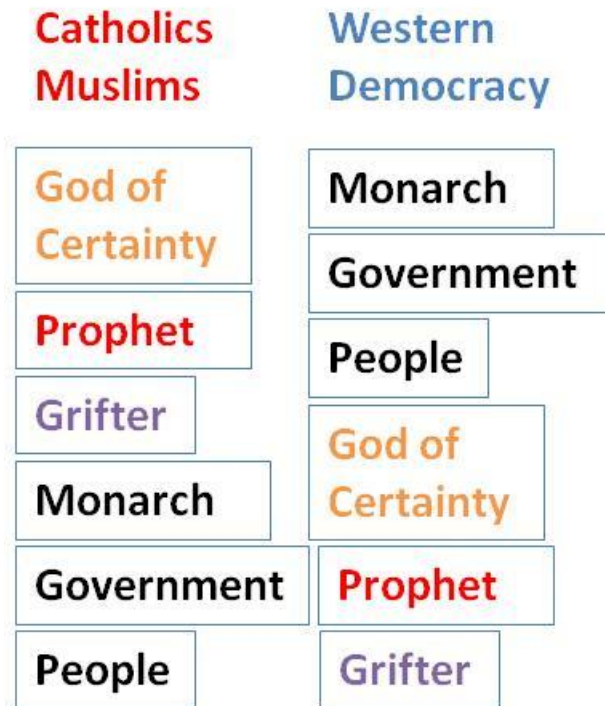
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthias\\_Flavius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthias_Flavius) **Matthias Flavius Illyricus** (Latin; Croatian: Matija Vlačić Ilirik) or Francovich (Croatian: Franković)[4][1][2][3] (3 March 1520 – 11 March 1575) was a Lutheran reformer from Istria, present-day Croatia. He was notable as a theologian, sometimes

dissenting strongly with his fellow Lutherans, and as a scholar for his editorial work on the Magdeburg Centuries. ... Affirming the natural inability of man, he adopted a position on sin as not being an accident of human nature, but involved in its substance, since **The Fall of Man**.<sup>[10]</sup> Holding to a strong view of what Calvinists later called total depravity, Flacius insisted that human nature was entirely transformed by original sin, **human beings were transformed from goodness and almost wholly corrupted with evil, making them kin to the Devil in his view**, so that within them, **without divine assistance**, there lies no power even to cooperate with the Gospel when they hear it preached. Human acts of piety are valueless in themselves, and humans are entirely dependent on the grace of God for salvation. Those who agreed with him on this point, for example, Cyriacus Spangenberg, were termed Flacians.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_More](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_More) **Sir Thomas More** *PC* (7 February 1478 – 6 July 1535), *venerated* in the *Catholic Church* as **Saint Thomas More**,<sup>[2]</sup> was an English lawyer, judge,<sup>[3]</sup> social philosopher, author, statesman, amateur theologian, and noted *Renaissance humanist*.<sup>[4]</sup> He also served *Henry VIII* as *Lord High Chancellor of England* from October 1529 to May 1532.<sup>[5]</sup> He wrote *Utopia*, published in 1516, which describes the political system of an imaginary island state After **refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy**, he was convicted of treason on what he stated was false evidence, and was executed. At his execution, he was reported to have said: "**I die the King's good servant, and God's first.**"

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Fortescue\\_\(judge\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Fortescue_(judge)) **Sir John Fortescue** (c. 1394 – December 1479), of *Ebrington* in Gloucestershire, was *Chief Justice of the King's Bench* and was the author of *De Laudibus Legum Angliae* (Commendation of the Laws of England),<sup>[2]</sup> first published posthumously circa 1543, an influential treatise on *English law* ....Fortescue's most significant works were composed in Scotland and France, where the Lancastrian party had taken refuge, between 1463 and 1471. Taken together, *Opusculum de natura legis naturæ et de ejus censura in successione regnorum suprema* (A Small Work on the Nature of the Law of Nature, and on its Judgment on the Succession to Supreme Office in Kingdoms, c. 1463),<sup>[23]</sup> *De laudibus legum Angliæ* (1468–1471), and a work written in English around 1471 which was later published as *The Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy* (1714)<sup>[2]</sup> and as *The Governance of England* (1885), provide the first discussion of the political and conceptual underpinnings of the common law, besides commenting on England's constitutional framework.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Fortescue\\_Aland,\\_1st\\_Baron\\_Fortescue\\_of\\_Credan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Fortescue_Aland,_1st_Baron_Fortescue_of_Credan) **John Fortescue Aland, 1st Baron Fortescue of Credan** (7 March 1670 – 19 December 1746) was an English lawyer, judge, politician and peer who sat in the *British House of Commons* from 1715 to 1717. Aland wrote on English legal and constitutional history, and was said to have influenced *Thomas Jefferson*. A member of both the *Middle Temple* and *Inner Temple*, he became a *King's Counsel* in 1714 and was then appointed *Solicitor General*, first to the *Prince of Wales* and then to his father *George I* in 1715. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:John\\_Fortescue,\\_The\\_Governance\\_of\\_England\\_\(Plummer\\_ed,\\_1885\).pdf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:John_Fortescue,_The_Governance_of_England_(Plummer_ed,_1885).pdf) <https://historyofeconomicthought.mcmaster.ca/fortescue/governanceEngland.pdf>



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oath\\_of\\_Supremacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oath_of_Supremacy) The **Oath of Supremacy** required any person taking public or church office in the Kingdom of England, or in its subordinate Kingdom of Ireland, to **swear allegiance to the monarch** as Supreme Governor of the Church. Failure to do so was to be treated as treasonable. The Oath of Supremacy was originally imposed by King Henry VIII of England through the Act of Supremacy 1534, but repealed by his elder daughter, Queen Mary I of England, and reinstated under Henry's other daughter and Mary's half-sister, Queen Elizabeth I of England, under the Act of Supremacy 1558. The Oath was later extended to include Members of Parliament (MPs) and people studying at universities.

## Are you a citizen of the Nation or a citizen of your God of Certainty?

Christians and Romans were arguing the same question many hundreds of years before.

**Utopia** - Document[1516] Rank(50) Author(**Thomas More**) Age(38) Keyword(Group Nation Development) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utopia\\_\(book\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utopia_(book)) <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/2130> <https://www.fulltextarchive.com/page/Utopia1/> *There are several religions on the island: moon-worshippers, sun-worshippers, planet-worshippers, ancestor-worshippers and monotheists, but each is tolerant of the others. Only atheists are despised (but allowed) in Utopia, as they are seen as representing a danger to the state: since they do not believe in any punishment or reward after this life, they have no reason to share the communistic life of Utopia and so will break the laws for their own gain. They are not banished, but are encouraged to talk out their erroneous beliefs with the priests until they are convinced of their error. Raphael says that through his teachings Christianity was beginning to take hold in Utopia. The toleration of all other religious ideas is enshrined in a universal prayer all the Utopians recite.*

**...but, if they are mistaken, and if there is either a better government, or a religion more acceptable to God, they implore His goodness to let them know it.**

*This Raphael, who from his family carries the name of Hythloday, is not ignorant of the Latin tongue, but is eminently learned in the Greek, having applied himself more particularly to that than to the former, because he had given himself much to philosophy, in which he knew that the Romans have left us nothing that is valuable, except what is to be found in Seneca and Cicero.*

*As he told us of many things that were amiss in those new-discovered countries, so he reckoned up not a few things, from which **patterns might be taken for correcting the errors** of these nations among whom we live; of which an account may be given, as I have already promised, at some other time; for, at present, I intend only to relate those particulars that he told us, of the manners and laws of the Utopians: but I will begin with the occasion that led us to speak of that commonwealth.*

*“I do not mean that you should be a slave to any king, but only that you should **assist them and be useful to them.**” “The change of the word,” said he, “does not alter the matter.” “But term it as you will,” replied Peter, “I do not see any other way in which you can be so useful, both in private to your friends and to the public, and by which you can make your own condition happier.” “Happier?” answered Raphael, “is that to be compassed in a way so abhorrent to my genius? Now I live as I will, to which I believe, few courtiers can pretend; and there are so many that court the favour of great men, that **there will be no great loss if they are not troubled either with me or with others of my temper.**” Upon this, said I, “I perceive, Raphael, that you neither desire wealth nor greatness; and, indeed, I value and admire such a man much more than I do any of the great men in the world. Yet I think you would do what would well become so generous and philosophical a soul as yours is, if you **would apply your time and thoughts to public affairs**, even though you may happen to find it a little uneasy to yourself; and this you can never do with so much advantage as by being taken into the council of some great prince and putting him on noble and worthy actions, which I know you would do if you were in such a post; for the springs both of good and evil flow from the prince over a whole nation, as from a lasting fountain. So much learning as you have, even without practice in affairs, or so great a practice as you have had, without any other learning, would render you a very fit counsellor to any king whatsoever.” “You are doubly mistaken,” said he, “Mr. More, both in your opinion of me and in the judgment you make of things: for as I have not that capacity that you fancy I have, so if I had it, the public would not be one jot the better when I had sacrificed my quiet to it. For most princes apply themselves more to affairs of war than to the useful arts of peace; and in these I neither have any knowledge, nor do I much desire it; they are generally more set on acquiring new kingdoms, right or wrong, than on governing well those they possess: and, among the ministers of princes, there are none that are not so wise as to need no assistance, or at least, that do not think themselves so wise that they imagine they need none; and if they court any, it is only those for whom the prince has much personal favour, whom by their **fawning and flatteries they endeavour to fix to their own interests**; and, indeed, nature has so made us, that we all love to be flattered and to **please ourselves with our own notions**: the old crow loves his young, and the ape her cubs. Now if in such a court, made up of persons who envy all others and only admire themselves, a person should but propose anything that he had either read in history or observed in his travels, the rest would think that the reputation of their wisdom would sink, and that their interests would be much depressed if they could not run it down: and, if all other things failed, then they would fly to this, that such or such things pleased our ancestors, and it were well for us if we could but match them. They*

would set up their rest on such an answer, as a sufficient confutation of all that could be said, as if it were a great misfortune that any should be found wiser than his ancestors. But though they willingly let go all the good things that were among those of former ages, yet, if better things are proposed, they **cover themselves obstinately with this excuse of reverence to past times. I have met with these proud, morose, and absurd judgments of things in many places, particularly once in England.** "Were you ever there?" said I. "Yes, I was," answered he, "and stayed some months there, not long after the rebellion in the West was suppressed, with a great slaughter of the poor people that were engaged in it.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual\\_Peace:\\_A\\_Philosophical\\_Sketch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual_Peace:_A_Philosophical_Sketch) **Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch** (*German*: Zum ewigen Frieden. Ein philosophischer Entwurf) is a 1795 book authored by German philosopher [Immanuel Kant](#).<sup>[1]</sup> In the book, Kant advances ideas that have subsequently been associated with [democratic peace](#), [commercial peace](#), and [institutional peace](#)

[https://lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Dissertation\\_Upon\\_Parties](https://lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Dissertation_Upon_Parties) **A Dissertation Upon Parties**: in Several Letters to Caleb D'Anvers, Esq. by **Henry St John**, First Viscount Bolingbroke  
[https://assets.cambridge.org/97805214/43937/excerpt/9780521443937\\_excerpt.pdf](https://assets.cambridge.org/97805214/43937/excerpt/9780521443937_excerpt.pdf)  
<https://oll.libertyfund.org/publications/reading-room/2022-12-30-skwire-dissertation-upon-parties-bolingbroke-liberty-fund-rare-book-room>  
<https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupid?key=ha000309415>

These associations are broken; these distinct sets of ideas are shuffled out of their order; new combinations force themselves upon us; and it would actually be as absurd to impute to the Tories the principles, which were laid to their charge formerly, as it would be to ascribe to the projector and his faction the name of Whigs, whilst they daily forfeit that character by their actions. **The bulk of both parties are really united; united on principles of liberty, in opposition to an obscure remnant of one party, who disown those principles, and a mercenary detachment from the other, who betray them.**

... But then, by the same means, our ancient disputes will be revived; the Church will be thought really in danger;<sup>8</sup> and religious feuds, which have been so long and so beneficially kept down, will once more disturb the peace of the state. It is a certain truth, that our religious and civil contests have mutually, and almost alternately, raised and fomented each other. Churchmen and Dissenters have sometimes differed, and sometimes thought, or been made to think, that they differed, at least, as much about **civil** as **religious** matters. There can be therefore no way so effectual to compose their differences on the latter, as to **improve the growing union between them on the former**. 'Idem sentire de republica',<sup>9</sup> to think alike about political affairs, hath been esteemed necessary to constitute and maintain private friendships. It is obviously more essential in public friendships. Bodies of men in the same society can never unite, unless they unite on this principle; and if they once unite on this principle, they will unite on all others, or they will readily and cheerfully make one another easy about them. - Let me speak plainly. It becomes a man to do so, who means honestly. -In our political divisions of Whig and Tory, the Dissenters have adhered to the former, and they want no apology for doing so. They joined themselves to those with whom they agreed, and stood in opposition to those with whom they differed in principles of government. There could be no objection brought against them on this account. They **certainly did not follow power. They did not act like a sect, or a faction**, who had, and pursued, an interest distinct from the interest of the whole. Their

*non-conformity hath nothing to do here. They concurred with conformists; and if they had been conformists themselves, as they were Dissenters, they would have acted in the same manner. But if this division of parties, on the same principles, subsists no longer; if there be in truth neither a Tory, nor a Whig, as I have said above, but a Court and a Country party in being; if the political principles, which the Dissenters have formerly avowed, are manifestly pursued on one side; and those which they have opposed, or others equivalent to them in their effects, are pursued on the other; can the Dissenters hesitate about the option they are to make? I am persuaded they cannot. I know that several amongst them do not. What might be, and certainly would be said, if they made their option to stand by the M — , 10 will not so much as suggest. What must be the consequence of their standing by the nation, in opposition to him, for between these two powers the present contest lies, it is easy to tell, and impossible to deny. They will prove, in this case, to the whole world, that the spirit of liberty animates, and conscience alone determines their conduct. They, who could never brook a regal, will have the merit of saving their country from a ministerial tyranny; and their country will owe them all the acknowledgements, which are due from good and **grateful citizens of the same commonwealth.***

## The Importance of the Treaty of Utrecht 1714

The importance of this moment in time is

- Debate
- Inheritance
- Peace instead of war
- Discussion of a Balance of Power
- Reducing the dominance of religion
- Increased complexity of belief
- Boundaries of nations
- The importance of economies for every nation
- Trade and fair trade
- National debt and national wealth - commonwealth

## Recent Investigations

Early 1700s. Some thinking and modeling.

## Recent People

**Anthony Collins** - Lifespan[1676 to 1729] Born\_Loc(Heston, Middlesex, England) Rank(80) Keyword(Free Thinker, Reason, Deist, Critic, Humanist, Free Thought, Truth), Wikidata(Q573040)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony\\_Collins\\_\(philosopher\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony_Collins_(philosopher))  
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/collins/> <https://heritage.humanists.uk/anthony-collins/>  
<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/30343/pg30343-images.html>  
[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Author:Anthony\\_Collins\\_\(1676-1729\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Author:Anthony_Collins_(1676-1729))  
<https://archive.org/details/aphilosophicali00collgoog/page/n11/mode/2up>

**Hans Sloane** - Lifespan[1660 to 1753] Born\_Loc(Killyleagh, Ireland) Rank(80) Keyword(Natural History, Science, Physician, Collector, Botanist, Chemistry, Librarian, Explorer, British Museum),

Wikidata(Q310326) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans\\_Sloane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Sloane)  
<https://sirhanssloanecentre.co.uk/legacy/> <https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/hans-sloane-physician-collector-botanist.html>

**Cotton Mather** - Lifespan[1663 to 1728] Born\_Loc(Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony) Rank(80)  
Keyword(History, Evangelist, Critic, Witch Trials, Religion), Wikidata(Q380719)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton\\_Mather](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton_Mather) <https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/author/33376>  
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Cotton-Mather>

**Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke/Henry St John** - Lifespan[1678 to 1751] Born\_Loc(Lydiard Park, Lydiard Tregoze, Battersea, Surrey England) Rank(80) Keyword(Politics, Government, Parliamentarian, Inheritance, Tories), Wikidata(Q332470)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_St\\_John,\\_1st\\_Viscount\\_Bolingbroke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_St_John,_1st_Viscount_Bolingbroke)  
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Henry-Saint-John-1st-Viscount-Bolingbroke>  
[https://lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Philosophical Works of the Late Right Honorable Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke](https://lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Philosophical_Works_of_the_Late_Right_Honorable_Henry_St._John,_Lord_Viscount_Bolingbroke) [https://archive.org/details/bim\\_eighteenth-century\\_the-works-of-the-late-ri\\_bolingbroke-henry-st-j\\_1754\\_5](https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_the-works-of-the-late-ri_bolingbroke-henry-st-j_1754_5)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Craftsman\\_\(newspaper\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Craftsman_(newspaper))  
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000060908>

#### **The Works of the Late Right Honourable Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke**

*Viii THE PUBLISHER He that would apply proper remedies to the mischiefs flowing from accidental breaches in our happy establishment, and , which derive their origin from the violent prejudices of party, and the blind rage of faction ; from the weakness and wickedness of ministers, from the corruption of parliaments, and the encroachment of prerogative, must seek for them in these volumes. **Polingbroke** was no speculative writer, who, by ransacking the records of musty books, forms fine- spun schemes of Utopian government in his closet. No ; he was a vigorous agent, and skilful conductor, and in the most difficult and trying emergencies of the state. He tells us no more than what he knew, and advises nothing but what he put in practice himself. He was well apprised that his writings would be examined with the most piercing and jealous eye, and with the most inquisitorial and malevolent spirit ; he, therefore, composed his Essays with a design to form a lasting and regular plan of political ratiocination , which might, at all times, be serviceable to his country ; and **prove a warning and a lesson**, in his own age, to those who equally dreaded and admired his abilities*

**Richard Bentley** - Lifespan[1662 to 1742] Born\_Loc(Oulton, Yorkshire, England) Rank(80)  
Keyword(Translator, Greek, Historian, Critic, historical philology, Educator, Professor),  
Wikidata(Q712899) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Bentley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Bentley)  
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Richard-Bentley>

**Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis of Torcy/Jean Baptiste Colbert** - Lifespan[1665 to 1746]  
Born\_Loc(Paris, France) Rank(80) Keyword(Politics, Treaties, Negotiations, Diplomacy, Government),  
Wikidata(Q1684629) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean\\_Baptiste\\_Colbert,\\_Marquis\\_of\\_Torcy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Baptiste_Colbert,_Marquis_of_Torcy)  
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jean-Baptiste-Colbert-marquis-de-Torcy>




## Recent Documents

**Cato's Letters** - Document[1720] Rank(60) Author(Many) Keyword(Group Development Corruption, Freedom) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cato%27s\\_Letters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cato%27s_Letters)  
[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Cato%27s\\_Letters](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Cato%27s_Letters)  
<https://archive.org/details/catoslettersore00tregoog/page/n9/mode/2up>

**The Craftsman Newspaper** - Document[1726] Rank(80) Author(Many) Keyword(Group Development Debate, Public Speech, Newspaper) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Craftsman\\_\(newspaper\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Craftsman_(newspaper))  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas\\_Amhurst](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Amhurst) <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000060908>  
<https://archive.org/details/craftsman09danv>  
<https://archive.org/search?query=creator%3A%22D%27Anvers%2C+Caleb%22>

## References

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Founder\\_of\\_Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Founder_of_Wikipedia) **Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0**
2. **Many Universities, government , museum, library and public websites**
3. **Internet Archive** - Internet Archive Founder, Brewster Kahle - <https://archive.org/>
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<https://www.gutenberg.org/> **public domain**
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 by Marcello GDFL 1.2  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael\\_S.\\_Hart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_S._Hart)
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12. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catharine\\_Trotter\\_Cockburn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catharine_Trotter_Cockburn)
13. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Dennis\\_\(dramatist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dennis_(dramatist))
14. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir\\_Charles\\_Sedley,\\_5th\\_Baronet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Charles_Sedley,_5th_Baronet)
15. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Mead](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Mead)
16. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abel\\_Boyer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abel_Boyer) When he was threatened at the beginning of 1729 with arrest by the printers of the votes, whose monopoly they accused him of infringing, he asserted that for thirty years in his *History of King William*, his *Annals*, and in his *Political*

State, he had given **reports of parliamentary debates without being molested**. The threat induced him to discontinue the publication of the debates. He intended to resume the work, but failed to carry out his intention. He died in a house which he had built for himself at Chelsea, London. <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/e/eebo/A28927.0001.001?view=toc>

<https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/author/35372>

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/54498/pg54498-images.html> **Jests and wity Repartees** have ever been more frequent among the **ancient Grecians** than any other Nations: Which may be ascribed, first to the quickness of their Wit, their deep Learning, and good Education; secondly, to the constitution of their Government; for living for the most part in **Common-wealths**, they were not constrained in their Fancy by the Respect due to Sovereigns, and those whom they make sharers of their Authority in Monarchical States; wherein the **different degrees establish'd among Men, do often keep Inferiours from speaking their Thoughts about the Ridiculum of those above them.**

17. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ned\\_Ward](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ned_Ward)
18. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Cooke\\_\(author\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Cooke_(author))
19. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary\\_Astell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Astell)
20. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew\\_Fletcher\\_\(patriot\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Fletcher_(patriot))
21. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary\\_Pix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Pix)
22. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Cheyne\\_\(physician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Cheyne_(physician))
23. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Athenian\\_Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Athenian_Society)
24. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund\\_Gibson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Gibson)
25. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidney\\_Godolphin,\\_1st\\_Earl\\_of\\_Godolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidney_Godolphin,_1st_Earl_of_Godolphin)
26. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Hartley\\_\(philosopher\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Hartley_(philosopher)) Shortly after turning to medicine, Hartley became an advocate of **variola inoculation for smallpox**. Variolation confers personal immunity, and if widespread would be a "**service to mankind**" by furthering **herd immunity**. However, deliberate infection with the smallpox virus ran the risk of disfigurement or death. (Queen Caroline, wife of George II, was an advocate and had three of their children variolated, but Jonathan Edwards died from it in 1758.) The public good, then, could appear to be at odds with private interest. In his first publication, *Some Reasons why the Practice of Inoculation ought to be Introduced into the Town of Bury at Present (1733)*, Hartley developed a statistical argument to show that the conflict is only apparent, that being inoculated furthers both the public good and a person's self-interest.
27. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Birch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Birch)
28. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangorian\\_Controversy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangorian_Controversy)
29. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew\\_Tindal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Tindal) *The Liberty of the Press (1698)*
30. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Royal\\_Convert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Royal_Convert)
31. <https://quadrant.org.au/news-opinions/philosophy-ideas/the-origins-and-nature-of-western-culture/>
32. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_II\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_II_of_England)
33. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exclusion\\_Crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exclusion_Crisis) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abhorrers>
34. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popish\\_Plot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popish_Plot)
35. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alain-Ren%C3%A9\\_Lesage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alain-Ren%C3%A9_Lesage)
36. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_Lhuyd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Lhuyd)
37. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony\\_Ashley-Cooper,\\_3rd\\_Earl\\_of\\_Shaftesbury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony_Ashley-Cooper,_3rd_Earl_of_Shaftesbury) In terms of Augustan literature, Shaftesbury's **defence of ridicule** was taken as an entitlement to scoff,

- and to use ridicule as a "test of truth". Clerical authors operated on the assumption that he was a freethinker.[26] Ezra Stiles, reading **Characteristicks** in 1748 without realising Shaftesbury had been marked down as a deist, was both impressed and sometimes shocked.
38. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin\\_Hoadly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Hoadly) From later summer 1722 to January 1725 Hoadly published letters on contemporary topics, articulating his Whig principles and defending the Glorious Revolution of 1688.[8] The Revolution had created "**that Limited Form of Government which is our only Security**" and such a government **secured freedom of expression, without which Britons would suffer** "all the Mischiefs, of Darkness in the Intellectual World, of Baseness in the Moral World, and of Slavery in the Political World".[9] Hoadly also criticised the Pretender, who issued a declaration that he would extinguish opposition. Hoadly wrote that he would impose uniformity on all if he ruled: "Not only that he must destroy your Civil and Religious Rights, but that he plainly before-hand has here told You, to your Face, He will do so".
  39. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An\\_Argument\\_Against\\_Abolishing\\_Christianity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An_Argument_Against_Abolishing_Christianity) First, he responds to the argument that the abolition of Christianity would expand the liberty of conscience by arguing that if great wits could not denounce the Church, they might instead turn to the denunciation of the government, causing political unrest. Swift then addresses the argument that the Church, then supported by government funds, was a drain on resources that might be better spent elsewhere. Swift responds that if the funds used to support the clergy were used instead to fund freethinking young gentlemen, the money would, in short time, be squandered away on vices, and divided by disagreeable marriages. Next, Swift counters the argument that the abolition of Christianity would open up another day of the week (the Sabbath) to commercial activities for the benefit of the nation by arguing that the Sabbath provides benefits by allowing lawyers time to write their briefs, merchants to tally their books, and others to exercise, go to coffeehouses, and otherwise enjoy themselves, ironically implying that the argument is specious because the Sabbath was not kept as intended in any case. Swift then counters the argument that abolishing Christianity would remove arbitrary sectarian distinctions between Whig and Tory, high church and low church, etc. that arguably damaged civil discourse and politics, by arguing that Christianity merely stands in as a convenient and arbitrary source of such distinctions and that abolishing it would only allow other equally arbitrary distinctions, essentially arguing that the problem is merely semantic and that such distinctions are a part of human nature.
  40. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary\\_Astell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Astell) Astell believed that women should be educated in a spiritual environment, away from society with only other females. She felt that women should receive an education free of male influence because of how corrupt the world under male dominance was.[30] To accomplish these aims, her serious proposal entailed the establishment of a monastery-like institution where young women could receive an education and older women could retire. Astell held that this education should be composed of subjects traditionally dominated by men, such as philosophy and theology, along with a strong religious component.
  41. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonjuring\\_schism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonjuring_schism)
  42. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Blackmore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Blackmore)

43. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel\\_Cobb\\_\(poet\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Cobb_(poet)) Cobb was also interested in earthy humor. In 1707, he wrote **Discourse on Criticism and the Liberty of Writing** and argued for the virtue and freedom of the author against too nice a critique.
44. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Strype](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Strype)
45. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth\\_men](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_men)
46. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Trenchard\\_\(writer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Trenchard_(writer)) From 1720 to 1723, Trenchard, again with Thomas Gordon, wrote a series of 144 weekly essays entitled **Cato's Letters**, condemning corruption and lack of morality within the British political system and warning against tyranny. The essays were published as *Essays on Liberty, Civil and Religious*, first in the *London Journal* and then in the *British Journal*. These essays became a cornerstone of the Commonwealthmen tradition. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cato%27s\\_Letters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cato%27s_Letters) "**all History affords but few Instances of Men trusted with great Power without abusing it, when with Security they could.**"
47. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Gordon\\_\(writer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Gordon_(writer)) **Thomas Gordon** (c. 1691 – 28 July 1750) was a Scottish writer and Commonwealthman. Along with **John Trenchard**, he published *The Independent Whig*, which was a weekly periodical. From 1720 to 1723, Trenchard and Gordon wrote a series of 144 essays entitled *Cato's Letters*, condemning corruption and lack of morality within the British political system and warning against tyranny. The essays were published as *Essays on Liberty, Civil and Religious*, at first in the *London Journal* and then in the *British Journal*.
48. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statute\\_of\\_Anne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statute_of_Anne) The **Statute of Anne**, also known as the Copyright Act 1709 or the Copyright Act 1710 (cited either as 8 Ann. c. 21 or as 8 Ann. c. 19),<sup>[1]</sup> was an act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in 1710, which was the first statute to provide for copyright regulated by the government and courts, rather than by private parties.
49. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurent\\_Bordelon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurent_Bordelon)
50. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1710\\_in\\_literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1710_in_literature)
51. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack\\_the\\_Giant\\_Killer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_the_Giant_Killer)
52. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abel\\_Boyer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abel_Boyer) Boyer was a prolific author: the British Library's 1880 catalogue used nearly four folio pages of print to list his works
53. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1712\\_in\\_literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1712_in_literature)
54. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_St\\_John,\\_1st\\_Viscount\\_Bolingbroke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_St_John,_1st_Viscount_Bolingbroke)
55. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandbox\\_Plot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandbox_Plot)  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20080222195957/http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/s/swift/jonathan/s97s/index.html> Jonathan Swift - letters to Stella
56. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Every](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Every)
57. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Dennis\\_\(dramatist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dennis_(dramatist))
58. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-14083943/annie-dunleavy-threatens-kill-donald-trump-voters-resigns-cheshire.html>
59. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre\\_Simon\\_Fournier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Simon_Fournier)
60. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joshua\\_Barnes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joshua_Barnes)
61. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick,\\_Prince\\_of\\_Wales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick,_Prince_of_Wales)
62. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne,\\_Queen\\_of\\_Great\\_Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne,_Queen_of_Great_Britain)
63. <https://quadrant.org.au/magazine/society/how-conservatives-can-win-the-culture-wars/>

64. <https://www.ourcivilisation.com/smartboard/shop/arbuthnot/lying.htm>  
[https://www.eclectica.org/v19n4/purdy\\_swift.html](https://www.eclectica.org/v19n4/purdy_swift.html) **A review of *The Art of Political Lying* by Jonathan Swift** Review by Gilbert Wesley Purdy ***The Art of Political Lying***. John Arbuthnot.  
<https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=Arbuthnot%2C%20John%2C%201667%2D1735>
65. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three\\_Dialogues\\_Between\\_Hylas\\_and\\_Philonous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Dialogues_Between_Hylas_and_Philonous)
66. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Dennis\\_\(dramatist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dennis_(dramatist))
67. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew\\_Tindal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Tindal)
68. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine\\_Hamilton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine_Hamilton)
69. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri\\_Joutel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Joutel)  
<https://archive.org/details/joutelsjournalof00joutrich/page/n9/mode/2up> Joutel's journal of La Salle's last voyage, 1684-7 by Joutel, Henri, 1640?-1735; Stiles, Henry Reed  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Saint-Louis\\_\(Texas\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Saint-Louis_(Texas))
70. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles-Ir%C3%A9n%C3%A9\\_Castel\\_de\\_Saint-Pierre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles-Ir%C3%A9n%C3%A9_Castel_de_Saint-Pierre) **Charles-Iréné Castel, abbé de Saint-Pierre** (18 February 1658 – 29 April 1743) was a French author whose ideas were novel for his times. His proposal of **an international organisation to maintain peace** was among the first in history, with possible exceptions such as [George of Poděbrady's Tractatus](#) (1462–1464) and [Émeric Crucé](#). He influenced [Rousseau](#) and [Kant](#).  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual\\_Peace:\\_A\\_Philosophical\\_Sketch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual_Peace:_A_Philosophical_Sketch)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic\\_peace\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_peace_theory)
71. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1713\\_in\\_literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1713_in_literature)
72. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Carey\\_\(writer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Carey_(writer))
73. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Rymer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Rymer) Rymer's lasting contribution to scholarship was the **Foedera** (abbr. Foed.), a collection of "all the leagues, treaties, alliances, capitulations, and confederacies, which have at any time been made between the Crown of England and any other kingdoms, princes and states." [33] Begun under a royal warrant in 1693, it was "an immense labour of research and transcription on which he spent the last twenty years of his life". [34][35] Documents were presented in their original Latin. Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy's later *Syllabus* (1869-1885) provided summaries in English, [36][37] despite the multiple incorrect assertions of certain websites.  
[https://openlibrary.org/authors/OL470854A/Thomas\\_Rymer](https://openlibrary.org/authors/OL470854A/Thomas_Rymer)  
<https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=Rymer%2c%20Thomas%2c%201641%2d1713>
74. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schism\\_Act\\_1714](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schism_Act_1714)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious\\_Worship\\_Act\\_1718](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_Worship_Act_1718)
75. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Walpole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Walpole)
76. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De\\_rerum\\_natura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_rerum_natura) His work was an attempt to show through poetry that everything in nature can be explained by natural laws, without the need for the intervention of divine beings. [3] Lucretius identifies the supernatural with the notion that the deities created our world or interfere with its operations in some way. He argues against fear of such deities by demonstrating, through observations and arguments, that the operations of the world can be accounted for in terms of natural phenomena, which are the result of regular but purposeless motions and interactions of tiny atoms in empty space.
77. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdeburg\\_Centuries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdeburg_Centuries)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthias\\_Flaciuss](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthias_Flaciuss) Affirming the natural inability of man, he

adopted a position on sin as not being an accident of human nature, but involved in its substance, since *The Fall of Man*.<sup>[10]</sup> Holding to a strong view of what Calvinists later called total depravity, Flacius insisted that human nature was entirely transformed by original sin, human beings were transformed from goodness and almost **wholly corrupted with evil, making them kin to the Devil in his view**, so that within them, without divine assistance, there lies no power even to cooperate with the Gospel when they hear it preached. Human acts of piety are valueless in themselves, and humans are entirely dependent on the grace of God for salvation. Those who agreed with him on this point, for example, Cyriacus Spangenberg, were termed Flacians.

78. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuthbert\\_Tunstall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuthbert_Tunstall) Tunstall, who preferred burning heretical books to heretics,<sup>[9]</sup> later presided over the **buying up and burning of almost all copies of the first edition of Tyndale's New Testament at Paul's Cross in October 1526**.
79. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brethren\\_of\\_the\\_Common\\_Life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brethren_of_the_Common_Life)
80. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heilwige\\_Bloemardinne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heilwige_Bloemardinne)
81. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdeburg\\_Centuries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdeburg_Centuries) Presenting a view of such corrupting errors by the Catholic Church, increasing and accumulating over a thousand years' time, served to legitimize the Reformation and make Lutherans rather than Catholics into the true heirs of the original Christianity founded by Jesus Christ and his disciples. Another characteristic of the work is the widespread use of primary sources rather than secondary or tertiary ones. In order to accomplish this, scholars traveled and borrowed manuscripts from all over Europe.<sup>[5]</sup> With such diverse sources, one might expect a fractured or incoherent presentation of history. Instead, it provides a perspective that is completely independent from any of its sources, even though they are as wide-ranging as Gregory of Nazianzus and Alcuin
82. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidney\\_Godolphin,\\_1st\\_Earl\\_of\\_Godolphin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidney_Godolphin,_1st_Earl_of_Godolphin)
83. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Keith\\_\(missionary\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Keith_(missionary)) In 1693, he and his fellow Keithians published **An Exhortation & Caution to Friends Concerning Buying or Keeping of Negroes**,<sup>[1]</sup> one of the earliest printed antislavery tracts in British North America.
84. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane\\_Barker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Barker) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1715\\_in\\_literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1715_in_literature)
85. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir\\_William\\_Wyndham,\\_3rd\\_Baronet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_William_Wyndham,_3rd_Baronet)
86. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Harley,\\_1st\\_Earl\\_of\\_Oxford\\_and\\_Earl\\_Mortimer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Harley,_1st_Earl_of_Oxford_and_Earl_Mortimer)
87. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darien\\_scheme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darien_scheme) **The Darien scheme** was an unsuccessful attempt, backed largely by investors of the Kingdom of Scotland, to gain wealth and influence by establishing New Caledonia, a colony in the Darién Gap on the Isthmus of Panama, in the late 1690s. The plan was for the colony, located on the Gulf of Darién, to establish and manage an overland route to connect the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The backers knew that the first sighting of the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Núñez de Balboa was after crossing the isthmus through Darién. The expedition also claimed sovereignty over "Crab Isle" (modern day Vieques, Puerto Rico) in 1698, yet sovereignty was short-lived.<sup>[2]</sup> The attempt at settling the area did not go well; more than 80 percent of participants died within a year, and the settlement was abandoned twice
88. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_African\\_Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_African_Company) **The Royal African Company (RAC)** was an English trading company established in 1660 by the House of Stuart and City of London merchants to trade along the West African coast.<sup>[1]</sup> It was overseen by the Duke of York, the brother of **Charles II of England**; the RAC was founded after Charles II ascended to

the English throne in the 1660 Stuart Restoration, and he granted it a **monopoly on all English trade with Africa**.<sup>[2]</sup> While the company's original purpose was to trade for gold in the Gambia River, as Prince Rupert of the Rhine had identified gold deposits in the region during the Interregnum, the RAC quickly began trading in slaves, who became its largest commodity. Historians have estimated that the RAC shipped more African slaves to the Americas during the Atlantic slave trade than any other company. The RAC also dealt in other commodities such as ivory, which were primarily sourced from the Gold Coast region. After William III of England rescinded the company's monopoly in 1697 under pressure from the Parliament of England, the RAC became insolvent by 1708, though it survived in a state of much reduced activity until 1752, when its assets were transferred to the newly founded African Company of Merchants, which lasted until 1821.

89. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Pelham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Pelham)
90. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porteous\\_Riots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porteous_Riots)
91. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Townshend,\\_2nd\\_Viscount\\_Townshend](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Townshend,_2nd_Viscount_Townshend)
92. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan\\_Wild](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Wild)
93. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Hitchen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Hitchen)
94. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Dutch\\_Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Dutch_Wars)
95. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pdbS\\_vSMLqE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pdbS_vSMLqE) **Katie Hopkins: the REAL reason the police came knocking for Allison Pearson**  
<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2024/nov/15/allison-pearson-jew-haters-tweet-is-at-centre-of-telegraphs-row-with-police> <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2024/11/15/how-allison-pearson-tweet-year-long-police-investigation/>  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cev9nxnygzpo> A spokesman for the prime minister's office said: "Ultimately it's important that the police can capture data relating to non-crime hate incidents... to help prevent serious crimes which may later occur. "This must be balanced with the fundamental right to free speech and also ensuring that the police can spend their time dealing with the issues that matter most to our communities." The BBC has contacted The Daily Telegraph for comment. Essex Police said it supports free speech but "it does not support inaccuracy". "If an alleged crime is reported, it is investigated. There is no public interest in falsehood." <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NZLw6f9oxnY> "They Wanted To BAN Me From The Internet" | Keir Starmer Dictator?  
<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/authors/a/ak-ao/allison-pearson/>
96. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ox5JcM\\_Gpl4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ox5JcM_Gpl4) **Douglas Murray: Will Elon Musk Make America Great Again?**
97. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DvWUBrcUxCE> **Vivek Ramaswamy speaks on leading DOGE with Elon Musk: 'We're playing big'**
98. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-14094503/Alan-Jones-Ray-Hadley-2GB-arrest.html> my thoughts are for the **alleged victims** - WHAT????? Your support goes to people who allege that they are victims? Are you insane Ray?
99. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/15376/pg15376-images.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Shelvocke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Shelvocke)
100. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacob\\_Roggeveen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacob_Roggeveen) **Jacob Roggeveen** (1 February 1659 – 31 January 1729) was a Dutch explorer who was sent to find Terra Australis and Davis Land,<sup>[1]</sup> but instead found Easter Island (called so because he landed there on Easter Sunday). Jacob Roggeveen also found Bora Bora and Maupiti of the Society Islands, as well as

Samoa. He planned the expedition along with his brother Jan Roggeveen, who stayed in the Netherlands

101. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Stanhope,\\_1st\\_Earl\\_Stanhope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Stanhope,_1st_Earl_Stanhope)
102. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Sacheverell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Sacheverell) Sacheverell first achieved notability as a High Church preacher in May 1702 when he gave a sermon entitled *The Political Union, on the necessity of the **union between church and state** and **denigrating Dissenters**, occasional conformists and their Whig supporters*. His peroration included an appeal to Anglicans not to "strike sail to a party which is an open and avowed enemy to our communion" but instead to "hang out the bloody flag and banner of defiance".[13] Gaining a small London readership, Daniel Defoe labelled Sacheverell "the bloody flag officer" and in his *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters* he included in its subtitle an acknowledgement of "Mr Sach—ll's sermon and others". John Dennis also replied to Sacheverell in *The Danger of Priestcraft to Religion and Government*
103. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1714\\_in\\_literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1714_in_literature)  
<https://digitaldefoe.org/2021/05/29/harley-political-narratives-and-deceit-in-defoes-secret-history-of-the-secret-history-of-the-white-staff/>
104. *The history of the present Parliament. And Convocation. With the debates at large relating to the conduct of the war abroad, the mismanagements of the ministry at home, .by **Pittis, William**, 1674-1724*  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofpresent00pitt/page/n9/mode/2up>  
[https://openlibrary.org/authors/OL2528901A/William\\_Pittis](https://openlibrary.org/authors/OL2528901A/William_Pittis)  
<https://repository.library.northeastern.edu/files/neu:m044rg343>  
[https://repository.library.northeastern.edu/downloads/neu:m044rg35c?datastream\\_id=content](https://repository.library.northeastern.edu/downloads/neu:m044rg35c?datastream_id=content)
105. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/433935> **William Pittis** and Queen Anne Journalism  
Theodore F. M. Newton
106. <https://quadrant.org.au/news-opinions/education/past-presentism-and-future/>
107. [https://www.facebook.com/watch/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-IOS\\_GK0T-GK1C&v=1417015363018330](https://www.facebook.com/watch/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-IOS_GK0T-GK1C&v=1417015363018330)