

Listening Guide- Part 2 of the American Document Series

Thomas Jefferson and “The Declaration of Independence”

1. Since 1776 there have been over _____ declarations of independence all over the world.
2. He was an admitted anglophile; he loved the British system of government and their idea really of _____ rights.
3. These ideas go back to the Magna Carta, and the English _____ of Rights, and the Bill of Rights in 1689 as well as several British and French philosophers.
4. Mason had said, “All men are born equally free and _____.”
5. He wrote them in a way that was beautiful and understandable and _____ and transformative and these words still inspire.
6. In fact, if you don't like Jefferson it's probably because the _____ he expressed how he lived his life bother you, but if those _____ in his life bother you, it's probably because you've internalized the worldview he expressed so eloquently in this document.
7. The basis of the colonists complaints was that they were being taxed by an _____ government that wasn't local.
8. This eventually led to the first _____ to completely leave Great Britain on June 7, 1776.
9. Some people were talking about _____; others were talking about restitution; the simplest way to really think of it is in terms of a divorce.
10. By June 28th, _____ was coming along in fulfilling his mission in creating a conceptual framework for independence, and all but _____ states had gotten permission to leave.
11. Witnesses say the atmosphere wasn't _____ at all; Benjamin Rush said, and I like to quote, “A pensive and awful silence pervaded the house...”
12. This was for the colonies; it was a _____ pamphlet, and that's very clear when we read it, not even intended for King George as the primary audience.
13. These copies were known as the Dunlap Broad sides; there were about _____ of them and they were sent to various committees and assemblies.
14. He has an introduction, a background, a body, a refutation and a _____.

15. Notice how the _____ is being referenced; he doesn't say Jehovah or Jesus, he says, "Nature's God."
16. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created _____ and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."
17. The consent of the governed; that underlies everything. We _____ agree to surrender some of our rights.
18. We have a right, given by God, to try; not given by a human, it's bigger than the biggest humans, it's _____ than the richest humans, it's _____ than the humans with the most guns.
19. It is cleverly divisive while not trying to sound _____. He calls Americans one people.
20. Now Jefferson is trying to suddenly _____ how they saw themselves by saying we are one people.
21. The second paragraph is very dignified; it's _____; it's concise.
22. King George was so _____ that it was worth giving up your life over.
23. Just because you assert something, that in and of itself doesn't make it _____.
24. "He has plundered our seas, _____ our coasts, burned our towns and destroyed the lives of our people."
25. "Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated _____."
26. In this section, after you get through all the grievances, we're going to see, in rhetorical language, what we call a _____ or perhaps the counter-arguments.
27. "And for the support of this declaration with a firm reliance on the _____ of Divine providence, and this is the line that is so famous, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our _____ and our sacred honor."
28. This is Brutus calling on the _____ to betray their leader doing so in the name of honor, justice, protection of Divine right.
29. This document has formed the basis which has helped to define ideas that have done more to shape human _____ than almost anything.
30. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both _____ on the same day.
31. He wanted to be remembered for the ideals themselves: for these ideals that he has highlighted on his _____.