

01 The only way to erect such a common power, as may be able to defend them from the invasion of foreigners, and the injuries of one another, and thereby to secure them in such sort as that by their own industry and by the fruits of the earth they may nourish themselves and live contentedly, is to confer all their power and strength upon one man, or upon one assembly of men, that may reduce all their wills, by plurality of voices, unto one will: which is as much as to say, to appoint one man, or assembly of men, to bear their person; and every one to own and acknowledge himself to be author of whatsoever he that so beareth their person shall act, or cause to be acted, in those things which concern the common peace and safety; and therein to submit their wills, every one to his will, and their judgements to his judgement. This is more than consent, or concord; it is a real unity of them all in one and the same person, made by covenant of every man with every man, in such manner as if every man should say to every man: I authorise and give up my right of governing myself to this man, or to this assembly of men, on this condition; that thou give up, thy right to him, and authorise all his actions in like manner. This done, the multitude so united in one person is called a COMMONWEALTH; in Latin, CIVITAS. This is the generation of that great LEVIATHAN, or rather, to speak more reverently, of that mortal god to which we owe, under the immortal God, our peace and defence. For by this authority, given him by every particular man in the Commonwealth, he hath the use of so much power and strength conferred on him that, by terror thereof, he is enabled to form the wills of them all, to peace at home, and mutual aid against their enemies abroad. And in him consisteth the essence of the Commonwealth; which, to define it, is: one person, of whose acts a great multitude, by mutual covenants one with another, have made themselves every one the author, to the end he may use the strength and means of them all as he shall think expedient for their peace and common defence.

And he that carryeth this person is called sovereign, and said to have sovereign power; and every one besides, his subject. (Hobbes, *Leviathan* (1651))

- 02 Arrange the events chronologically.
- a Great Charter of Ireland issued by the king of England.
  - b The earl of Surrey, Thomas Howard, is sent to Ireland to regain control for England. The king of England tells him to use persuasion rather than violence.
  - c The king of England lands at Waterford and declares himself Lord of Ireland. The kings of Leinster, Bréifne, Áirgialla and Ulster submit to him.
  - d The Statutes of Kilkenny are passed at Kilkenny to curb the decline of the Hiberno-Norman Lordship of Ireland.
- 03 [There is] nothing which doth more contain and keep many of the [king's] subjects of this his said land in a savage and wild kind and manner of living than the diversity that is betwixt them in tongue, language, order and habit, which by the eye deceiveth the multitude and persuadeth unto them that be as it were of sundry sorts, or rather sundry countries, where indeed they should be wholly together one body whereof his Highness is the only head under God [...] his Highness hath and beareth to the advancement of the state of this his land, for a certain direction and order to

be had, that all we his said subjects thereof, might the better know God, and do that thing that might in time be and redound to our own wealth, quiet, and commodity, doth not only desire that all such good laws, as by wise, godly and prudent princes, his most noble progenitors, have been heretofore made for the use of the English tongue, habit and order, within this his said land, may be put in due execution, but also that the same may be so established, and in this present Parliament brought to such a perfection, that the said English tongue, habit and order, may from henceforth continually (and without ceasing or returning at any time to Irish habit, or language) be used by all men that will acknowledge themselves according to their duties of allegiance, to be his Highness's true and faithful subjects [...] (1537, *Act for the English Order, Habit and Language*)

04 For as much as the greatest number of the people of this your Majesty's realm hath of long time lived in rude and barbarous states, not understanding that Almighty God hath by his divine laws forbidden the manifold and heinous offences, which they spare not daily and hourly to commit and perpetrate, nor that he hath by his holy Scriptures commanded a due and humble obedience from the people to their princes and rulers; whose ignorance in these so high points touching their damnation proceedeth only of lack of good bringing up of the youth of this realm either in public or private schools, where through good discipline they might be taught to avoid these loathsome and horrible errors: it may therefore please your most excellent Majesty, that it be enacted, and be it enacted by your Highness with the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there shall be from henceforth a free school within every diocese of this realm of Ireland, and that the schoolmaster shall be an Englishman, or of the English birth of this realm. . . . The schoolhouse for every diocese to be built and erected in the principal shire town of the diocese, where schoolhouses be not already built, at the costs and charges of the whole diocese. (*An Act for the Erection of Free Schools*, 1570)

05a The inhabitants of the English pale have been in old times so much addicted to their civility, and so far sequestered from barbarous savageness, as their only mother tongue was English. And truly, so long as these impaled dwellers did sunder themselves as well in land as in language from the Irish: rudeness was day by day in the country supplanted, civility engrafted, good laws established, loyalty observed, rebellion suppressed, and in fine the cornerstone of a young England was like to shoot in Ireland. But when their posterity became not altogether so wary in keeping, as their ancestors were valiant in conquering, the Irish language was free denized in the English pale: this canker took such deep root, as the body that before was whole and sound, was by little and little festered, and in manner wholly putrified... It is known, and by the history you may in part perceive, how bravely Ulster whilholme flourished. The English families were there implanted, the Irish either utterly expelled or wholly subdued, the laws duly executed, the revenue great, and only English spoken. But what brought it to this present ruin and decay? I doubt not but that you guess before I tell you. They were environed and compassed with evil neighbours. Neighborhood bred acquaintance, acquaintance waffed in the Irish tongue, the Irish hooked with it attire, attire hailed rudeness, rudeness engendered ignorance, ignorance brought contempt of laws, the contempt of laws bred rebellion, rebellion raked there to wars, and so consequently the utter decay and desolation of that worthy country... And in very deed the language carrieth such difficulty with it, what for the strangeness of the phrase, and the curious

features of the pronunciation, that a very few of the country can attend to the perfection thereof, and much less a foreigner or stranger. A gentleman of my acquaintance reported, that he did see a woman in Rome, which was possessed with a babbling spirit, that could have chatted any language saving the Irish: and that it was so difficult, as the very devil was gravelled therewith. (*A Treatise Containing a Plain and Perfect Description of Ireland*, Richard Stanihurst, 1577)

06 MIRANDA

The strangeness of your story put

Heaviness in me.

PROSPERO

Shake it off. Come on;

We'll visit Caliban my slave, who never

Yields us kind answer.

MIRANDA

'Tis a villain, sir,

I do not love to look on.

PROSPERO

But, as 'tis,

We cannot miss him: he does make our fire,

Fetch in our wood and serves in offices

That profit us. What, ho! slave! Caliban!

Thou earth, thou! speak.

CALIBAN

[Within] There's wood enough within.

PROSPERO

Come forth, I say! there's other business for thee:

Come, thou tortoise! when?

Re-enter ARIEL like a water-nymph

Fine apparition! My quaint Ariel,

Hark in thine ear.

ARIEL

My lord it shall be done.

Exit

PROSPERO

Thou poisonous slave, got by the devil himself

Upon thy wicked dam, come forth!

Enter CALIBAN

CALIBAN

As wicked dew as e'er my mother brush'd

With raven's feather from unwholesome fen

Drop on you both! a south-west blow on ye

And blister you all o'er!

PROSPERO

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps,

Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up; urchins

Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,

All exercise on thee; thou shalt be pinch'd

As thick as honeycomb, each pinch more stinging

Than bees that made 'em.

CALIBAN

I must eat my dinner.

This island's mine, by Sycorax my mother,

Which thou takest from me. When thou camest first,

Thou strokedst me and madest much of me, wouldst give me

Water with berries in't, and teach me how

To name the bigger light, and how the less,

That burn by day and night: and then I loved thee

And show'd thee all the qualities o' the isle,

The fresh springs, brine-pits, barren place and fertile:

Cursed be I that did so! All the charms

Of Sycorax, toads, beetles, bats, light on you!  
For I am all the subjects that you have,  
Which first was mine own king: and here you sty me  
In this hard rock, whiles you do keep from me  
The rest o' the island.

PROSPERO

Thou most lyming slave,  
Whom stripes may move, not kindness! I have used thee,  
Filth as thou art, with human care, and lodged thee  
In mine own cell, till thou didst seek to violate  
The honour of my child.

CALIBAN

O ho, O ho! would't had been done!  
Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled else  
This isle with Calibans.

PROSPERO

Abhorred slave,  
Which any print of goodness wilt not take,  
Being capable of all ill! I pitied thee,  
Took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour  
One thing or other: when thou didst not, savage,  
Know thine own meaning, but wouldst gabble like  
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes  
With words that made them known. But thy vile race,  
Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good natures  
Could not abide to be with; therefore wast thou  
Deservedly confined into this rock,  
Who hadst deserved more than a prison.

CALIBAN

You taught me language; and my profit on't  
Is, I know how to curse. The red plague rid you  
For learning me your language!

PROSPERO

Hag-seed, hence!  
Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou'rt best,  
To answer other business. Shrug'st thou, malice?  
If thou neglect'st or dost unwillingly  
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps,  
Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar  
That beasts shall tremble at thy din.

CALIBAN

No, pray thee.  
Aside  
I must obey: his art is of such power,  
It would control my dam's god, Setebos,  
and make a vassal of him.

PROSPERO

So, slave; hence! (*Tempest*, 1.2)

- 07 Leaving New-France, let vs draw nearer the Sunne to New Britaine, whose Virgin soile not yet polluted with Spaniards lust, by our late Virgin-Mother was iustly called Virginia. Whether shall I here beginne with Elogies or Elegies? Whether shall I warble sweete Carols in prayse of thy louely Face, thou fairest of Virgins, which from our other Britaine-World, hath wonne thee Wooers and Surers... which for thy sake, haue for-saken their Mother-earth, encountered the most tempestuous forces of the Ayre, and so often ploughed vp Neptunes Plaines, furrowing the angrie Ocean, and that to make thee of a ruder Virgin, not a wanton Minion; but, an honest and Christian Wife? or of the sauage Inhabitants vnworthie to embrace with their rustike armes so seet a bosome & to appropriate with greatest disparagment so faire a Virgin to Sauage Loucs? Or whether it be Virginian modestic, and after the vse of Virgins, shee would say nay at first, holding that loue surest in continuance, which is hardest in obtayning: Whether any, or all of these, or what else hath hindred; hindered wee haue beene, and haue not yet obtained the full fruition of her Loue, and possession of her gainefull Dowrie, which yet now (more then euer

before) she seemeth to promise, and doubtlesse wil quickly performe, if niggardise at home doe not hinder. (Haklutus Posthumus: or Purchas His Pilgrimes, Samuel Purchas, 1626)