

Passage 9, Questions 62-68. Read the following passage from *Rules by Which a Great Empire May Be Reduced to a Small One*, by Benjamin Franklin (1773), carefully before you choose your answers.

- XIII. If the people of any province have been accustomed to support their own governors and judges to satisfaction, you are to apprehend that such governors and judges may be thereby influenced to treat the people kindly and to do them justice. This is another reason for applying part of that revenue in larger salaries to such
- (5) governors and judges, given, as their commissions are, during your pleasure only; forbidding them to take any salaries from their provinces; that thus the people may no longer hope any kindness from their governors, or (in Crown cases) any justice from their judges. And, as the money thus misapplied in one province is extorted from all, probably all will resent the misapplication.
- (10) XIV. If the parliaments of your provinces should dare to claim rights, or complain of your administration, order them to be harassed with repeated dissolutions. If the same men are continually returned by new elections, adjourn their meetings to some country village where they cannot be accommodated, and there keep them during pleasure; for this, you know, is your *prerogative*; and an excellent one it is, as you may manage to promote discontents among the people,
- (15) diminish their respect, and increase their disaffection.
- XV. Convert the brave, honest officers of your navy into tidewaiters and colony officers of the customs. Let those who in time of war fought gallantly in defense of the commerce of their countrymen, in peace be taught to prey upon it.
- (20) Let them learn to be corrupted by great and real smugglers; but (to show their diligence) scour with armed boats every bay, harbor, river, creek, cove, or nook throughout the coast of your colonies; stop and detain every coaster, every wood-boat, every fisherman; tumble their cargoes and even their ballast inside out and upside down; and, if a penn'orth of pins is found unentered, let the whole be seized
- (25) and confiscated. Thus shall the trade of your colonists suffer more from their friends in time of peace than it did from their enemies in war. Then let these boats' crews land upon every farm in their way, rob the orchards, steal the pigs and poultry, and insult the inhabitants. If the injured and exasperated farmers, unable to procure other justice, should attack the aggressors, drub them and burn their boats—
- (30) you are to call this high treason and rebellion; order fleets and armies into their country; and threaten to carry all the offenders three thousand miles to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. O! this will work admirably!
- XVI. If you are told of discontents in your colonies, never believe that they are general or that you have given occasion for them; therefore do not think of applying
- (35) any remedy or of changing any offensive measure. Redress no grievance, lest they should be encouraged to demand the redress of some other grievance. Grant no request that is just and reasonable, lest they should make another that is unreasonable. Take all your informations of the state of the colonies from your governors and officers in enmity with them. Encourage and reward these leasing-
- (40) makers; secrete their lying accusations, lest they should be confuted, but act upon them as the clearest evidence; and believe nothing you hear from the friends of the people: suppose all their complaints to be invented and promoted by a few factious demagogues, whom if you could catch and hang, all would be quiet. Catch and hang a few of them accordingly, and the blood of the martyrs shall work miracles in
- (45) favor of your purpose.
- XVII. If you see rival nations rejoicing at the prospect of your disunion with your provinces and endeavoring to promote it; if they translate, publish, and applaud all the complaints of your discontented colonists, at the same time privately stimulating you to severer measures, let not that alarm or offend you. Why should
- (50) it, since you all mean the same thing?
- XVIII. If any colony should at their own charge erect a fortress to secure their

port against the fleets of a foreign enemy, get your governor to betray that fortress into your hands. Never think of paying what it cost the country, for that would look, at least, like some regard for justice; but turn it into a citadel to awe the inhabitants and curb their commerce. If they should have lodged in such fortress the very arms they bought and used to aid you in your conquests, seize them all; it will provoke like ingratitude added to robbery. One admirable effect of these operations will be to discourage every other colony from erecting such defences, and so your enemies may more easily invade them; to the great disgrace of your government and, of course, the furtherance of your project.

XIX. Send armies into their country under pretense of protecting the inhabitants; but, instead of garrisoning the forts on their frontiers with those troops to prevent incursions, demolish those forts and order the troops into the heart of the country, that the savages may be encouraged to attack the frontiers and that the troops may be protected by the inhabitants. This will seem to proceed from your ill will or your ignorance, and contribute further to produce and strengthen an opinion among them, that you are no longer fit to govern them.

XX. Lastly, invest the general of your army in the provinces with great and unconstitutional powers and free him from the control of even your own civil governors. Let him have troops enow under his command with all the fortresses in his possession; and who knows but (like some provincial generals in the Roman Empire, and encouraged by the universal discontent you have produced) he may take it into his head to set up for himself? If he should, and you have carefully practiced these few excellent rules of mine, take my word for it, all the provinces will immediately join him; and you will that day (if you have not done it sooner) get rid of the trouble of governing them, and all the plagues attending their commerce and connection from henceforth and forever.

62. From paragraphs XIII and XIV, the reader can infer all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) some provinces had been paying their own governors and judges
- (B) no governors or judges had been fair to the provinces
- (C) having governors and judges paid by the mother country would make it easier to control them
- (D) some provincial parliaments had protested some actions of the mother country
- (E) provinces had begun protesting their treatment by the mother country

63. As used in line 14, "*prerogative*" could best be defined as

- (A) privilege
- (B) claim
- (C) liberty
- (D) sanction
- (E) immunity

64. The sentence in lines 18-19 contains an example of

- (A) understatement
- (B) analogy
- (C) ellipsis
- (D) chiasmus
- (E) synesthesia

65. The statement in lines 25-26 is an example of
- (A) humor
 - (B) pathos
 - (C) bathos
 - (D) irony
 - (E) oxymoron
66. Paragraphs XVI and XVII imply all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the mother country's actions have caused widespread unhappiness in the provinces
 - (B) the mother country refuses to admit evidence that proves the provinces are in the right
 - (C) hanging the few demagogic troublemakers would end the problems
 - (D) other nations are happy about the problems between the provinces and their mother country
 - (E) other nations are duplicitous in their dealings with the mother country
67. The LEAST harsh statement made by the author in paragraphs XVIII and XIX is
- (A) "never think of paying what it cost the country, for that would look . . . like some regard for justice" (lines 53-54)
 - (B) "turn it into a citadel to awe the inhabitants and curb their commerce" (lines 54-55)
 - (C) "seize them all; it will provoke like ingratitude added to robbery" (lines 56-57)
 - (D) "Send armies into their country under pretense of protecting the inhabitants" (lines 61-62)
 - (E) "This will seem to proceed from your ill will or your ignorance" (lines 65-66)
68. The last paragraph contains all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) imperative
 - (B) allusion
 - (C) rhetorical question
 - (D) hyperbole
 - (E) metaphor