**Answer Key**

**Charles Carroll**

**Handout A—Charles Carroll (1737–1832)**

1. Carroll denied the governor’s right to impose the fee scale for public officials. He also defended the right of Catholics to participate in public affairs.
2. Carroll believed that the Protestant majority simply wanted to exclude Catholics from positions of power. Religious belief was merely an excuse to deny political influence to men like Carroll.
3. He became the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.
4. If Britain won the war, Carroll would certainly lose his family estate and perhaps even his life. Victory, however, could bring both political and religious liberty.
5. Answers will vary. Students should mention that Catholics in this period had earned the right to vote and hold office and practice their religion openly. America had also established its independence.

**Handout B—Vocabulary and Context Questions**

1. Vocabulary
   a. prohibited/disqualifications
   b. declaration, law, or rule
   c. theoretical
   d. approval
   e. Roman Catholic
   f. people of bad character
   g. religious groups
   h. desire to cause pain
   i. lowest
2. Context
   a. The documents were written in 1773.
   b. The documents were written in Maryland.
   c. Charles Carroll and Daniel Dulany wrote the documents.
   d. The documents are a series of newspaper essays.
   
   e. Carroll’s purpose was to convince the people of Maryland about the illegality of the fees imposed by the governor and about his right as a Catholic to comment on public affairs. Dulany’s purpose is to question the right of Carroll in particular, and, by implication, Catholics in general, to engage in political debate. Dulany’s other purpose is to defend the legality of the governor’s proclamation setting officials’ fees.
   
   f. The audience for these documents was the people of Maryland.

**Handout C—In His Own Words: Charles Carroll on Religious Liberty**

Answers will vary, but these are the main points of the dialogue between Dulany and Carroll:

**Antilon’s Third Letter**
Dulany argues that Carroll should not be allowed to comment on public affairs because he is a Catholic, and that the law rightly prohibits Carroll from voting and holding office because Catholic beliefs pose a danger to society.

**First Citizen’s Third Letter**
Carroll argues that his religious views should not be the issue, as they have nothing to do with his political beliefs.

**Antilon’s Fourth Letter**
Dulany again points out that Maryland law rightly bars Carroll and all Catholics from interfering in political and religious affairs. (The “established religion” is Protestantism.)

**First Citizen’s Fourth Letter**
Carroll expresses his devotion to the idea of religious tolerance. He argues that, though a Catholic, he should be allowed to comment on public affairs. Carroll accuses Dulany of trying to deny him freedom of thought and speech and of having evil purposes.