

Exercise 3: Summarizing, Paraphrasing, Quoting, and Citing

Instructors should explain the proper use of summary, paraphrase, quotation, and citation before assigning the following exercise.

The passage below, taken from George Trevelyan's *England in the Age of Wycliffe, 1368–1520*, discusses the Peasant's Rising of 1381. The sentences that follow it use the passage as a source. Determine whether the sentences use and cite the material in the passage properly or whether they constitute plagiarism, and rewrite the sentences where necessary. All notation symbols refer to the footnote at the bottom.

The demand for personal freedom, which had been the chief cause of revolt, was for the moment crushed. The Parliament of November gratefully confirmed the King's repeal of the liberating charters. A unanimous vote of county and town members together contradicted all rumours that the emancipation of the serfs was seriously considered by Parliament. The Rising had failed. But the process of manumission, which had been going on for so long, continued steadily during succeeding generations. Under the Tudors the last remains of serfage were swept away, and in James the First's reign it became a legal maxim that every Englishman was free. It must remain a matter of opinion whether this process was accelerated or retarded by the Peasants' Rising; it is impossible to apply hard facts to the solution of such a problem. (George Macaulay Trevelyan, *England in the Age of Wycliffe, 1368-1520* (1899; reprint, New York: Harper and Row, 1963), 253.)

1. The events that followed the Peasant's Rising crushed the chief cause of the revolt: the demand for personal freedom.¹
2. Trevelyan found it difficult to determine the effect that the Peasant's Rising had on the development of freedom in England.¹
3. Although freedom did not come all at once for England's serfs, George Trevelyan claims in *England in the Age of Wycliffe, 1368–1520*, that manumission "continued steadily during succeeding generations."
4. According to George Trevelyan, a vote confirming the King's repeal of the liberating charters "contradicted all rumours that the emancipation of the serfs was seriously considered by Parliament."¹
5. The idea that all Englishmen were born free did not become a common belief until the reign of James the First.¹
6. Although the actions of the King and Parliament after the Peasant's Rising denied freedom to England's serfs, serfdom nevertheless continued to erode. By the reign of the Tudors, it had disappeared completely, and by the time of James the First, all Englishmen considered themselves free. The role played by the Peasant's Rising in this transition remains unclear.
7. The King of England reneged on his promises to the peasants, and in November 1381, Parliament confirmed the King's actions.

¹George Macaulay Trevelyan, *England in the Age of Wycliffe, 1368-1520* (1899; reprint, New York: Harper and Row, 1963), 253.