Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Declaration of rights of Man and Citizens (1776)**

Summarize the Main Idea of the each clause of the Declaration of Rights of Man (1789)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **The purpose of gov’t is to protect the natural rights of man. (Life Liberty and Property)**
 | 1. **All people have rights and are free from oppression**
 | 1. **No was power that does not come from the nation**
 | 1. **Freedom for all man except when laws limit it**
 | 1. **Law can only forbid some actions**
 | 1. **Everyone has a say in government and in their rights**
 |
| 1. **Trials before jail**
 | 1. **Punish fits the crime- not anyone should be able to give punishment**
 | 1. **Innocent until proved guilty**
 | 1. **Freedom of Speech- w/o breaking the law**
 | 1. **Use your freedom wisely**
 | 1. **Military forces are for the protection of citizens not for the domination of one man.**
 |
| 1. **All people are able to participate in gov’t**
 | 1. **Each person has the right to determine for the selves what is best**
 | 1. **Government is responsible to the people**
 | 1. **Law is the basis of all society**
 | 1. **Rights to own property are granted**
 |

**Comparison of the** Declaration **of Independence and the** Declaration of the Rights of Man ‐1789 (France)

* “TRANSLATE” The Reading passage into Modern Language

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Self Government – Source of Power**  | **Unalienable Rights** | **Purpose of Government** | **Abuse of Authority (Right to Rebel)** |
| Declaration **of Independence(1776) US** |  |  |  |  |
| Declaration of the Rights ofMan ‐1789 (France) |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Similar/ different- Explain** | **Similar/ different- Explain** | **Similar/ different- Explain** | **Similar/ different- Explain** |
|  |  |  |  |

**Bell Ringer**

**What is the most important Right that governments must protect, Why?**

**What should happen if that right or rights are not protected?**

**Declaration of the Rights of Man - 1789**

The representatives of the French people, organized as a National Assembly, believing that the ignorance, neglect, or contempt of the rights of man are the sole cause of public calamities and of the corruption of

governments, have determined to set forth in a solemn declaration the natural, unalienable, and sacred rights of man, in order that this declaration, being constantly before all the members of the Social body, shall remind them continually of their rights and duties; in order that the acts of the legislative power, as well as those of the executive power…based hereafter upon simple and incontestable principles, shall tend to the maintenance of the constitution…Therefore the National Assembly recognizes and proclaims, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and of the citizen:

**Articles:**

**1.** Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.

**2.** The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.

**3.** The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation.

**4.** Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else.

**5.** Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society.

**6.** Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally, or through his representative... All citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, are equally eligible to all public positions and

occupations.

**7.** No person shall be accused, arrested, or imprisoned except in the cases and according to the forms prescribed by law.

**8.** No one shall suffer punishment except it be legally inflicted in virtue of a law.

**9.** As all persons are held innocent until they shall have been declared guilty.

**10.** No one shall be disquieted on account of his opinions, including his religious views.

**11.** The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Every citizen may, accordingly, speak, write, and print with freedom, but shall be responsible for such abuses of this

freedom as shall be defined by law.

**13.** A common contribution is essential for the maintenance of the public forces and for the cost of administration. This should be equitably distributed among all the citizens in proportion to their means.