

## THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN

Read the following excerpt and underline any phrase or sentence that reflects the thinking of Rousseau, Locke, Montesquieu, Wolstoncraft, or Voltaire.

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 CAUSES OF PUBLIC MISFORTUNES AND THE CORRUPTION OF GOVERNMENTS, HAVE DETERMINED TO SET FORTH IN A SOLEMN DECLARATION, THE NATURAL INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF MAN . . .

THE AIMS OF ALL POLITICAL ASSOCIATION IS THE PRESERVATION OF THE NATURAL . . . RIGHTS OF MAN. THESE RIGHTS ARE LIBERTY, PROPERTY, SECURITY, AND RESISTANCE TO OPPRESSION.

LIBERTY CONSISTS OF BEING ABLE TO DO EVERYTHING WHICH INJURES NO ONE ELSE.

LAW IS EXPRESSION OF THE GENERAL WILL. EVERY CITIZEN HAS A RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE PERSONALLY OR THROUGH HIS REPRESENTATIVE IN ITS FORMATION.

NO PERSON SHALL BE ACCUSED, ARRESTED, OR IMPRISONED EXCEPT IN THE CASES AND ACCORDING TO THE FORMS PRESCRIBED BY LAW. . .

. . . ALL PERSONS ARE HELD INNOCENT UNTIL THEY SHALL HAVE BEEN DECLARED GUILTY . . .

THE FREE COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS AND OPINIONS IS ONE OF THE MOST PRECIOUS RIGHTS OF MAN. EVERY CITIZEN MAY, ACCORDINGLY, SPEAK, WRITE, AND PRINT WITH FREEDOM, BEING RESPONSIBLE, HOWEVER, FOR SUCH ABUSES OF THIS FREEDOM AS SHALL BE DEFINED BY LAW.