**Declaration of Independence**

The Declaration of Independence was signed and ratified by the Continental Congress on July 4,

1776. The Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, provides a formal

proclamation of the intention and reasons for the American colonies to separate from England.

**Instructions: Read the first 2 paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence**

**then answer analysis questions below.**

**While reading, listen to President John F. Kennedy's reading on**

[**https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/declarationofindependence.htm**](https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/declarationofindependence.htm)

“When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the

political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the

earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle

them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes

which impel them to the separation.”

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed

by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the

pursuit of Happiness. —That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men,

deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of

Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish

it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its

powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for

light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more

disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to

which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing

invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their

right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future

security. —Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity

which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present

King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object

the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted

to a candid world.”

**1) The Five Founding Ideals of the United States** are: Rights, Liberty, Equality,

Democracy and Opportunity. Find the references to the founding ideals in the text of the

Declaration of Independence and discuss what each one means in your own words.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ideal** | **Term in Text** | **Meaning** |
| Rights | ”But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.” | Something you are entitled to. |
| Liberty | **”**to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them,**”** | Freedom |
| Equality | ”that all men are created equal,” | Multiple subjects acting the same, under the same contraints |
| Democracy | ”(...)the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes (...)” | The ability of everyone, to have an influence. Often in politics. |
| Opportunity | ”We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” | The ability to achieve something, without it being insured. |

**2) Extra work: John Locke’s Social Contract**

John Locke was a philosopher from England who lived from 1632-1704. He developed the Social

Contract Theory. The main idea of the theory is that there is a “contract” or agreement between

the people and the government. People are inherently good and they have the natural right to

life liberty and property. Furthermore, it is the people that give the power to the government,

and it is the job of the government to protect the people’s rights. However, should the

government not protect the people’s rights then the government can be changed by the people.

For more information See: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Locke>

**Where do you see the influence of John Locke in the Declaration of Independence? Find the quotes in the text and explain.**

John Locke was a philosipher which came up with the Contract Theory. The Contract Theory is a agreement between the people and the government, people have the right of liberty and the government har to protect the people’s rights. If the government doesn’t it will be changed by the people.