CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED

The power of government comes from the people.

EL CONSENTIMIENTO DE LOS GOBERNADOS

El poder del gobierno viene del pueblo.

Put this principle in your own words using **Spanish:**

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Put this principle in your own words using **English:**

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**Challenge words**

**poder:**

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**gobierno:**

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**power:**

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**government:**

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EXTENDING

1. Why is it important that the government gets its power from the people?

2. Discuss the idea of consent of the governed with your family. What does it mean in their experience?

“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.”

—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776
1. List five liberties that cannot be limited by the United States government.

2. Discuss with your family: How has liberty been limited by government in other countries?

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

–Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, 1791
PRIVATE PROPERTY
The natural right of all individuals to create, obtain, and control their possessions, beliefs, faculties, and opinions, as well as the fruits of their labor.

PROPIEDAD PRIVADA
El derecho natural de todos individuos de crear, obtener, y controlar sus posesiones, creencias, facultades, opiniones, y los frutos de su propio trabajo.

Put this principle in your own words using Spanish:

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Challenge words derechos:

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“frutos de su propio trabajo”:

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Put this principle in your own words using English:

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Challenge words rights:

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“fruits of their own labor”:

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EXTENDING

1. Make a list of all of the different types of property you own.

2. How do your parents enjoy the fruits of their labor? What are some ways you enjoy the fruits of your own labor?

“…a man has a property in his opinions and the free communication of them. …In a word, as a man is said to have a right to his property, he may be equally said to have a property in his rights....”

–James Madison: On Property, 1792
LESSON 1
The Declaration of Independence

Handout B: Key Excerpts Version 1
1. Inalienable rights come from God or from Nature, and everyone is born with them. Because they are "inalienable," they cannot be taken away with consent.
2. According to the document: rights come from the Creator.
3. The purpose of government is to secure inalienable rights and to protect the happiness and safety of the people.
4. Government gets its power through the consent of the governed.
5. The powers are limited. The people, all of whom are born with an equality of rights, delegate limited powers to government to ensure protection of those rights. This is a key part of the social contract.
6. Government should be changed when it damages, rather than protects, peoples' rights.
7. Many members of the Continental Congress believed slavery to be a great injustice. Even some of those who owned slaves feared African Americans if there for immediate emancipation.
8. The fact that many of them owned slaves does not make the ideals wrong or less important. The Declaration's ideals were championed by abolitionists and gave life to the fight to end slavery.

Handout C: Structure of the Declaration
1. Introduction – We care about what the rest of the world thinks about us, so we're going to explain why we are declaring independence from England.
2. Preamble – People are all born with certain rights that cannot be taken away. All human beings have inalienable rights, because "all men are created equal" and there are no natural rulers among men. When government repeatedly fails to protect these rights, people have the right and duty to end that government and make a new one.
3. Indictment – King George III has violated the colonists' rights in these ways, and, therefore, a revolution is justified.
4. Denunciation – The colonists have been let down by their "British brethren" – the people of England – who have stood by and permitted the government to be oppressive. Further, the colonists have tried many times to reconcile with England, but it has not worked.
5. Conclusion – The colonies are and should be independent states, no longer part of England. They can do all things free states do. The Declaration announces the formation of a new social compact and hence a people. This is why we celebrate the birthday of America on the day and year in which the Declaration was issued. The 13 colonies were a new, united people, independent of England.
6. Signatures – Fifty-six people signed their name according to their states to demonstrate that they were taking responsibility for the content of the Declaration.

Handout D: The Declaration, the Founders, and Slavery Versions 1 and 2
1. Response: Accept reasoned answers

Handout F: Comparing the Second Treatise of Civil Government to the Declaration of Independence Version 1 and 2
1. The ideas and principles in both documents include equality, liberty, freedom, and property.
2. Answers as follows:
   a. In the Second Treatise, the natural condition of mankind is a state of perfect freedom to protect his life, liberty, and estate. In the Declaration, all men are created equal and are endowed with certain unalienable rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
   b. The purpose of government is to preserve the rights of the people.
   c. The people need to accept the law under the government in order for it to be just.