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What is the purpose of the declaration of independence as stated in the first paragraph

On June 11, 1776, the Second Continental Congress asked five delegates to draft the Declaration of Independence. This excerpt from Jeffrey Rosen and David Rubenstein's pamphlet from our exhibition Constituting Liberty puts the Declaration of Independence in context, including the role of Thomas Jefferson. When the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1775, it was far from clear that the delegates would pass a resolution to secede from Britain. To convince them, someone had to articulate why the Americans broke away. On June 11, 1776, the Congress formed a committee to do just that; Members included John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Roger Livingston of New York, and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, who at 33 was one of the youngest delegates. Although Jefferson denied his account, John Adams later recalled that he had persuaded Jefferson to write the draft because Jefferson had the fewest enemies in Congress and was the best writer. (Jefferson would have gotten the job anyway -- he was elected chairman of the committee.) Jefferson had 17 days to create the document and wrote that he had written a draft in a day or two. In a rented room not far from the State House, he wrote the declaration with few books and brochures beside him, with the exception of a copy of George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights and the draft Of the Virginia Constitution that Jefferson himself had written. The Declaration of Independence consists of three parts. It has a preamble that later became the most famous part of the document, but was largely ignored at the time. It has a second part listing the sins of the King of Great Britain, and it has a third part declaring independence from Britain and that all political ties between the British crown and the Free and Independent States of America should be completely dissolved. The preamble to the Declaration of Independence contains the entire theory of the American government in a single, inspiring passage: we take these truths for granted, that all human beings are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among them are life, freedom, and the pursuit of happiness.—That governments are introduced among men to secure these rights. to derive their just powers from the consent of those governed that if any form of government becomes destructive to these purposes, it is the right of the people to amend or abolish them and to establish a new government based on principles and organise their powers in a way that is most likely to bring about their security and happiness. When Jefferson wrote the preamble, it was largely a reflection. Why is it so important today? It perfectly captured the essence of the ideals that define the United States. We take these truths for granted that all human beings are created equal, Jefferson began in one of the most famous sentences of the English language. How could Jefferson write this at a time when he and other founders who signed the declaration owned slaves? The document was an expression of an ideal. In his personal behavior, Jefferson hurt her. But the ideal—that all human beings are created equal—came to lead a life of their own and is now considered the most perfect embodiment of the American creed. When Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg speech in November 1863, a few months after the Union Army defeated the Confederate troops at the Battle of Gettysburg, he took Jefferson's language and turned it into constitutional poetry. Four points and seven years ago, our fathers on this continent created a new nation conceived in freedom and dedicated to the proposition that all human beings are created equal, Lincoln explained. Four points, and seven years ago, refers to 1776, making it clear that Lincoln was not referring to the Constitution, but to Jefferson's declaration. Lincoln believed that the principles of Jefferson were the definitions and axioms of free society, as he wrote shortly before Jefferson's birthday in 1859. Two years later, on the anniversary of George Washington's birthday in 1861, Lincoln said in a speech in what was then called Independence Hall: I would rather be assassinated here than abandon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It took the Civil War, the bloodiest war in American history, for Lincoln to begin to make Jefferson's vision of equality a constitutional reality. After the war, the vision of the Declaration was embodied in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Constitutional Amendments, which formally ended slavery, guaranteed equal protection of the law to all individuals, and gave African-American men the right to vote. At the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, when advocates of greater rights for women met, they too used the Declaration of Independence as a guide to formulating their explanation of feelings. (Their efforts to achieve equal voting in 1920 culminated in the ratification of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote.) And during the civil rights movement in the 1960s, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in his famous address at the Lincoln Memorial, said that when the architects of our republic wrote the great words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they signed a note of guilt that every American should fall upon as an inheritance. This note was a promise that all people—yes, black as well as white men—who would be guaranteed inalienable rights of life, freedom and the pursuit of happiness. In addition, Jefferson's preamble is also a promise of freedom. Like the other founders, he was imbued with the political philosophy of the Enlightenment, philosophers such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Burlamaqui, Francis Hutcheson and Montesquieu. They all believed that human beings have certain inalienable and inherent rights that come from God, not from the government, or simply from being human. They also believed that despised people when they form governments give these governments control over certain natural rights to ensure the security of other rights. Jefferson, George Mason, and the other founders often spoke of the same rights as natural and inalienable. These included the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, the right to enjoy life and freedom, the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and for the pursuit and pursuit of happiness and security, and, most importantly, the right of a majority of the people to change and abolish their government whenever it threatened to invade natural rights. instead of protecting them. In other words, when Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and began to articulate some of the rights that were ultimately enumerated in the Bill of Rights, he did not invent those rights from the air. On the contrary, 10 American colonies between 1606 and 1701 received charters containing representative assemblies and promising the colonists the fundamental rights of the English, including a version of the magna carta's promise that no free man could be imprisoned or destroyed except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. This legacy ignited the colonists' hatred of arbitrary authority, which allowed the king to confiscate their bodies or property on their own. In the revolutionary era, the incendiary examples of state transgressions were the general warrants and powers of assistance that authorized the king's agents to break into the homes of dozens of innocent citizens in an indiscriminate search for the anonymous authors of leaflets criticizing the king. Assistance, e.B. authorised customs officers in the search for stolen goods, without specifying the goods to be confiscated or the houses to be searched. In a famous attack on the constitutionality of the letters of aid in 1761, prominent lawyer James Otis said: It is a power that puts the freedom of every man in the hands of every little officer. When the members of the Continental Congress considered independence in May and June 1776, many colonies dissolved their charters with England. When the actual vote on the some colonies issued their own declarations of independence and bills. The Virginia Declaration of Rights of 1776, written by Mason first explained that all human beings are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights from which, when they enter a state of society, they cannot, by any pact, deprive or sell their offspring; namely, the enjoyment of life and the freedom, by means of acquiring and possessing property, and of attaining and attaining happiness and security. When Jefferson wrote his famous preamble, he eloquently affirmed the philosophy of natural rights expressed in the Virginia Declaration, which the founders accepted. And when Jefferson said in the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence that in the course of human events, one people dissolves the political gangs that connected them to another, he recognized the right to revolution, which, the founders believed, had to be exercised whenever a tyrannical government threatened natural rights. That's what Jefferson meant when he said that Americans must take over the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and the god of nature entitle them. The Declaration of Independence was more of a propaganda document than a legal one. There were no rights to anyone. It was an advertisement about why the colonists set themselves apart from England. Although there was no legal reason to sign the declaration, Jefferson and the other founders signed it because they wanted to promise each other that they were committed to supporting them with our lives, our happiness, and our sacred honor. Their signatures were courageous because the signatories realized that they were committing treason: according to legend, After affixed his extravagantly large signature, John Hancock said that King George – or the British Ministry – could read his name without glasses. But the courage of the signatories should not be overstated: the names of the signatories of the declaration were not published until after General George Washington won decisive battles in Trenton and Princeton, and it was clear that the War of Independence was going well. Well.

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