

## Declaration of the Rights of Man (and Woman)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

*Like the American Revolution that preceded it by a decade, the French Revolution also produced some inspiring documents that today form the philosophical base of that modern nation. Interestingly though, the French Revolution was far more radical in terms of envisioning a complete re-arrangement of society.*

Read the [Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Declaration of the Rights of Woman](#) first (they're both quite short), *then* answer the questions below.

1. Remember the French Revolution took place in an age in which Deism was strong among intellectuals and scientists - accordingly, the preamble to the [Rights of Man](#) makes mention that the source of all liberty is from what Deistic figure?
2. Like the American [Declaration of Independence](#), the [Rights of Man](#) states that humans have basic liberties that must be protected - 3 of them are in common with our document - which 3?
3. What is the additional right listed in the [Rights of Man](#) that doesn't appear in our [Declaration](#)?
4. What should be the only limits to our freedoms, according to the [Rights of Man](#)?
5. What is the source of all law, according to the [Rights of Man](#)?
6. The [Rights of Man](#) was created at nearly the same time as the American Bill of Rights (see the end of the [doc](#)) - what are 2 rights listed in the French version that overlap with our American version?
7. According to the [Rights of Man](#), why are armies necessary?
8. Discontent over taxes was a major cause of the French Revolution, what does the [Rights of Man](#) have to say on the subject of taxes?
9. What should every government agent or official be prepared and able to do, according to the [Rights of Man](#)?
10. According to the [Rights of Man](#), what are the only circumstances under which a person should be deprived of their property or otherwise punished?

11. Olympe de Gouges wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Woman shortly after the Rights of Man - 2 years later she was executed - if you had to guess, based on what she wrote here, why was she killed?
12. Not surprisingly, the introduction and preamble to the Rights of Woman take the male leaders of the French Revolution to task for what reason?
13. How is the Rights of Woman similar to the Rights of Man?
14. What is the recurring message of the Rights of Woman?
15. One of de Gouges biggest frustrations against men is stated in Right #11 - in an age before DNA tests, what did men frequently refuse to do?
16. The Rights of Woman concludes with what stirring exhortation to women?