

*SV: The French Revolution in Documents***Questions to answer on SOURCE 1:**

1. For the writers of the Declaration, what are the four most important rights?

2. The word "natural" appears in the Declaration several times. Keeping this word in mind, are men born with the above rights or must they be earned? What does it mean to have natural, inalienable, sacred rights?

3. Look closely at article #11 - what is the main concern of the writers?

4. Article #13 concerns an important duty or responsibility of all French citizens. What is that duty?

5. Compare the National Assembly's *Declaration* to deGouges' *Declaration*. **Highlight** any words or phrases that deGouges includes that are different from the original *Declaration*.

Articles:

1. *Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.*
2. *The aim of all political associations is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.*
3. *The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation.*
4. *(Article #11) The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Every citizen may, accordingly, speak, write, and print, with freedom, but shall be responsible for such abuses of this freedom as shall be defined by law.*
5. *(Article #13) A common contribution is essential for the maintenance of the public forces and for the cost of administration. This should be equitably distributed among all the citizens in proportion to their means.*

Articles:

1. *Woman is born free and lives equal to man in her rights. Social distinctions can be based only on the common utility.*
2. *The purpose of any political association is the conservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of woman and man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and especially resistance to oppression.*
3. *The Principle of all sovereignty rests essentially with the nation, which is nothing but the union of woman and man; no body and no individual can exercise any authority which does not come expressly from it (the nation).*
4. *The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of woman, since that liberty assures the recognition of children by their fathers.*
5. *For the support of public force and the expenses of administration, the contributions of woman and man is equal; she shares all the duties and all the painful tasks; therefore, she must have the same share in the distribution of positions, employment, offices, honors, and jobs.*

Name:

6. List the similarities and differences between the National Assembly's Declaration and de Gouges' Declaration? Be specific!

Similarities:	Differences:

7. What do you think men of the Revolution saw as the proper role of women?

8. Although Olympe de Gouges criticizes the roles that revolutionary men have given revolutionary women, in what important aspect does she agree with them?