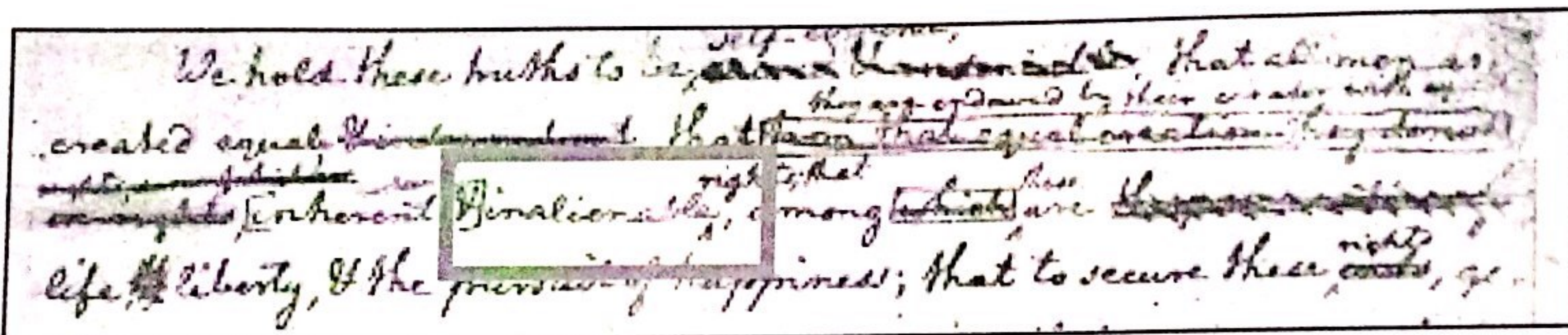
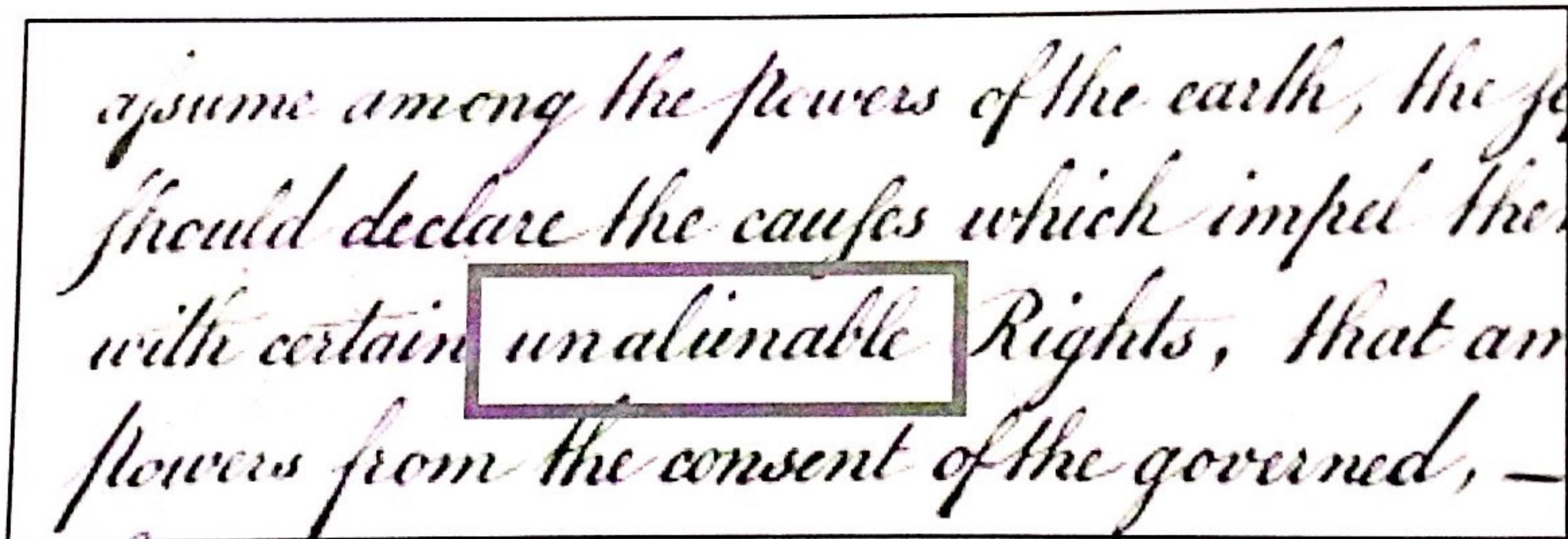


inalienable • unalienable

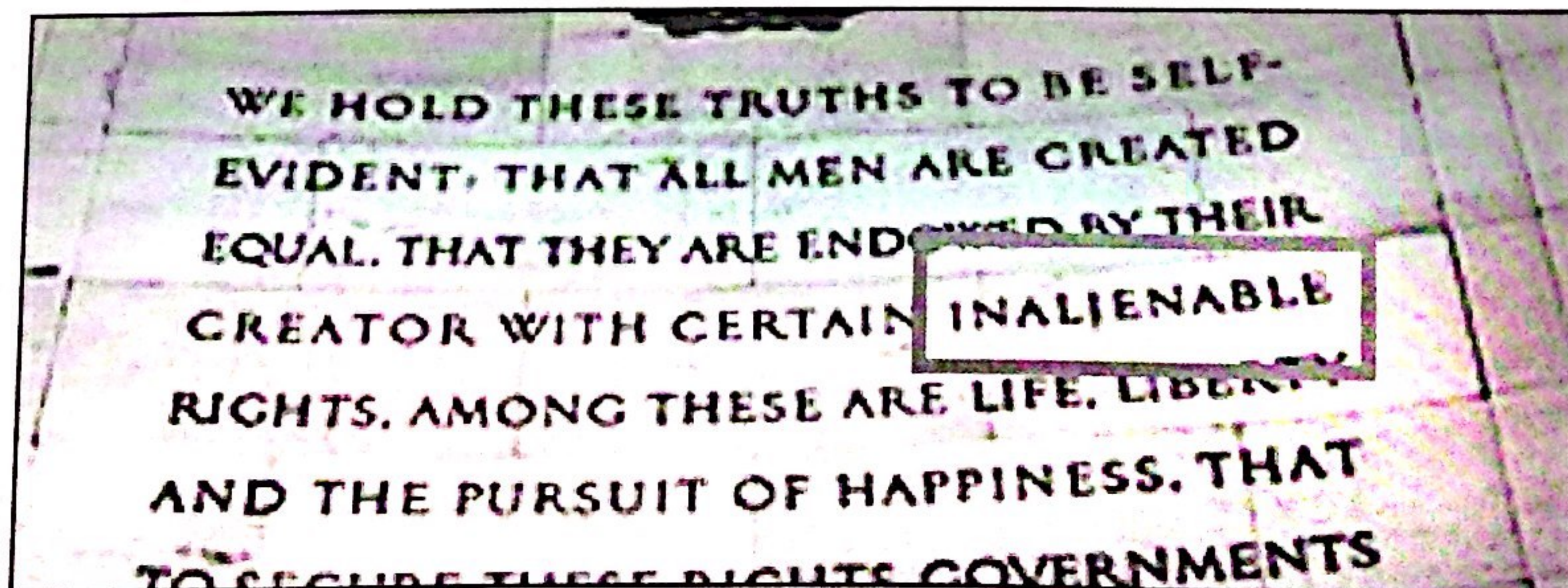
Thomas Jefferson used the word *inalienable* in his rough draft, but for the final document John Adams changed the word to *unalienable*. Jefferson had it right to begin with; *inalienable* derives from the French *inaliénable*, and is more common in legal documents. Jefferson's choice is another example of the effect of his immense reading and close familiarity with Enlightenment philosophy; John Locke had written in the *Second Treatise of Government* that obeying civil law "is a judgment that men cannot part with according to the God of Nature. It is the first and foremost of our *inalienable* rights without which we can preserve no other." The inscription on the Jefferson Memorial remains true to Jefferson's original draft.



We hold these truths to be ^{self-evident} ~~unalienable~~ that all men are created equal. That they are endowed by their creator with ^{unalienable} ~~unalienable~~ rights, that among these are ~~life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness~~ ^{life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness}; that to secure these ^{rights} ~~rights~~, go



assume among the powers of the earth, the just should declare the causes which impel them with certain unalienable Rights, that all powers from the consent of the governed, —



WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN INALIENABLE RIGHTS. AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. THAT TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS GOVERNMENTS