

Business memo: the theory of the declaration and the constitution

Law



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

The Theory of the Declaration and the Constitution Constitution 101 (the meaning and history of the constitution) was particularly eye opening. This class provided for a general overview of the history and foundations of the constitutions as embodied in the declaration of independence. The declaration of independence was signed by the founding fathers on July 2, 1776, announcing the independence of the American people as a nation. The declaration of independence was the conceptual framework on which latter American laws, rules and regulations were to be formulated. The central principles that were entrenched within the constitution, as embodied by the declarations of independence, were derived from a fundamental understanding of human nature that formulated a universal approach towards formulation of regulations and laws. This formulated the core foundation of the constitution. As opposed to defending the rights of a given group, either racial or ethnic, the constitution defends and asserts the rights of all men, based on human reason.

One of the most conspicuous facets of the constitution is the facet of equality. The constitution largely fights for equity as far as resources and opportunities are concerned. However, when it comes to the value of human life, the constitution, through the declaration of independence asserts that all human beings are equal as they are all rational creatures, superior to mere beasts of the earth.

In conclusion, this class was essential in developing an understanding of the fundamental concepts, ideas, views and perceptions that were entrenched in the formulation of the American constitution, as embodied in the declaration of independence.

Works Cited

Schmitt, Carl. *Constitutional Theory*. Duke: Duke University Press, 2008.

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