

Natural Rights

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The reader is advised that this presentation regarding the origin of natural rights avoids any need to discuss evolution vs. creation. Natural rights stem from basic biological assets. Biology says that we, as organisms, have a right to eat. We have a right to sleep, growl in the night (or day), choose a mate, and choose to stay with that mate or subsequently choose another. We have a right to shoo others out of the place that we have chosen to sleep in. We have a right to gaze at the stars and invent a god of our own or choose to follow the god invented by our neighbor. We even have the right to decide we have no soul and that there is no god at all. We also have a right to join a pride, school, herd, gaggle, or to go through life solo. We have a right to defend ourselves against predators, whether they be of the same species or not, and to defend our mates and offspring from those same predators. Biology. That's all it is. Nature.

Now a test.

Go through the prior paragraph with a copy of the Bill-of-Rights and read them side by side. They're all in there. Almost. I couldn't quite link cave painting to freedom of the press, but you get the idea.

Okay, take the logic train on a big circle back to where I started and you will see that the most common of moral codes stem from the recognition of the natural rights. There is but one key point of understanding that pins all this together. In accepting our own natural rights (moral code) we are obliged to accept that the person standing next to us has exactly the same natural rights. That's how nature works. Therefore, if we can shoo him out of our space, he can shoo us out of his. If we can protect our family from him, he can protect his from us. If a third person violates our natural rights, we can join together (into a pride) and rebuff the violations of the third person. It's still just nature and biology and unalienable because we are biological organisms.