

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law of nature and the rights of man. It states that all men are born free and equal, and that they are subject to no other laws than those derived from the laws of nature. The document then proceeds to discuss the rights of man, and the duties of man to himself and to his fellow men.

The second part of the document discusses the rights of man in a civil society. It states that in a civil society, men are no longer free and equal, but are subject to the laws of the society. The document then proceeds to discuss the rights of man in a civil society, and the duties of man to himself and to his fellow men in a civil society.

The third part of the document discusses the rights of man in a civil society, and the duties of man to himself and to his fellow men in a civil society. It states that in a civil society, men are no longer free and equal, but are subject to the laws of the society. The document then proceeds to discuss the rights of man in a civil society, and the duties of man to himself and to his fellow men in a civil society.

The fourth part of the document discusses the rights of man in a civil society, and the duties of man to himself and to his fellow men in a civil society. It states that in a civil society, men are no longer free and equal, but are subject to the laws of the society. The document then proceeds to discuss the rights of man in a civil society, and the duties of man to himself and to his fellow men in a civil society.

The fifth part of the document discusses the rights of man in a civil society, and the duties of man to himself and to his fellow men in a civil society. It states that in a civil society, men are no longer free and equal, but are subject to the laws of the society. The document then proceeds to discuss the rights of man in a civil society, and the duties of man to himself and to his fellow men in a civil society.