Principles

Natural Rights
Rights which belong to humans by nature and can only be justly taken through due process. Examples are life, liberty, and property.

Liberty
The power to think and act as one sees fit without restraint except by the laws of nature and interfering with someone else’s rights.

Consent of the Governed
The power of government comes from the people.

Bill of Rights
A document that protects citizens’ rights including freedom of religion, private property, and freedom of speech.

Justice
Having a political order that protects the rights of all equally and treats everyone equally under the law.

Equality
All individuals have the same claim as human beings to natural rights and treatment under the law.

Virtues

Courage
The ability to take constructive action in the face of fear or danger. To stand firm as a person of character and do what is right, especially when it is unpopular or puts one at risk.

Justice
Upholding what is fair and right. Respecting the rights and dignity of all.

Respect
Regard for and defending the equal rights and inherent dignity of all human beings, including oneself.

Responsibility
Acting on good judgment about what is right or wrong even when it is not popular. Individuals must take care of themselves, their families, and their fellow citizens/others in civil society and a republic and be vigilant to preserve their own liberty and the liberty of others.