The Left seeks to replace liberty with equality, “E Pluribus Unum” with multiculturalism, and “In God We Trust” with secularism.

Many leftists want to, in the words of former President Barack Obama, "fundamentally transform" America.

That transformation is largely an attempt to imitate Europe, which tends to promote “positive rights,” like the right to welfare, over “negative rights,” such as property rights.

The left “seeks to replace Liberty with egalitarianism, ‘E Pluribus Unum’ with multiculturalism, and ‘In God We Trust’ with a godless society,” writes Dennis Prager.

“The right rejects the French Revolution and does not hold Western Europe as a model. The left does,” Prager writes. “That alone makes right and left irreconcilable.”

“E Pluribus Unum” expresses America's commitment to making one unified nation of people from different backgrounds and beliefs.

“E Pluribus Unum” means “out of many, one” in Latin. The motto is placed on one side of the Great Seal of the United States.

When first adopted as an American motto shortly after the American founding in 1776, it referred to the thirteen American colonies becoming one nation.
The “E Pluribus Unum Project,” funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, says of the motto: “Over the years, E Pluribus Unum has also served as a reminder of America’s bold attempt to make one unified nation of people from many different backgrounds and beliefs.”

The unifying call of “E Pluribus Unum” stands in opposition to the divisive rhetoric of the Left’s multiculturalism doctrine.

“One of America’s three fundamental principles has been e pluribus unum, or “out of many one”… And that is precisely what America has done,” writes Dennis Prager. “But since the 1960s, the left has supplanted e pluribus unum and its national American identity with the antithetical doctrines of diversity and multiculturalism.”

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America’s commitment to protecting the liberty of its citizens means it promotes equality of opportunity, not outcomes.

America gives people the liberty to end up wherever their abilities, work ethic, and luck take them – meaning it allows people to experience unequal outcomes.

A nation that embraces liberty for its citizens promotes equality of opportunity, not results.
Forced equality restricts opportunity and liberty.

“Unlike in most societies, for most Americans being poor is not a fate,” notes Dennis Prager. “The only time being poor becomes permanent is when noneconomic factors render it so.”

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The motto “In God We Trust” declares America’s foundational belief in unalienable individual rights endowed by the Creator.

As the Declaration of Independence states, all people “are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

America never had a state religion, but the Founders believed human beings were God’s creation, and recognized the importance of God and faith in promoting moral citizens and a healthy society.

“The American Founders considered religion — specifically ethical monotheism rooted in the Hebrew Bible — indispensable to the American experiment,” writes Dennis Prager.

“In God We Trust” is a reminder of the importance of faith in sustaining a moral, healthy society.

The Declaration of Independence makes clear that human rights come from God, not the government.
The Founders believed faith in a Creator is necessary for moral citizens and a healthy society.

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Comparing the chaotic French Revolution to the successful American Revolution shows the uniqueness of America’s values.

Like the American Revolution, the French Revolution also affirmed liberty, but it added “equality and fraternity.”

The French Revolution, culminating with the violent Reign of Terror, was chaotic and destructive when compared to the American Revolution.

“Equality and fraternity,” two pillars of the French Revolution, are values that cannot be enforced by the state. The American Revolution focused on the attainable goal of liberty.

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“Equality and fraternity,” two pillars of the brutal and bloody French Revolution, are values that cannot be enforced by the state.

While the French Revolution affirmed liberty, like the American revolution, it also committed the government to creating “equality and fraternity.”
The French revolution ended in the “Reign of Terror,” with the political executions of 40,000 people.

“Equality and fraternity,” two pillars of the French Revolution, are values that cannot be enforced by the state. The American Revolution focused on the attainable goal of liberty.

America’s Independence Day celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence, while France’s Bastille Day celebrates a violent overthrow of the government.

The Left has attempted to replace American values with European values.

The Left is consistently attempting to replace core American values with those of Europe, which tends to promote “positive rights,” like the right to welfare, over “negative rights,” such as property rights.

The Left “seeks to replace Liberty with egalitarianism, ‘E Pluribus Unum’ with multiculturalism, and ‘In God We Trust’ with a godless society,” writes Dennis Prager.

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