

Human rights 22

Activity 1: flashcards

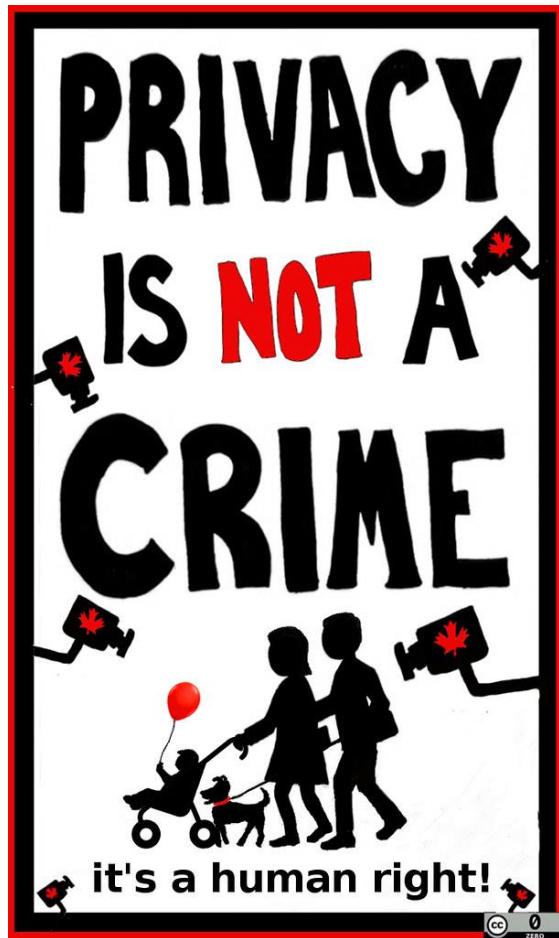
Freedom from discrimination



My right to opinion and information



My right to privacy



My right to freedom from slavery



My right to gender equality



Right to equality before the law



My right to fair public hearing



My right to family



My right to nationality



My right to social security



Freedom of belief and religion



My right to education



My right to work and to join trade unions



My right to move within and out of the borders of each country



Right to participate in government and free elections



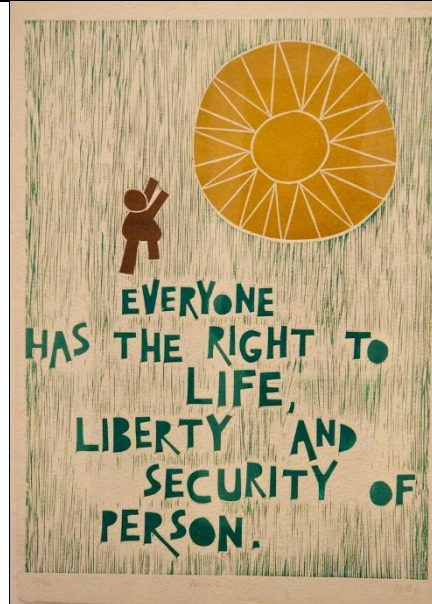
Right to seek asylum in other countries from prosecution



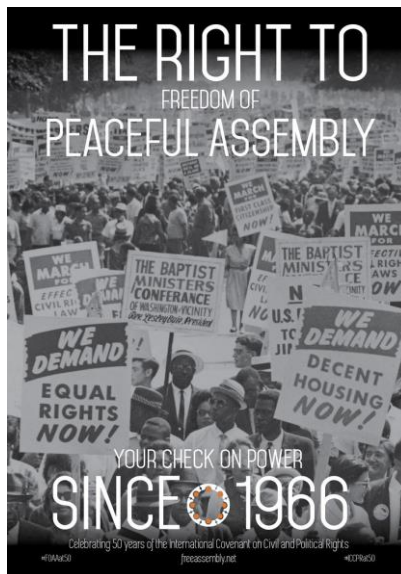
The Right to Your Own Things



Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security



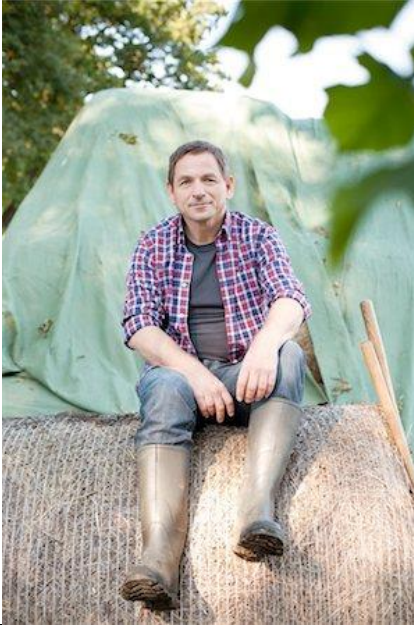
The Right to Peaceful Assembly and association



Freedom from torture



The Right to rest from work and to relax



Right to be considered innocent until proven guilty



Right to participate in the cultural life of the community



Duties and responsibilities for free and full Development



Right to social order



Right to adequate living standard



Activity 4: Pack of cards

Each team receives 2 packs of 30 cards. *Pack1* comprises 30 cards with the 30 human rights. *Pack2* comprises 30 cards with explanations of the human rights.

Task: team members have to match the 30 cards from Pack1 with the 30 cards from Pack2.

The team who matches all the 60 cards correctly to have the 30 human rights and the corresponding explanations is the winner.

Instructions to the moderator/teacher:

1. Print the cards – one copy per team.
2. Cut along the lines (columns 2 and 3) and shuffle the cards in the 2 packs, or, you can mix them all together in one pack. Column 1 is for information purposes only (the number of the human right as numbered in the UDHR)
3. Each team receives 60 cards.

Article 1	Right to Equality	<p>All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood.</p>
Article 2	Freedom from Discrimination	<p>Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.</p> <p>Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.</p>

Article 3	Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security	Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
Article 4	Freedom from Slavery	No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Ar t i c l e 5	Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment	No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
Ar t i c l e 6	Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law	Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7	Right to Equality before the Law	All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.
Article 8	Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal	Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Ar t i c l e 9	Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile	No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
Ar t i c l e 1 0	Right to Fair Public Hearing	Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

A r t i c l e 1 1	Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty	<p>1) Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.</p> <p>2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offense was committed.</p>
A r t i c l e 1 2	Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and Correspondence	<p>No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p>

Article 13	Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country	<p>1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.</p> <p>2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.</p>
Article 14	Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution	<p>1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.</p> <p>2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.</p>

Article 15	Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It	<p>1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.</p> <p>2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.</p>
Article 16	Right to Marriage and Family	<p>1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.</p> <p>2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.</p> <p>3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.</p>

Article 17	Right to Own Property	<p>1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.</p> <p>2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.</p>
Article 18	Freedom of Belief and Religion	<p>Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public and private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.</p>

A r t i c l e 1 9	Freedom of Opinion and Information	<p>Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.</p>
A r t i c l e 2 0	Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association	<p>1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.</p> <p>2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.</p>

A r t i c l e 2 1	Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections	<p>1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.</p> <p>2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.</p> <p>3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.</p>
A r t i c l e 2 2	Right to Social Security	<p>Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.</p>

Article 23	Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions	<p>1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.</p> <p>2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.</p> <p>3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.</p> <p>4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.</p>
Article 24	Right to Rest and Leisure	<p>Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.</p>

Article 25	Right to Adequate Living Standard	<p>1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.</p> <p>2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.</p>
Article 26	Right to Education	<p>1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.</p> <p>2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.</p> <p>3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.</p>

Article 27	Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community	<p>1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.</p> <p>2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.</p>
Article 28	Right to a Social Order that Articulates this Document	<p>Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p>

Article 19	<p>Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development</p>	<p>1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.</p> <p>2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.</p> <p>3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.</p>
Article 30	<p>Freedom from State or Personal Interference in the above Rights</p>	<p>Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.</p>

