



THE 30 ARTICLES OF

HUMAN RIGHTS



Video. Brainstorming.
Discussion. Reading.



DISCUSS IT

Human Rights



1. What is a human right? Can you define it?
 2. What do you think is the most important human right?
 3. Have you ever had your human rights violated?
 4. What are some human rights organizations?
 5. What should you do if your rights are violated?
 6. When can a human right be disregarded in favor of a group?
 7. How have things changed in human rights since your grandfather's time?
 8. Are there groups of people with less rights in your country?
 9. What can we do if governments don't respect human rights?
 10. Is there a recent news story highlighting an issue about human rights?
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DISCUSS IT

Human Rights



1. Can you name some things you consider basic human rights?
2. Where did the idea of human rights come from?
3. Do you know anyone that has had their human rights violated?
4. Do animals have the same rights as humans? Why or why not?
5. What are some of the worst human rights violations in the world?
6. Do all religions respect human rights? Should they?
7. What are some countries with the worst human rights records?
8. Would you visit a country with a poor human rights record?
9. Do you think declarations about human rights are effective? Why or why not?
10. Do you ever foresee a time where the world will totally respect human rights?

What are the fundamental

HUMAN RIGHTS?



1. _____

2. _____

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What are the fundamental

HUMAN RIGHTS?



1. _____

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30 ARTICLES OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



Do you know our 30 fundamental human rights?

1 *Equality*

WE ARE ALL BORN FREE & EQUAL.

2 *No Discrimination*

ALL PEOPLE HAVE THESE RIGHTS.

3 *Right To Life*

ALL LIVE IN SAFETY & HEALTH

4 *No Slavery*

NOBODY CONTROLS OR OWNS PEOPLE.

5 *No Torture*

NOBODY CAN HURT YOU.

6 *Everywhere*

THESE RIGHTS ARE IN ALL PLACES.

7 *The Law*

THE LAW APPLIES EQUALLY TO ALL.

8 *Protection*

ALL RIGHTS ARE PROTECTED BY LAW.

9 *Detainment*

NO UNFAIR JAIL OR PRISON.

10 *Trials*

THE RIGHT TO A PUBLIC, OPEN TRIAL.

11 *Innocent*

WE ARE ALL INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY.

12 *Privacy*

NOBODY CAN DISTURB YOUR PRIVATE WORLD.

13 *Movement*

YOU CAN MOVE ANYWHERE IN YOUR COUNTRY.

14 *Home*

WE ALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO A SAFE PLACE TO LIVE.

15 *Nationality*

WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO A PASSPORT.

THE 30 ARTICLES OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



Do you know our 30 fundamental human rights?

16 *Family*

MARRY WHO YOU WANT AND HAVE A FAMILY.

17 *Property*

YOU CAN OWN THINGS AND NOBODY CAN TAKE THEM AWAY.

18 *Belief & Religion*

YOU ARE FREE TO THINK & BELIEVE WHAT YOU WANT.

19 *Expression*

YOU CAN HAVE YOUR OWN OPINIONS AND EXPRESS THEM.

20 *Assembly*

YOU CAN GATHER TOGETHER AS A GROUP PEACEFULLY.

21 *Democracy*

ALL CAN VOTE & PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT.

22 *Social Security*

RIGHT TO ENOUGH \$ TO LIVE ON AND SOCIAL SUPPORT.

23 *Employment*

RIGHT TO WORK, UNIONS, A FAIR WAGE.

24 *Rest & Play*

RIGHT TO REST AND RELAX. ENJOYMENT.

25 *Food & Shelter*

ENOUGH FOOD AND A HOME FOR ALL.

26 *Education*

ALL CAN GO TO SCHOOL AND PRIMARY IS FREE.

27 *Copyright*

WE OWN THE RIGHTS TO OUR CREATIONS.

28 *A Fair World*

ORDERED SOCIETY SO WE CAN ENJOY OUR RIGHTS.

29 *Responsibility*

WE MUST PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

30 *Universal*

OUR RIGHTS CAN'T EVER BE TAKEN AWAY.

Universal Declaration Of Human Rights



Glossary

Charter: A document that outlines the fundamental principles of an organisation.

Children's rights: children's rights are special rights that belong to all children under the age of 18. Children have the same human rights as everyone else but they also have extra rights that place a responsibility on adults to make sure that children receive the special care and protection they need to grow up healthy and happy. These rights are written down in the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

Citizen: A person who is a member of a political community, such as a state or a nation, that grants certain rights and privileges to its citizens and in return expects them to fulfil certain duties, such as to obeying the law.

Community: A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic and a shared sense of identity in common.

Dignity: A value owed to all humans, to be treated with respect.

Discrimination: When a person is treated less favourably than another person in a similar situation because of a particular personal characteristic such as their; age, sex, race, nationality, or beliefs.

Equality: The quality of being equal. Equality is an important value in human rights and is the central idea behind all human beings having universal human rights.

Fairness: The quality of treating people in a way that is right or reasonable.

Freedom: The power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants. Or, the state of being free rather than in confinement or under physical restraint.

Global citizen: A person who understands that they have rights and responsibilities at a global level, beyond geographical or political borders, because they are part of the global human community. These rights and responsibilities do not have the same legal authority or sanctions that those conferred by a nation have.

Government: A group of people with the authority to govern a country or state.

Human rights: Rights that come from being human. They ensure people can live freely and that they are able to flourish, reach their potential, and participate in society. They ensure that people are treated fairly and with dignity and respect. You have human rights simply because you are human and they cannot be taken away.

Justice: The moral principle ensuring fairness in the way people are treated.

Law: A system of rules that a particular country or community recognises as regulating the actions of its members, and which it may enforce by an imposition of penalties and sanctions.

Respect: Taking into account the views and desires of others in how you treat people.

Right: A right is a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.

Rights and responsibilities: Entitlements and obligations that are associated with living in any country with a democratic justice system. Rights and responsibilities are a cornerstone of modern democracies. While all people in Australia enjoy certain rights (for example, freedom of speech), there are also responsibilities (for example, paying taxes, jury service). Citizens also have the right to vote and the responsibility of voting at elections.

United Nations: An international organisation that was founded in 1945 by the governments of the world with the aim of promoting global peace and security, and human rights.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The key United Nations document establishing the standards of basic human rights for everyone. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948.

Values: Values are principles, ideals, standards, or world views which act as general guidelines for behaviour. They can also be points of reference in making decisions when evaluating beliefs or actions. Values are closely connected to personal integrity and personal identity.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 1 – We are all born free and equal

Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and with rights. We should all be treated in the same way.

Article 2 – Human rights belong to everyone

Human rights belong to everyone, whatever our differences. You should never be discriminated against for any reason, including your race, skin colour, sex, language, religion, political opinion, nationality or social status.

Article 3 - Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security.

You have the right to live, and to live in freedom and safety.

Article 4 – No-one shall be held in slavery

Nobody has the right to force you into slavery and you should not make anyone else your slave.

Article 5 – No-one has the right to torture you

Nobody has the right to torture you or to punish you in a cruel or unfair way.

Article 6 – Everyone has the right to be treated as a person in the eyes of the law

You should be legally protected in the same way everywhere.

Article 7 – Everyone is equal before the law

You have the right to be treated by the law in the same way as everyone else. Everyone has a right to protection against violations of their human rights.

Article 8 – Everyone has the right to be protected by the law

If you are not treated fairly according to the laws of your country, you have a right to ask for legal help.

Article 9 – No-one shall be arrested, detained or exiled without a good reason.

Nobody has the right to put you in prison, to keep you there, or to send you away from your country unjustly, or without a good reason.

Article 10 – Everyone has the right to a fair and public trial

If you are accused of breaking the law, you have the right to a public trial. The people who try you should not be influenced by others.

Article 11 – Everyone is innocent until proven guilty

You should be considered innocent of committing a crime until it can be proven that you are guilty, in a fair trial. No-one should be charged with a crime for doing something that wasn't a crime at the time that they did it.

Article 12 – Everyone has a right to privacy

You have the right to ask for protection if someone tries to harm your good name, enter your house, open your letters, or bother you or your family without a good reason.

Article 13 – Everyone has the right to freedom of movement

You have the right to come and go as you wish within your country. You have the right to leave your country to go to another one; and you should be able to return to your country if you want.

Article 14 – Everyone has the right to seek asylum from persecution

If you are being harmed, or believe you are in danger of being harmed, in your own country, you have the right to go to another country and ask for protection.

Article 15 – Everyone has the right to a nationality

You have the right to belong to a country and nobody can prevent you, without a good reason, from belonging to another country if you wish.

Article 16 – Everyone has the right to marry and raise a family

Every grown-up has the right to marry and have a family if they want to. Men and women have the same rights when they are married, and also when they are separated.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 17 – Everyone has the right to own property

You have the right to own things and nobody has the right to take these from you without a good reason.

Article 18 – Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion

You have the right to have your own religion or belief. This includes the right to change your religion or belief if you want, to practice your religion either on your own or with other people and to peacefully express your beliefs in teaching, practice and worship.

Article 19 – Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression

You have the right to have your own ideas and opinions and to express them to others.

You have the right to seek, receive and share information and ideas with people from any other country.

Article 20 – Everyone has the right to freedom of assembly and association

You have the right to organise peaceful meetings or to take part in meetings in a peaceful way. No-one can make you join a group if you don't want to.

Article 21 – Everyone has the right to take part in the government of their country

You have the right to take part in your country's political affairs either by belonging to the government yourself or by choosing politicians to represent you.

Governments should be voted for regularly, through free and fair voting procedures.

Everyone should have a vote and all votes should be counted equally.

Article 22 - Everyone, as a member of society, has a right to social security

You have the right to affordable housing, medicine, education, and childcare, enough money to live on and medical help if you are ill or old.

The society in which you live should help you to develop and to make the most of all the advantages that are offered to you.

Article 23 – Everyone has the right to work and to fair working conditions

You have the right to work. This includes the right to good working conditions, to fair pay and to join a trade union.

Article 24 – Everyone has the right to rest and leisure

You have the right to rest and relaxation time, including regular holidays with pay.

Article 25 – Everyone has the right to a decent standard of living

You have the right to the things you need to live a healthy and prosperous life. This includes food, clothing, housing and medical care and social services.

Those with particular needs such as mothers and children, older people and people with disability, have the right to extra care and assistance.

Article 26 – Everyone has the right to education.

You have the right to go to school and primary school education should be free. You should be able to learn a profession or continue your studies to whatever level you wish.

Article 27 – Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community

You have the right to share in your community's arts and sciences, and in any good they do. Your works as an artist, a writer or a scientist should be protected, and you should be able to benefit from them.

Article 28 – Everyone has the right to live in a free and fair world

You have the right to live in the kind of world where your rights and freedoms are respected.

Article 29 – Everyone has a responsibility to respect and protect human rights

We all have a responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others.

Article 30 – Everyone has human rights and they cannot be taken away

No person or group should try to take your human rights and freedoms away.

Human Rights Heroes

Choose a human rights hero. Research their life and make a short report.



Mahatma Gandhi
Eleanor Roosevelt
César Chávez
Nelson Mandela
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Desmond Tutu
Oscar Arias Sánchez
Muhammad Yunus
José Ramos-Horta
Ralph Abernathy
Molly Brown
Jane Addams
Chief Joseph
Susan B. Anthony
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Joan Baez
William Lloyd Garrison
Clara Barton
Emma Goldman
Ralph Bunche
Samuel Gompers
Sarah Moore
Cesar Chavez

Harvey Milk
W.E.B. Dubois
Dorothy Day
Frederick Douglas
Nelson Mandela
Desmond Tutu
Woody Guthrie
Malala Yousafzai
Aung San Suu Kyi
Ralph Nader
Mahatma Gandhi
Eugene Debs
Rachel Carson
Ella Baker
Elizabeth Peratrovich
Elie Wiesel
Jane Goodall
Jesse Jackson
Violeta Zúñiga
Rigoberta Menchú
Al Sharpton
John Lewis
Gloria Steinem

Name:

Date:

THE STORY OF _____

Research A Person's Life

In the boxes below, share your story! What important events have happened in this person's life? Research and then present the information to the class.

The form consists of seven hand-drawn boxes connected by lines, each with a specific label for a section of a person's life story. The boxes are:

- Personal Information:** Located at the top left, with a lightning bolt icon and a blue squiggle below the label.
- Family Life:** Located below Personal Information, with a lightning bolt icon and a red dot to its right.
- Major Accomplishments:** Located at the bottom left, with a blue star icon and a yellow squiggle to its left.
- 3 Interesting Facts:** Located at the bottom center, with a blue squiggle to its right.
- Early Life:** Located in the middle right, with a yellow star icon and a red semi-circle to its right.
- Famous Quote:** Located at the top right, with a red star icon to its right.
- What Their Life Teaches Us:** Located at the bottom right, with a blue lightning bolt icon to its right.

The boxes are decorated with various colorful icons and squiggles, including stars, lightning bolts, dots, and squiggles in yellow, blue, red, and teal.

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