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Justice and Freedom

Human Rights



Aim

- I can identify human rights related to justice and freedom.

Success Criteria

- I can understand why the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written.
- I can compare and contrast the human rights of adults and children.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



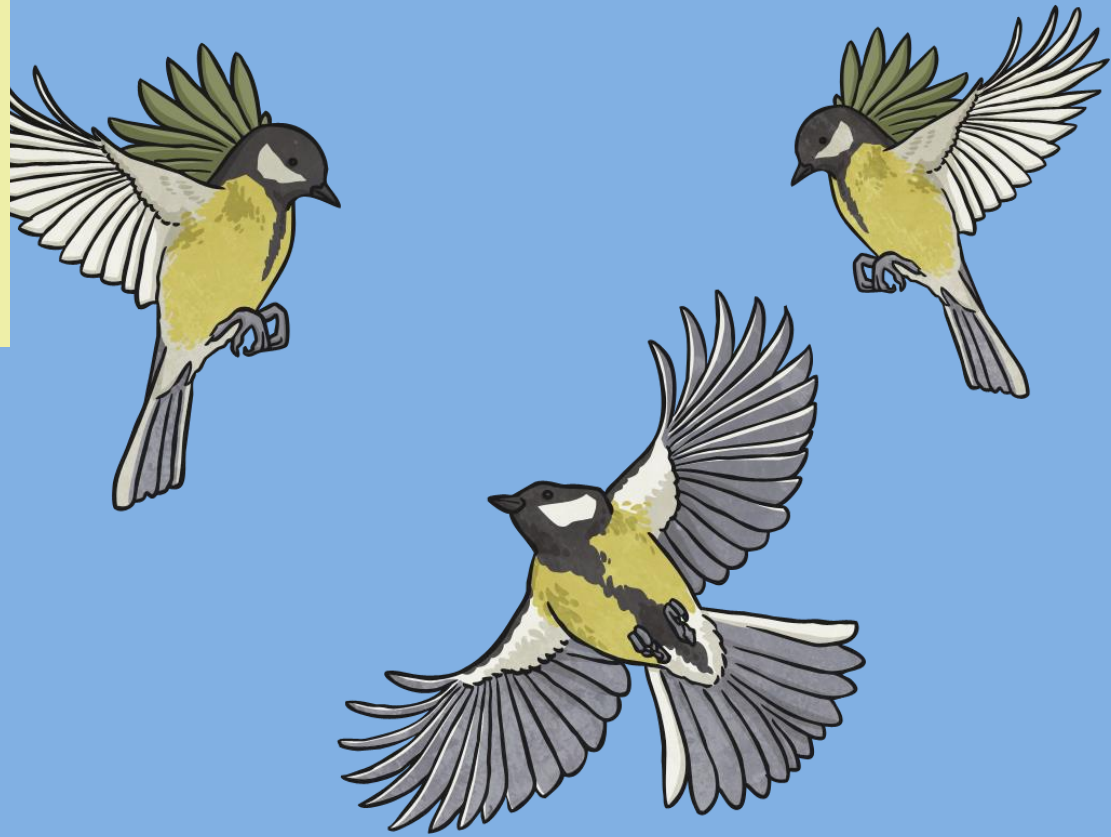
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=Pby1KngOhBY>

Video courtesy of Amnesty International @youtube.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 1

We are all born
free and equal.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



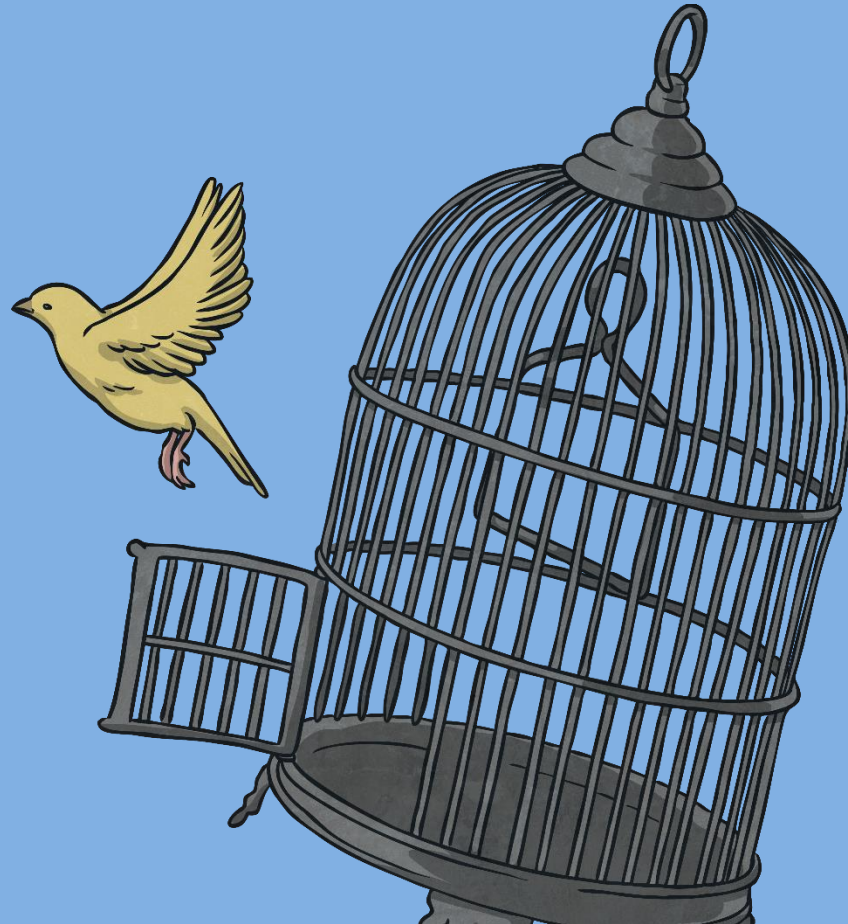
Article 2

These rights
belong to every
human being.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 3

We all have the right to life, and to live in freedom and safety.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 4

Nobody has any right to make us a slave. We cannot make anyone our slave.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 5

Nobody has any right to hurt us or to torture us.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 6

You have rights
no matter where
you go.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 7

We're all equal
before the law.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 8

We can all ask for the law to help us when we are not treated fairly.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 9

No one has the right to put us in prison without good reason and keep us there, or to send us away from our country.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 10

If we are accused of an offence, we have the right to a fair trial which is held in public.

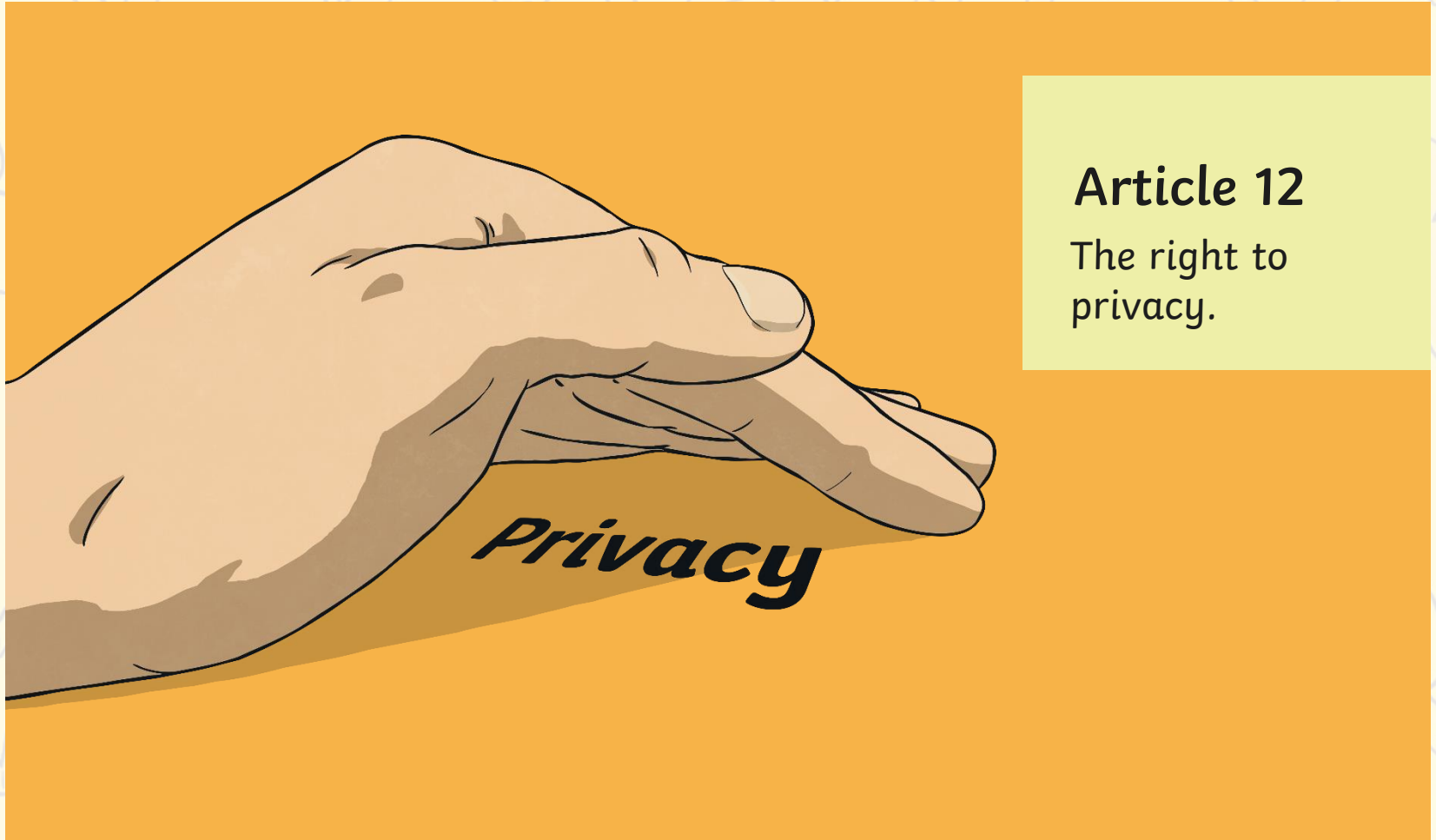
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 11

We're always innocent till proven guilty.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 12

The right to
privacy.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 13

We all have the right to go where we want in our own country and to travel as we wish.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 14

If we are being badly treated in our own country, we all have the right to go to another country to be safe.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 15

We all have the right to belong to a country.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 16

Every grown-up has the right to marry and have a family if they want to.

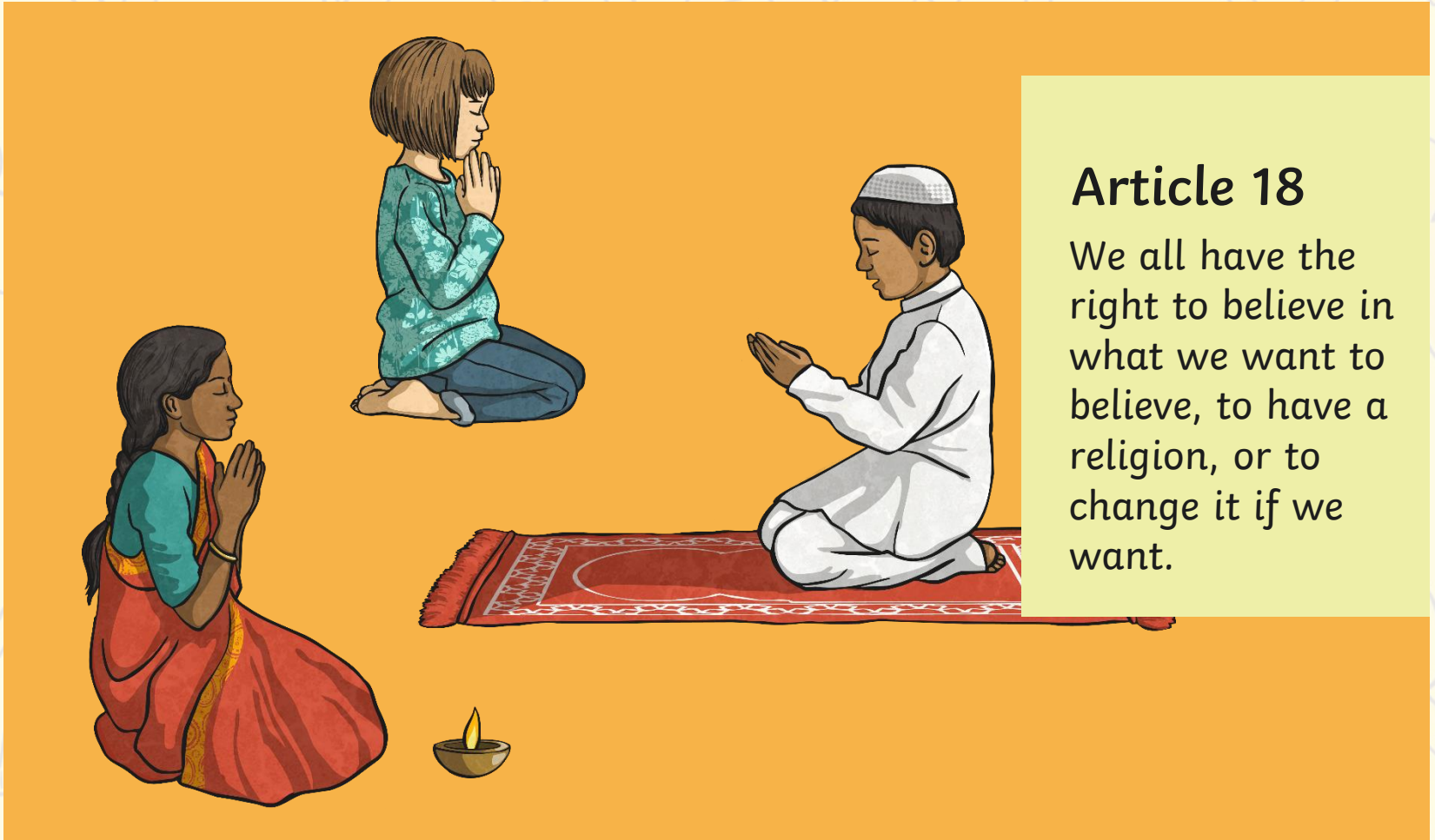
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 17

Everyone has the right to own things or share them. Nobody should take our things from us without a good reason.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 18

We all have the right to believe in what we want to believe, to have a religion, or to change it if we want.

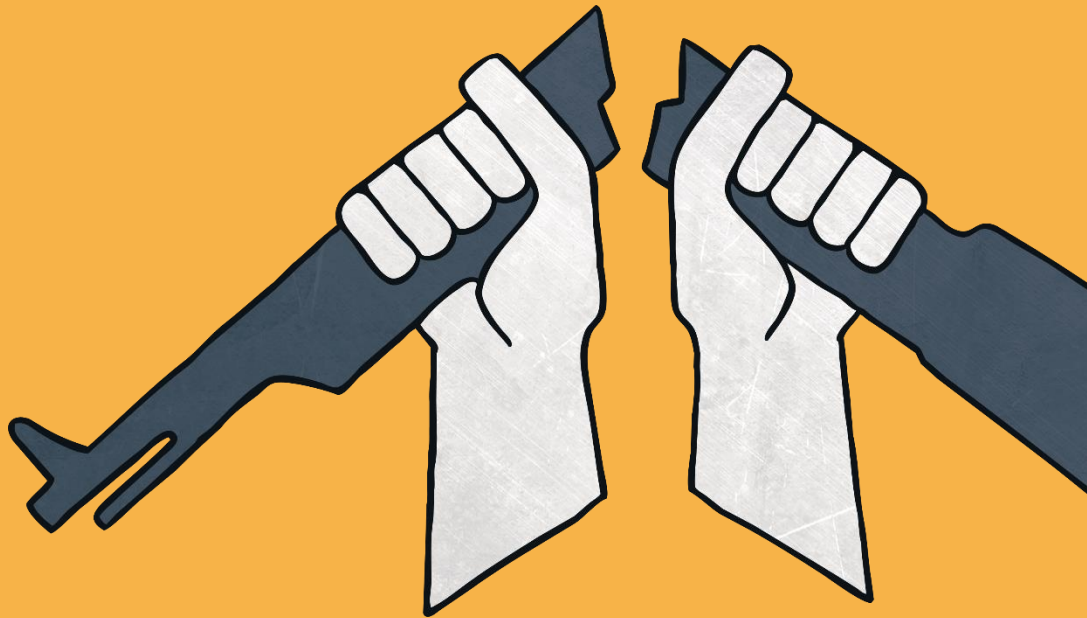
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 19

We all have the right to make up our own minds, to think what we like, to say what we think, and to share our ideas with other people.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



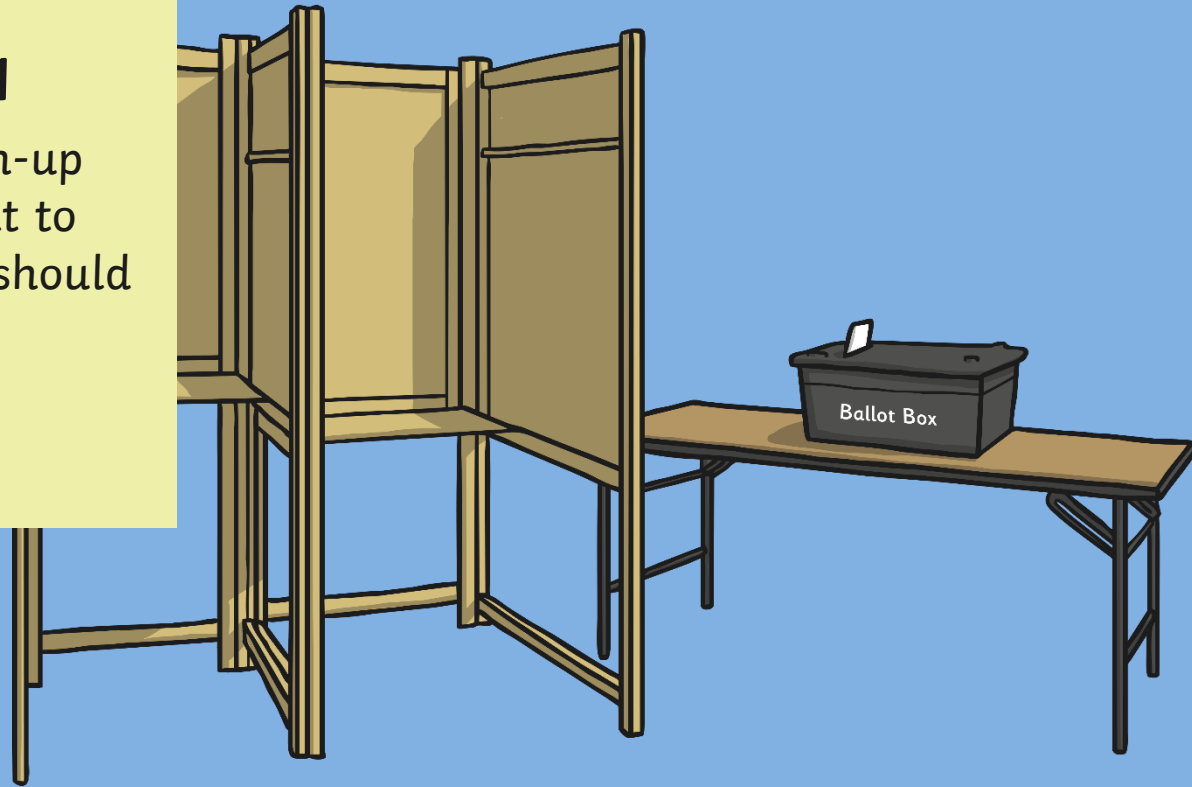
Article 20

We all have the right to work together in peace to defend our rights. Nobody can make us join a group if we don't want to.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 21

Every grown-up has the right to vote. There should be elections regularly.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 22

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

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 23

Every grown-up has the right to do a job, to a fair wage for their work, and to join a trade union.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 24

We all have the right to rest from work and to relax.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 25

All people have the right to be cared for.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



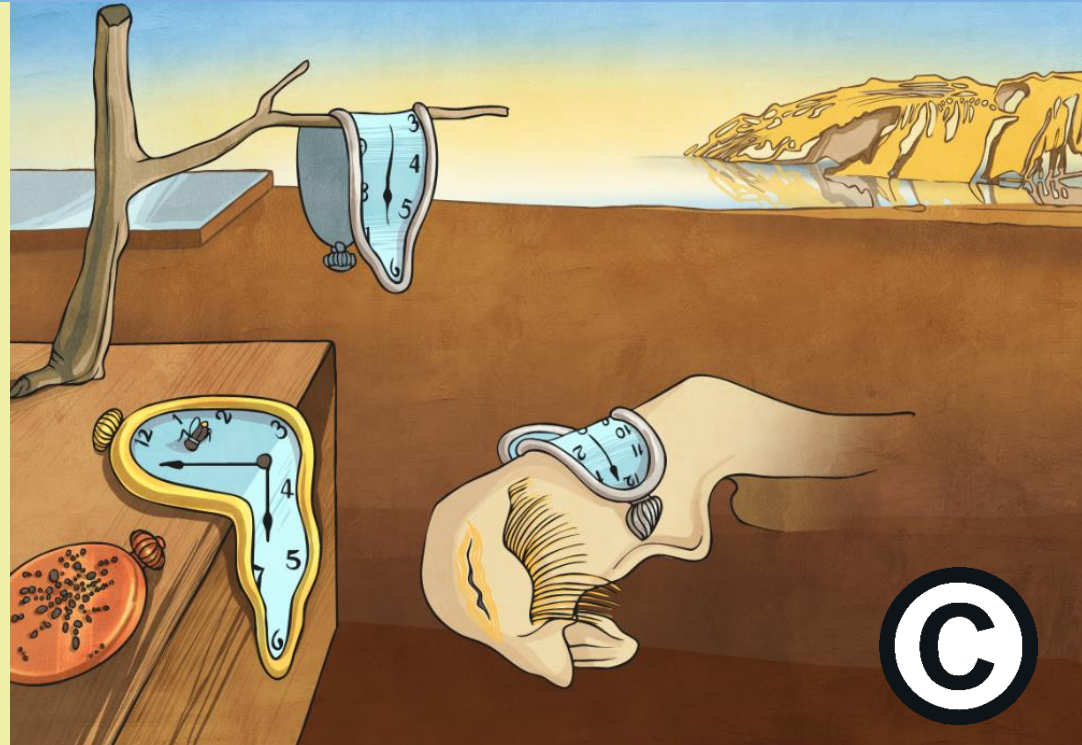
Article 26

Education is a right. Primary school should be free.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 27

We all have the right to enjoy art, science and ideas. Copyright is a special law that protects your original ideas and inventions.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 28

We have a duty to make sure that we act responsibly so we can all enjoy rights and freedoms in our own country and all over the world.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 29

We have a duty to other people, and we should protect their rights and freedoms.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 30

No one can take away your human rights.

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Understanding Human Rights



UN Convention on the Rights of a Child

"Rights" are things every person should have or be allowed to do. All children have the same rights. These rights are listed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Almost every country has agreed to these rights, and all are equally important. Sometimes, we have to think about rights in terms of what is the best for children in a situation, and what is critical to life and protection from harm. As you grow, you have more responsibility to make choices and exercise your rights.

Article 1 Everyone under 18 has these rights.	Article 2 All children have the same rights, no matter who they are or what they do. No one should be treated differently because of their race, colour, religion, sex, language, or other characteristics.	Article 3 All adults should do what is best for you. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.	Article 4 The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They must let you help to make your own decisions when you grow and reach your potential.	Article 5 Your family has the responsibility to help you learn and exercise your rights, and to ensure that your rights are protected.
Article 6 You have the right to live.	Article 7 You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognised by the government. You have the right to a nationality. It's better to be a citizen.	Article 8 You have the right to an identity – an official record of who you are. No one should take this away from you.	Article 9 You have the right to live with your parents. This is a responsibility for you. You have the right to live with a family who cares for you.	Article 10 If you live in a different country than your parents do, you have the right to be together in the same place.
Article 11 You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.	Article 12 You have the right to give your opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously.	Article 13 You have the right to find out things and share what you think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way. You have the right to be safe from harm or abuse.	Article 14 You have the right to choose your own religion or beliefs. Your parents should help you decide what is right and wrong, and what is best for you.	Article 15 You have the right to choose your own friends and join or set up groups that do not cause harm to others.
Article 16 You have the right to privacy.	Article 17 You have the right to get information from different sources. You have the right to be safe from bad information and to be protected from things that are bad for you.	Article 18 You have the right to be raised by your parents (if possible).	Article 19 You have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated in any way.	Article 20 You have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.
Article 21 You have the right to care and protection if you are orphaned or in your care.	Article 22 You have the right to special protection and help if you are a refugee. If you have been forced to leave your home and live in another country, as well as all the rights in this Convention.	Article 23 You have the right to special education and help if you have a disability, so that you can live a full life.	Article 24 You have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well.	Article 25 If you live in care or in other situations away from home, you have the right to have things that are good for you, and to be treated fairly.
Article 26 You have the right to help from the government if you are poor or in need.	Article 27 You have the right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met. You should not be discriminated against just because of the things other children can do.	Article 28 You have the right to a good quality education. You should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level you can.	Article 29 Your education should help you use and develop your talents and abilities. It should also help you learn to live peacefully, respect the environment and respect other people.	Article 30 You have the right to practice your own culture, language and religion, or any one of those. Minority and indigenous groups have special protection of their rights.
Article 31 You have the right to play and rest.	Article 32 You have the right to protection from work that harms you, and is bad for your health and education. If you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly.	Article 33 You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from drug trade.	Article 34 You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.	Article 35 No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you.
Article 36 You have the right to protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).	Article 37 No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel or harmful way.	Article 38 You have the right to protection from rights from your Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.	Article 39 You have the right to help if you have been hurt, exploited or badly treated.	Article 40 You have the right to legal help and for someone to be a judge who respects your rights.
Article 41 If because of your country, people have protection of your rights that is better than the rights in this Convention, those laws should apply.	Article 42 You have the right to have your rights. Adults should teach you about your rights.	Articles 43 to 54 These articles explain how governments and international organisations like UNESCO will work to ensure children are protected with their rights.		

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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 1
We are all born free and equal.

- Article 2**
These rights belong to every human being.
- Article 3**
We all have the right to life, and to live in freedom and safety.
- Article 4**
Nobody has any right to make us a slave. We cannot make anyone our slave.
- Article 5**
Nobody has any right to hurt us or to torture us.
- Article 6**
You have rights no matter where you go.
- Article 7**
We're all equal before the law.
- Article 8**
We can all ask for the law to help us when we are not treated fairly.
- Article 9**
No-one has the right to put us in prison without good reason and keep us there, or to send us away from our country.
- Article 10**
If we are accused of an offence, we have the right to a fair trial which is held in public.
- Article 11**
We're always innocent till proven guilty.
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We all have the right to go where we want in our own country and to travel as we wish.
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We all have the right to believe in what we want to believe, to have a religion, or to change it if we want.
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We all have the right to make up our own minds, to think what we like, to say what we think, and to share our ideas with other people.
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All people have the right to be cared for.
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Education is a right. Primary school should be free.
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We all have the right to enjoy art, science and ideas. Copyright is a special law that protects your original ideas and inventions.
- Article 28**
We have a duty to make sure that we act responsibly so we can all enjoy rights and freedoms in our own country and all over the world.
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We have a duty to other people, and we should protect their rights and freedoms.
- Article 30**
No one can take away your human rights.

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This task is available [here](#).

Understanding Human Rights



Comparing Rights

Choose and match the human rights for adults and children in the table below.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights	UN Charter Rights of the Child

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