

Lesson 1

What are human rights?



Lesson objectives



Learning objectives:

- ✓ Understand that **human rights belong to everybody**
- ✓ Understand that every human right **is important and needed** for human beings **to live and grow**

EDUCATION EQUAL



EVERY HUMAN HAS RIGHTS

FREEDOM



RIGHTS



PROTECTION HUMAN BEINGS

SECURITY

DIGNITY



"A right is not what someone gives you; it's what no one can take from you." - Ramsey Clark

"All human beings are born free
and equal in dignity and rights."

This is what it says in the **first Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**



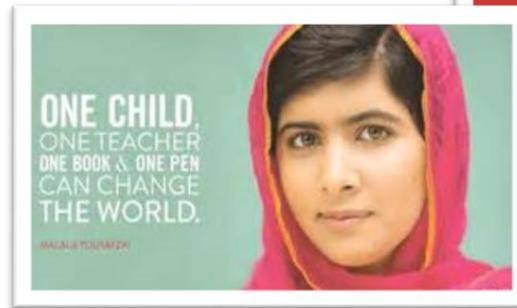
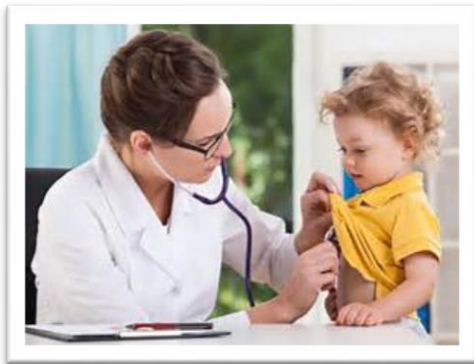
What exactly are Human Rights?

Who is responsible for protecting them?

And do they really apply to all people?

Human rights

All human beings have similar **basic needs**: food, water, shelter, clothing, education, sanitation, health care and more



Malala Yousafzai - Pakistani schoolgirl
(a symbol of resistance to Taliban terror)



Human rights

Everyone of us has the **right** to have these **needs** fulfilled.

These rights are called **human rights**.



DEFINITION

HUMAN RIGHTS are the rights that all people have **by virtue of being human beings.**

HUMAN RIGHTS are derived **from the inherent dignity** of the human person and are defined internationally, nationally and locally by **various law making bodies.**



Important - All human rights are yours!

Human rights **belong to everyone** from when they **are born**, regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status.

They are applicable everywhere and at every time in the sense of being **universal**, and they are **egalitarian** in the sense of being the same for everyone.



Human rights “**can never be taken away**” **from you**,
except as a result of due process based on specific circumstances.





True or false

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. Most human beings have human rights. | T | F |
| 2. It is your human right to have an education. | T | F |
| 3. It is your human right to have a mobile phone | T | F |
| 4. Every human right is needed for a human being to live and grow | T | F |



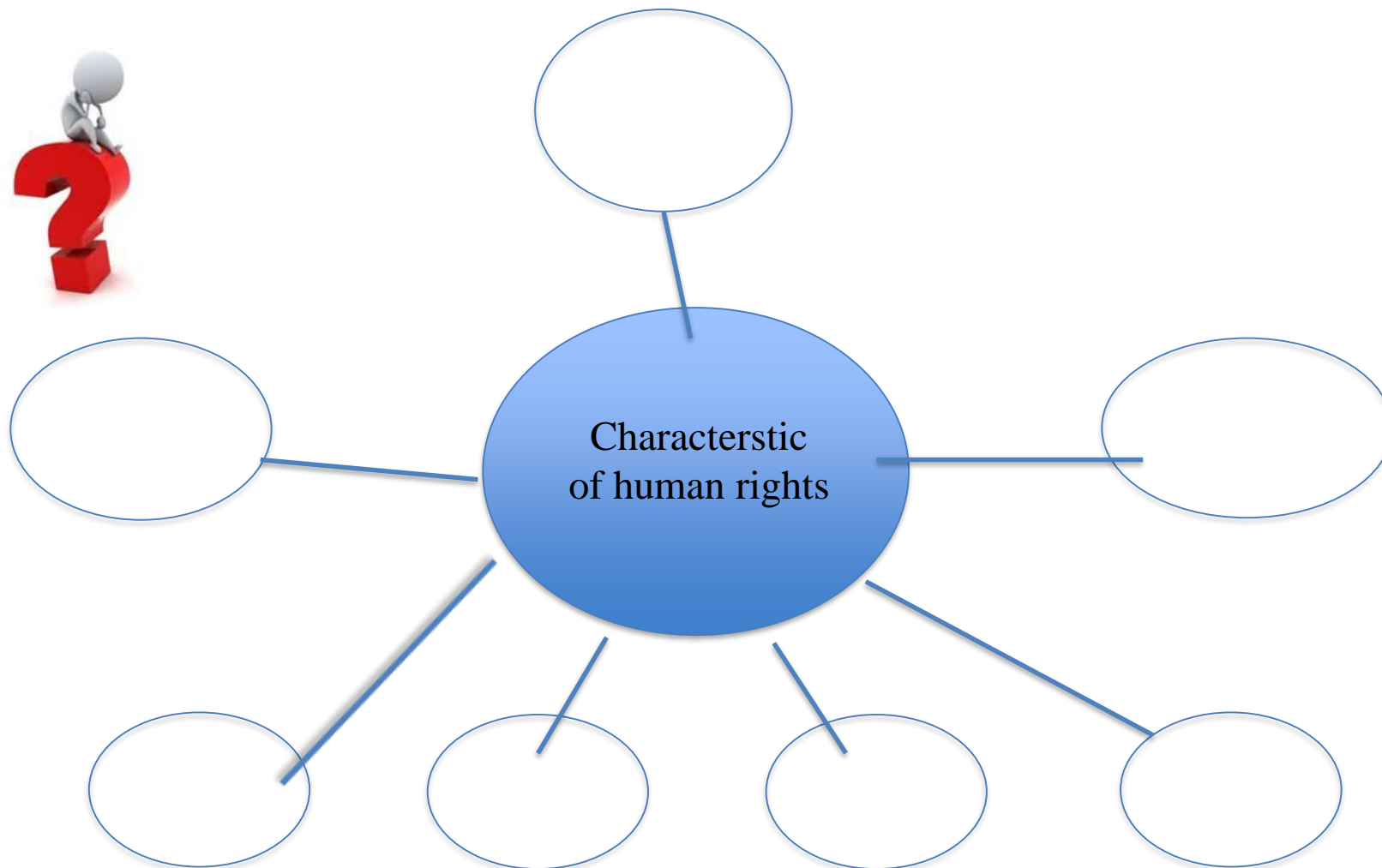
Read the following text carefully

CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The following are the basic characteristics of human rights:

1. **Inherent** – Human Rights are inherent because they are not granted by any person or authority.
2. **Fundamental** – Human Rights are fundamental rights because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless.
3. **Inalienable** – Human Rights are inalienable because:
 - a. They cannot be rightfully taken away from a free individual.
 - b. They cannot be given away or be forfeited.
4. **Imprescriptible** – Human Rights do not prescribe and cannot be lost even if man fails to use or assert them, even by a long passage of time.
5. **Indivisible** – Human Rights are not capable of being divided. They cannot be denied even when other rights have already been enjoyed.
6. **Universal** – Human Rights are universal in application and they apply irrespective of one's origin, status, or condition or place where one lives. Human rights are enforceable without national border.
7. **Interdependent** – Human Rights are interdependent because the fulfillment or exercise of one cannot be had without the realization of the other.

Read the text again and fill the diagram





Match the following words to their definitions

Inherent	A	Relating to the most basic and important parts of something	1 _____
Fundamental	B	Immune or exempt from prescription	2 _____
Inalienable	C	Involving everyone in the world or in a particular group	3 _____
Imprescriptible	D	Necessary to each other	4 _____
Indivisible	D	That cannot be taken from you	5 _____
Universal	F	That cannot be separated or divided into parts	6 _____
interdependent	G	The are natural part of it and cannot be separated from it	7 _____



What are human rights?

With your partner, choose the most appropriate word to fill each gap in the text

rights, equally, discrimination, status, guaranteed, beings, protect interdependent,

Human rights are inherent to all human, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other

We are all entitled to our human rights without These rights are all interrelated, and indivisible.

Universal human rights are often expressed and by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law , general principles and other sources of international law.

International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Human rights **support all areas of our lives.**



Five categories of Human Rights

- **Civil**
- **Political**
- **Economic**
- **Social**
- **Cultural**



SOME CIVIL RIGHTS

- Right **to life**
- Right to **freedom of thought**, conscience and religion
- Right **to freedom of opinion** and expression and to freedom of speech
- Right **to belief in own religion** and to change own religion, and to manifest own religion **either alone or in community**
- Right **to non-discrimination** according to sex
- Right **to Marry** and to found a family

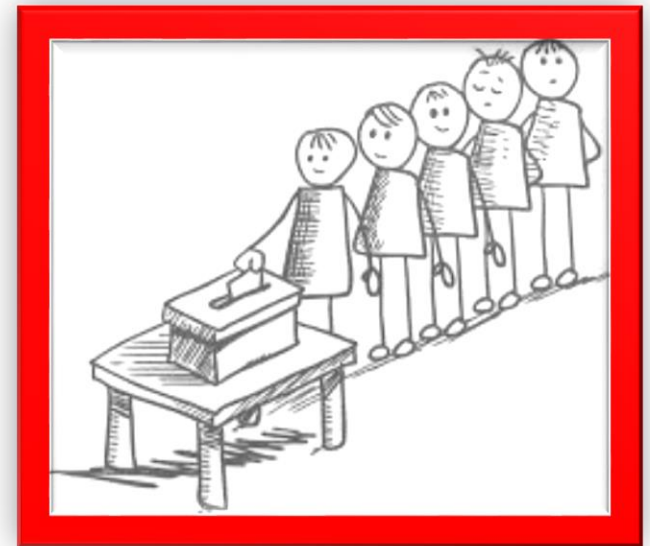


“All are equal before law

*and are entitled **without any discrimination** to equal protection of the law!!!*

SOME POLITICAL RIGHTS

- Right **to vote** in elections
- Right **to freely form or join political parties**
- Right **to live in an independent country**
- Right **to stand for public office**
- Right **to take part in the government** of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives



SOME ECONOMIC RIGHTS

- Right to **work**
- Right to **free choice of employment**
- Right to **favourable conditions of work** and to protection against **unemployment**
- Right to **work without exploitation**
- Right to **equal pay** for equal work (or right to fair wage)
- Right to **safe working conditions**
- Right to **form and to join trade unions**
- Protection against **labor malpractices**
- Right to **rest and leisure**, including reasonable limitation of working hours and **periodic holidays** with pay



SOME SOCIAL RIGHTS

- Right to housing
- Right to education
- Right to health services
- Right to recreation facilities
- Right to clean environment
- Right to social security



SOME CULTURAL RIGHTS

- Right to education
- Right to use own language
- Right to enjoy the arts
- Right to participate in the cultural life of the community



Malala Yousafzai – Premio Nobel per la pace 2014



Answer these questions on human rights

1. What are human rights?
2. Why are human rights so important for human beings?
3. How many categories are human rights divided in?
4. Which article of the Universal Declaration of Human rights can we find the right to equality in?
5. Explain the principle of equality.
6. Which article of our Constitution can we find the right to equality in?
7. How many categories are human rights divided in?
8. Why do we say that human rights are natural rights?
9. Name some civil rights.
10. Write some political rights.



**In pairs: Look at the following photos and describe them.
Do these photos show respect for human rights?
(Justify your opinion)**





Mind map

Complete the following mind map.

