

Lesson 1

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Aim: Students will understand the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Recognise the UDHR.
- Explain why the UDHR exists.
- Recognise and name 5 rights that are protected by the UDHR.
- Recognise the articles from the UDHR regarding nationality i.e. Articles 2, 15 and 19.



Article 2:

Every person has the right to be free of discrimination, regardless of race, gender, skin colour, language, religion or opinions, family background, social or economic status, birth or nationality.

Article 15:

Every person has the right to a nationality, the right to have it recognised and the right to change it.

Article 19:

Every person has the right to freedom of opinion and the right to express that opinion.

Requirements for the Class:

- A set of matching cards to be given to each group of 5 students in the class.
 - There are 6 sets of matching cards in small boxes labelled 'Lesson 1'.
 - There are 20 cards with text and 20 cards with pictures in each small box.
 - Each card is numbered so that the teacher can ensure the 40 cards are put back in each box at the end of the lesson.
 - The cards are matched in the correct order in this booklet in order to assist the teacher.
- A copy of the UDHR to be photocopied by the teacher for every student. A summary of the UDHR is provided in this booklet.
- A copy of the Homework Sheet to be photocopied by the teacher for every student. The Homework Sheet is provided in this booklet.

Start of Class:

1. Divide the students into groups of five and give a set of matching cards to each group.
Ask the students to match the pictures with the text.

Development of Class:

2. Ask each group to name one right and to show the corresponding picture. Briefly discuss any issue that arises as a result of another group choosing a different right statement to accompany that same picture.
3. Question the students about the importance of these rights.
4. Explain the UDHR to the students. Tell them that these rights are so important that they are protected by a document called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Give each student a copy of the UDHR and ask them to look specifically at Articles 2, 15 and 19.

End of Class:

5. Homework: The Homework Sheet is to be given to each student.

Teacher's Notes:

In 1941 during World War II, US President Franklin D. Roosevelt said that the necessary conditions for peace were freedom of speech, religious freedom, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

Between 1942 and 1944, the leaders of the main powers met to create a new organisation which would bring together the states of the world. The organisation which was established was called the United Nations.

Between 1946 and 1948, the United Nations struggled to write the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It took a lot of time to agree a document which recognised the different political, economic and cultural systems of the United Nations.

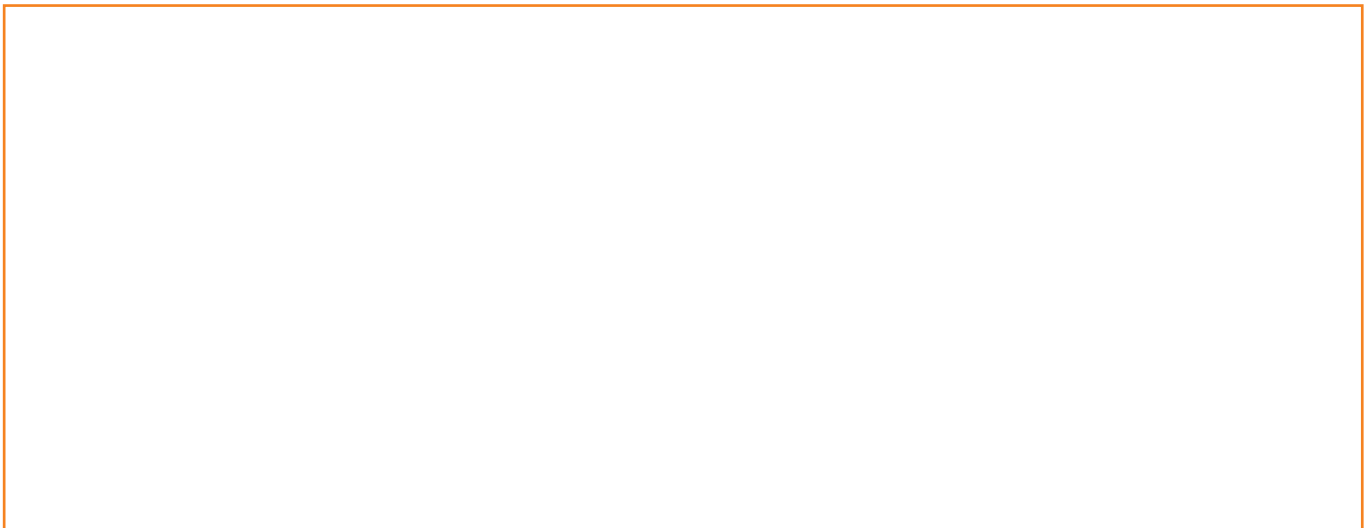
On 10 December 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations ratified the UDHR. Eight countries abstained from the vote.

Homework for Lesson 1

Draw or glue pictures in the boxes below to illustrate these three Articles from the UDHR.



Article 1: Everyone has the right to self-determination.



Article 15: Everyone has the right to a nationality.



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


Universal Declaration of Human Rights

EVERYONE:

1. Is born in freedom, equality and dignity.
2. Has the right not to be discriminated against on any basis.
3. Has the right to life and to live in freedom and safety.
4. Has the right to liberty/freedom.
5. Has the right not to be hurt or tortured.
6. Has the right to recognition before the law.
7. Has the right to equality and to equal protection before the law.
8. Has the right to ask for legal help when one's rights are not respected.
9. Has the right not to be subjected to unjust arrest or detention.
10. Has the right to a fair and public trial.
11. Has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.
12. Has the right to privacy.
13. Has the right to freedom of movement.
14. Has the right to asylum.
15. Has the right to a nationality.
16. Has the right to marry.
17. Has the right to own property.
18. Has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
19. Has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
20. Has the right to freedom of assembly and association.
21. Has the right to take part in government.
22. Has the right to social security.
23. Has the right to work.
24. Has the right to rest and leisure.
25. Has the right to an adequate standard of living.
26. Has the right to education.
27. Has the right to participate in the cultural life of the community.
28. Must respect the social order that is necessary for all these rights to be available.
29. Must respect the rights of others, the community and public property.
30. Nobody may interpret this Declaration in a way that could endanger any of the rights and freedoms of others.

Matching Cards

Ceacht Lesson 1



Religion


Everyone has a right to practice their religion

1

1 = L


↔

Ceacht Lesson 1



L

Ceacht Lesson 1



Rest + Leisure

Everyone has a right to rest and leisure

2

2 = M


↔

Ceacht Lesson 1



M

Ceacht Lesson 1



Property

Everyone has a right to own property

3

3 = G


↔

Ceacht Lesson 1



G

Ceacht Lesson 1



Possessions

Everyone has a right to own possessions

4

4 = O

↔

Ceacht Lesson 1



O

Ceacht Lesson 1



Differences

Everyone is free and equal

5

5 = E

↔

Ceacht Lesson 1



E


Ceacht Lesson 1



School

Everyone has a right to attend school

6


$$6 = K$$


Ceacht Lesson 1



K


Ceacht Lesson 1



Health Care

Everyone has a right to health care

7


$$7 = I$$


Ceacht Lesson 1



I

Ceacht Lesson 1



Marriage

Everyone has a right to marry

8

$$8 = J$$


Ceacht Lesson 1



J

Ceacht Lesson 1



Government

Everyone has a right to participate in the government of their country

9

$$9 = P$$


Ceacht Lesson 1



P

Ceacht Lesson 1



Protest

Everyone has a right to protest

10

$$10 = F$$


Ceacht Lesson 1



F

Ceacht Lesson 1

Opinions

Everyone has freedom of speech

11

11 = R

↔

Ceacht Lesson 1

R

Ceacht Lesson 1

Nationality

Everyone has a right to nationality

12

12 = H

↔

Ceacht Lesson 1

H

Ceacht Lesson 1

Conscience

Everyone has a right to use their reason and conscience

13

13 = N

↔

Ceacht Lesson 1

N

Ceacht Lesson 1

Voting

Everyone has a right to participate in elections

14

14 = S

↔

Ceacht Lesson 1

S

Ceacht Lesson 1

Education

Everyone has a right to education

15

15 = T

↔

Ceacht Lesson 1

T

Ceacht Lesson 1

Kindness

Everyone has a right to care and love

16



16 = D



Ceacht Lesson 1

D




Ceacht Lesson 1

Travel

Everyone has a right to travel

17



17 = C



Ceacht Lesson 1

C



Ceacht Lesson 1

Justice

Everyone has a right to equality before the courts

18



18 = U



Ceacht Lesson 1

U



Ceacht Lesson 1

Gatherings

Everyone has a right to meet with other people

19



19 = Q



Ceacht Lesson 1

Q



Ceacht Lesson 1

Employment

Everyone has a right to work

20



20 = B



Ceacht Lesson 1

B

