



HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

10th December 2020



IES CANTABRIA-SANTANDER (SPAIN)
&
UDDEVALLA GYMNASIESKOLA (SWEDEN)

INTRODUCTION

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, was the result of the experience of the Second World War.
- With the end of that war, and the creation of the United Nations, the international community vowed never again to allow atrocities like those of that conflict happen again.
- World leaders decided to complement the UN Charter with a road map to guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere



UN Photo

In 1950, on the second anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, students at the UN International Nursery School in New York viewed a poster of the historic document.

Article 1.

Right to Freedom and Equality



All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.



Elias Ortigoza

Article 2.

Right to freedom



Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.



Caelia Santander

Article 3.

Right of life



Everyone has the right of life, liberty and security of person.



Article 4.

no to slavery
protection is a
right



NO ONE WILL BE SUBJECTED TO SLAVERY OR
TRAFFIKING

Iván Díaz 4B

Article 5.

No one will be subjected to torture



No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment



Noelia García 4º

Article 6.

The right to recognition



Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.



Article 7.



Equality for all



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 an effective remedy through the courts



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.



Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile



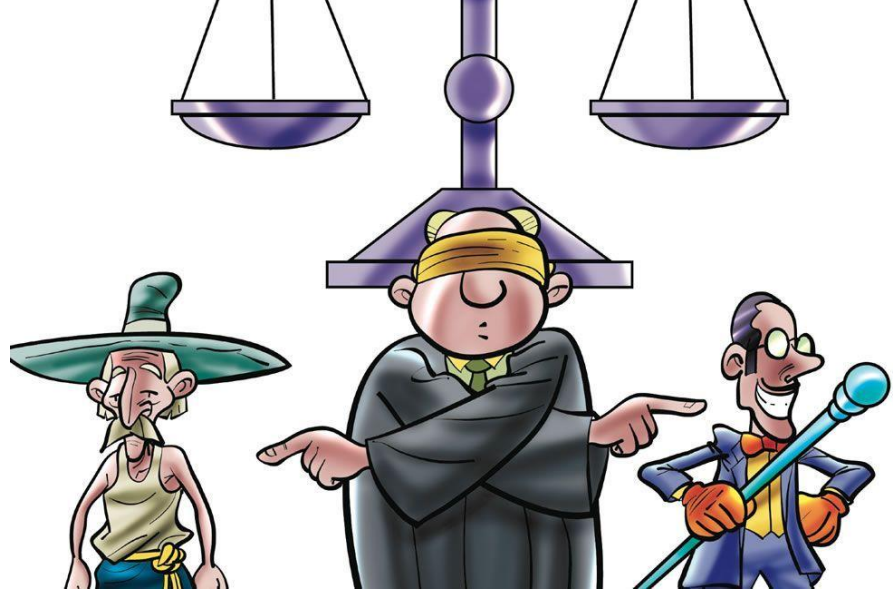
It is intended to protect the freedom of expression of people, who are not afraid to express their opinions or ideas



Pablo Maestro

Article 10.

Every person has the right, under conditions of full equality, to be heard publicly and fairly by an independent and impartial court, for the determination of his rights and obligations or for the examination of any accusation against him in criminal matters.



It is designed for the equality of all people, everyone has the same rights and everyone has the right to voice and be heard by all laws of equality.



Oksana Mokrousova

Article 11.



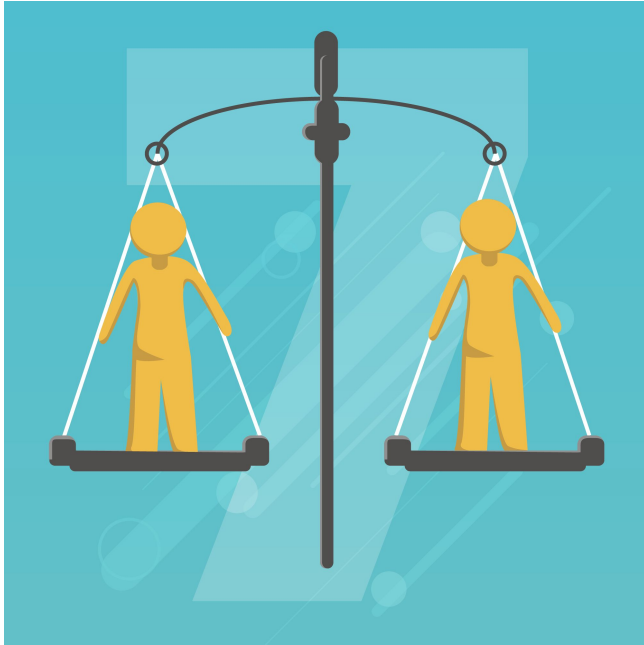
*None of us know what might
happen even the next minute,
but we move on.
Because we trust.
Because we have faith.*

**PRACTICE AND APPLY
CONFIDENCE.**



Karol Dayana Quintero.
4ºB Santander, Cantabria.

Article 12.



No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.



(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.



Article 14.



(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(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.

Article 15.



(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Daniela Jimenez , Santander

Article 16.



We should have the right to marry and have a family as soon as we're legally old enough and our ethnicity, nationality and religion should not stop us from this.

Men and women have the same right when they're married but also when they're separated.

We should never be forced to marry.

The government has a responsibility to protect us and our family.

Elsa & Nelly

Article 17.



Everyone has a right to own their own property and no one can take that from you. If there is a reasonable reason then you can lose that right.



Felix, Simon

Article 18.

The freedom to think and believe



“Everyone has the freedom to think and believe what they want, and also the right to have your own religious belief.

You have the right to change your beliefs at any time and also the right to practise your religion, either publicly or privately”.



Ebba and Hannah

Article 19.

Freedom of opinion and expression



“Any person, no matter race, religion, ethnicity or gender has a right to express oneself without being discriminated or exposed to violence in any form:”



Emma Krafft, Ebba Marjanovic Bengtsson, Anna Johansson

Article 20.



Humans have rights to form their own groups and being able to choose if they want to participate in meetings !



Elin Y & Agnes O

Article 21.

The right to affect the political choices



This by having the right to a free choice of choosing which politicians represent us and keeping it a secret. People are also the ones that are supposed to vote for a government.



Article 22.

The right to develop their best ability



The society should help every person to develop to their best ability. You can do this through access to work, involvement in cultural activity and the right to social welfare. Everyone should have the freedom to develop their personality with support of the resources that are available in the country they live in.



Article 23.

The right to employment and fair working conditions



Everyone has the right to an employment which provides a fair salary. Same work should be paid the same without discrimination. All people should be able to form trade union groups.



Ebba Marjanovic Bengtsson

Article 24.

People should be able to take holidays with pay



A person shall have the right to rest and have a vacation from work. If you don't rest you can be exhausted. In many poor countries, people work more than 8 hours to survive.



Article 25.



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Everyone should have the rights to have enough food, clothes , housing, healthcare and education to ourselves and our families

If a person needs extra support they should be able to get it.

Freedom and Protection of Art



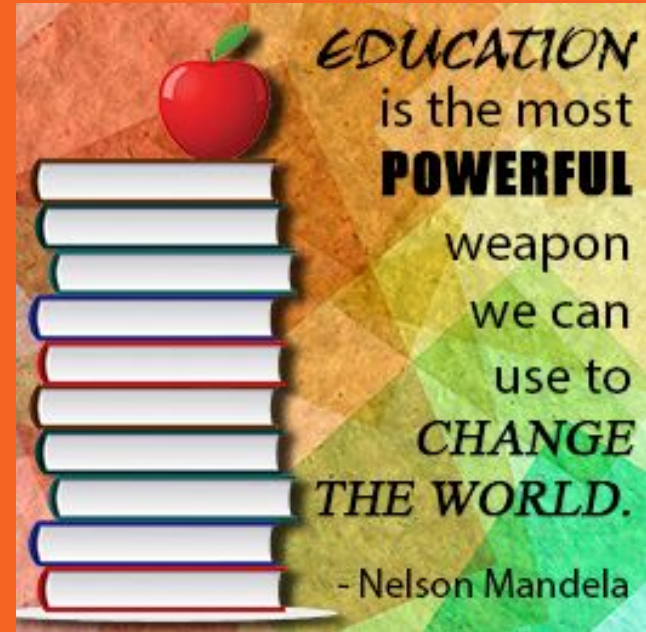
Christoffer, Noah, Jazmine

Article 26.

The right to education



Article 26 is about everyone's right to education. It also declares the school's job to educate good, democratic citizens.



Karolina & Hilda

Article 27.

Art is a space
in which
freedom tests
its wings.

Marty Rubin

meetville.com

The freedom and protection of Art



All people have the right to enjoy music, art, literature without being judged. We should have the right to be a part of what we want, and enjoy what we want. The creators of music, art and so on, should have the right to do so, and benefit from it.

Amr and Ali

Article 28.

The right to live in a peaceful society



Everyone has the right to live in a society where these rights are respected.



Article 29.



“No matter where we live, the laws have to guarantee human rights and should always allow anyone to develop and enjoy the same respect as anyone without any pressure from any authority.”

Anna



Article 30.

**No one should
destroy the
human rights**



Article 30 is about the human rights, and it should be protected. Nobody for example the government should act in a way that is threatening the human rights or freedom of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Nova Söderqvist,
Moa hermannsson

CONCLUSIONS

Students will type their conclusion here.

1. It's very important to know about the Universal Declaration of Human Right on its 72nd anniversary.
2. Everyone has the right to have food for eat every day, because there are families that haven't food or can't pay it (Pablo M.)
3. Don't judge a book by the cover (Kevin)
4. Human rights must be respected and we have to work for that (V́ctor)
5. Everyone has the righth to have a good education and have the same opportunities in life. (Daniela)
6. It's important to respect these articles, because in this way attention is drawn to a problem or situation and we can sensitize and educate people. (Lydia)



CONCLUSIONS

Students will type their conclusion here.

7. I think that we must fight so that all human rights are fulfilled and so that no one is judged (Jana)
8. These articles are very important for life because they guarantee us to be able to live properly and through them trying to stop the injustices. (Elsa M.)
9. Humans have rights to form their own groups and being able to choose if they want to participate in meetings! (Elin Y & Agnes O)
10. I fully agree that people should have the right to choose what to do with their lives. Each person should have the freedom to do what they want. (Elías O.)



Thanks for watching!

Credits

Students:

Elías-Caelia-Daniela-Víctor-Iván-Pablo-Lydia-Elsa-
Oksana-Noelia-Karol-Kevin-Jana-Giannina-
Nelly-Elsa-Felix-Simon-Ebba-Emma-Anna-Agnes-Elin-
Christoffer-Noah-Jazmine-Karolina-Hilda-Amr-Ali-Nova-Moa

Teachers:

Aránzazu Iturrioz-Georgia Wilhelmsson
10th December 2020

