

# *About the United Nations*

*Who? When? Why? Where? What?*

- *UN Charter*
- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

*In pairs, students from each school will design and add 1 or 2 slides to this presentation.*

*Please, be respectful with other partners' work.*

*Write your names and school on each slide.*





# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** is a milestone document in the history of human rights. The Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.

It sets out, for the first time, **fundamental human rights** to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.



Eleanor Roosevelt reads the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



# Some of the articles from the Declaration of Human Rights



## Article 1.

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

## Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

## Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

## Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

## Article 30.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

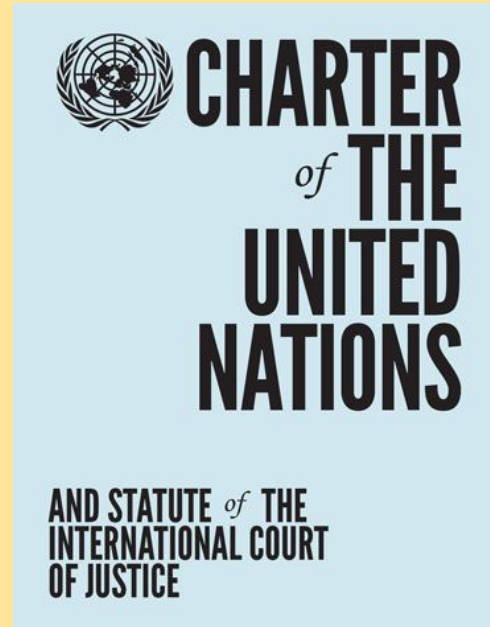




# UN CHARTER



**The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945 in San Francisco, at the end of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and entered into force on October 24 of the same year.**





# UN Charter purposes



Keep the peace and the international security, promote friendship among nations based on respect. Carry out international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature.

Human rights are rules which nobody must transgress but today again the people don't respect them:



## What Can we do to support human rights?

People don't know each other. If we get to know each other any prejudice can be abolished.

- Spread and protect human rights

In the world most people don't know them and this is one of many points to work about this question. We can support human rights being good models for others in our everyday life.

Respecting the others, supporting peace, being open minded and tolerant are everyday attitudes showing we really believe in the respect of any human being.



Simone Zammuto/Salvatore Giambra 1C-it Caltanissetta



- Spread by the social!

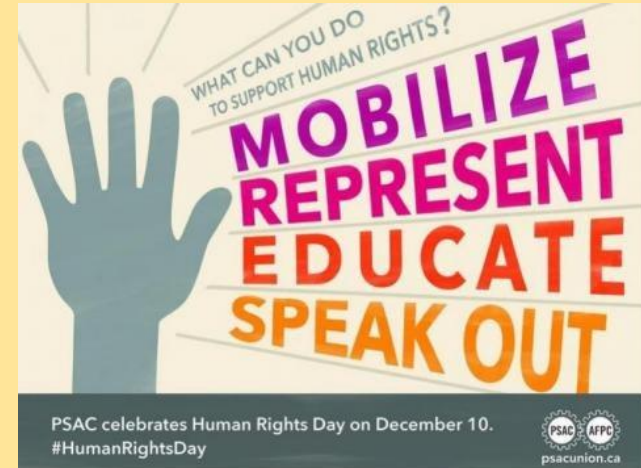


As young people we could use social media to get the whole society involved in this issue. A great way to do this is to adhere to projects supporting these values. A great example is our project " We stand up for human rights"

## Your help can make the difference!



Simone Zammuto/Salvatore Giambra 1C-it Caltanissetta





# Which countries signed the Declaration?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was voted by the assembly formed at that moment by 58 countries.

48 of them declared themselves in favor and signed the document:  
Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Philippines, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico,

**Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Siam, Sweden , Syria, United Kingdom, United States of America, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela.**

**8 countries abstained: Saudi Arabia, Belarus, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Russia, South Africa and Ukraine.**

**2 countries did not participate in the vote: Yemen and Honduras.**

**No country voted against.**

**Verde Cataldo & Miccichè Federico, Italy ITET**

# Which are the most important rights recognized by the Declaration



The Declaration is made up of thirty articles but the ones we think are more relevant to us are:

the right to have and express your own opinions (article n° 19);

the right to an education (article n° 26);

the right to a private and family life (article n° 8);

the right to work (article n° 23);

the right not to be mistreated or wrongly punished by the state (article n° 9);

the right to be equal and free (article n°1).

*Alessio Bella & Antonio Pitrolo ITET Rapisardi Da Vinci*

# Why was the Declaration of human rights created?

The idea that human beings have some basic rights and freedoms goes back in time.

Very ancient documents such as the Magna Carta of 1215, the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679, the Bill of Rights of 1689, stated that human beings have common rights to be respected.



**But The atrocities of the Second World War made the protection of human rights an international priority. The United Nations was founded in 1945. It allowed more than 50 Member States to contribute to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948. This was the first attempt to set out at a global level the fundamental rights and freedoms shared by all human beings.**

## Chiara Ficarra & Vincenzo Villafranca

The Declaration can be divided into 7 topics:

The preamble sets out the historical and social causes that led to the necessity of drafting the Declaration; Article 1-2 establish the basic concept of freedom and equality; Article 3-11 establish other individual rights; Article 12-17 establish the rights of the individual towards the community; Article 18-21 establish the fundamental freedoms; Article 22-27 establish economic, social and cultural rights.

The final articles 28-30 define general aspects and areas in which they can not be applied, in particular that can not be used against the ispring principles of the declaration itself.







