

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) stands as universal pledge to safeguard the inherent dignity and equal rights of every individual. Over the past 75 years, the UDHR has inspired countless movements, advocacy efforts, and legal frameworks aimed at promoting justice, equality, and human dignity. However, we can not overlook the stark reality that, for some, these rights remain confined to the realm of paper rather than everyday life.

Therefore, the 75th anniversary is not just a commemoration of the past, but a reminder of the ongoing responsibility to champion the values of equality, justice, and human dignity. It is a call for solidarity and collaboration to create a world where the promises of the UDHR are fully realized for every person, in every corner of the globe.

Human Rights



UDHR

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

ARTICLE 19 «EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF OPINION AND EXPRESSION»

Will **NOT** be silenced



VALERIA POPA
SEBASTIÃO FERRO

RODRIGO SOUSA

E.S.BOCAGE

What is it

This article includes freedom to hold opinions without someone DYING because of it! Allowing people to FIGHT for their rights.

Where is it necessary

All over the world! Yet, right now, it is mostly necessary in the two countries where mass genocide is happening, Congo and Palestine.

LET THE WORLD KNOW!

Human rights

Posters elaborados pelos alunos de Inglês do 11º ano.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.
ARTICLE 4

Slavery is...
a system where some people, known as slaves, are treated as property that other people, called slave owners or masters, can buy, sell, and control. Slaves are forced to work without their consent and without any payment for their labor. They are not free to leave or make decisions for themselves.

WHY IS IT WRONG?

- 1-Slavery denies individuals their rights to freedom;
- 2- It is a violation of dignity and respect as it devalues human, treating them as property;
- 3-it perpetuates cycles of inequality and injustice.

• **Guinea-Bissau**
On 23th November 2007 it was found that three buses carried more than 340 minors from Guinea-Bissau to Senegal to be forced to work in cotton fields. They would work for marabouts to receive a little bit of money, however at night they had to bring that same money to not get beaten.

• **Uganda**
Since 1986 to 1999 that, up to 50 thousand children, mostly 14-16 years old had been abducted to become sex slaves and soldiers for the LRA(Jordan's resistance army) in Uganda and Sudanese territory.

Work done by:
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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ARTICLE 14

Every human being, victim of persecution, has the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. The main objective of the UDHR is to establish universal standards of human rights that should be protected worldwide.

A violation of Article 14 is when someone's right to seek asylum abroad is unjustly denied or prevented. Important to guaranteeing the security and safety of individuals who are being persecuted

Diana Paiva
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sources: <https://www.gov.br/nd/vgt-br/assuntos/noticias/2018/ago/artigo-14-de-declaracao-universal-de-direitos-humanos-todo-ser-humano-vitima-de-persegucao-tem-direito-a-asilo-wikipedia>



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Human Rights

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) stands as a universal pledge to safeguard the inherent dignity and equal rights of every individual. Over the past 75 years, the UDHR has inspired countless movements, advocacy efforts, and legal frameworks aimed at promoting justice, equality, and human dignity. However, we cannot overlook the stark reality that, for some, these rights remain confined to the realm of paper rather than everyday life.

Therefore, the 75th anniversary is not just a commemoration of the past, but a reminder of the ongoing responsibility to champion the values of equality, justice, and human dignity. It is a call for solidarity and collaboration to create a world where the promises of the UDHR are fully realized for every person, in every corner of the globe.

Maria Etelvina Gaspar

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Article 4 of the UDHR

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

Article 4 of the UDHR is crucial due to its clear condemnation of slavery and forced labor as fundamental violations of human rights.



Cocoa farms in West Africa



“Lord’s Resistance Army”

It underscores the international community's dedication to eliminating practices that strip individuals of their freedom and dignity.

Violations of the article 4 of the UDHR

. Child slavey and trafficking in Uganda;

. Child slavey on cocoa farms in West Africa.

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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Art. 16

- Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family.
- Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

What? The article discusses the right to marry and establish a family, emphasizing gender equality. It highlights the importance of free and full consent in marriage, recognizing the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society entitled to protection from both society and the state.

Who? Mens and Women of full age

When? They get the full age

Where? In whole world

How? The article emphasizes that marriage requires the free and full consent of intending spouses, emphasizing the importance of voluntary and informed agreement between both parties. The term 'how' underscores the necessity for marriage as a conscious and consensual choice between partners.



Why? The article recognizes fundamental rights for human dignity and freedom, emphasizing the significance of marriage and family in society. It aims to ensure family formation with mutual respect, equal rights, and freedom of choice, highlighting the importance of free consent for voluntary decisions in marital relationships, promoting respect and autonomy.

Contemporary Issues

A case of violation of Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is when:

- Forced marriage.
- Unequal rights in marriage or family creation based on ethnicity or race.
- When the State fails to support family creation conditions.

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the Universal Declaration of human rights

Article 4

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



Slavery is the condition in which one human being is owned by another.

Why is it important?

Slavery still happens on the XXI century all over the world. For example: In Odemira, Portugal and in Ivory Coast.

The article supports that slavery must come to an end, but why? Slavery is considered a gross violation of human dignity since the punishment meted out to the slaves was awful and slaves were not provided with food, clothing, housing and adequate medical care.

This article has played a crucial role in shaping international norms like the eradication of violence practices.

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“EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND OPINION”

Article 19 - The Universal Declaration of Human rights



What is it?

Article 19 is an international human rights organisation that works on defending and promoting freedom of expression. It was founded in 1987 and its name comes from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The right to freedom

Article 19 includes the right of freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Vision and Values

The vision of Article 19 is a world in which all people can express themselves freely and actively engage in public life without fear or discrimination

Values:

- Integrity
- Transparency
- Collaboration
- Responsibility and accountability
- Valuing diversity
- Cross-sectional perspective on gender and race
- Persistence
- Innovation and learning

Where: Russia

When: since 2000

Who: Russia and lawyers, human rights defenders and journalists

What: Peaceful public demonstrations were dispersed with force, and lawyers, human rights defenders and journalists were threatened and attacked. The murders of seventeen journalists, all critical of government policies and actions, remain unsolved.

Why: Russia repressed political dissent, pressured independent media and harassed nongovernmental organizations.

Human rights violation



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Where: Iraq

When: 2008

Who: Iraqi employees of media networks

What: thirty-seven Iraqi employees of media networks were killed, and a total of 235 since the invasion of March 2003, making Iraq the world's most dangerous place for journalists.

<https://www.humanrights.com/what-are-human-rights/violations-of-human-rights/expression.html>https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artigo_19<https://www.unidosparaosdireitoshumanos.com.pt/course/lesson/articles-19-25/read-article-19.html><https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights><https://artigo19.org/missao/>



UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 26 - “EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION. EDUCATION SHALL BE FREE, AT LEAST IN THE ELEMENTARY AND FUNDAMENTAL STAGES. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SHALL BE COMPULSORY”.

Unesco published a report pointing out that almost 260 million children did not have access to education in 2018, with poverty and discrimination being the main obstacles to achieving educational equality.



“EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF PERSON.”

- Article 3, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



What does it entail?

- Respect for dignity, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of person.
- Non-discrimination and accessibility.
- Full and effective participation in society.
- Respect and acceptance of disabled people as part of human diversity.
- Equality of opportunity and gender.
- Respect for the capacities and rights of disabled children and their identities.



Violations of the Right: Brazil, 2006

When: May 2006
Where: São Paulo, Brazil
Who: Attackers: Police; Attacked: Civilians
What: Police officers killed at least 1.260 civilians.
Why: Due to conflicts between a Brazilian gang and police officers.

Violations of the Right: Vietnam, 2003-2005

When: From 2003 to 2005
Where: Binh Phuoc, southern Vietnam
Who: Attackers: Police; Attacked: Drug addicts, Prostitutes
What: Authorities forced at least 75.000 drug addicts and prostitutes into overpopulated rehab camps for addicts, providing no medical help.
Why: The government thought it a way to save money

The 2006 Brazil violence outbreak



- During the first six months of 2006, police killings rose by 84%, due to assaults arranged by the PCC gang.
- The attacks caused violent skirmishes between law enforcement and PCC members, reaching its most intense point in May.
- The period was characterized by strikes against police and prison staff and financial institutions
- The police sometimes responded using excessive force.
- The chases resulted in over 100 civilian deaths and around 40 security agent deaths, many unnecessary. Similar events happened in Rio de Janeiro, resulting in 520 civilian deaths and 16 police deaths.

The Vietnamese “rehab” camps

- In 2003, the vietnamese government decided to trick drug addicts and prostitutes into supposed “rehab” camps, instead of employing real workers.
- A recent resident of the camps joined one of the 16 “Centers for Social Education and Labor”, hoping to get treated for his heroin addiction.
- The advertised 12 months of treatment turned into years of forced labour, working 6/7 hours per day.
- In these forced labour camps the detainees were labeled as of being at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, yet were given no medical help.
- They were not paid, due to the money being used to pay the fee for the “rehab treatment”, receiving only a fraction of the minimum wage.



Mariana Pais, Marta Cois, Sara Custódio, 11°C

AFGHANISTAN

Almost half of Afghan children are excluded from school due to war, poverty, child marriage or other factors, reveals a report released today by the government and the Unicef. According to the study, 3.7 million school-age children (44%) are not attending school. According to the study now presented, girls are now the most affected, accounting for 60% of children not receiving an education.



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BRAZIL



One of the central issues contributing to the violation of the right to education in Brazil is the strong economic inequality that persists. Two million students between the ages of 11 and 19 are not in school, and half of the children and adolescents (48%) out of school say they dropped out “because they had to work”. This is because the school system is so poor and the inequality in Brazil are huge.

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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



ARTICLE 19



Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

This article is important so that **EVERYONE** in the world can have freedom in every way

Examples where the article is not respected

Afghanistan Women

Women in Afghanistan, don't have freedom in general

Due to the habits and traditions of their parents, women have limitations in their education, are prohibited from doing certain things in their daily lives and are targets of violence and mistreatment.

Taking away women's due rights.



Cancel Culture over the world

Humorists are canceled for making jokes about certain attitudes, what can put their influence at risk

Offensive content, social and cultural sensitivities, changing values and cancel culture.

Protests and show dissatisfaction with certain types of humor, thus promoting its end



UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ARTICLE 14

Every human being, victim of persecution, has the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. The main objective of the UDHR is to establish universal standards of human rights that should be protected worldwide.

A violation of Article 14 is when someone's right to seek asylum abroad is unjustly denied or prevented. Important to guaranteeing the security and safety of individuals who are being persecuted

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sources: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2018/agosto/artigo-14-da-declaracao-universal-de-direitos-humanos-todo-ser-humano-vitima-de-perseguido-tem-direito-a-asilo-wikipedia>



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ARTICLE 5

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

Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is important because it protects your right to liberty and security.



It was the Nazi concentration camps and Nazi experiments on living people that motivated the drafters of the UDHR in the late 1940s.



Sources: Wikipedia
United Nations
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Noticias ao Minuto

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ARTICLE 19

Universal declaration of the Human Rights

Freedom of expression and opinion

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

- Absolute and legal independence of an individual, culture, people or nation, being named as a model.
- The limit of freedom of expression would, in fact, be liability for any conduct that causes harm in the civil or criminal sphere.
- It is one of our fundamental rights, which gives us the freedom to say what we think and hear what others think.



December 20th is the international Article 19 day

Freedom of speech is considered as important as natural resources, like water and food, nowadays

There are various countries where people are not allowed to express themselves like China, North Korea and Iran



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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ARTICLE 23

GONÇALO ELIAS; GONÇALO MAMEDE E MARGARIDA

WHAT'S THE ARTICLE 23 ABOUT?

This article emphasizes the right to work, fair employment conditions, equal pay and the freedom to join trade unions.



- And why it matters more than ever
1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
 3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
 4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 23 (UDHR) VIOLATIONS:

- discrimination
- unsafe work conditions
- unfair labor practices
- lack of fair wages
- slavery
- machist society

SAY NO TO DISCRIMINATION

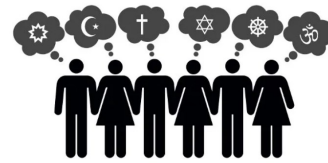


Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA DO BOCAJE

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.



SOURCE:
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Article 18 violations

In China, this human right is currently being violated, with the Uighur Muslim detention camps, officially called Vocational Educacional and training centers. This camp was created in 2017 and its objective is to indoctrinate Uyghur muslims to have a patriotic behaviour towards China and denounce Islam.



Another example of a violation of the UDHR article 18 happens in North Korea, where religion believers, especially Christians, are cruelly persecuted for their beliefs. Believing in Christ, in North Korea, is a reason to be imprisoned, and ultimately, executed, because they consider religion as a tool of American Imperialism

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 26



ARTICLE 26:

- Everyone has the **right to education**. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

VIOLATIONS OF THIS RIGHT:

Afghanistan: Taliban government bans women from attending university;
Central and West Africa: More than 50 million children outside the education system;

This article defends the education as a **right** and not a **privilege**

Global organisations that defend human rights:
Onu e Unicef



Knowledge Knows No Borders:

Article 26 matters!

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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3

The war in Palestine is an example where the third article of the UDHR is being violated, the war is a complex conflict between Palestine and Israel, this war is rooted in politics, religion and history involving both parts.

HOW IS LIFE AFFECTED?

Living conditions in Gaza: The situation in Gaza, a territory owned by Palestine, has been target of an economic block and severe restrictions to their movement freedom. These conditions affect life as the locals knew it, this affects their freedom, personal safety and comfort in their own home.

HOW TO INFORCE THE SITUATION

An open dialogue in between governments, peace negotiations, respect to human rights, an impartial international mediation, humanitarian help to affected people are some ways to help solving the situation

ARTICLE 3

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

Eduardo Gaspar
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SOURCES

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights#:~:text=Article%203,liberty%20and%20security%20of%20person.>

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 5

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

This article emphasizes the fundamental human right to be free from torture or any form of treatment that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. It reflects the global responsibility to protect individuals from physical and psychological harm. The prohibition of torture is considered a non-negotiable principle in today's society. Violations of Article 5 are widely punished, and people all over the world are working hard to stop and deal with situations where individuals are deprived of this undeniably important right.

Concentration Camps

Concentration camps, such as those established during World War II, openly violated UDHR's Article 5. Global torture, degrading treatment, forced labour, and mass extermination occurred, normalizing worldwide violence.



Sexual Abuse

In certain conflict areas, as well as in Haiti, Ethiopia and nowadays in Ukraine, armed forces and militant groups have been reported to participate in sexual violence as a method of intimidation, control, and punishment. Victims, often civilians, may experience not only physical harm but also severe emotional and psychological trauma.

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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 16

Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

In which situations is this article violated?

Extrajudicial execution or other killing of people based on their marital status, sexual orientation or gender identity.

Forcing people to marry or enter into a civil partnership without their free and full consent, or preventing them from dissolving their marriage or civil partnership.



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Escola Secundária Du Bocage

Universal Declaration of Human Right



In 1950 the **Universal Declaration Of Human Rights - UDHR** created the Article 14 with the intent to help millions of Europeans who had lost their homes during the World War II. The Article can be traced directly to events of the Holocaust, when Jews tried miserably to escape from Nazis in German borders. It is granted the right to seek and enjoy asylum, nevertheless individuals guilty of crimes against humanity can not avoid prosecution.

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



Gender based asylum

In Palestine, numerous essential women's rights were abolished as a consequence of a terrorist group that seized the country's power subjecting women to wretched living conditions.

Climate

Climate refugees are forced to flee from their countries because of weather-related disasters, facing difficulties in getting the help they desperately need. Despite efforts to erect a "Fortress Europe", refugees and migrants continue to risk their lives in unseaworthy boats, trying to cross the Mediterranean to Europe.



Webgrafia: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
<https://www.un.org/en/site-search?query=refugees>

Rodrigo Piteira nº23
 Samuel Pinhão nº24
 André Costa nº1



Article 26 Right of Education

Universal Declaration of human rights

IMPORTANCE

- Universal Right;
- Equal Access;
- Free and Compulsory Education;
- Human Potential Development;
- Promotion of Understanding, Tolerance and Friendship;
- Parental Rights.

VIOLATION

- Denial of Access;
- Discriminatory Practices;
- Lack of Quality Education;
- Forced Exploitation;
- Attacks on Educational Institutions.



- Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Matheus Gonçalves nº18
 Martin Rebelo nº17
 Tomás Morais nº26

ARTICLE 23-UDHR

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

These rights should be global, but they aren't. Why?

Corporate greed

Lack of accountability

Ineffective regulations

Political interests

VIOLATIONS OF THIS RIGHTS

In the Hongui Properties Building near Shein Village, 200 workers endure over 75 weekly hours, violating Shein's Code of Conduct and Chinese labor laws. With only one day off per month, these severe conditions shed light on Shein's neglect of ethical and legal standards, leaving it's labor practices in question.

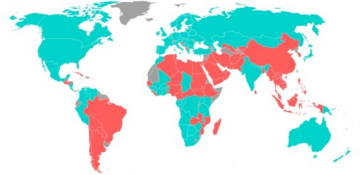


In July 2021 the US Department of Justice sued Blizzard Entertainment for discriminatory and hostile work environments, especially for women. Allegations included gender discrimination, unequal treatment in promotions and promotions, and tolerated sexual harassment



An estimated one in five women experiences sexual assault in the workplace.

Does the law allow workers to form and join unions of their own choice?



Yes

No

No data

Authorship of the Work:

- Joana Vicente
- Marta Silva
- Milena Lima (11ºB)

-Escola Secundária du Bocage

Sources:

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Universal declaration of human rights: Article 23

1

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4

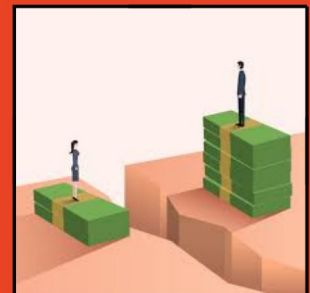
Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Violations to article 23:



Africa is home to the highest number of child laborers globally, a concerning reality that can be attributed to inadequate access to education and widespread poverty. Unfortunately, this situation has worsened in recent years.

The gender gap has shown signs of decreasing over the years. However, this progress is not as evident in Islamic countries, where women often face discrimination and pervasive gender inequality.



<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>



Francisco Barbosa 11ºC; nº10
Henrique Ataíde 11ºC; nº13
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THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

“THE RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF PERSON.”





Right to life

Right to liberty

Right to security



George Floyd's memorial

In May 2020, a 46-year-old black man called **George Floyd** was murdered by Minneapolis police officers in an episode that was captured on video.



George Floyd's death spurred nationwide protests which lead to the movement **Black Lives Matter**.



Anders Breivik at his trial

In July 2011, Norway was surprised by a series of combined attacks, in which almost 80 people were killed. The attacks were the **deadliest incident on Norwegian soil since World War II**.



Anders Breivik became known as **“the Norwegian shooter”**.

Work done by: Ana Alves n°1, Matilde Trindade n°19 and Miguel Moura n°21
Escola Secundária Barbosa du Bocage

Links: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-23123964>; <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/11/universal-declaration-human-rights-30-articles-30-articles-article-4>; <https://www.eurpa.europa.eu/about-parliament/eu-democracy-and-human-rights/fundamental-rights-in-the-eu/guaranteeing-the-right-to-asylum>; <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-1749341>

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 14

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

WHAT IS ASYLUM?

The right of asylum is an ancient legal institution according to which a person persecuted for their political opinions, racial or sexual status or religious convictions in their country of origin can be protected by another sovereign authority.

WHY IS IT SO IMPORTANT ?

Over the decades millions of people have been given life-saving protection as refugees, been able to rebuild their lives and often have gone home again once the danger has passed. Many have also been resettled in generous third countries, where they use their skills to contribute to their new homelands.

VIOLATIONS

In 2013, Edward Snowden, a former contractor with the United States National Security Agency (NSA), sought asylum after disclosing information about mass surveillance programs. He initially sought asylum in several countries, faced significant obstacles and eventually obtained temporary asylum in Russia.

Julian Assange was arrested in April 2019 at the Ecuadorean embassy in London, where he had been staying since 2012. He sought asylum at the embassy to avoid extradition to Sweden on a rape allegation that he denied. After his arrest, he was sentenced to 50 weeks in jail for breaching his bail conditions and is currently being held at Belmarsh prison in London








Work done by: Ana Alves n°1, Matilde Trindade n°19 and Miguel Moura n°21
Escola Secundária Barbosa du Bocage

Links: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-23123964>; <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/11/universal-declaration-human-rights-30-articles-30-articles-article-4>; <https://www.eurpa.europa.eu/about-parliament/eu-democracy-and-human-rights/fundamental-rights-in-the-eu/guaranteeing-the-right-to-asylum>; <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-1749341>

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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

ARTICLE 4

Slavery is...

a system where some people, known as slaves, are treated as property that other people, called slave owners or masters, can buy, sell, and control. Slaves are forced to work without their consent and without any payment for their labor. They are not free to leave or make decisions for themselves.



WHY IS IT WRONG?

- 1-Slavery denies individuals their rights to freedom;
- 2- It is a violation of dignity and respect as it devalues human, treating them as property;
- 3-It perpetuates cycles of inequality and injustice.



• Guinea-Bissau

On 23th November 2007 it was found that three buses carried more than 140 minors from Guinea-Bissau to Senegal to be forced to work in cotton fields. They would work for marabouts to receive a little bit of money, however at night they had to bring that same money to not get beaten.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea-bissau/guinea-bissausenegal-child-trafficking-route>

• Uganda

Since 1986 to 1999 that, up to 10 thousand children, mostly 14-16 years old had been abducted to become sex slaves and soldiers for the LRA (lord's resistance army) in Uganda and Sudanese territory.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-night-child-soldiers-and-sex-slaves-highlighted>

Work done by:
-Ángela Batista n°3;
-Margarida Botelho n°17;
-Rodrigo Barbosa n°24.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

RIGHT TO LIFE, SECURITY AND LIBERTY

MANY COUNTRIES FACE SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES IN ENSURING THE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHTS

THE RIGHT TO LIFE

The right to life is fundamental, being the basis of all other rights.

In Syria, for example, the prolonged conflict is having a serious impact on daily life, jeopardising the right to life.



THE RIGHT TO SECURITY

Security is often neglected, but it is essential for the well-being of any society.

In countries like Venezuela, political and economic instability results in high crime rates, jeopardising the safety of citizens.



THE RIGHT TO LIBERTY

Freedom is the bedrock of human dignity.

In countries like North Korea, the restrictions imposed on citizens severely limit their individual freedoms.



Sources: Human Rights Watch/Electronic Frontier Foundation/Amnesty International
Carla Velez n°6 Joana Vinhas n°14 Mariana Dias n°20 IIE Escola Secundária du Bocage



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 5

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

Violations
Inhuman treatment has still been used for intimidation, revenge and interrogations designed to collect intelligence.

Guantanamo prison

- This prison was created after the terrorist attacks on 11th September 2001 by the USA government to detain suspects of various crimes.
- There, detainees were **mistreated and exposed to torture and inhuman treatment.**
- This prison in Cuba is **still active** and 39 men are still being held at Guantanamo Bay.



Dictatorial regimes

- Many countries are under dictatorial regimes that often use torture as a means of **maintaining control and intimidating the population.**
- Anyone who opposes the government is at risk of becoming a **political prisoner** and suffer from torture, starvation and many other dehumanizing treatments.
- This often happens in countries like **North Korea and Syria.**





THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR) STATES: ARTICLE 19

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

Freedom of Opinion:

This article recognizes the individual's right to have personal beliefs and opinions without any external interference. It allows people to form their own thoughts and convictions.



Access to Information:

Illustrate the importance of access to information as a fundamental human right. Showcase the power of information and knowledge in empowering individuals and communities, perhaps through visuals of education, libraries, or technology.

Limitations:

Article 19 acknowledges that this freedom may have limitations, such as to protect public order, national security, public health, or the rights and reputations of others. However, any limitations imposed should be necessary and proportionate.



Cancelling culture:

The "cancelling culture" refers to the social phenomenon where individuals or groups face severe backlash, due to their opinions, actions, or statements. Wich contradicts article 19 statement: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression..."

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- <https://articlenineteeniitm.wordpress.com/2020/08/29/is-it-time-to-cancel-cancel-culture/>
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ARTICLE 16

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights comprises 30 articles. They are norms that recognise and protect the dignity of all human beings. Human Rights govern the way individual humans live in society and among themselves, as well as their relationship with the state and the obligation the state has toward them.

Article 16
"Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution."

Examples of violations of Article 16

Cigano culture, exhibits a pronounced division of age and gender roles. This presents a crucial facet of Cigano life, wherein women often confront various inequalities, notably early marriages, contravening legal principles of equity and equality.




Noura Hussein, the Sudanese woman whose conviction for killing her rapist husband four years ago caused an international outcry, said she is "disappointed" that promises of support have not materialised.




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THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: ARTICLE 4

UDHR: OUR RIGHTS

Created in 1948 by the UN, the UDHR contains 30 fundamental rights for humanity; These rights are widely recognized and have inspired generations by promoting freedom and justice;

ARTICLE 4

- States that no human should be held in any form of slavery or servitude;
- It is essential to eradicate any type of abuse and to ensure that every person works with equality, dignity and free will;




RECENT CASES

- Though it is less common nowadays than centuries ago, slavery remains an issue;
- Proof of this is that approximately 13 Million people around the world still suffer from slavery;
- The average inmate's pay is about 0.93€ per hour;

POSTER BY:

- Mark Babichev, Nº15; Pedro Duarte, Nº18; Santiago Firmino Nº23 - 11ºD;
- School: Escola Secundária do Bocage;
- Sources: UN Official Site; Equality and Human Rights Commission;

ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA DO BOCAGE


THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Everyone has the right to education - article 26

Education is a right for everyone. It should be free for elementary and fundamental stages and compulsory for elementary education. Technical and professional education should be generally accessible, and higher education should be available to all based on merit. Education should develop human personality, strengthen respect for human rights, promote understanding, and further UN activities for peacekeeping. Parents have the right to choose their children's education.


What is Education?

Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, and values through teaching, learning, and experiences. It is gained formally in schools and universities and informally through self-learning and life experiences. Education equips individuals with essential abilities, critical thinking, and social skills, fostering personal development and societal contribution.




Why is education important?

Education is essential for personal growth, economic prosperity, and societal development. It provides crucial skills, knowledge, and values for informed decision-making, higher employability, and social cohesion. Education also promotes empathy, reduces inequalities, and encourages active citizenship, making it vital in addressing global challenges and building a better future.



Democratic Republic of the Congo

An estimated 4 million children aged 9-14 are not currently attending school, with only 67% completing sixth grade, and 3.4% of ten-year-olds capable of understanding what they read. These statistics highlight disparities in enrolment among geographic regions, socioeconomic groups, and genders, with girls experiencing a more significant drop in enrolment than boys after primary school.



DAVID TRINDADE - GUILHERME SEQUEIRA - LUIGI SILVA | 11 ° C

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The article 5 states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

What is torture?

The act of causing great physical or mental pain in order to persuade someone to do something or to give information, or to be cruel to a person.

Examples of psychological torture:

- Humiliation
- Threats and verbal abuse
- Witnessing the torture of others, including loved ones

Examples of physical torture:

- Beating
- Sleep deprivation
- Starvation
- Sexual violence and rape



Based on a true story

On the 29th July 2023, in Madhya Pradesh's Satna, India a 12 year-old girl was gang-raped and brutalised, the girl also had bite marks all over her body. She went missing in 27th July and was later found in a jungle.



... and it keeps happening!

A Haaretz investigation published on 19th October an image (three Palestinian men, blindfolded and stripped of their clothes beside a soldier) was taken in Wadi al-Seq, a village East of Ramallah, on 12th October 2023. One of the three victims in the picture told that he had initially been held and beaten by settlers but two hours later an Israeli military jeep arrived and one officer began kicking him while yelling 'die, die you trash' ... in the end, before this finally stopped, another officer urinated on his face and body while also yelling at them 'die!'

Work done by: Diana Semeniuk, Madalena Costa and Gabriel Cunha

Universal Declaration of Humans Rights

Article 19

WHAT IS THE UDHR?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a document composed by 30 articles that was signed in the 10th of December of 1948, in Paris, with the aim of promoting peace, equality and fairness to every human being. The document was drafted in response to the catastrophic global violence and destruction of World War Two.






Image 1: Eleanor Roosevelt holding the English language version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in November 1948.

ARTICLE 19

«Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.»





This article is crucial because it emphasizes the importance of individual freedom of thought, expression, and access to information as a fundamental human right. It also acknowledges the importance of a diverse and open exchange of ideas in fostering understanding, tolerance, and cooperation among individuals and communities.

VIOLATIONS


Cancelment culture:

Is a term often used to describe the act of silencing individuals or entities due to their expressed opinions. An example of cancelment culture is what is happening to J.K Rowling, the "Harry Potter" author. Rowling has faced backlash, since 2019, for her comments regarding transgender individuals, causing a heated debate. The situation reflects broader debates on the responsibilities of public figures and the impact of their opinions on societal discourse.



North Korea:

North Korea, since being under the rule of Kim Il-sung, in the late 1940s, has a long-standing record of severe human rights violations, including restrictions on article 19. All media is strictly controlled since the government limits the access to information, censoring content and punishing those who express dissenting opinions, limiting the ability of individuals to speak their minds, discuss political ideas or even express themselves, without fear of repression.



"We realize the importance of our voices only when we are silenced" - Malala Yousafzai

Ana Sofia Simões nº1 & Sandra São Pedro nº22 & Fernanda Lopes nº24 - 11D 2023/2024 - English Subject - Teacher Maria Luísa Abreu

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 26

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

The act of imparting general knowledge and skills to the new generations, helping them develop their powers of reasoning and judgment and preparing them for life, by allowing all societies to coexist.

- 1- Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- 2- Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- 3- Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Having an education helps people to achieve all of their other human rights. It promotes individual freedom and empowerment and reduces social inequalities.

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." - Nelson Mandela

INDIVIDUAL GOALS

- Acquisition of knowledge, skills and talents;
- Realization of each individual's full potential;
- Respect for human rights;
- Socialization and interaction between people;

COLLECTIVE GOALS

- Transmission of culture, values and customs;
- Promotion of social justice goals;
- Overcoming persistent challenges;
- Creation of more tolerant and understanding societies.

VIOLATION 1

In Afghanistan, since 2021, girls have been banned from attending school and universities. The Taliban's actions prevent the personal development of Afghan women and have adverse effects on the country's social, economic and political progress, leaving half of its population uneducated.




VIOLATION 2

In 2019, Spain violated the education rights of an eight-year-old Moroccan boy in Melilla by delaying his admission to public school despite confirming his residency. Legal battles persisted and the local authorities, claiming the lack of a residence permit, rejected his entry to the school.



Inês Neto, Luana Salgado e Maria Fidalgo 11ºD




ESCOLA
SECUNDÁRIA DO
BOCADO

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 16

Catarina Mariano nº3 Diogo Silveira nº5 Joana Rodrigues nº8




REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA | EDUCAÇÃO


- Men and women of full age, have the right to marry and to found a family.

- Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

- The family is the fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.



The Foundation of International Human Rights Law



December 10, 1948 Eleanor Roosevelt (chair of the UN Commission on Human Rights at the time)

What is the UDHR?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a breakthrough document in the history of human kind. It was created by citizens from all over the world, with different religions, cultures, and many other aspects.

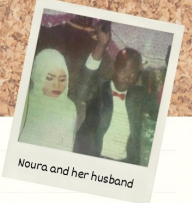
Why is the article 16 important?

It protects individuals from being forced to get married against their will. People have to be of legal age to get married. The article separates the family as an independent entity to fight the power of a State to control the lives of its citizens. It also helped reinforcing that both genders have the same rights. In this specific case, in marriage and the founding of the family.

Global Issues

The Constitutional Chamber of Costa Rica prohibited a couple's right to found a family. A couple was going through an IVF treatment and on the 15th of March 2000, the Constitutional Chamber of Costa Rica banned the practice of IVF. In 2012, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights held the case of Artavia Murillo v. Costa Rica, making it legal again in Costa Rica.

The Sudanese government still allows underage marriage and without full consent. In Sudan, it is still allowed for children to get married. Plus, there is no legal protection to guarantee that consent has been clearly and freely given. This led Noura Hussein to be sentenced to death after killing her husband on their honeymoon after he tried to rape her multiple times. Luckily the court of appeal intervened and she is still alive today.



Noura and her husband

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights> <https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/hrjournal/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/469/2014/04/10-Brueggemann.pdf>
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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and contemporary issues

Article 3: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person"



Article 3 sets forth rights that are essential for the protection of human dignity and the institution of a fair and humane society.

LIFE: a human being is allowed to live and should not be killed.

This right is essential to enjoy all the other rights and covers situations like sustainability, lack of medical care, new technologies and police brutality.

LIBERTY: this right does not grant complete freedom to everyone and does not rule out detention unless they are arrested without a fair trial.



PERSONAL SECURITY: protection of the law: a state cannot ignore a threat to the rights of the citizens or their physical and mental integrity.

VIOLATIONS: in 2007, in Brazil, at least 1260 people were killed by the police.



This year, in the Israel-Palestine war, innocent lives are being lost and people are being held hostage.

The **enforcement of the UDHR** has reduced many violations since the UDHR was adopted (1948).

If we keep passing on the message of its importance, we can move towards a free, equal and peaceful world, which is mainly the objective of this document.

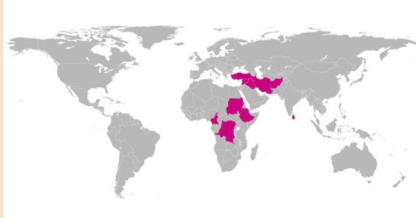
MANUEL CATARINO, FRANCISCA
ADEGAS AND RITA TRINDADE - 11ºD

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."- Article 5

There are over 50 countries in the world where torture still happens, some of those are in this picture in pink.



Afghanistan

In Afghanistan the Taliban tortured all the Afghans who didn't follow their orders or refused to join their ranks. This war has been going on since the late nineties.



Sri Lanka

Even though Sri Lanka is a holiday destination there are a lot of cases of torture from the state officials to the citizens, for example raping and kidnapping.

Clarisse Panarra n8, Ema Elias n10 e Maria Rolo n19
Source: <https://www.freedomfromtorture.org/news/where-does-torture-happen-around-the-world>

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ARTICLE 14

RIGHT TO SEEK AND TO ENJOY IN OTHER COUNTRIES ASYLUM FROM PERSECUTION

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.

1. UKRAINIAN REFUGEES



One example of asylum in our country are the Ukrainian refugees. The war in Ukraine has brought many Ukrainians to Portugal and nowadays our country has more than 50.000 Ukrainians.

2. SYRIAN REFUGEES



Other example are the Syrian refugees that are citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic who left their origin country because of the conflicts caused by the Syrian civil war. Turkey was the country that received the most refugees, with 3 million Syrian citizens living in the country.



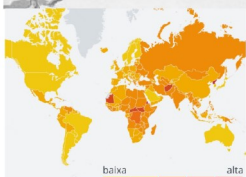
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Escola Secundária do Bocage
Afonso Costa, Mafalda David e Tiago Augusto

THE RIGHT TO BE FREE

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - ARTICLE 4

40,3 M

victims of modern slavery



Slavery it's a system in which people are treated as property to be bought and sold
It can occur in various ways:

HUMAN TRAFFIC

- It's the traffic of human beings, usually for the purposes of **sexual slavery** and **forced labor**.
- These include people living in **unstable situations**, as well as people with a history of **trauma or addiction**.
- Anyone can be trafficked, but some people are far more vulnerable than others because they have greater needs.

25 million people are victims of forced labour. 150 billion dollars of illegal profit!

Developed countries and Europe are the ones who profit the most from modern slavery!

FORCED LABOUR

- It's work that is performed **involuntarily**, it refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation.
- Poverty** is one of the main causes of forced labour.



« Slavery is theft- theft of a life, theft of work, theft of any property or produce, theft even of the children a slave might have born. »
-Kevin Bales



Human Rights

Article 23- Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.



Bangladesh

In Asia today, Article 23 continues to be violated, especially in Bangladesh, where the majority of children are forced to work, often without proper payment, facing excessive working hours in substandard conditions. This occurs in the country due to the desperation of Bangladesh residents

Francisco Bravo n°11, Pedro Machado n°25 e João Palma n°15

Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, women lack rights, including the right to work. They are confined to their homes, often mistreated and unable to work. Additionally, they are deprived of the right to education.

Maria Almeida, Mariana Serra and Beatriz Pereira 11E

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 3:
Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of life



01 The right to live is mandatory to any human being. Humans have the right to live and shouldn't be killed by any entity. However, this right is brought up to the table in several discussions like death penalties, abortion and euthanasia for instance

02 Liberty is a very important right, however it is often violated, especially with women, such as in Afghanistan. In these countries, women are put down by the men and have no rights over their actions or their bodies.

03 Security is one of the fundamental rights to life, therefore if it did not exist, citizens of the world would not be able to live peacefully, safe life free from any threats. But some cases this right is violated, such as in Ukraine and other countries in war


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Escola secundária do Bocado | Bárbara Neves | Rita Campos | Sara Fernandes

“EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF PERSON.” - Article 3, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



What does it entail?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for dignity, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of person. Non-discrimination and accessibility. Full and effective participation in society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect and acceptance of disabled people as part of human diversity. Equality of opportunity and gender. Respect for the capacities and rights of disabled children and their identities.
Violations of the Right: Brazil, 2006	Violations of the Right: Vietnam, 2003-2005
<p>When: May 2006 Where: São Paulo, Brazil Who: Attackers: Police; Attacked: Civilians What: Police officers killed at least 1.260 civilians. Why: Due to conflicts between a Brazilian gang and police officers.</p>	<p>When: From 2003 to 2005 Where: Binh Phuoc, southern Vietnam Who: Attackers: Police; Attacked: Drug addicts, Prostitutes What: Authorities forced at least 75.000 drug addicts and prostitutes into overpopulated rehab camps for addicts, providing no medical help. Why: The government thought it a way to save money</p>
The 2006 Brazil violence outbreak	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the first six months of 2006, police killings rose by 84%, due to assaults arranged by the PCC gang. The attacks caused violent skirmishes between law enforcement and PCC members, reaching its most intense point in May. The period was characterized by strikes against police and prison staff and financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police sometimes responded using excessive force. The clashes resulted in over 100 civilian deaths and around 40 security agent deaths, many unnecessary. Similar events happened in Rio de Janeiro, resulting in 520 civilian deaths and 16 police deaths.
The Vietnamese “rehab” camps	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, the vietnamese government decided to trick drug addicts and prostitutes into supposed “rehab” camps, instead of employing real workers. A recent resident of the camps joined one of the 16 “Centers for Social Education and Labor”, hoping to get treated for his heroin addiction. The advertised 12 months of treatment turned into years of forced labour, working 6/7 hours per day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In these forced labour camps the detainees were labeled as of being at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, yet were given no medical help. They were not paid, due to the fee for the money being used to pay for the “rehab treatment”, receiving only a fraction of the minimum wage.

Mariana Pais, Marta Gois, Sara Custódio, 11°C

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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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. “

VIOLATIONS AROUND THE WORLD:

- Sri Lanka's Muslim community has been facing discrimination and violence since 2013. Attacks started by government policies targeting Muslims. These policies include the forced cremation of Muslim Covid-19 victims and proposals for bans on the niqab and madrasas. After the 2019 Easter Sunday attacks, hostility increased, resulting in targeted assaults during Ramadan and hate speech on social media. The government allows the implementation of discriminatory policies and abuse of power to target individuals.
- Lee Yoon-seop, 68, South Korean, composed a poem praising North Korea's regime. This led him to a 14-month prison sentence by Seoul Central District Court on november 27, 2023. Authorities viewed his writing as a threat to South Korea's security and democratic order, this case highlights the limitations imposed on peaceful expression.



Duarte Lima nº9; Nazar Nynyk nº24; Oksana Kravets nº25 11°C <https://www.amnesty.org/en/> Escola Secundária do Bocado

Universal Declaration Of Human Rights

Article 23- The right to work

The article 23 consists in a few declarations:

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.



2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

Rana Plaza Collapse

A violation of the right to safe work conditions

On 24 April 2013, in Bangladesh, a commercial building called Rana Plaza collapsed. This establishment had shops and a bank in the ground floor and five garments factories. The owner did not get the proper permits to build it, meaning the structure was not safe.



The building came crashing down, killing 1,134 people and leaving about 2,000 injured, many of them permanently.

SOURCES: <https://www.standup4humanrights.org/en/article.html>; <https://cleanclothes.org/campaigns/past/rana-plaza>

3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.



4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

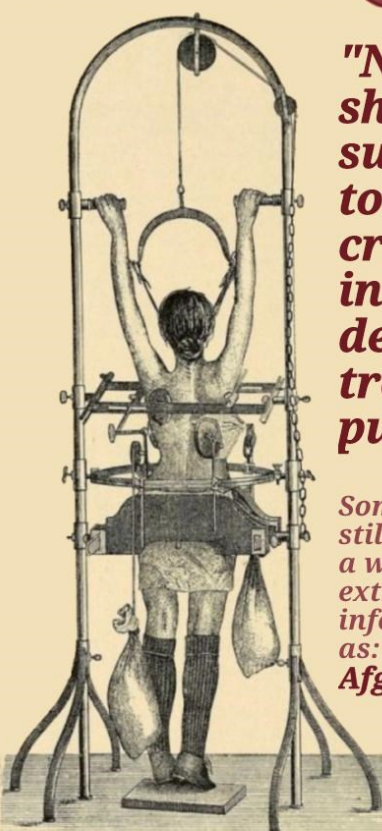
“The idea is that people never forget the importance of preserving human rights and never underestimate them”

Catarina Vale, Gabriela Casas, Nathália Pazam 11PH



Article nº5

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



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

Some countries still use torture as a way of extracting information such as: **Iran and Afghanistan**

11°F
Carolina Almeida
Iris Cardeira
Leonor Pires
Maria clara

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THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS RIGHT TO MARRY

ARTICLE 16

1 IN 4 WOMEN GET MARRIED BEFORE THE AGE OF 18



WHAT IS MARRIAGE?

- Union that, carried out voluntarily between two people, approved by law, and can give rise to a family.

RIGHT TO MARRY

- The right to marriage covers essential aspects of life, such as:

 Marriage must allow the union and protection of emotional bonds between two people, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity.

 Equal rights  Freedom of choice

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- Child marriage is a serious and controversial problem in many parts of the world. It is seen as a way to ensure children's security and financial future. Niger and Chad are examples of two countries where child marriage occurs more.

43 countries do not have legislation that condemns rape in marriage. More than 30 countries restrict women's right to leave the house



RESTRICTIONS BASED ON PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

- PEOPLE OF THE SAME SEX

These restrictions violate principles of equality. Social discrimination makes it difficult for homosexual couples to enjoy the same rights and recognition that heterosexual couples have.



Escola secundária du Bocage, Matilde Lopes; Mariana Branco; João Catalão;

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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 26 - RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Everyone has the right to education

WHAT IS IT?

The right to education includes not only rights, but also freedoms. Everyone has the right to have access to new knowledge in order to evolve as a person.

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In the USA, there are three types of schools, all children and teenagers have access to schools, but only children from families with high financial status have access to a quality education system.

SCHOOLS IN MOZAMBIQUE

In Mozambique, the reality for children is quite different. Many only gain access in their teens, many finish first grade without knowing how to read and write and the conditions are rudimentary.





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Work done by: Beatriz Caeiro, Iara Lopes, Madalena Campos
Escola Secundária du Bocage

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 14

REFUGEES WELCOME

What it says:
Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

It's importance:
In the same way that the right to life is a vital requirement for the fulfillment of every other human right, so too is the right to asylum a requirement for a refugee to fulfill his basic rights.

Where is it not respected:

Germany: Anyone who transits through a country considered safe, does not have the right to asylum.	Greece: It only has asylum for those arriving directly from their countries of origin.	England: There are refugees who were detained for more than a year, others committed suicide.
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Escola Secundária du Bocage
Beatriz Pinto, Sara Goldrajch, Lorena Pires, Matilde Ferramacho

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The Universal Declaration Of Human Rights

-- Article 4 --

NO ONE SHALL BE HELD IN SLAVERY OR SERVITUDE; SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE SHALL BE PROHIBITED IN ALL THEIR FORMS.



- Sex Trafficking
- Unlawful Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers
- Domestic Servitude
- Forced Labour
- Bonded Labour
- Forced Marriage

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Escola Secundária du Bocage
 Francisca Castro, Rodrigo Ferreira, Sofia Atalaia



WHAT IT IS THE ARTICLE 26°?
 Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes the fundamental right to education. It declares that everyone has the right to education, which should be free and, at a minimum, compulsory at the primary level. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of making technical and vocational education accessible and ensuring equality in access to higher education.



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS

It's a document that defended by the UN, which establishes the fundamental rights of all human beings, without distinction of race, sex, religion or origin.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ARTICLE 26° THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Jessica N9 Maria F. N12 Mariana S. N13

EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN & MALALA'S ACTIONS



Education in Pakistan faces significant challenges, including the lack of access, especially for girls. Malala Yousafzai, a young Pakistani, that as emerged as an advocate for education. Malala, trying to convert the lack of education doing speeches at the United Nations, launching the book "I am Malala" and the Foundation of the Malala Fund, a non-profit organization dedicated to ensuring 12 years of free, safe, and quality education for girls around the world

EDUCATION IN SYRIA

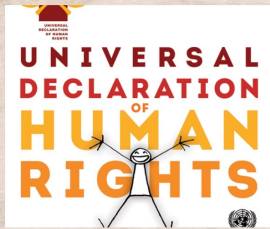
In Syria, the war significantly impacted the education of children. Some children were allowed to have lessons inside a cave, facing challenges, like poor visibility of the blackboard and flooding during heavy rain. However, besides this conflict impact on education, there are broader reasons why children are unable to attend school such as corporal punishment.



"the human rights aren't optional"

Article 23

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



The Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights addresses the right to work, the free choice of employment, fair and favorable working conditions, and protection against unemployment.

3 Examples of disrespect towards Article 23

- Discrimination at work
- Workplace Harassment
- Negligence in Occupational Safety and Health



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.

SITUATIONS WHEN IT IS RESPECTED

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE US CONSTITUTION, 1791



THE ACT OF TOLERATION IN ENGLAND, 1689

SITUATIONS WHEN IT ISN'T RESPECTED



PROTESTS LED BY MONKS END VIOLENTLY, MYANMAR



PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS, FALUN GONG (CHINA)

WHY IS THIS ARTICLE SO IMPORTANT?

Article 18 of the UDHR is crucial because it safeguards the fundamental human right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. This right is essential for promoting diversity, fostering peaceful coexistence, tolerance, and protecting individuals from discrimination and persecution based on their beliefs.

Made by: Matilde Florindo n.º16
Raquel Seabra n.º 20
Sofia Coelho n.º26

Escola Secundária do Bocale
The UDHR

ARTICLE 23

The Importance of the equal rights of Employment

In today's job market, persistent inequalities result in underpayment, worker mistreatment, and discrimination, notably pronounced in Asian countries like China and Indonesia.

Indonesia shares challenges with China, including gender disparities, informal labor, education constraints, regional differences, child labor, migrant worker issues, agricultural environmental concerns, and distinctions in employment.

China's employment inequality is fueled by urban-rural divides, gender gaps, hukou system limitations on migrant job access, age and ethnic discrimination, sectoral disparities, and wage gaps, leading to an uneven distribution of opportunities and income.

Lais Prata
Gabriel Viegas
João Medeiros


dubocage

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: ESCOLA DO BOCAGE

Article 4

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 1.No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
- 2.No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.



Congo

- Conflict and slavery have plagued the Democratic Republic of the Congo throughout its history;
 - Children and families in the Republic of the Congo are subjected to the worst forms of child labor;
 - It is estimated that 4070000 (4.5 per thousand are living in modern slavery.

Alentejo

- The human trafficking network for work in Alentejo is increasing;
- These people live with poor housing conditions as well as at work;
- An operation was created in the judicial police called "Operação Espelho" to try to mitigate this situation;
- Most of the victims come from Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, India, Senegal, Pakistan, among others.

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Madalena Mota n°10 11°G Maria Beatriz n°11 11°G Sofia Ferreira n°27 11°G

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Torture Article 5

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



The situations:

Torture and the "war of terror"

Guantánamo,Cuba

- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/torture/>

Torture of protesters in Egypt

Egypt

- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/torture/>

Why is it important?

The exclusion of torture from human rights reflects the fundamental principle of respect for human dignity. The inclusion of this designation highlights the importance of protecting individuals against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, promoting fundamental values of justice and equality.



Sources:

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Work done by: Cátia Lutsiva ,Eva Gomes and Rafaela Claudino

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 14: EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO SEEK AND TO ENJOY IN OTHER COUNTRIES ASYLUM FROM PERSECUTION.

EXPLANATION

Right to leave their countries (legally), in cases of:

- War.
- Religious persecution.
- Political persecution.

Doesn't apply to non-political crimes.

EDWARD SNOWDEN

- Worked in the NSA.
- In 2013, released confidential information about massive US surveillance.
- Facing 30 years of prison if caught.
- Planned to go to Ecuador but stayed in Russia.
- Request asylum in Russia, which was given.
- Still lives there (his location is not public for confidentiality reasons) with his wife and child.

WAR REFUGEES

- The refugees from Syria and Gaza are two of the most current examples in our society.
- The number of minors asking for refuge in 2016 was five times more than the number in 2015.
- In 2015, EU received almost one million requests.
- According to the UNHCR, in 2015, there were 2.45 million people asking for asylum in 174 different countries.
- Germany is the most chosen place, followed by the USA, Sweden, Russia, Turkey and Austria.

Work realized by: Ricardo Godinho 11°G N1
 Iana Copolovici 11°G N78
 Stephanie Santos 11°G N°28

UDHR - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ARTICLE 16

RIGHT TO MARRY AND FORM A FAMILY

The article 16 of the Declaration of the Human Rights, states that all man and woman of legal age, without any restriction of race, nationality or religion, have the right to contract matrimony and start a family, as well as to terminate the marriage. The marriage wont be valid without the consent of both parties involved.



Example no.1



Example no.2

Child marriage

Paragraph 2 of Article 16 says "marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses." This, together with the phrase "of full age" in Paragraph 1, amounts to a ban on child and/or forced marriage because children may not be in a position to give free and full consent. However, child marriage continues to be a problem affecting huge numbers of girls, with around one million girls under 18 getting married every month.

Example no.1: In June of 2018, it was overturned in sudan the death sentence on a woman that killed her husband. After being married of at the age of 15, on her honeymoon Noura Hussein was raped by her husband, 16 years older than her. Only when he tried to do it again she came with a knife. Killing him in self-defense, she claimed.

Example no.2: Priyanka is a 16 year old indian girl who was only 10 years old when she married her husband, a man who is trying to pursue a career as a police officer. Her only wish is to be free and to continue studying and working hard so that she can be independent. At the moment that is not an option for her and can only dream for now.

Font: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
<https://www.startup4humanrights.org/layout/files/30on30/UDHR70-30on30-article-16-eng.pdf>
 Clara Carvalho no. 5; Matilde Correia no.17 and Ricardo Camalhão no.21 - 11st G

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 4: “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms”



The **UDHR** (1948) is a document, with 30 articles, adopted by the United Nations to establish rights and freedoms that deserve universal protection.

Article 4 establishes the prohibition of **slavery** and **servitude** in any form: no one should be subjected to modern slavery (forced labor, exploitation, etc.).

Its significance lies in the **historical context** and its objective is to eradicate and prevent this cruel practices globally.



Slavery refers to a system where people are owned and forced to work **against their will** without proper compensation or basic rights. It involves various forms of **exploitation** and often includes mistreatment and **abuse** of individuals.



There is a big variety of types of slavery nowadays, called **Modern Slavery**:
Sex Trafficking: victims are forced into prostitution;
Child Labor: children are forced to work in unsafe conditions;
Domestic Servitude: domestic workers endure long hours of work, lack of proper wages and are abused.



VIOLATIONS:

In Guinea-Bissau, children as young as five are trafficked out of the country to work in cotton fields.

In Somalia in 2007, more than 1,400 displaced civilians died in the sea in trafficking operations.

Combating slavery requires **effort**, **cooperation**, and **commitment** from society. By addressing the issue, communities can contribute to **eliminate** this **violation** of human rights.

Afonso Ferreira, Matilde Gonçalves and Santiago Condeço - 11th

Sources: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/11/universal-declaration-human-rights-70-30-articles-30-articles-article-4> <https://www.humanrights.com/what-are-human-rights-violations-of-human-rights/slavery-and-torture.html> https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Declaration_of_Human_Rights



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



UDHR

It's a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world. The Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris 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 500 languages. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties.



Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

In practical terms, the article condemns any intentional infliction of severe physical or mental suffering, as well as treatment that falls below the standard of human dignity. The prohibition extends to both state and non-state actors, emphasizing the universal nature of protection against torture and degrading treatment. The principles outlined in Article 5 have been further elaborated and reinforced by subsequent international treaties and conventions, such as the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).




10 December 1948

Why is it important?


It is crucial in articulating a foundational human rights principle that seeks to prevent and eliminate one of the most outrageous forms of human rights violations. It underscores the international community's commitment to fostering a world where the inherent dignity of every individual is respected and protected.



Laura Teixeira, Madalena Oliveira, Mafalda Batalha



UDHR



Article 3


EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF PERSON.

What's the article 3 from UDHR about?

This right applies to all forms of detention where people are deprived of their liberty, not just criminal justice processes. This can be relevant any time a person is not free to leave a place by their own choice.

How that right can be violated


A violation of this right occurs when something puts the physical integrity of a citizen at risk, by threats, kidnapping, arbitrary prison and body or mental injuries.



Examples:


- An estimated 6,500 people were killed in 2007 in armed conflict in Afghanistan
- In Uganda, 1,500 people die each week in the internally displaced person camps.

Igor nº9, Isabela nº12 and Lara nº13 11º H



ESCOLA SECUNDARIA DU BOCAJE

Universal Declaration of Human Rights




UNITED NATIONS

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.


What is its importance?

This article is important for the development of fairer and more harmonious societies that mutually respect the thoughts and beliefs of all individuals.




First case

In Myanmar, the military unit repressed peaceful demonstrations led by monks, raided and closed monasteries, confiscated and destroyed property, shot, beat and detained protesters, and harassed or held hostage friends and family of protesters.



Second case

In Kazakhstan, local authorities in a community near Almaty authorized the destruction of 12 homes, all belonging to Hare Krishna members, with a false claiming that the land where the homes were built had been acquired illegally. Only homes belonging to members of the Hare Krishna community were destroyed.



11º H
Lara Varela Nº8
Inês Barata Nº10
Vitoria Couto Nº28



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Universal declaration of Human rights

Article 16- The right to marry and to found a family.

ESCOLA SECUNDARIA DU BOCAJE
CATEGORIA SUBCURSULO Nº2
DIANA FERMINO Nº12
INES BRANCO Nº12

DEFINITION

Men and women of full age regardless of their race nationality and religion have equal rights as far as marriage and its dissolution are concerned.

INTERDEPENDENCE

This means that when a right is disrespected, a series of others are too, as they are related.



ITS IMPORTANCE

This is a fundamental right that aims at assuring that all men and women willfully and freely choose their spouses without any coercion or obligation. It also includes the right to found a family and to dissolve the marriage if desired.



VIOLATIONS

Although the Universal Human Rights are based on common principles that should be given to everyone, many countries do not respect them. Countries like Pakistan, Afghanistan, Malasia, African countries and many more dismiss changes to their practices and violations continuously.

CASE ONE

In Sudan a 31-year-old man married a 15-year-old girl against her will and raped her while 3 other male family members held her down. She picked up a knife and stabbed him to death. A similar case ended up in a trial and a death penalty.

CASE TWO

In the gypsy culture an elderly woman, who is respected in the community, breaks the hymen with a finger in a ceremony to verify whether the young bride is a virgin or not. The groom has the right to annul the marriage if she's not.

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HTTPS://WWW.UN.ORG/EN/ABOUT_US/UNIVERSAL_DECLARATION_OF_HUMAN_RIGHTS
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THE UDHR AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BY DANIELA RAMOS, MARIA RITA RASTEIRO E VIOLETA MEDEIROS

ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Regardless of where we are and the culture in which we are inserted, we must all have freedom of opinion and expression, as it is essential for every human being to be able to fulfil and develop themselves properly. There is no doubt that this human right is necessary for people to become aware of their surroundings and of the world in general, since it promotes access to multiple ideas and knowledge, and, consequently, to confrontation between them. This allows the expansion of critical thinking and intellectual and cultural horizons, also increasing the possibility of change, evolution, and individual and collective growth. It's our values, beliefs, and opinions that make us the people we are. This is what constitutes our identity and being able to express it is crucial in the social and cultural dynamics of the world.



AHMED MANSOOR

Ahmed Mansoor, a poet, blogger and human rights defender, is currently in jail in al-Sadr, Abu Dhabi, UAE, facing a ten year sentence for "insulting the UAE and its symbols." His crime? Speaking out against human rights violations. Before his arrest, in march 2017, Ahmed courageously exposed issues within the UAE's judicial system. In protest, he has undertaken hunger strikes, risking his life. Despite this, he is only allowed brief moments outside his isolated cell three times a week. Ahmed's story reflects the personal cost of advocating for justice and truth in challenging environments.

HTTPS://WWW.OMNISTIA.PK/POST/2017/03/01/ahmed-mansoor



KURT WESTERGAARD

In 2005, the Danish cartoonist Kurt Westergaard was invited to draw the Prophet Mohammed for a special edition of the Jyllands-Posten newspaper. Westergaard drew a bomb in mohammed's Turbant. This simple act changed Westergaard's life and triggered a series of consequences. The drawings, meant to portray various interpretations, sparked controversy and garnered strong reactions. A decade later, there were still repercussions specifically a tragic attack on the satirical newspaper Charlie Hebdo in Paris.

HTTPS://WWW.PUBLICO.PT/2017/02/24/mundo/hoticia-kurt-westergaard-9352021-cartoonista-por-bombas-kur-bano-muome-1971268
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