



EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT
TO...

(The Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

HISTORY

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, was the result of the experience of the Second World War. With the end of that war, and the creation of the United Nations, the international community vowed never again to allow atrocities like those of that conflict happen again.



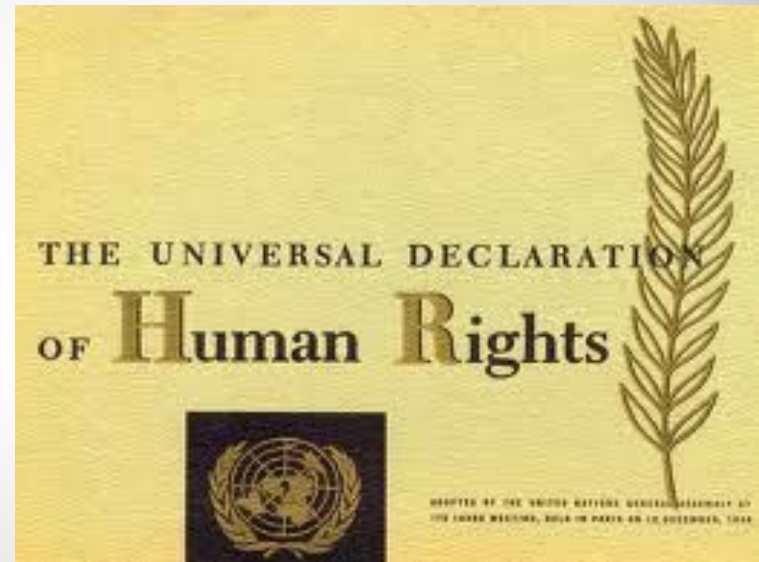
WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, determined to

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in **WHEREAS** Me

Now, Therefore THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN
RIGHTS as a common standard
of achievement for all peoples
and all nations.



ARTICLE 1.

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



ARTICLE 2.



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

ARTICLE 3.

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

Human Right #3:
The Right to Life

Human Right #4:
No Slavery

ARTICLE 4.

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



ARTICLE 5.

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

Human Right #5:
No Torture



ARTICLE 6.

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



ARTICLE 7.

All are equal before the
law and are entitled
without any
discrimination to equal
protection of the law.



ARTICLE 8.

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



ARTICLE 9.

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



ARTICLE 10.

Everyone has the right to a nationality.



ARTICLE 11.

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.



ARTICLE 12.

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



ARTICLE 13.

Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.



ARTICLE 14.

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.



ARTICLE 15.

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



ARTICLE 16.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.



ARTICLE 17.

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages.



ARTICLE 18.

Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.



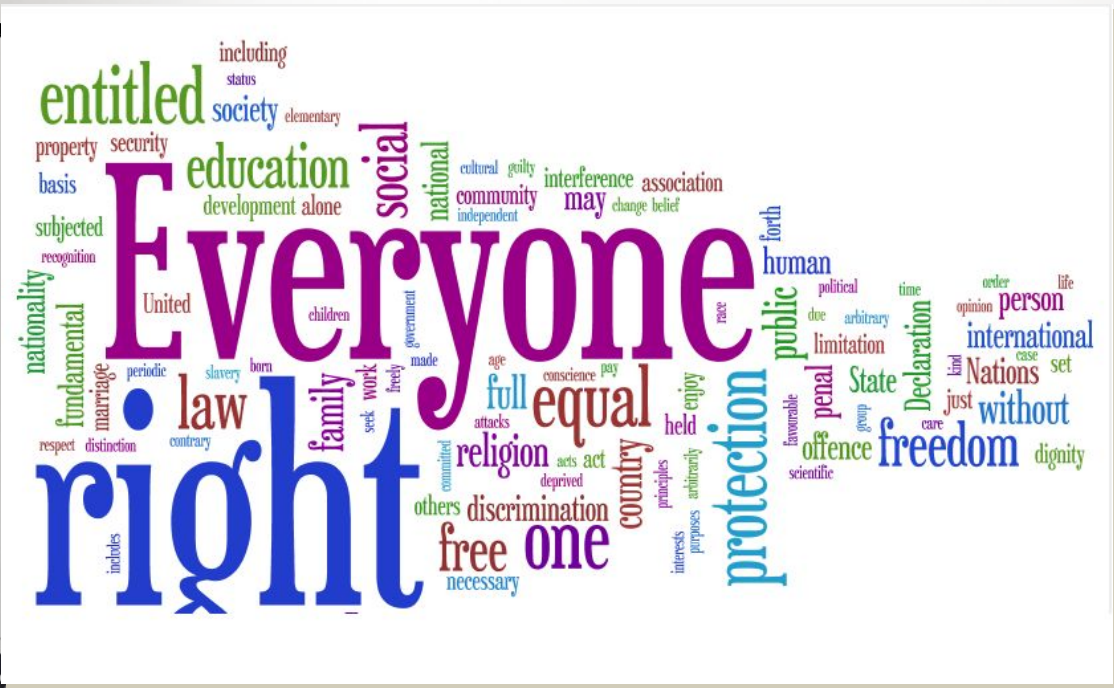
ARTICLE 19.

Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.



The entire text of the UDHR was composed in less than two years. At a time when the world was divided into Eastern and Western blocks, finding a common ground on

what proved to be a colossal task.



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