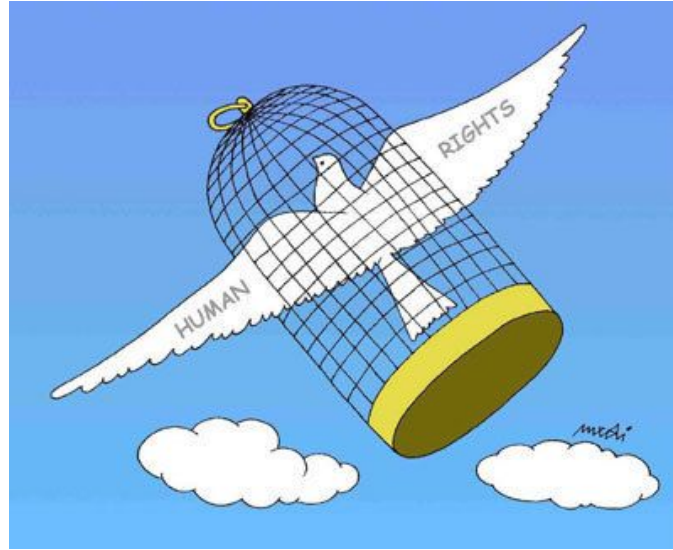


Human Rights

What are all people entitled to when they are born?



What is a right?

Your rights...

- in school
- at home
- in your community
- in your country
- in this world



Do your rights change from place to place or are they universal?

Your Rights

1. What rights do you have in school?
2. What rights do you have in your home?
3. What rights do you have in your community?
4. What rights do you think you SHOULD have in your home, school or community but don't.
5. What is the difference between surviving and being able to live a full life with dignity? (Dignity: the quality or state of being worthy, honored, or respected)
6. Can any of our essential human qualities be taken from us?
7. What do people need in order to live with dignity?
8. What happens when a government tries to take something away that we all need to live with dignity?

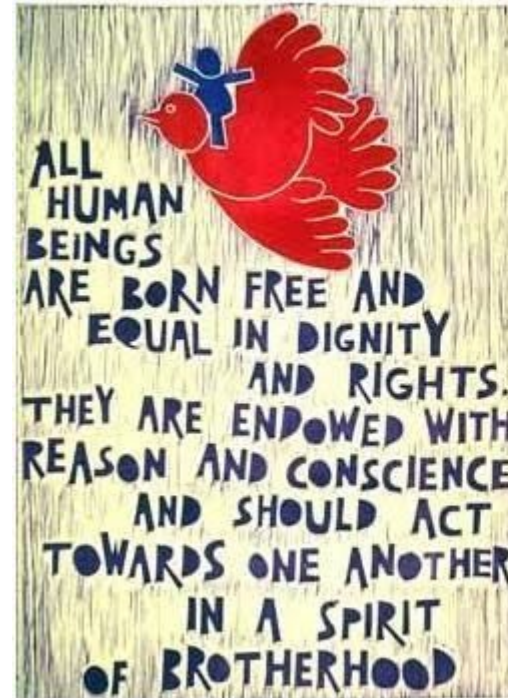
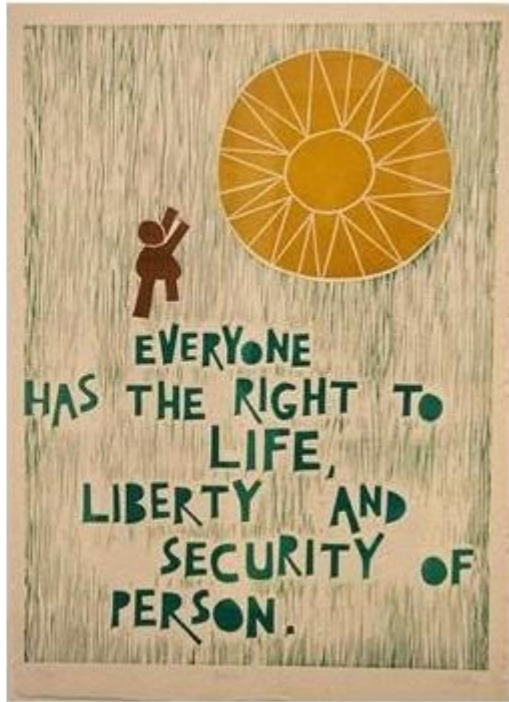


What is a right?

Right:

A right is a **moral or legal entitlement** to have or do something, or to refrain from something. Rights are typically viewed as **fundamental to human dignity** and well-being, and they often form the basis of laws and social norms in societies.

Where do our beliefs about human rights come from?



What was the Holocaust?

The Holocaust was the mass killing of millions of Jews and other groups by the Nazis during World War II.

Other groups that the Holocaust targetted and killed were:

- Gypsies
- Jehovah's Witnesses
- Homosexuals,
- People of colour
- Physically and mentally disabled
- Political opponents of the Nazis (including Communists)
- Other groups and people who Hitler didn't like



The Holocaust

- Gas chambers were built at the concentration camps, where people were murdered.
- The camps also had crematoriums to burn the bodies, reducing them to ashes.
- These were constructed with the intention of carrying out the 'Final Solution', the mass murder of millions of Jewish people.



**A Day In The
Worst Nazi
Concentration
Camp |
Auschwitz—
Birkenau**





Dehumanization
to deprive someone
of human qualities,
personality, or
dignity.

Scapegoat:
one that bears the
blame for others.
One that is the
object of irrational
hostility



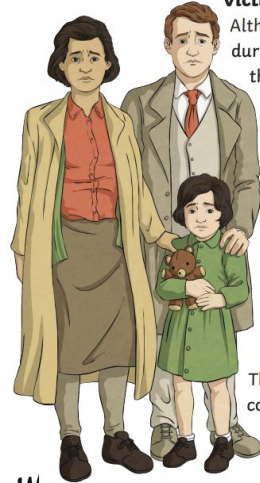
The Holocaust

The Holocaust was the mass murder of millions of innocent people, including over two-thirds of the European Jewish population, in the years leading up to and during the Second World War.

Victims of the Holocaust

Although calculating the exact number of individuals killed during the Holocaust is impossible, due to the sheer scale of the atrocity and the destruction or lack of documentation, it is estimated that up to 17 million people lost their lives as the result of Nazi policies.

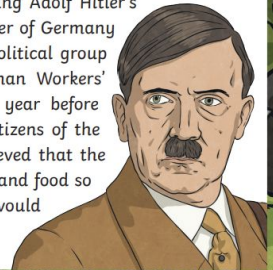
Most victims of the Holocaust were killed because they belonged to particular racial or religious groups, which the Nazis wanted to remove from society. This act – the deliberate killing of a specific group of people – is called genocide. The largest group of victims of the Holocaust were Jewish people, with approximately 70% of Jewish people within Europe killed between 1933 and 1945; over one million of these are believed to have been children.



The Nazis also killed Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses, people of colour, people with disabilities, people they deemed to be criminals and citizens of what was then called the Soviet Union – a group of countries in eastern Europe. German citizens, politicians, journalists and teachers who spoke out against Hitler and The Nazi Party would also be transported to concentration and extermination camps.

Adolf Hitler and The Nazi Party

The atrocious events of the Holocaust occurred during Adolf Hitler's leadership of Germany. Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany because he was the leader of The Nazi Party – a political group whose full name was the National Socialist German Workers' Party. The Nazi Party was created in 1919. The year before this, Germany had lost the First World War and citizens of the country were facing hard times. Many citizens believed that the government was responsible for their lack of money and food so they began to look for a new government party that would bring about change.



The Holocaust Reading Comprehension Activity

Write five bullet points
summarizing the reading

WWII

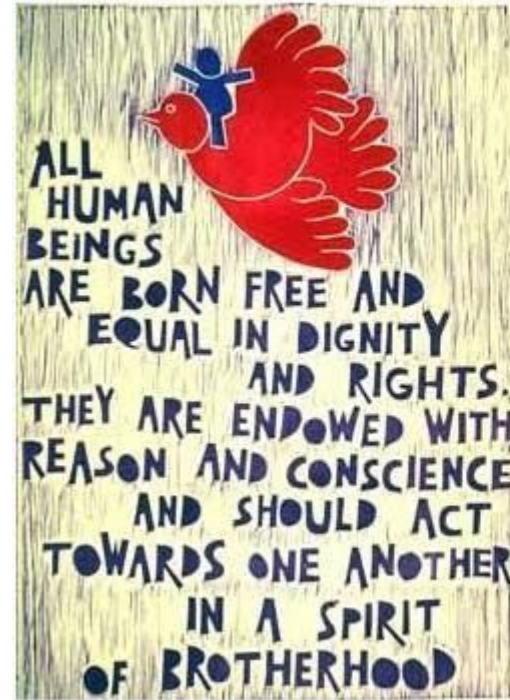
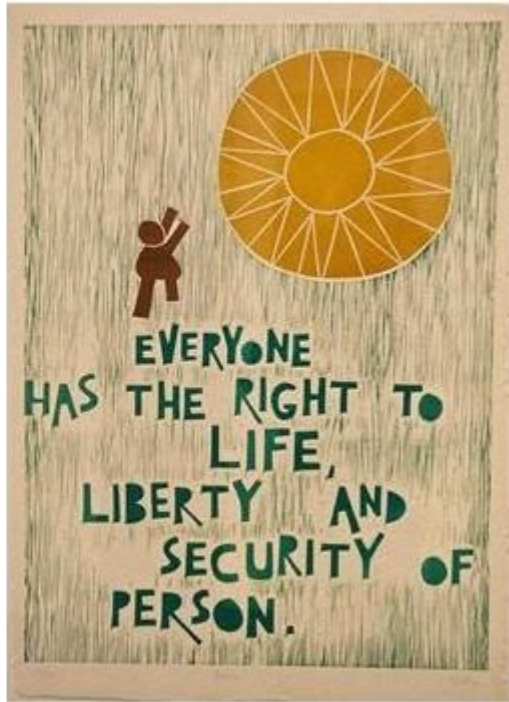
World War II did not happen solely because of the Holocaust. The Holocaust was a tragic event that occurred during World War II, but it was not the sole cause of the war.

There were many complex factors that contributed to the outbreak of World War II, including the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of fascist regimes in Europe, the failure of appeasement policies, and territorial disputes. The Holocaust was a result of the Nazi regime's ideology and policies, which included anti-Semitic beliefs and the desire to eliminate Jews from Europe.

It is important to understand that the Holocaust was not an isolated event, but rather a part of a broader conflict that engulfed the world in war. While the Holocaust was a significant factor in the war, it was not the only cause of World War II.



Where do our beliefs about human rights come from?



Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)



[What are the universal human rights? Ted-Ed 4:46](#)

[The story of human rights](#)

[List of the 30 Basic Human Rights](#)

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is 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 on 10 December 1948 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. *



Preamble

All people everywhere have the same human rights which no one can take away. This is the basis of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

This Declaration affirms the dignity and worth of all people, and the equal rights of women and men. The rights described here are the common standard for all people everywhere. Every person and nation is asked to support the understanding and respect for these rights, and to take steps to make sure that they are recognized and observed everywhere, for all people.

Basis and Extent of Human Rights

ARTICLE 1:
Everyone is born **free and equal** in **dignity** and with **rights**.



ARTICLE 2:
You should **never** be **discriminated** against for any reason.



Economic, Social, & Cultural Rights

ARTICLE 22:

You have the right to **social security**.



ARTICLE 23:

You have the right to **desirable work** and to join **trade unions**.



ARTICLE 24:

You have the right to **rest** and **leisure**.



ARTICLE 25:

You have the right to an **adequate standard of living**.



ARTICLE 26:

You have the right to **education**.

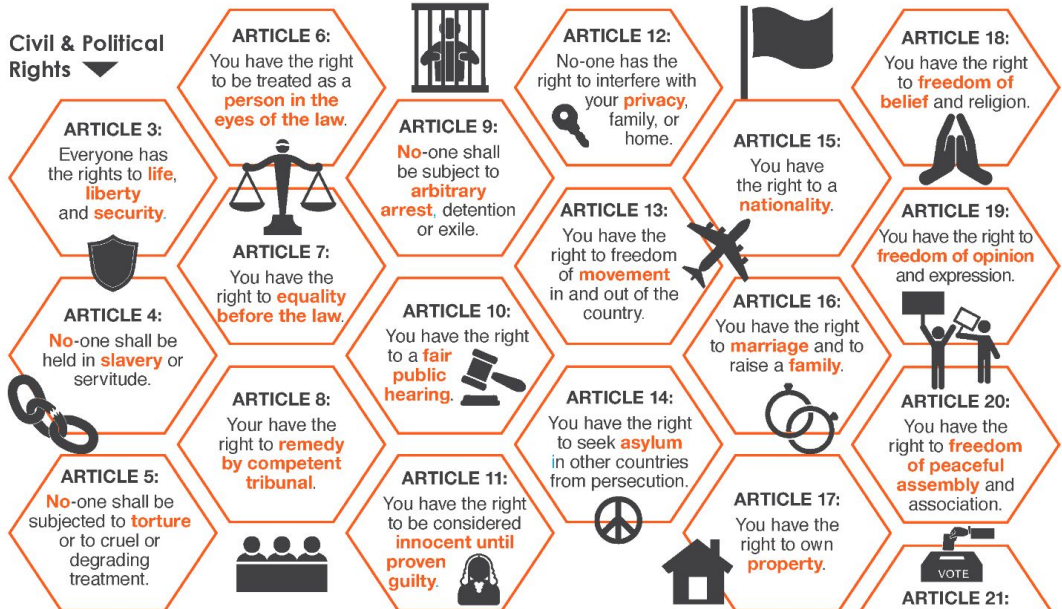


ARTICLE 27:

You have the right to **Participate in the Cultural Life of Community**.



Civil & Political Rights



Conditions Necessary For the Exercise of the Rights



ARTICLE 28: You have the Right to a **Social Order** that Articulates this Document.

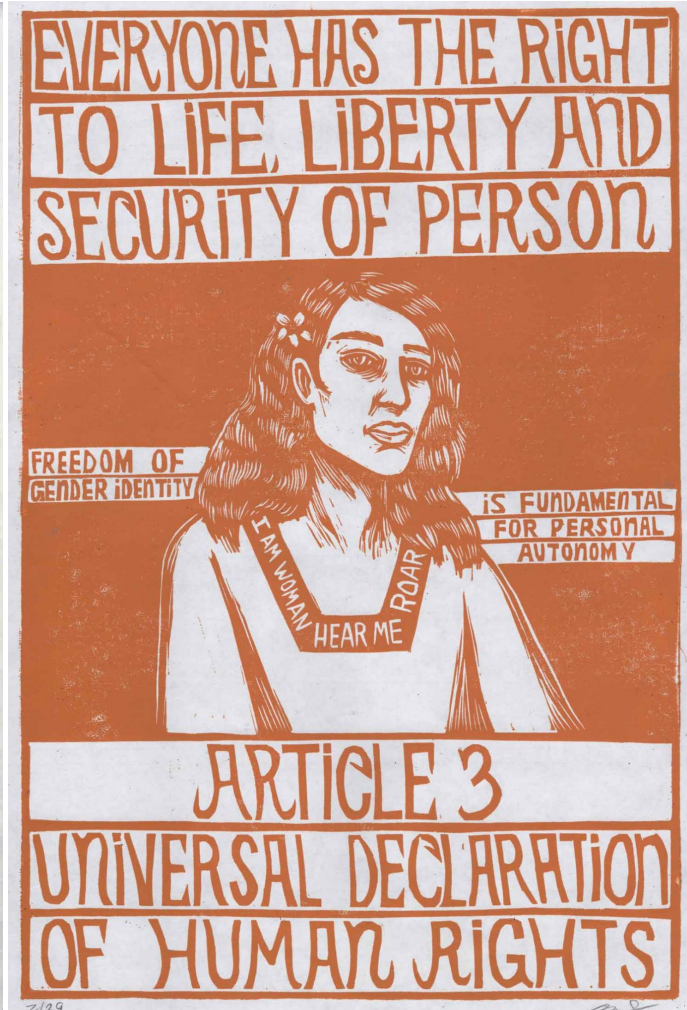
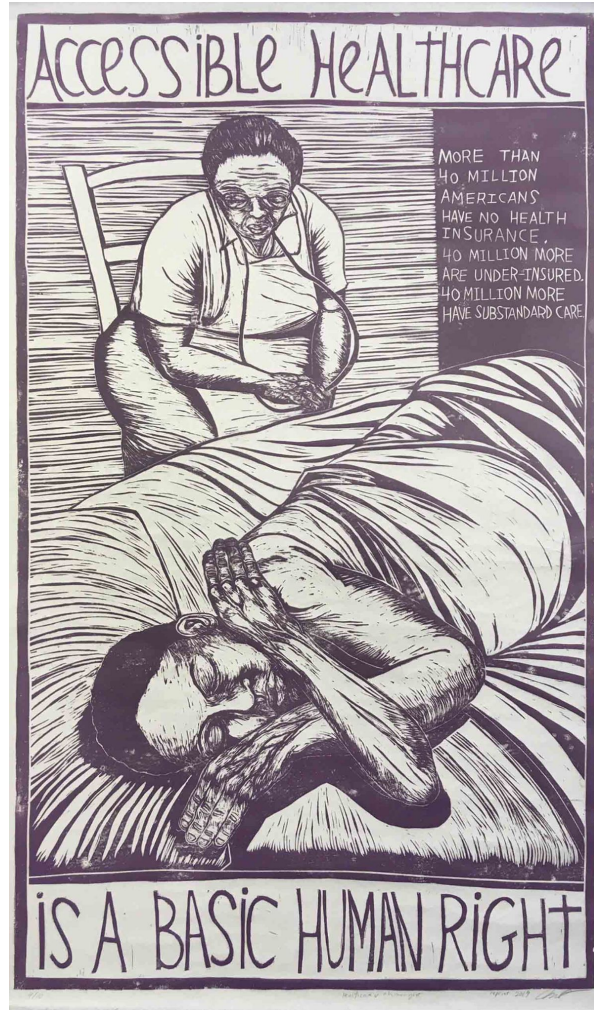
ARTICLE 29: **We all have a responsibility** to the people around us and should **protect** their **rights and freedoms**

ARTICLE 30: You have the right to **freedom from** State or personal **Interference in these rights**.

Rank your top 5 rights in order of priority.

1. Read through the list of 30 and choose which rights **you** think are the most important (10 min)
2. As a table (10 min) come to an agreement, then write your top 3 on the board and why.
3. Class vote

[List of the 30 Basic Human Rights](#)



Cost of education

Immigrant and refugee rights

Freedom of speech/expression

Environmental sustainability

Access to healthcare

Child hunger

**Write down your top three concerns.
Rank in order of priority.**

Racial discrimination

Police Reform

Preservation of languages and culture

Cost of food

Freedom of religion

Affordable housing

Poverty

Gender discrimination

LGBTQ rights

Task two: Where do you stand



I agree

I disagree