
HUMAN RIGHTS



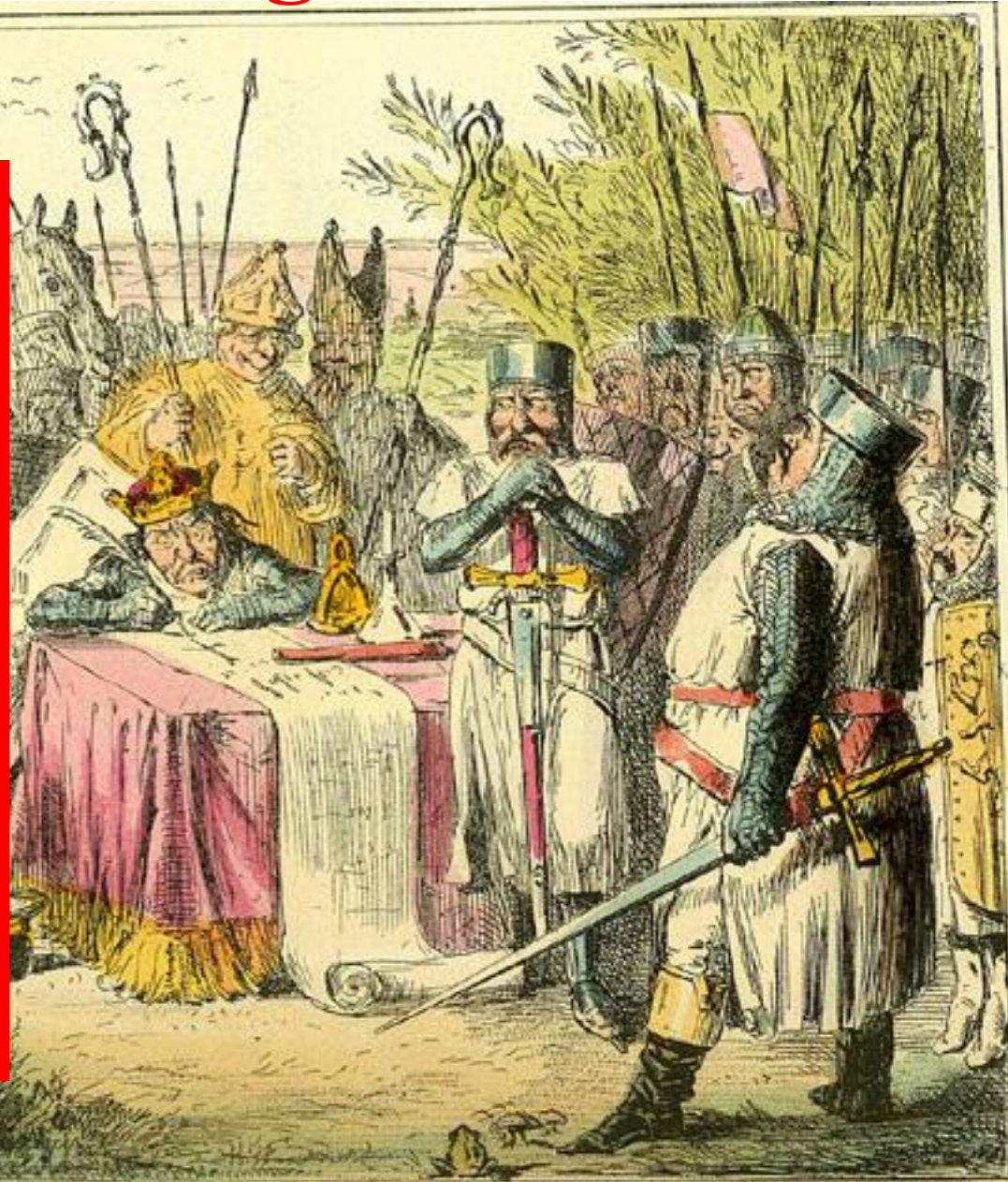


Aristotle



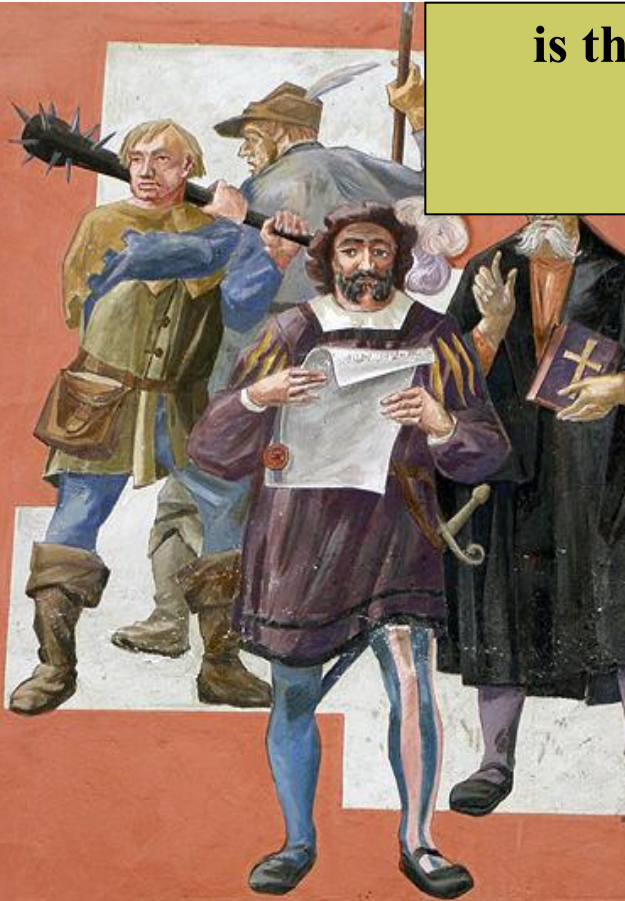
Ancient philosophers such as Aristotle wrote extensively on the rights of citizens to property and participation in public affairs. However, neither the Greeks nor the Romans had any concept of universal human rights; slavery, for instance, was justified in both ancient and modern times as a natural condition.

The English Magna Carta

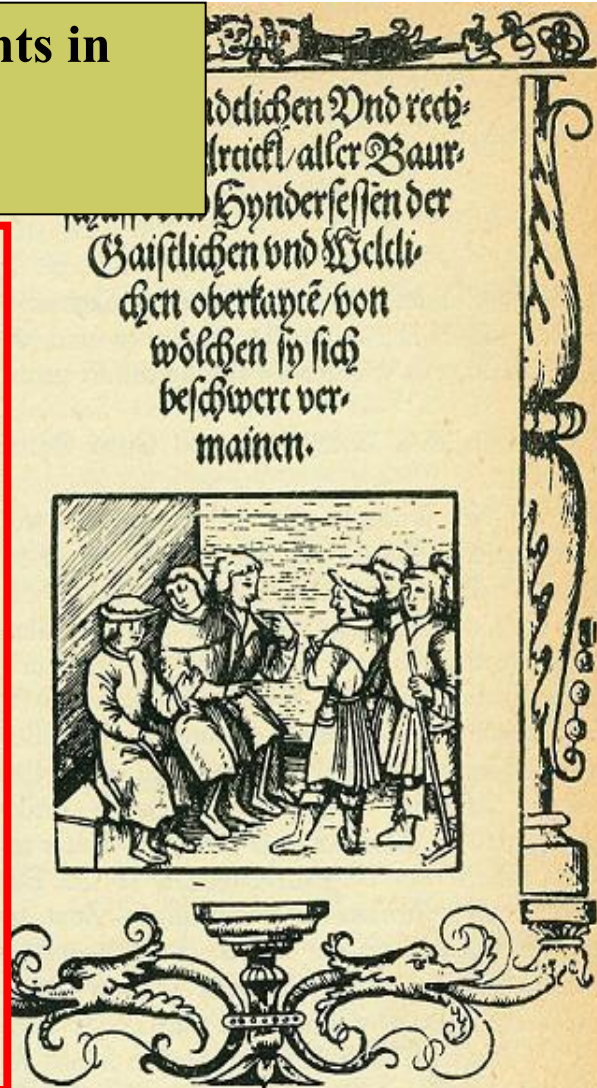
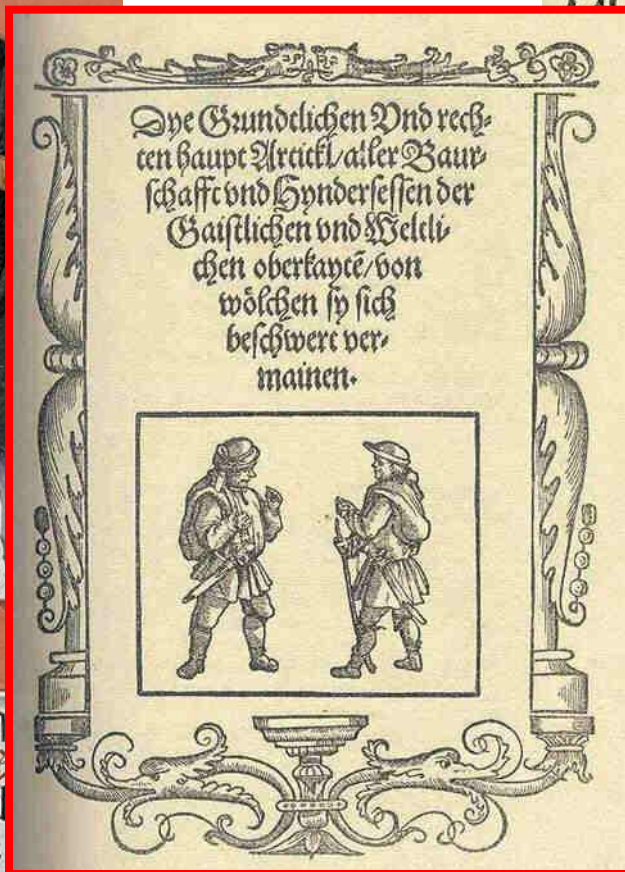


The Twelve Articles

is the first record of human rights in Europe.



In diesem Haus versammelten sich im März 1525 die aufständischen Bauern um ihre Forderungen in den berühmten "ZWÖLF ARTIKEL" festzulegen.



William Lloyd Garrison



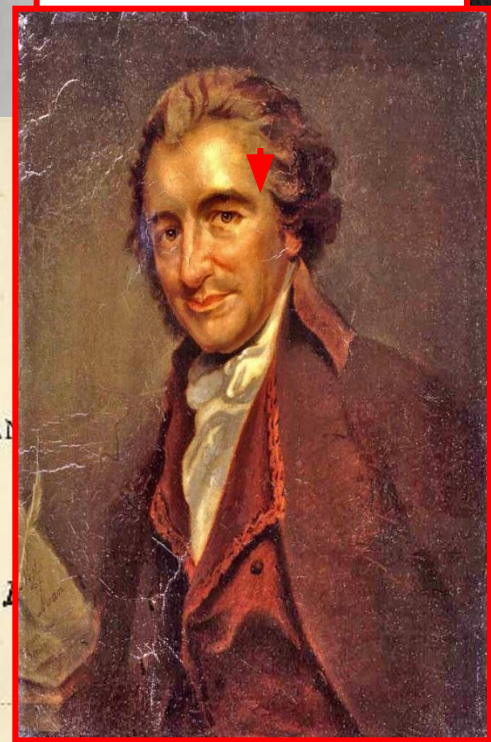
Thomas Paine



George Wilhelm Hegel



Stua Mill

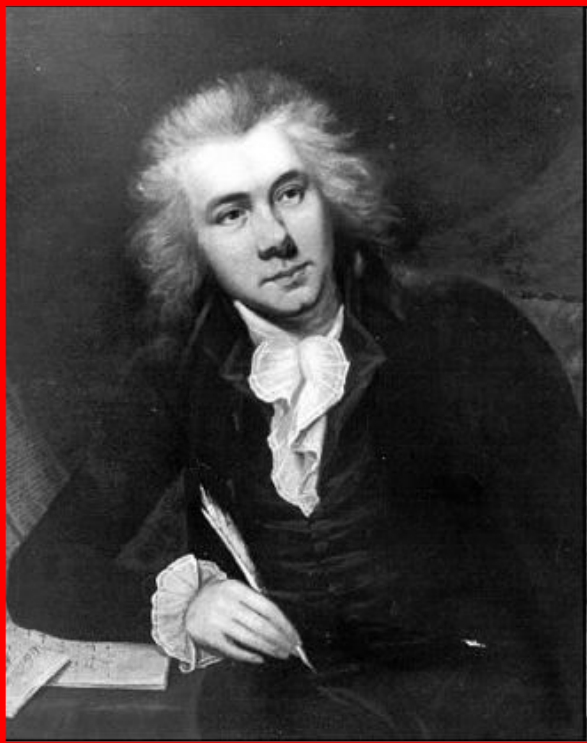


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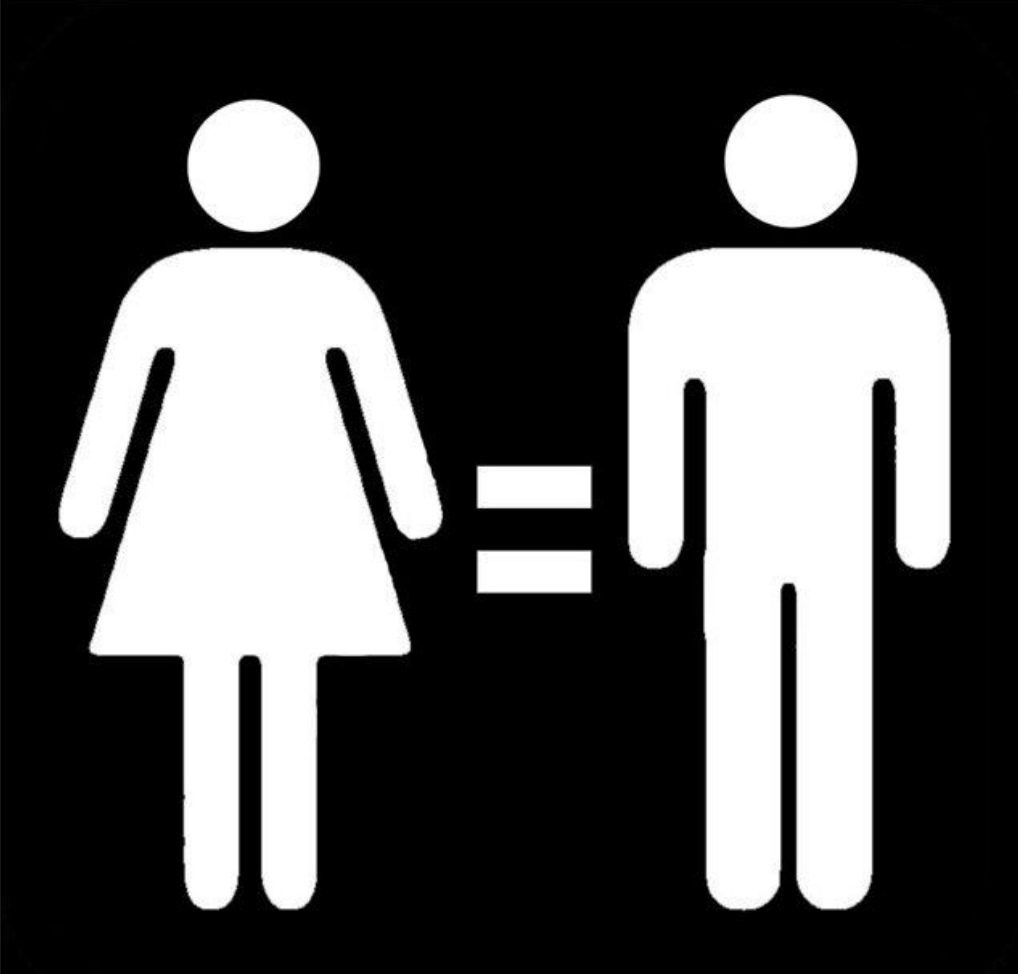
William Wilberforce

Issue of slavery



Abolition of slavery was achieved in the British Empire by the Slave Trade Act 1807 and the Slavery Abolition Act 1833. In the United States, all the northern states had abolished the institution of slavery between 1777 and 1804, but southern hadn't done it at once.

The women's rights



The United Nations



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UDHR was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948.



The European Convention of Human Rights



The European Convention of Human Rights



Classification of human rights

a. The right to physical and mental integrity



Classification of human rights

b. Freedom of conscience and action



Classification of human rights

c. The right to legal justice



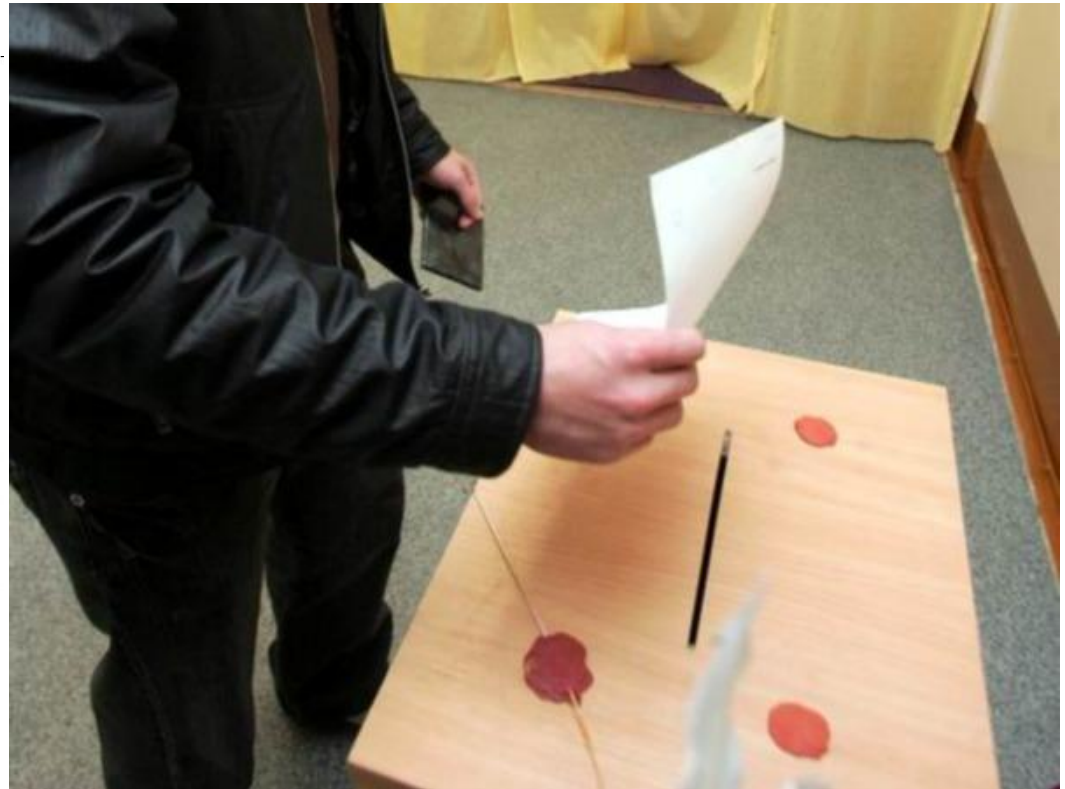
Classification of human rights

d. Privacy and family rights



Classification of human rights

e. Political rights



Classification of human rights

f. Social and economic rights



Classification of human rights

g. Equality and non-discrimination.

