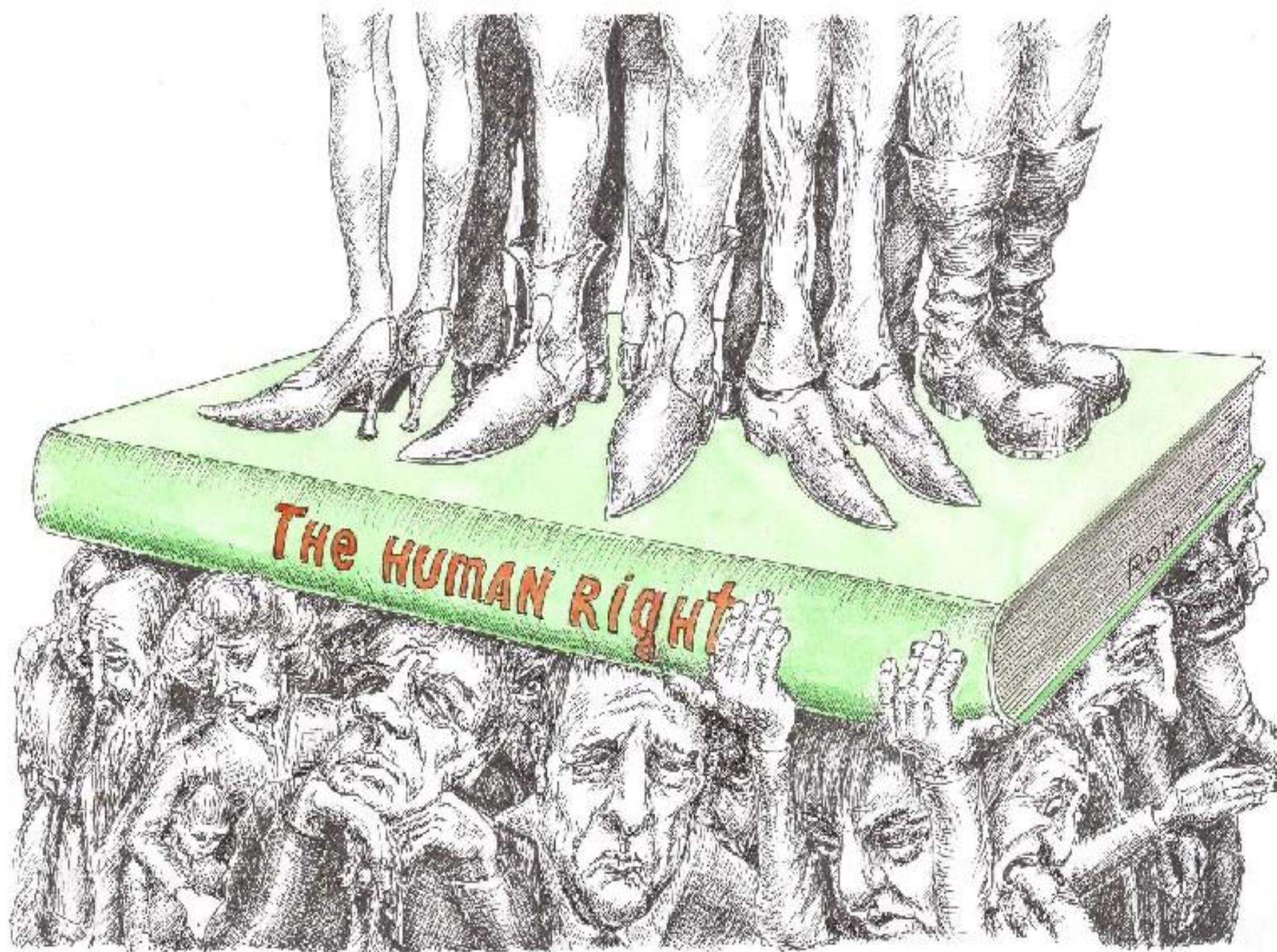


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# HUMAN RIGHTS





## Aristotle

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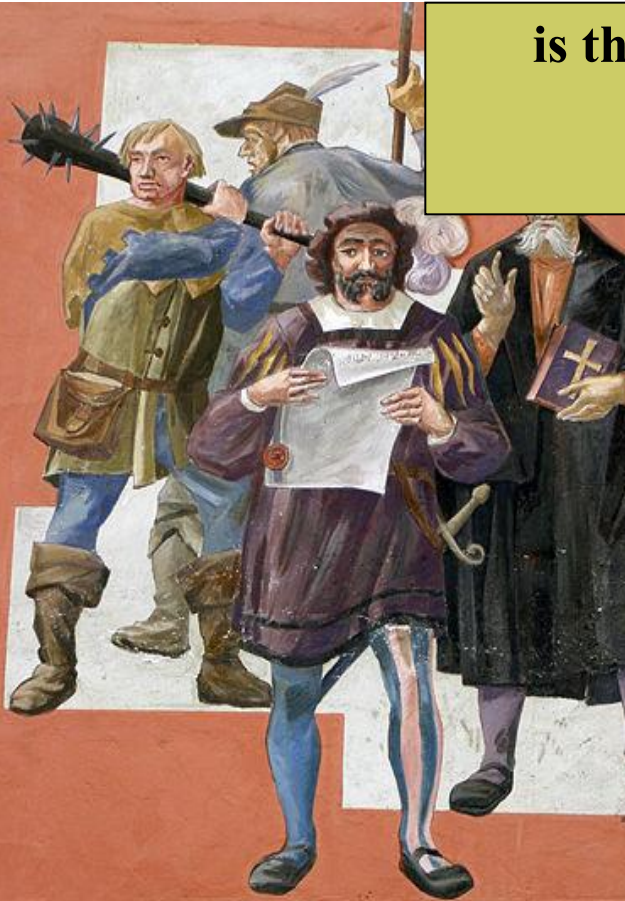
Ancient philosophers such as Aristotle wrote extensively on the rights of citizens to property and participation in public affairs. However, neither the Greeks nor the Romans had any concept of universal human rights; slavery, for instance, was justified in both ancient and modern times as a natural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

# The English Magna Carta

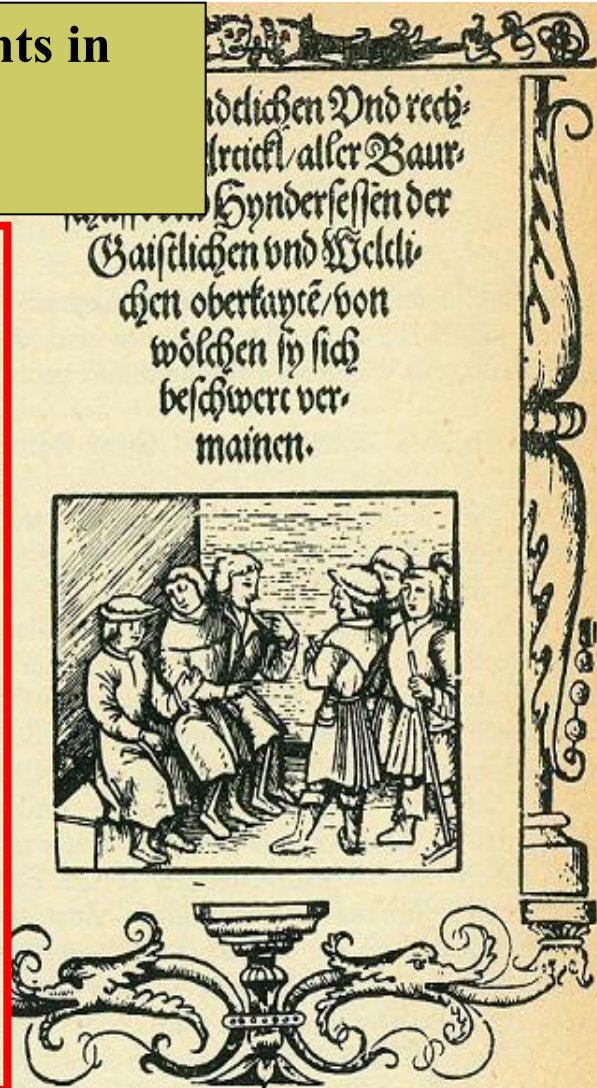
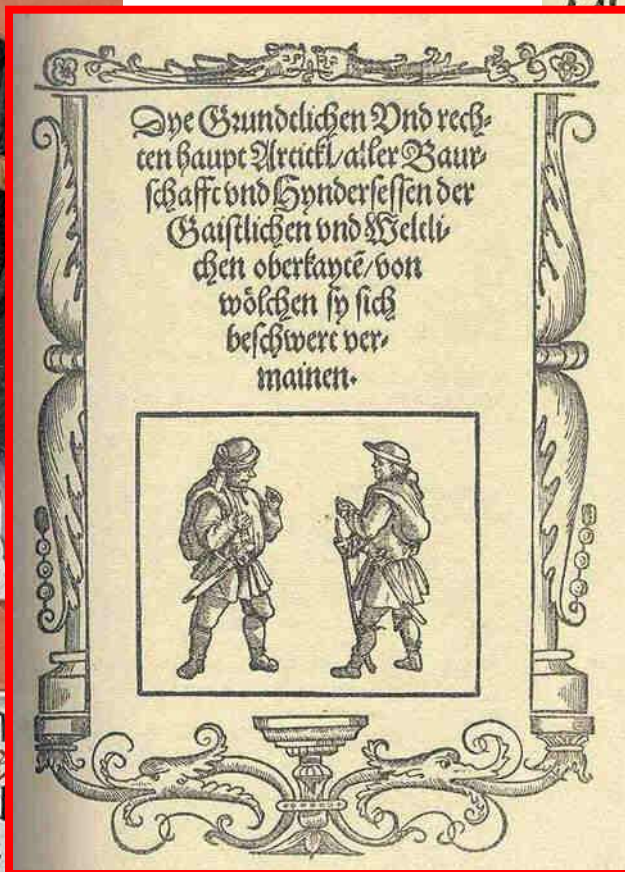


# The Twelve Articles

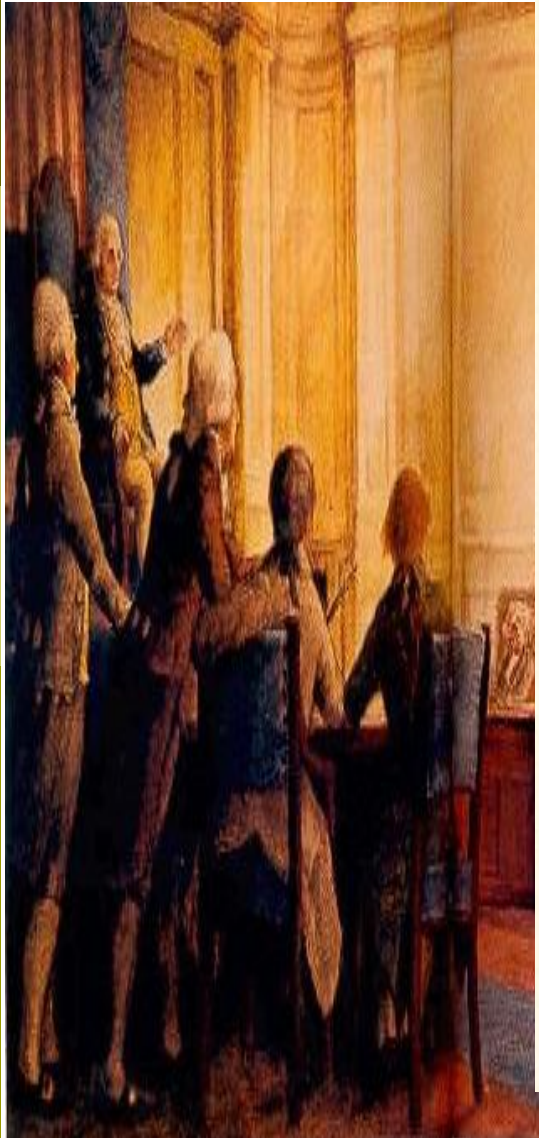
is the first record of human rights in Europe.



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



# Bill of Rights



*Congress of the United States*  
*begun and held at the City of New York, on*  
*Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine*

THE Senate of the United States having agreed to the following declaration, adopted when in like manner constituted a committee of the whole, do hereby advise the President of the United States that the following declaration is agreed to by the Senate of the United States, and that the same shall be reported to the President of the United States.

**RESOLVED** by the Senate of the United States, that the following declaration be reported to the President of the United States, and that the same shall be reported to the President of the United States.

**ARTICLES** in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the States.

*Article the first.* All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

*Article the second.* The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature of the State in which they may be.

*Article the third.* The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

*Article the fourth.* Representatives and Electors shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

*Article the fifth.* Representatives shall be elected every second Year, but the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

*Article the sixth.* The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

*Article the seventh.* The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature of the State in which they may be, for six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

*Article the eighth.* The Senate shall have the sole and exclusive Power of Impeachment.

*Article the ninth.* The President of the United States shall be elected by the Electors in each State, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

*Article the tenth.* The President of the United States shall be elected by the Electors in each State, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

I have signed this Declaration in witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Senate of the United States, at the City of New York, this fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

*John Adams, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate*

Attest: *Richard Henry Lee, Secretary of the Senate of the United States*

John Hancock, President of the United States  
 June 20th 1788, at the City of New York.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

# The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a solemn appeal is made to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as shall seem to them best to secure these Rights and Happiness. Prudence will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly we experience that Governments have in general borne with the most patient Sufferance under the most oppressive and tyrannical Strokes, until the accumulated Grievances, have reached such a Degree, that a total Reformation in the Forms of Government becomes absolutely necessary and not to be thought of without a firm and unanimous Resolution of the People to stand together or to part. We therefore the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all former Attachments to that Crown, are hereby totally dissolved. That as the Declaration of Independence is a solemn and important Act, it is the Duty of the Representatives of the People to be particularly attentive to the Justice of the Cause, and to be particularly diligent in the Discharge of their Duty. We therefore the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all former Attachments to that Crown, are hereby totally dissolved. That as the Declaration of Independence is a solemn and important Act, it is the Duty of the Representatives of the People to be particularly attentive to the Justice of the Cause, and to be particularly diligent in the Discharge of their Duty.

*John Hancock*  
*John Adams*  
*Samuel Adams*  
*Thomas Jefferson*  
*Benjamin Franklin*  
*James Oglethorpe*  
*George Wythe*  
*Richard Henry Lee*  
*William Hooper*  
*Thomas Mifflin*  
*John Jay*  
*Robert Livingston*  
*George Clinton*  
*John Hancock*  
*John Adams*  
*Samuel Adams*  
*Thomas Jefferson*  
*Benjamin Franklin*  
*James Oglethorpe*  
*George Wythe*  
*Richard Henry Lee*  
*William Hooper*  
*Thomas Mifflin*  
*John Jay*  
*Robert Livingston*  
*George Clinton*

# The French Declaration of the Rights of Man

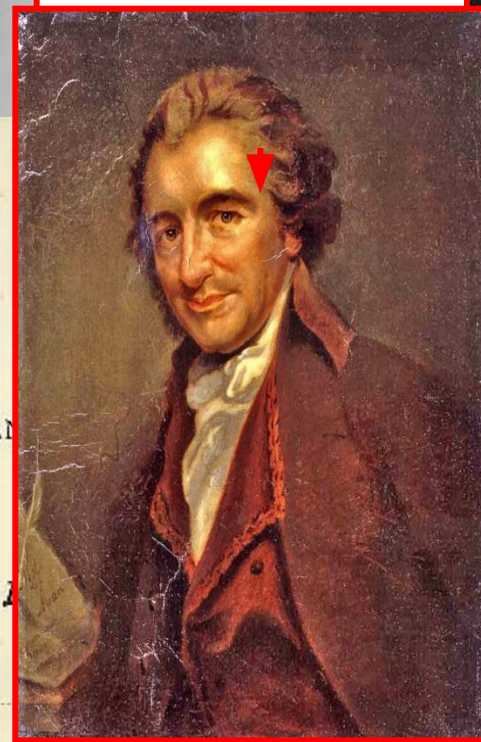


# The United States Declaration of Independence

**William Lloyd Garrison**



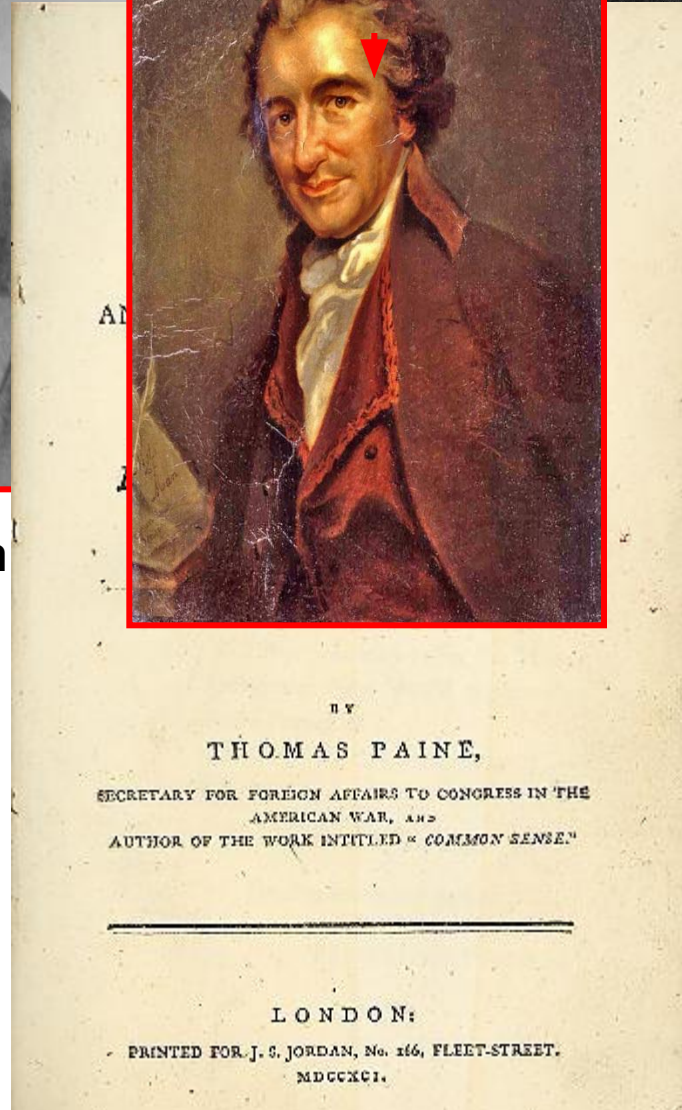
**Thomas Paine**



**George Wilhelm Hegel**



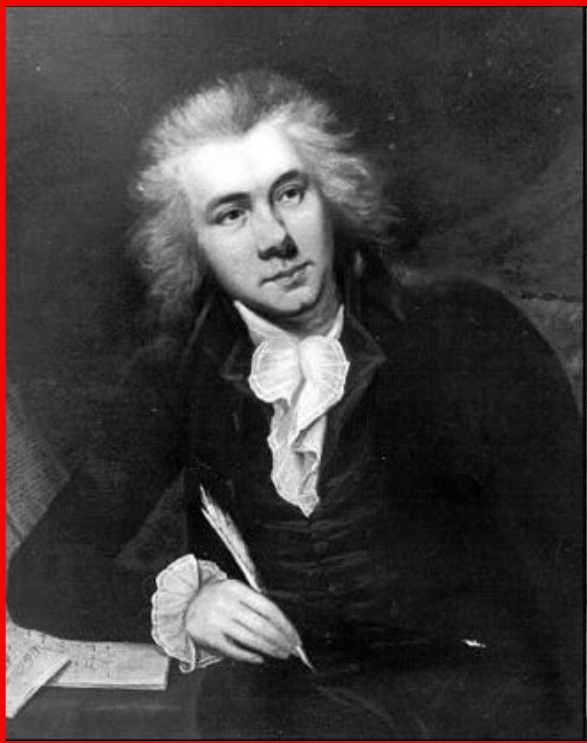
**Stua Mill**





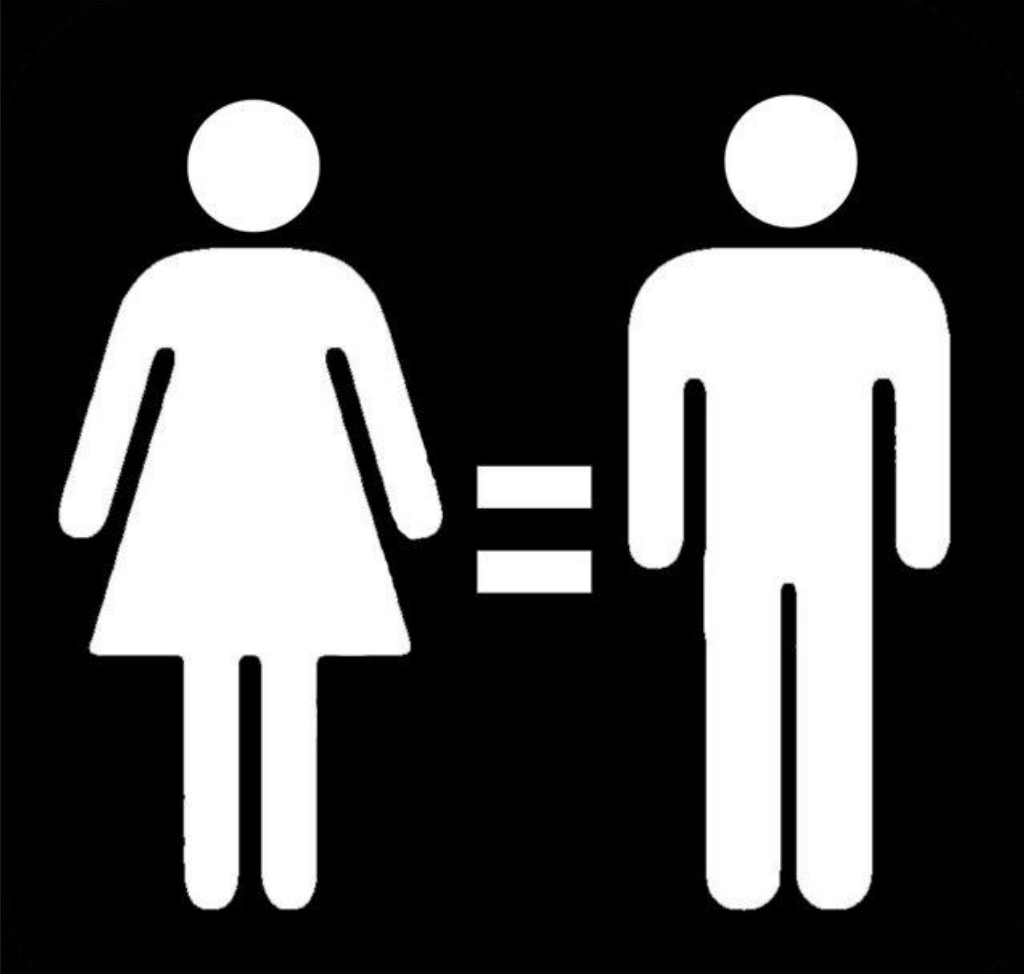
**William Wilberforce**

## 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

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# The European Convention of Human Rights

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# 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



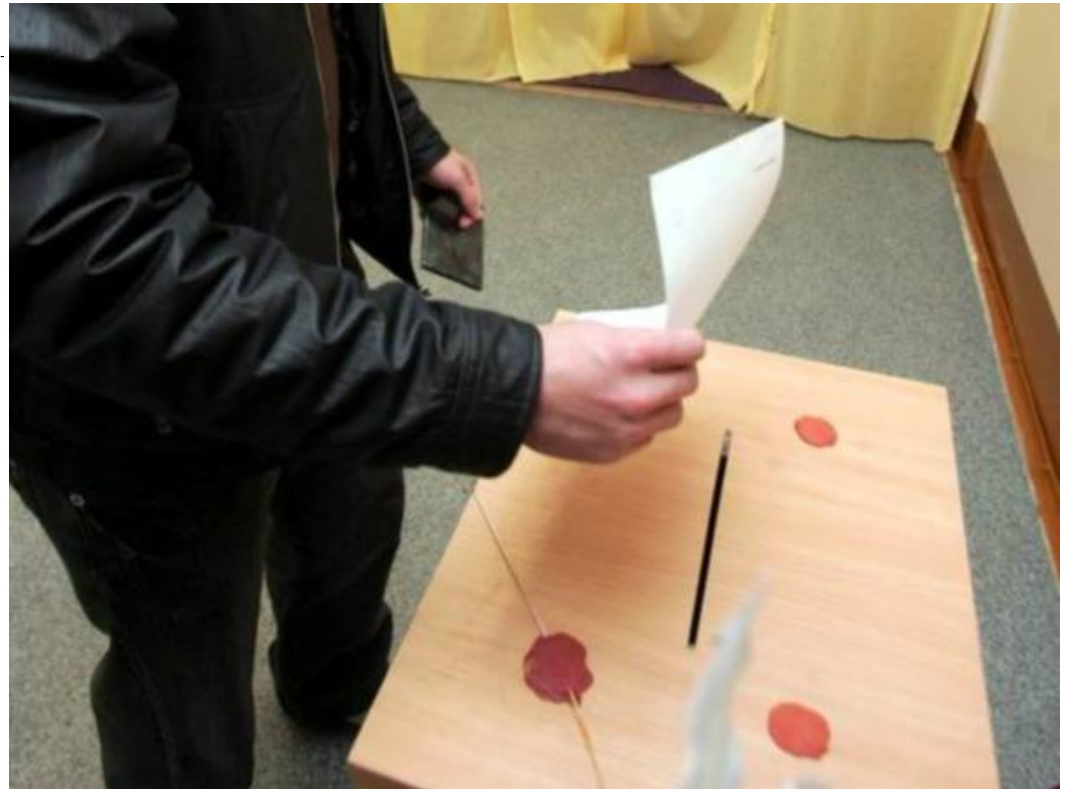
# Classification of human rights

## 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.

