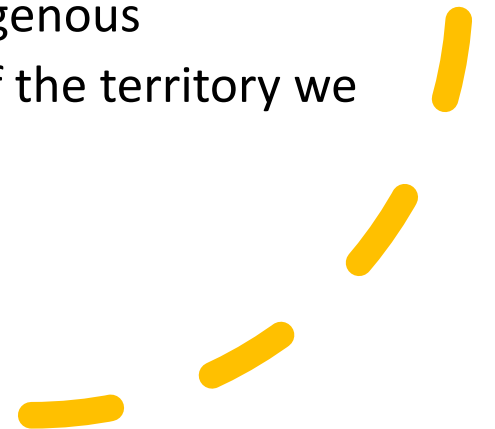


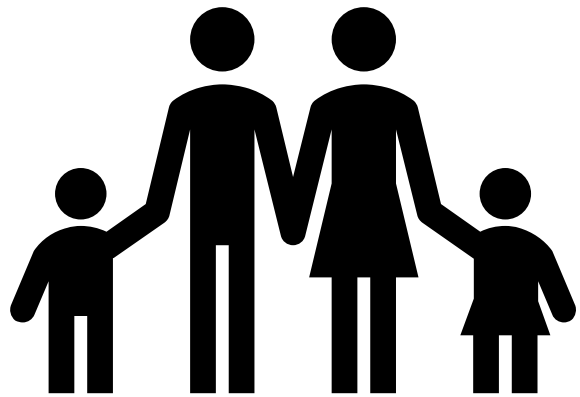
Introduction to Human  
Rights  
&  
Universal Declaration of  
Human Rights

# Land Acknowledgement

Today we are learning on the territories of the Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe), Anishinabewaki (Oji-Cree), Dené, Michif Piyii (Métis), Nêhiyawak (Cree), and Očhéthi Sakowin (Dakota) and Red River Métis people. In Manitoba, we recognize settlers benefit from the colonization and the opportunity to learn on lands of Treaties 1, 3, and 5. Today, we are located on the part of the province of Manitoba that is governed by the promises of Treaty One and of the Manitoba Act and where we drink water from Shoal Lake.

Given the content of this presentation being international we wanted to acknowledge the importance of Indigenous recognition and respect across the world and of the territory we get to learn on.

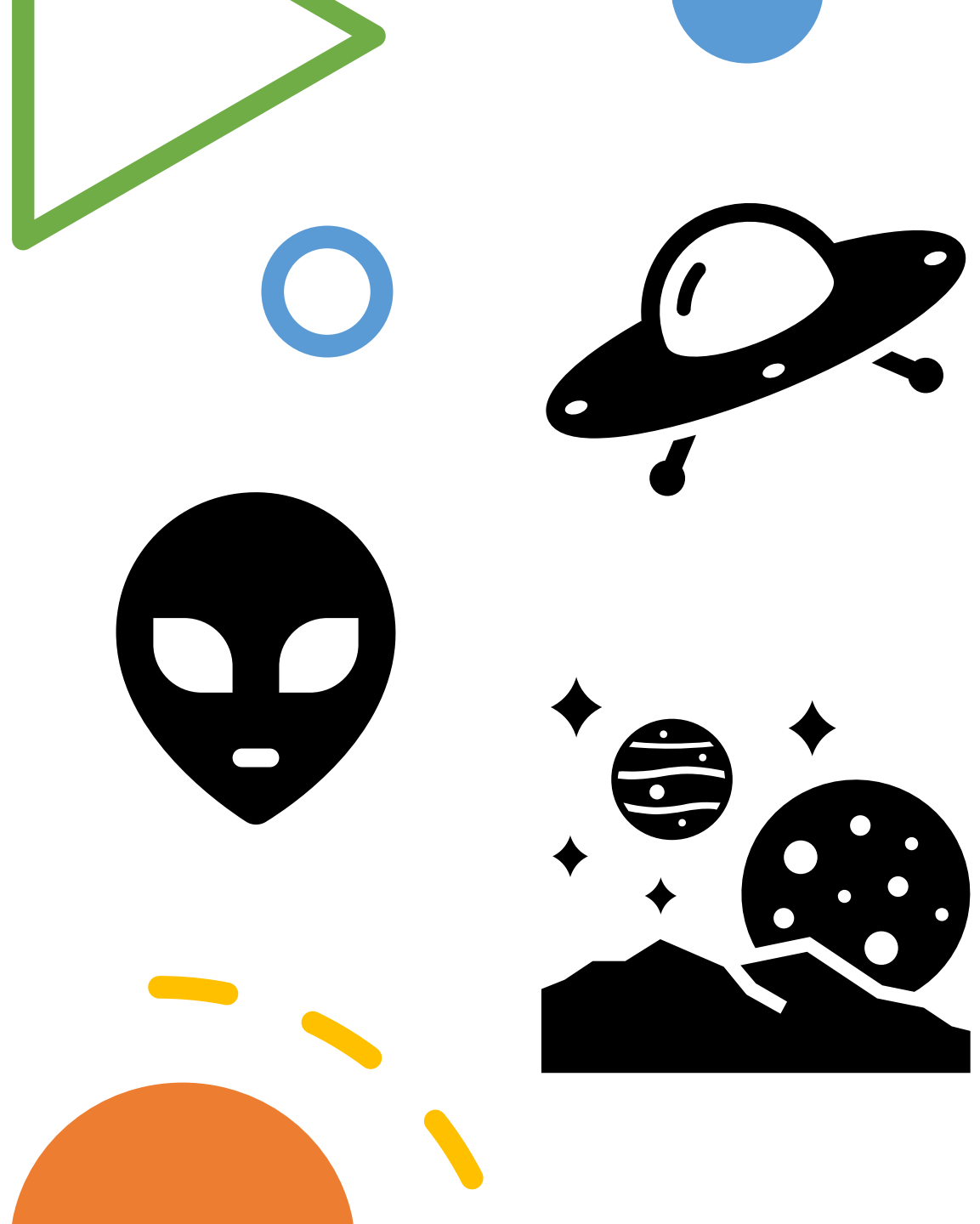




What are Human Rights?

# What do Humans Need to live?

- You meet an alien from outer space.
- The alien wants to know what human beings need in order to survive?

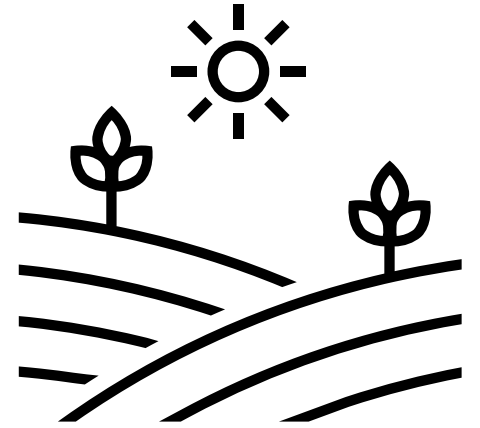
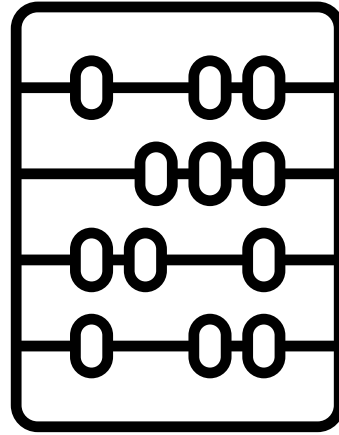
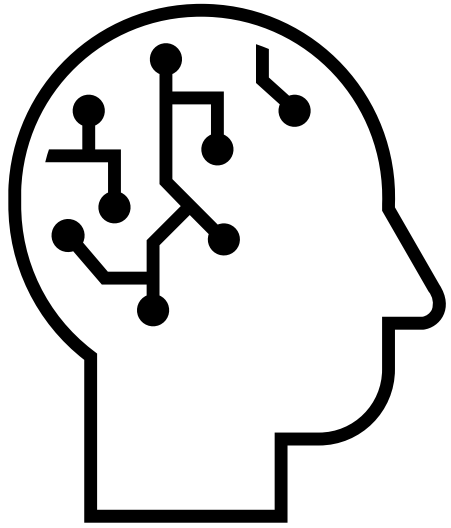


# Some Examples

- Nutritious food
- Health care
- Shelter
- Education
- Protection from Harm

All human beings have the same basic needs



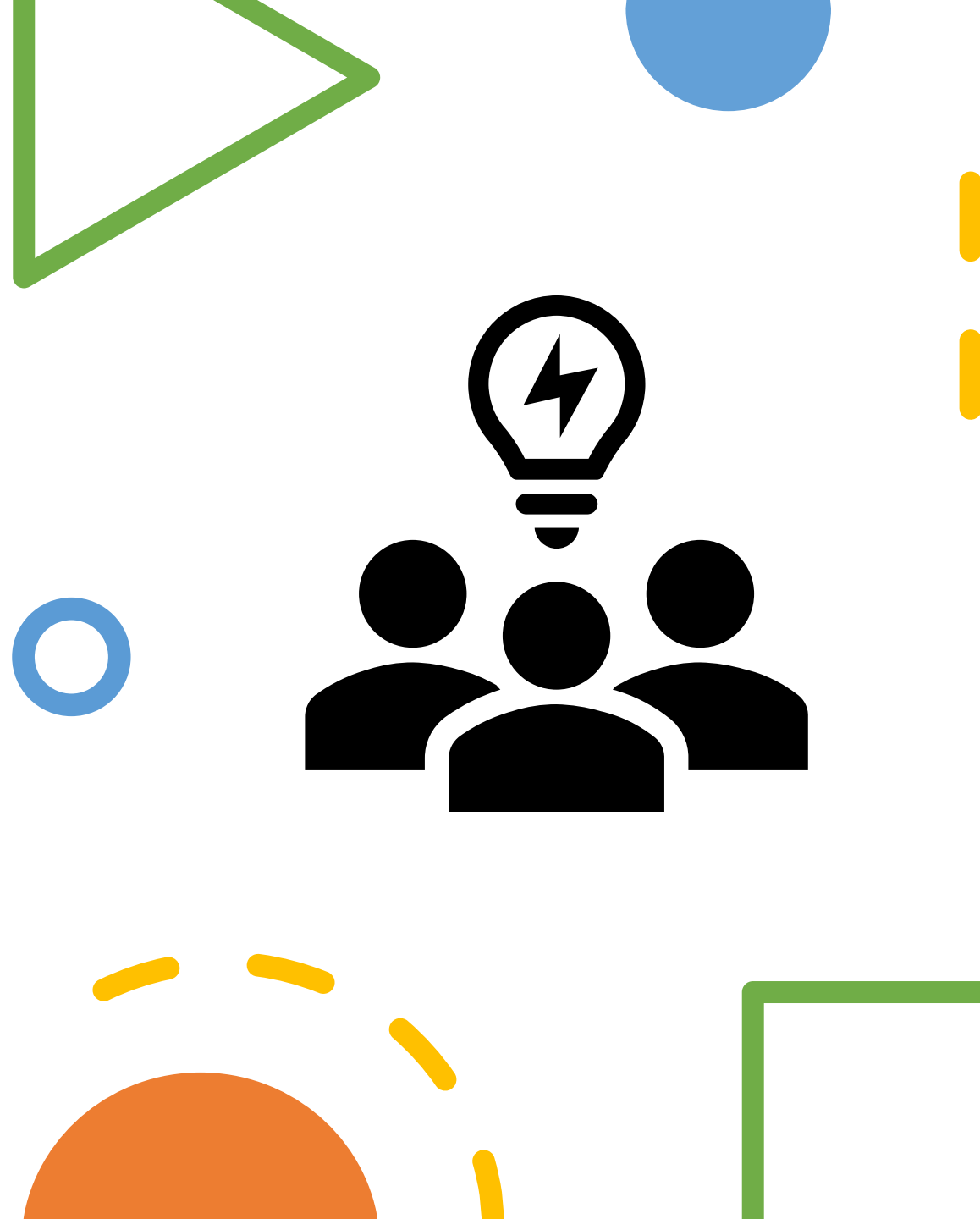


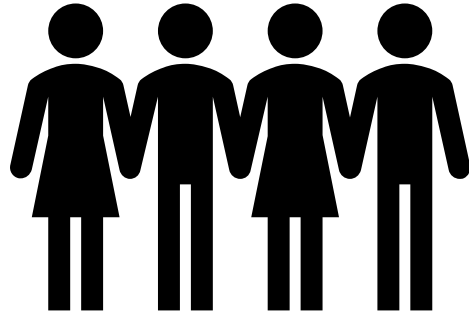
Human Needs  
VS  
Human Rights

# Wants, Needs, & Rights

## Brainstorm Activity

- We are going to create a new school
- What things would you have in your ideal classroom?





# Wants, Needs, & Rights


- Let's go through the list and decide whether each item on the list is:
  - A **want** – something that is nice to have in the classroom, but you could have a classroom without
  - A **need** – something that is required for you to have a classroom
  - A **right** – something that someone with power is obliged to provide you to allow you to participate in and hopefully succeed in your class

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JpY9s1Agbsw>





# Discussion Questions

- Was it difficult to decide whether some things were wants, needs or rights?
  - What is the difference between a 'want' and a 'need'?
  - Do you think something can be a need without being a right?
  - Why would some 'needs' be protected as 'rights'?
- 



# Wants vs Needs

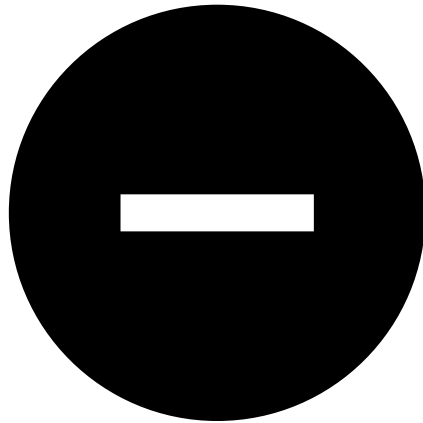
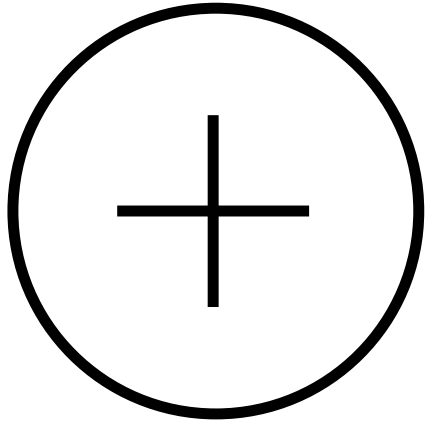
- Needs are different than wants
- Wants are not necessary for a human to live and grow
- Needs are what is necessary for all human beings to live and grow
- Every human has the right to have these needs fulfilled
- These rights are called **human rights**



Who has to Respect Human Rights?

# Positive and Negative Rights

- Human rights can be rights **to have** something
  - The right to health
  - The right to education
- Human rights can also be rights **to be free from** something
  - The right to be free from slavery
  - The right to be free from discrimination



# Progressive vs Immediate

- There are some rights that governments have to immediately protect to the right's fullest capacity such as the right against torture
- There are some rights such as a right to housing that take time for everyone to get and so the government's responsibility is to do what they can to make them happen over time
- **Remember the wants vs needs exercise:** which wants and needs do you think can be given immediately and which ones will take time



# History of Human Rights

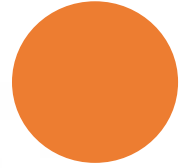
- The idea that humans should be able to have the things they need to live, and grow has been around for a LONG time
- The human rights we know today were created after World War II



# The United Nations

- The United Nations has one central mission: to maintain international peace and security
- To fulfill their mission, the United Nations put together the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4PZmVCabmsc>



# Universal Declaration of Human Rights

## Universal Declaration of Human Rights

 equality before the law	 freedom and equality	 rights and freedoms for all	 life, liberty and security	 ban on slavery and servitude	 ban on torture	 recognition of the legal personality	 asylum
 nationality	 legal assistance	 ban on arbitrary detention	 fair and public trial	 presumption of innocence	 private and family life	 domestic and international freedom of movement	 social security
 work and right to unionisation	 marriage equality and protection of the family	 private property	 freedom of thought, conscience and religion	 freedom of opinion and expression	 freedom of assembly and association	 democratic participation	 respect for the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration
 rest and leisure	 health and well-being	 education	 culture	 social and international order	 community		







# How To Make Sure Everyone has Human Rights

If we didn't have laws, do you think ...

More, or less people would speed?

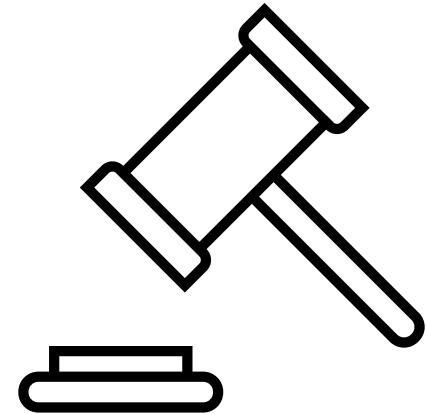
More, or less people would stop at a stop sign?

More, or less people would drink and drive?

# Human Rights Laws

## Why are laws needed?

- Laws help to make human rights a reality in people's lives.
- Instead of just saying the Government should respect people's rights, the when governments accept the Universal Declaration of Human Rights they .



## Non- Absolute Rights

- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
- Freedom of assembly

Rights that can be limited for the respect and rights of others, or for the protection of national security

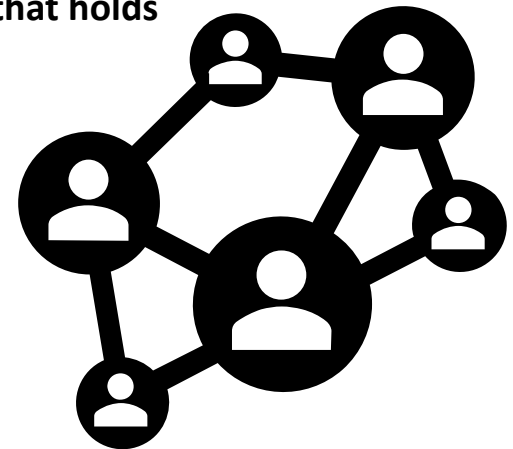
## Absolute Rights

- Right to life
- Right to not be subjected to torture

Rights that cannot be limited for any reason

# Why are Human Rights important?

- **#1: Human rights ensure people have basic needs met**
- **#2: Human rights protect vulnerable groups from abuse**
- **#3: Human rights allow people to stand up to societal corruption**
- **#4: Human rights encourage freedom of speech and expression**
- **#5: Human rights give people the freedom to practice their religion (or not practice any)**
- **#6: Human rights allows people to love who they choose**
- **#7: Human rights encourage equal work opportunities**
- **#8: Human rights give people access to education**
- **#9: Human rights protect the environment**
- **#10: Human rights provide a universal standard that holds governments accountable**



# Thank you

- For more information  
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