**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**, foundational document of international human rights law was written by Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt and she purposed it to the United Nations in 1948. It was accepted by the General Assembly as Resolution 217 during its third session on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France.

All 30 articles under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are equally important.

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| **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (Summary) | |
| Article 1 Right to Equality  Article 2 Freedom from Discrimination  Article 3 Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security  Article 4 Freedom from Slavery  Article 5 Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment  Article 6 Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law  Article 7 Right to Equality before the Law  Article 8 Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal  Article 9 Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile  Article 10 Right to Fair Public Hearing  Article 11 Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty  Article 12 Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and Correspondence  Article 13 Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country  Article 14 Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution  Article 15 Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It | Article 16 Right to Marriage and Family  Article 17 Right to Own Property  Article 18 Freedom of Belief and Religion  Article 19 Freedom of Opinion and Information  Article 20 Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association  Article 21 Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections  Article 22 Right to Social Security  Article 23 Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions  Article 24 Right to Rest and Leisure  Article 25 Right to Adequate Living Standard  Article 26 Right to Education  Article 27 Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community  Article 28 Right to a Social Order that Articulates this Document  Article 29 Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development  Article 30 Freedom from State or Personal Interference in the above Rights |

**Английский язык, 11 класс**

**ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ УРОКА:**

We’ll discuss the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

We’ll know some facts from the history of human rights

We’ll learn why it’s important to have rights

We can use the new words in your own speech.

**ГЛОССАРИЙ ПО ТЕМЕ:**

morally - морально, regardless of – несмотря на, a race [reɪs] - раса, value – ценность, значение, dignity – достоинство, to invent – изобретать, придумывать, a civilization – цивилизация,a cruelty – проявление жестокости (cruelty [ˈkruːəltɪ] (неисч.) – жестокость ), an injustice – проявление несправедливости ( injustice (неисч.) – несправедливость), concern - беспокойство, to adopt - принимать, an agreement - соглашение, to violate - нарушать, to treat - обращаться, a slave - раб, to punish - наказывать, to torture [ˈtɔːʧə] - пытать

All basic human rights are the same for everyone, **regardless of** sex, race, age, nationality or social class. They are things which everyone is **morally** or legally entitled to do or have. They recognize the **value** and **dignity** of all people everywhere and at all times but they weren’t **invented** recently. The **cruelties** and **injustices** didn’t take place only in the times of the earliest **civilizations.** So, it was decided that the protection of human rights should be an international **concern**.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was **adopted** by the United Nations on December 10th, 1948. Since then, nearly every country has signed one or more **agreements** to protect the human rights. Unfortunately, human rights are still **violated** in some countries. Everyone should know that they have the right to be **treated** equally by the law, have a private life, live in freedom and safety. Nobody has the right to **torture** you, to **punish** and put in prison without a real reason, to treat as **a slave** and to take away your rights.

