



1. Educational Content

Areas(s) of Peace Education:

X	Human Rights		Diversity
	Conflict and Resolution		Sustainable Development

Theme:

Human rights background. Why it is important to know about the history of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Educational Goals and Indicators:

	1	Raise awareness and stimulate critical thinking
X	1a)	Share personal perspective of the theme
X	1b)	Contribute to group discussions and debates
	1c)	Contribute to a debriefing after each activity
	2	Increase personal development in group situations
X	2a)	Improve communication skills
	2b)	Demonstrate initiative
	2c)	Contribute to planning activities
	3	Generate an interest in the daily environment
	3a)	Link the theme to daily life
	3b)	Plan how to use new attitudes skills and knowledge
	4	Explore educational Themes within a regional context
	4a)	Receive training on how to develop the theme
X	4b)	Join all activities related to the theme
	4c)	Contribute to at least one activity relating own reality to the theme

Evidence:

Participants can outline the meaning of the Declaration of Human Rights and can give examples to demonstrate that Human Rights as we know them today are the result of a process of years and years.

2. Explanation

Do:

The activity is divided into two parts: Part 1 is a brainstorm about historical dates; part 2 is a memory game.

Part 1: Brainstorm about historical dates (15 minutes)

1. Divide the group in smaller groups of 4 people and give to them a big piece of paper.
2. Said to the groups that the piece of paper is to write important historical dates that they remember related with Human Rights.

Note for facilitators: If a group finds this task difficult, give them some time to deal with this feeling. If they can't think of anything, help them with pointers such as "Have ordinary people, women and non-white people always had the same rights as privileged groups such as royalty – how did that change?" or "think of a really terrible period in history – did that affect human rights (violations)?"

Part 2: Memory game (25 minutes)

[Before the activity: Familiarize yourself with the cards attached to the end of this activity. Copy the sheets of game cards and back them with the stiff paper to make the cards more durable. Make sure to mix them well so that matching pairs are not adjacent.]

1. Explain that there are pairs of cards. The task is to identify the pairs and to match them.
2. Tell people how to play. The participants should form small groups of four. They should spread the cards face down on the floor. In turn, people turn over two cards. If the cards are a pair, then the player keeps them and has another go. If the cards do not match, then the participant turns them over so they lie face down again on the floor in exactly the same spot as they were before. The next player then has a go to turn over two cards. It is a memory game, because people have to memorize where the different cards lie, in order to be able to pick up matching pairs.
3. The winner is the player who holds the most pairs of cards at the end of the game.

3. Debriefing

Reflect:

Why is important to learn about the history of the Human Rights?
Why the Declaration of Human Rights is important?
Did the participants enjoy the memory game? How do we react to realizing that most of us don't know too much about human rights?

Generalize:

Is the idea of human rights a modern or recent one, or is it ancient?
Are human rights rooted in one particular place?

Apply:

How does the history of Human Rights affect our lives today?

Materials and Background Preparation

Origin of Activity:

Inspired by *Compass: A manual for human rights education with young people* (<http://eycb.coe.int/compass/en/contents.html>) activities.

Materials:

1 set of the game cards for every four participants
2 sheets of stiff paper or thin card (A4 size) for every four participants and glue (optional but preferable)
Scissors
Paper and pens for notes in part 1

Time & Group Size:

60 Minutes

Tips for facilitators:

The intention in using this technique is to bring an ingredient of fun to the process of gaining information, which will be needed, for the discussion.

This is a simple activity to facilitate. Just make sure that you have read all the cards before you do the activity. Be sure that you know which card matches with which so that during the game you can offer guidance and verify that pairs are correct. When explaining how to play the game, you may want to illustrate the instructions by showing what one of the pairs looks like.

If you want to know more you can read up in the [Human rights timeline](#) compiled by Con Lupa's Diana Camacho.

Activity Name:

Looking back

1792-1750 BC

Hammurabi (Babylonian King) state the first written law code.....

The Code of Hammurabi (282 laws with punishments, with “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth” principle).

451-449 BC

The centerpiece of the constitution of the Roman Republic are.....

The Twelve Tables are created to prevent public officials from adjudicating the law based on their own preferences. The Roman form of government and the Roman form of law become the basis for many later European legal codes still in use today.

539 BC

Cyrus the Great (ruler of the Persian Empire) established reforms that are written in....

The Cyrus Cylinder: protected religious freedom and diversity. The cylinder is considered a precursor of the human rights declaration.

1215

The Magna Carta established...

Basic due process rights for nobles, limited the power of the throne, and formed the basis of bills of rights for centuries to come. It remains central to the development of the British and American criminal justice systems.

1689

The English Bill of Rights was.....

The most advanced document of its kind at the time, guaranteeing free speech in parliament, the right to bear arms, the right to petition leaders, and certain due process rights.

1776

The U.S. Declaration of Independence announced that....

The thirteen American colonies, then at war with Great Britain, regarded themselves as independent states, and no longer a part of the British Empire.

1789

French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.....

Is a fundamental document of the French Revolution and in the history of human right. Defining the individual and collective rights as universal: valid at all times and in every place, pertaining to human nature itself.

1814-1815

The Congress of Vienna is held by the states that defeated Napoleon (Austria, Great Britain, Russia, France, and Prussia) was the first of a.....

Series of international meetings that came to be known as the Concert of Europe, which was an attempt to forge a peaceful balance of power in Europe, and served as a model for later organizations such as the League of Nations and United Nations. International concern for human rights is demonstrated for the first time in modern history.

1863

Henry Dunant in response to the lack of treatment of wounded soldiers on the battlefield of Solferino (the last major battle in world history where all the armies were under the personal command of their monarchs, was between France, Austria and Sardinia) founds....

The International Committee of the Red Cross

1888-1889

The Brussels Conference....

Was a collection of anti-slavery measures signed in Brussels on 2 July.

1893

New Zealand becomes the first nation to....

Grant women the right to vote.

1901

Are awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize...

Henry Dunant (founder of the Red Cross) and Frederic Passy (a leading international pacifist).

1919

In the Treaty of Versailles.....

Nations seriously considered imposing criminal penalties on heads of state for violations of fundamental human rights. Being the first time in history.

1939-1945

During World War II....

6 million European Jews are exterminated by Hitler's Nazi regime.

1945

_____ established a Charter states that one of its main purposes is the promotion and encouragement of "respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

The United Nations (UN)

1945-1949

In the trials at Nuremberg is.....

The first criminal trial in history to prosecute crimes committed by individuals during wartime. The Allied powers prosecute Nazi leaders for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

1948

10 of December, the UN General Assembly adopts.....

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the primary international articulation of the fundamental and inalienable rights of all human beings and the first comprehensive agreement among nations with regards to the specific rights and freedom of all human beings.

1953

The Council of Europe creates.....

The European Commission on Human Rights and the Court of Human Rights.

1961

Peter Benenson founds a global movement who campaign to end grave abuses of human rights that is.....

Amnesty International.

1964

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Wins the Nobel Peace Prize.

1966

The UN adopts and opens for signature the International Covenant on.....

Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Together these documents further developed the rights outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1976

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights takes effect after.....

Ratification of enough UN Member states.

1989

Dalai Lama wins....

The Nobel Peace Prize.