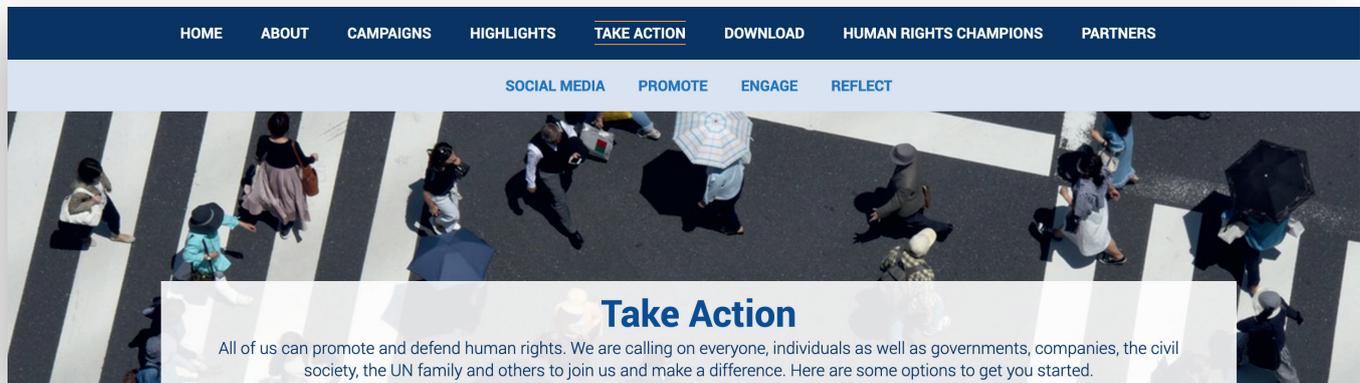


Introduction mostly to teachers



Background

In 2018, Human Rights celebrated their 70th birthday. On that occasion, the UN (United Nations) made the **campaign STANDUP4HUMANRIGHTS**. It is still very active and filled with interesting and relevant materials about human rights. Visit the website here.

Children still know far too little about their own rights – read more at UNICEF – Denmark This is the conclusion of a new survey (2021) conducted by Kantar Gallup for the Danish Institute for Human Rights and UNICEF Denmark.

Among other things, only about half of the children (45 percent) answer that they know something or a lot about their rights. In 2009 the corresponding share was 39 percent. Two in five children (42 percent) cannot remember a single human right.

"It is worrying that there has not been greater progress. There is clearly a need for an extra effort to inform children about their own and other people's rights," says Karen Hækkerup, Secretary General of UNICEF Denmark.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights agrees with the concern and points out that

fewer children experience that they learn to respect each other's rights in school.

There has been a drop from 70 percent in the latest survey to 55 percent today.

"The school has a decisive task of equipping children to know their own rights and anyone else's. Children must be able to speak up, speak out and intervene when they experience, that rights are being violated. Unfortunately, our study once again suggests that *the teaching of human rights in Danish primary schools is not good enough. There is therefore a big task in the schools and in the teacher - education programs in strengthening the teaching of human rights,*" says Louise Holck, Director of the Institute for Human Rights. Here you can download the report *Children's knowledge of Human Rights and the Convention of the Rights of the Child 2021 in Danish*.

Inspired by the name and content of the campaign **Standup4humanrights** and the findings of the survey **Children still know far too little about their own rights**, the Danish UNESCO SDG Schools (Sustainable Development Goals) have decided to invite schools from the Nordic countries to take part in the project "**Nordic Camp: Standup4Human Rights.**"



The aims of the project are to investigate and compare

1. what human rights are
2. what state they are in in your own countries and around the world
3. how you can protect, promote, and stand up for human rights
4. how to strengthen the teaching and practicing of human rights in the school-system

Target group

Students aged 14 – 18 years and their teachers at the Nordic ASP/SDG schools as well as all other interested parties.

The Material

The material can – in particular– be used in the Nordic languages, English, history, social studies and the musical/creative subjects as well as interdisciplinary in connection with project assignments, theme weeks and the like. However, the working language is English.

It will hopefully also find use as an inspiration catalogue for use in connection with various UN-related themes and projects.

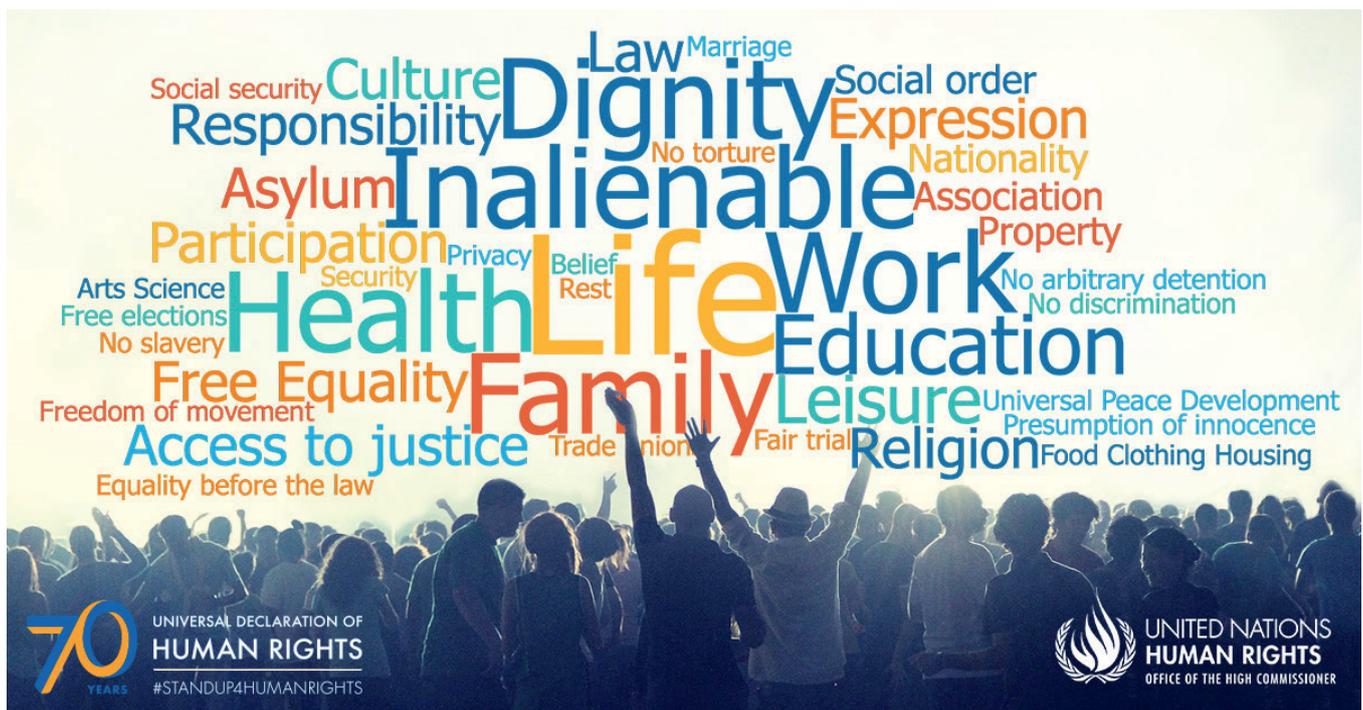
A large part of the work is group work with different work appendices for each group, so each student will work with an average of 30 pages, about half of which are pictures. Creating inspirational material for a target group that covers both learners and teachers in primary and secondary schools is quite a challenge. Whether the attempt has been successful, users must assess.

Within the framework of the project, it has unfortunately not been possible to research for examples from Finland, Norway, Iceland, Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Accordingly, most of the texts are from a Danish context and a summary has been translated into English, with a link to the original article.

However, it would be great if you could make research in your own country on issues like social equality/inequality, possibilities of obtaining citizenship, poverty of the citizens, digital violence and present the findings/examples in your products.

In step 4b – **What do institutions and NGOs in your country do to protect and promote human rights?** – the task is to make research in your own country.



Content

The Introduction is meant as an expanded table of content where you get an overview of the 8 steps of the project:

- Step 1:** School profiles. Get to know each other
- Step 2** Test your knowledge
- Step 3** What are human rights?
- Step 4** Examples of human rights being violated
- Step 5a** What do the United Nations do?
- Step 5b** What do institutions and NGOs do?
- Step 6** How can you take action?
- Step 6** Nordic Camp in Copenhagen
- Step 7** Human Rights Day, December 10

In each step there is a link to an enclosure that will guide you through the content of the task.

Step 1 – Test your knowledge

There are two versions of the questionnaire included in this document. One with questions only (page 5 – 8), and one with questions, answers, and further information (page 9 – 15)



Test your knowledge

Step 1 -Test your knowledge about Human Rights

The Danes' knowledge of and support for human rights is in general declining

In Denmark it unfortunately seems that knowledge of and attitude towards human rights are not too good. For example, a study from the Danish Institute of Human Rights and UNICEF Denmark shows that the Danes' knowledge of and support for human rights in general is declining, and that challenge is greatest among young generations. When asked, almost half of the children and young people today cannot name a single human right, and an increasing number of children and young people are prepared to accept violence, surveillance, and torture.

Is the knowledge of and support for human rights in general also declining in the other Nordic countries?

The learners might work in pairs to answer the questionnaire. In the multiple - choice questions, you can for instance put ring around the letter of the answer you consider correct.

When everybody has finished, you can present, compare, and debate the answers in plenum. Are there any surprises? Finally, you can count how many of you had the right answer to each question.

As there are no suggested answers to the 3 last questions, you can list your suggestions on a black/white board and add for instance a star each time they are mentioned again.

Finally, the time has come to exchange and compare your results and considerations with your partner class. Which differences and which similarities can you identify?

It is important to keep your products. You might have to use them in step 5, where it is time to take action and stand up for human rights.



Questionnaire without answers and further information

1 WHAT IS THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS?

- A The Declaration consists of one preamble/foreword and 20 articles affirming people's rights and freedoms
- B The Declaration consists of one preamble/foreword and 25 articles affirming people's rights and freedoms
- C The Declaration consists of one preamble/foreword and 30 articles affirming people's rights and freedoms.

2 WHEN AND BY WHOM WAS THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHT ADOPTED?

- A The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on 10 December 1948.
- B The League of Nations adopted the Declaration on 10 December 1918
- C The United Nations Security Council adopted the Declaration on 10 December 1988

3 WHY WAS IT ADOPTED

- A The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the result of the experiences of the Second World War.
- B The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the result of the experiences of the First World War.
- C The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the result of the experiences of the Cold War.

4 WHICH DAY IS CELEBRATED EACH YEAR ON 10 DECEMBER?

- A Human Rights Day
- B Anti-Corruption-day
- C International Mountain Days

6 HOW MANY COUNTRIES HAVE RATIFIED/ SIGNED THE DECLARATION TODAY?

- A 153 member states of the United Nations
- B 173 member states of the United Nations
- C 193 member states of the United Nations

7 HOW MANY LANGUAGES HAS THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BEEN TRANSLATED INTO?

- A More than 300
- B More than 400
- C More than 500

8 WHICH/HOW MANY HUMAN RIGHTS CAN YOU MENTION?

9 WHERE HAVE YOU HEARD OF HUMAN RIGHTS?

10 WHICH/HOW MANY/VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS CAN YOU MENTION?

11 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES THE MOST SEVERE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS?

- A War
- B Climate change
- C Inequality

According to Oxfam the correct answer is Inequality. But maybe the answer is rather: It depends. What do you think?

Further information

Widening economic, gender, and racial inequalities—as well as the inequality that exists between countries—are tearing our world apart. This is not by chance, but choice: “economic violence” is perpetrated, when structural policy choices are made for the richest

and most powerful people. This causes direct harm to us all, and to the poorest people, women and girls, and racialized groups most. Inequality contributes to the death of at least one person every four seconds. Inequality kills Oxfam



Ukrainian refugees

Questionnaire with answers and further information

1 WHAT IS THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS?

- A The Declaration consists of one preamble/foreword and 20 articles affirming people's rights and freedoms
- B The Declaration consists of one preamble/foreword and 25 articles affirming people's rights and freedoms
- C The Declaration consists of one preamble/foreword and 30 articles affirming people's rights and freedoms.

The right answer is C

Further information

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is considered a milestone document in the history of Human Rights.

The articles are not legally binding in themselves but have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, economic transfers, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions, and other laws.

2 WHEN AND BY WHOM WAS THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHT ADOPTED?

- A The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on 10 December 1948.
- B The League of Nations adopted the Declaration on 10 December 1918

- C The United Nations Security Council adopted the Declaration on 10 December 1988

The right answer is A

Further information

The Declaration was drafted by a committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt (USA) and included representatives from the Republic of China, Lebanon, Australia, Chile, France, USSR, United Kingdom, and Canada.

The Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (**General Assembly resolution 217 A**) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected. 48 out of 58 Member States voted in favour of the Declaration. None voted against, 8 abstained and 2 did not vote.

3 WHY WAS IT ADOPTED?

- A The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the result of the experiences of the Second World War.
- B The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the result of the experiences of the First World War.
- C The Universal Declaration of Human

Rights was the result of the experiences of the Cold War.

The right answer is A

Further information

When the atrocities committed by the Nazis became fully apparent after World War II, the consensus within the world community was that the United Nations Charter did not sufficiently define the rights to which it referred. It was therefore decided to create a declaration that specified the fundamental rights of individuals

4 WHICH DAY IS CELEBRATED EACH YEAR ON 10 DECEMBER?

- A Human Rights Day
- B Anti-Corruption-day
- C International Mountain Days

The right answer is A

Further information

International days and weeks are occasions to educate the public on issues of concern, to mobilize political will and resources to address global problems, and to celebrate and reinforce achievements of humanity. The existence of international days predates the establishment of the United Nations, but the UN has embraced them as a powerful advocacy tool. We also mark other **UN observances**.

[See the list of international days and weeks](#)

[Learn about Human Rights Day](#)

[Learn about Anti-Corruption Day](#)

[Learn about International Mountain Day](#)

6 HOW MANY COUNTRIES HAVE RATIFIED/SIGNED THE DECLARATION TODAY?

- A 153 member states of the United Nations
- B 173 member states of the United Nations
- C 193 member states of the United Nations

The right answer is C

Further information

All 193 member states of the United Nations have ratified at least one of the nine binding treaties influenced by the Declaration, with the vast majority ratifying four or more.

7 HOW MANY LANGUAGES HAS THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BEEN TRANSLATED INTO?

- A More than 300
- B More than 400
- C More than 500

The right answer is C

Further information

The Declaration of Human Rights holds the Guinness World Record as the most translated document. The Declaration has been translated into more than 500 languages, making it the most translated document in the world. Yet, far too many people are still unaware of their basic rights as human beings

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