OVERVIEW Throughout much of the 20th century, Western democracies have faced the threat of both domestic and international terrorism. Each country’s experience highlights the fact that terrorist organizations are motivated by distinct religious, nationalist, ethnic, and political ideologies. Government responses provide unique insight into how terrorism has affected the development of security policy and intelligence agencies throughout history.

This lesson is designed to provoke questions about the critical balance between security and civil liberties, intelligence gathering and privacy rights, and the relationship between democratic societies and the governments they elect.

AGE GROUP
Grades 9-12, College Level

CO Grade Level Expectations/HS Social Studies Standards
Civics
2 Purposes of and limitations on the foundations, structures and functions of government.
3 Analyze how public policy - domestic and foreign - is developed at the local, state, and national levels and compare how policy-making occurs in other forms of government.

History
1 The historical method of inquiry to ask questions, evaluate primary and secondary sources, critically analyze and interpret data, and develop interpretations defended by evidence from a variety of primary and secondary sources.
2 Analyze the key concepts of continuity and change, cause and effect, complexity, unity and diversity over time.

Common Core Standards (Grades 11-12)
Writing
9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
**Human Rights**

**A Delicate Balance: Pre-visit**

**Reading**
1. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
2. Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
3. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media in order to address a question or solve a problem.
4. Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.

**Length of Lesson**

50 minutes

**Rationale**

What rights are all humans entitled to, if any? The answer to this question varies from person to person and government to government. Students will have an opportunity to explore this question from a personal, national, and international perspective.

**Objectives**

Upon completion of this lesson, students will be better able to:

- Define human rights and civil liberties;
- Compare the amendments of the United States Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and
- Begin to articulate their own ideas about human and civil rights.

**Materials**

- Worksheet 1: Warm-up/Bell Starter
- Worksheet 2: Comparing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and United States Constitutional Amendments
- Teacher Reference 1: Defining Human Rights and Civil Liberties
- Teacher Reference 2: Human Rights
- Teacher Reference 3: Comparing the UNDHR and U.S. Constitutional Amendments

**Included:**

- Worksheet 1: Warm-up/Bell Starter
- Worksheet 2: Comparing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and United States Constitutional Amendments
- Handout 1: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Handout 2: Bill of Rights
- Handout 3: Amendments 11-27
- Teacher Reference 1: Defining Human Rights and Civil Liberties
- Teacher Reference 2: Human Rights
- Teacher Reference 3: Comparing the UNDHR and U.S. Constitutional Amendments
Lesson

1. Warm-up/Bell Starter:
   a. Distribute Worksheet 1 and have students answer all the questions individually or in groups.
   b. Once students have answered the questions, discuss them as a class while writing their answers on the board.
   i. Use Teacher Reference 1 for assistance with questions 1 and 2 on the Warm-up/Bell Starter.

2. Explain to students that they will be looking at two documents that address human rights – the amendments of the United States Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
   a. Use Teacher Reference 2 to provide background information on both those documents if students are unfamiliar with them.
   b. Ask students to complete Worksheet 2 based on the documents provided.
   c. Teacher Reference 3 will be used in the discussion of Worksheet 2 amongst the entire class.
1. Define the following:
   a. Human rights
   b. Civil liberties
   c. Intelligence gathering
   d. Privacy rights
   e. Inalienable

2. Explain the similarities and differences between human rights and civil liberties.

3. List rights that you think everyone (all humans) should have.

4. How is a government ever justified in taking away the rights of individuals? Explain.

5. Is there a difference between security and privacy rights? Explain.

   a. Is this action by our government justified?
   b. Does it violate any of your United States Constitutional rights and/or inalienable rights? If so, which one(s)? If not, why not?
DEFINING HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES
TEACHER REFERENCE 1: PRE-VISIT

1. Define the following:
   a. Human rights - Human rights are basic rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, race, religion, language, or other status. Human rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty and freedom of expression; and social, cultural and economic rights including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, and the right to work and receive an education. Human rights are protected and upheld by international and national laws and treaties.¹

   b. Civil liberties - Rights or freedoms given to the people by common law, or legislation, allowing the individual to be free to speak, think, assemble, organize, worship, or petition without government (or even private) interference or restraints. These liberties are protective in nature, while civil rights form a broader concept and include positive elements such as the right to use facilities, the right to an equal education, or the right to participate in government.²

   c. Intelligence gathering - The acquisition of raw information through activities such as interviews, technical and physical surveillances, human source operation, searches, and liaison relationships. Information can be gathered from open, covert, electronic, and satellite sources.³

   d. Privacy rights - Privacy rights refer to inalienable rights mandated by the government protecting citizens from inquiries, intrusions or attacks on the private citizen’s effects, property or homes without reasonable interest in the person’s activities. In the Bill of Rights, there is no distinct amendment regarding privacy rights but notable rights include: the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure (IV). Nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived without life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation (VII).

   e. Inalienable - Incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred.⁴

2. Explain the similarities and differences between human rights and civil liberties.
   Similarities
   • Upheld by international/national laws and treaties.
   • Include political and civil rights.

¹ http://www.amnestyusa.org/research/human-rights-basics
² http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/civil-liberties
⁴ http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/inalienable
Differences

• Human rights are inalienable regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, race, religion, language, or other status. It is recognized that some may be compromised during periods of armed conflict and disturbance. They therefore are not fundamental guarantees, because they may be compromised. They are natural rights of all human beings.

• Civil liberties are those basic human rights that are protected by law against arbitrary interference particularly by governments. These may vary based on the government that upholds them. They are considered fundamental guarantees for all citizens of the respective nation in which they reside, and abide by the rules of legislation.

9. List rights that you think everyone (all humans) should have.

Life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, privacy, freedom of religion, freedom of press, right to petition, freedom of speech, right of the people to peacefully assemble, right to bear arms, against unreasonable search and seizure, right to a fair trial by jury, right to healthcare, right to participate in the economy, right to have access to nutrition, right to shelter, not to be enslaved, right to vote, right to equality, security, no subjection to torture, recognition as a person, innocent until proven guilty, movement and residence, leave the country, seek asylum to avoid persecution, nationality, right to marry and have a family, own property, freedom of thought, freedom of expression and opinion, participate in the government, right of employment, equal pay for equal work, to form unions, rest and leisure, special assistance to mothers and children, right to education.

10. How can a government be justified in taking away the rights of individuals? Explain.

Answers will vary depending on students’ opinions

11. Is there a difference between security and privacy rights? Explain.

Answers will vary depending on students’ opinions

12. Since September 11, 2001, airports and government buildings have stricter security procedures for passengers and visitors/workers.

a. Is this action by our government justified?

Answers will vary depending on students’ opinions

b. Does it violate any of your United States Constitutional rights and/or inalienable rights? If so, which one(s)? If not, why not?

Answers will vary depending on students’ opinions

http://www.wiser.org/aof/169
Defining Human Rights and Civil Liberties

Human Rights and Civil Liberties: the liberty and justice that a citizen or person expects, or is entitled to expect, in the content and operation of the law. The terms are not defined in law: they overlap and are often used to mean the same thing. Rights may be regarded as positive, as they confer the freedom to do something, whereas liberties are negative in that they place limits on the state’s power to control the individual. Examples of civil liberties include the prohibition of torture, while perhaps the most basic of commonly recognized rights is the right to life.

Who possesses rights and liberties is controversial, and is as much a philosophical question as it is a legal one. However, it is generally accepted that the state is obliged to protect and observe the basic rights and liberties of all persons, whether they are citizens of that nation or foreign nationals. Nations are constantly seeking a balance between the freedoms of the individual, and the interests of those adversely affected by the exercise of that freedom, whether the state, individuals, or animals.

Defining Human Rights

What are human rights?

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Universal and inalienable

The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This principle, as first emphasized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, has been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions. The 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, for example, noted that it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.

All States have ratified at least one, and 80% of States have ratified four or more, of the core human rights treaties, reflecting consent of States, which creates legal obligations for them and gives concrete expression to universality.

Some fundamental human rights norms enjoy universal protection by customary international law across all boundaries and civilizations.

Human rights are inalienable. They should not be taken away, except in specific situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law.
Interdependent and indivisible
All human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education; or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated, and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.

Equal and non-discriminatory
Non-discrimination is a cross-cutting principle in international human rights law. The principle is present in all the major human rights treaties and provides the central theme of some international human rights conventions such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
The principle applies to everyone in relation to all human rights and freedoms and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of a list of non-exhaustive categories such as sex, race, and color. The principle of non-discrimination is complemented by the principle of equality, as stated in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”

Both Rights and Obligations
Human rights entail both rights and obligations. States assume obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfill human rights. The obligation to respect means that States must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of human rights. The obligation to protect requires States to protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses. The obligation to fulfill means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights. At the individual level, while we are entitled to our human rights, we should also respect the human rights of others.6

**Comparing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and United States Constitutional Amendments**

**Worksheet 2: Pre-Visit**

Using a copy of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the amendments from the United States Constitution, complete the following chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article Number from Universal Declaration of Human Rights</th>
<th>Summary of Article (What right(s) does it state?)</th>
<th>Does the right(s) match rights identified in the United States Constitutional amendments?</th>
<th>If so, what amendment?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>☐ yes ☐ no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Should all countries abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Why or why not?

2. How should countries that don’t abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be dealt with?
**Comparing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and United States Constitutional Amendments**

**Worksheet 2: Pre-visit**

Using a copy of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the amendments from the United States Constitution, complete the following chart.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All humans are born free and equal.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Everyone is entitled to the Rights of this Declaration.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Right to life, liberty and security of person.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No one shall be held in slavery; slave trade shall be prohibited.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No subjection to torture or inhuman punishment.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>All are equal before the law, entitled to equal protection of the law.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>V, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Right to an effective remedy for acts that violate the fundamental rights granted him/her.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Entitled to fair and public hearing by an impartial tribunal.</td>
<td>□ yes  □ no</td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article Number from Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
<td>Summary of Article (What right(s) does it state?)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Presumed innocent until proven guilty.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>V, VI, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>No subjection to arbitrary interference with privacy, family or home. No attacks on honor or reputation.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Freedom of residency; freedom to leave/return to his country.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Seek and enjoy asylum in other nations from persecution.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Right to nationality; no one shall be deprived or denied the right to change.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Right to marriage of both men and women, with consent of both parties. The family is the natural social unit.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Right to own property.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>IV, V, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Freedom of thought, conscience and religion/worship.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of press.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Right to freedom of peaceful assembly.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Right to participate in government. Universal suffrage.</td>
<td>□ yes □ no</td>
<td>XV, XIX, XXVI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Human Rights

**A Delicate Balance: Pre-Visit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Right to social security, free development of personality, economic, social and cultural rights.</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Freedom of employment. Equal pay for equal work. Right to form Unions.</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Right to rest and leisure.</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Right to a standard of living including food, clothing, housing, medical care and social services. Security in the face of lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his/her control</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Right to free education in fundamental stages. Parents may choose the education given to their children.</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Right to participate in the cultural life of the community. Right to moral and material interests resulting from any production</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Entitlement to a social and international order in which the rights of the Declaration can be fully realized.</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Human Rights

**A Delicate Balance: Pre-Visit**

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Everyone has duties to the community in which the free development of the personality is possible.</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State or group to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of these rights and freedoms.</td>
<td>☐ yes  ■ no</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preamble
Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly,

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article I
All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2
Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

**Article 3**
Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 4**
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

**Article 5**
No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**Article 6**
Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

**Article 7**
All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

**Article 8**
Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

**Article 9**
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 10**
Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11**
1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

**Article 12**
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
Article 13
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14
1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15
1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16
1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17
1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18
Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19
Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.
Article 21
1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22
Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23
1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24
Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25
1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26
1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.
Article 27
1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28
Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29
1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30
Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.
The Bill of Rights: A Transcription

The Preamble to The 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 Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Note: The following text is a transcription of the first ten amendments to the Constitution in their original form. These amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the “Bill of Rights.”

Amendment I
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III
No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
Amendment V
No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII
In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX
The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
The Constitution: Amendments 11-27
Constitutional Amendments 1-10 make up what is known as The Bill of Rights. Amendments 11-27 are listed below.

AMENDMENT XI
Passed by Congress March 4, 1794. Ratified February 7, 1795.

Note: Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 11.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII
Passed by Congress December 9, 1803. Ratified June 15, 1804.

Note: A portion of Article II, section 1 of the Constitution was superseded by the 12th amendment.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; -- the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; -- The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. --]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

*Superseded by section 3 of the 20th amendment.
AMENDMENT XIII  
*Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865.*

Note: A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th amendment.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV  
*Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868.*

Note: Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.
Section 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

*Changed by section 1 of the 26th amendment.

AMENDMENT XV
Passed by Congress February 26, 1869. Ratified February 3, 1870.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude--

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XVI
Passed by Congress July 2, 1909. Ratified February 3, 1913.

Note: Article I, section 9, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 16.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT XVII
Passed by Congress May 13, 1912. Ratified April 8, 1913.

Note: Article I, section 3, of the Constitution was modified by the 17th amendment.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVIII

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XX

Note: Article I, section 4, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of this amendment. In addition, a portion of the 12th amendment was superseded by section 3.

Section 1. The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.
AMENDMENT XXI
Passed by Congress February 20, 1933. Ratified December 5, 1933.

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXII
Passed by Congress March 21, 1947. Ratified February 27, 1951.

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXIII

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
AMENDMENT XXIV


Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXV


Note: Article II, section 1, of the Constitution was affected by the 25th amendment.

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.
AMENDMENT XXVI

Note: Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of the 26th amendment.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on an account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXVII

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.