

## Exercise: Human Rights Flashcards

General preparation: It is recommended that the individual rights be discussed with the pupils first, as well as the role of the EU in the protection of human rights. This can also be done with the help of other materials. The article cards contain the 50 articles of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. We recommend discussing any terms that students may not be familiar with beforehand.

The articles can also be compared to those found in national constitutional or human rights law, or the United Nations Convention on Human Rights. The given subdivisions of rights can also be highlighted and discussed themselves: Human Dignity, Freedoms, Equality, Solidarity, Citizens' Rights, and Judicial Rights.

Preparing the exercise: Prepare several tables, each with a pile of article cards (either all of the cards or a selected field) and a pile of question cards. If necessary, you can remove individual questions or article cards (see below).

Conducting the exercise: Ask the pupils to sit in small groups (3-5 pupils per table). The pupils first draw an article card and read it aloud, followed by a question card, which is also read aloud. They are then asked to discuss the question. After a few minutes, you can give the pupils a signal to draw new cards, or you can let them decide for themselves when they want to draw another card. Depending on the given group of pupils, it may be advisable to remove potentially sensitive questions or to play with the whole class (instead of in groups).

EU Charter of Human Rights:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:12012P/TXT>

*Created in 2023 as part of the Jean Monnet Project Fit4EU (<https://fit4eu.org>). Inspired by „Menschenrechte - Materialien für die Bildungsarbeit mit Jugendlichen und Erwachsenen“, Module 1, of the German Institute for Human Rights.*

<https://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/publikationen/detail/menschenrechte-materialien-fuer-die-bildungsarbeit-mit-jugendlichen-und-erwachsenen>

## Article Flashcards

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 1: Human Dignity</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art.2: Right to Life</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Everyone has the right to life. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 3: Right to the integrity of the person</b></p> <p>Everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity. In the fields of medicine and biology, the following must be respected in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the free and informed consent of the person concerned [...]<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the prohibition of eugenic practices [...]</li></ul></li><li>• the prohibition on making the human body and its parts as such a source of financial gain, the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 4: Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 5: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. (2) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour. (3) Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 6: Right to liberty and security</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 7: Respect for private and family life</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life, home and communications.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 8: Protection of personal data</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[...]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 9: Right to marry and right to found a family</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The right to marry and the right to found a family shall be guaranteed in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of these rights.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 10: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</b></p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.</p> <p>(2) The right to conscientious objection is recognised, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of this right.</p>

## Article Flashcards

<p><b>Art. 11: Freedom of expression and information</b></p> <p>Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.</p> <p>(2) The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected.</p>	<p><b>Art. 12: Freedom of assembly and of association</b></p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association at all levels, in particular in political, trade union and civic matters, which implies the right of everyone to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his or her interests.</p> <p>(2) Political parties at Union level contribute to expressing the political will of the citizens of the Union.</p>
<p><b>Art. 13: Freedom of the arts and sciences</b></p> <p>The arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom shall be respected.</p>	<p><b>Art. 14: Right to education</b></p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to education and to have access to vocational and continuing training.</p> <p>(2) This right includes the possibility to receive free compulsory education. [...]</p>
<p><b>Art. 15: Freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work</b></p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation.</p> <p>(2) Every citizen of the Union has the freedom to seek employment, to work, to exercise the right of establishment and to provide services in any Member State. [...]</p>	<p><b>Art. 16: Freedom to conduct a business</b></p> <p>The freedom to conduct a business in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices is recognised.</p>
<p><b>Art. 17: Right to property</b></p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions. No one may be deprived of his or her possessions, except in the public interest [...]</p> <p>(2) Intellectual property shall be protected.</p>	<p><b>Art. 18: Right to Asylum</b></p> <p>The right to asylum shall be guaranteed [...]</p>
<p><b>Art. 19: Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition</b></p> <p>(1) Collective expulsions are prohibited.</p> <p>(2) No one may be removed, expelled or extradited to a State where there is a serious risk that he or she would be subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>	<p><b>Art. 20: Equality before the law</b></p> <p>Everyone is equal before the law.</p>

## Article Flashcards

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 21: Non-discrimination</b></p> <p>(1) Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.</p> <p>(2) Within the scope of application of the Treaties and without prejudice to any of their specific provisions, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 22: Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity</b></p> <p>The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 23: Equality between women and men</b></p> <p>Equality between women and men must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay.</p> <p>The principle of equality shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures providing for specific advantages in favour of the under-represented sex.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 24: The rights of the child</b></p> <p>(1) Children shall have the right to such protection and care as is necessary for their well-being. They may express their views freely. Such views shall be taken into consideration on matters which concern them in accordance with their age and maturity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2) [...]</p> <p>(3) Every child shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis a personal relationship and direct contact with both his or her parents, unless that is contrary to his or her interests.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 25: The rights of the elderly</b></p> <p>The Union recognises and respects the rights of the elderly to lead a life of dignity and independence and to participate in social and cultural life.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 26: Integration of persons with disabilities</b></p> <p>The Union recognises and respects the right of persons with disabilities to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 27: Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking</b></p> <p>Workers or their representatives must, at the appropriate levels, be guaranteed information and consultation in good time in the cases and under the conditions provided for by Union law and national laws and practices.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 28: Right of collective bargaining and action</b></p> <p>Workers and employers, or their respective organisations, have, in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices, the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements at the appropriate levels and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, including strike action.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 29: Right of access to placement services</b></p> <p>Everyone has the right of access to a free placement service.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 30: Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal</b></p> <p>Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal, in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices.</p>

## Article Flashcards

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 31: Fair and just working conditions</b></p> <p>(1) Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.</p> <p>(2) Every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 32: Prohibition of child labour and protection of young people at work</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The employment of children is prohibited.. [...]</p> <p>Young people admitted to work must have working conditions appropriate to their age and be protected against economic exploitation and any work likely to harm their safety, health or physical, mental, moral or social development or to interfere with their education.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 33: Family and professional life</b></p> <p>(1) The family shall enjoy legal, economic and social protection.</p> <p>(2) To reconcile family and professional life, everyone shall have the right to protection from dismissal for a reason connected with maternity and the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 34: Social security and social assistance</b></p> <p>(1) [...] the entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in cases such as maternity, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age, and in the case of loss of employment [..].</p> <p>(3) [...] the right to social and housing assistance so as to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources [...].</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 35: Health care</b></p> <p>Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices. A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all the Union's policies and activities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 36: Access to services of general economic interest</b></p> <p>The Union recognises and respects access to services of general economic interest as provided for in national laws and practices, in accordance with the Treaties, in order to promote the social and territorial cohesion of the Union.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 37: Environmental protection</b></p> <p>A high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment must be integrated into the policies of the Union and ensured in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 38: Consumer protection</b></p> <p>Union policies shall ensure a high level of consumer protection.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 39: Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament</b></p> <p>(1) Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament in the Member State in which he or she resides, under the same conditions as nationals of that State.</p> <p>(2) Members of the European Parliament shall be elected by direct universal suffrage in a free and secret ballot.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art. 40: Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections</b></p> <p>Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections in the Member State in which he or she resides under the same conditions as nationals of that State.</p>

## Article Flashcards

<p><b>Art. 41: Right to good administration</b></p> <p>(1) Every person has the right to have his or her affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union.</p> <p>(2) [...] (3) [...]</p> <p>(4) Every person may write to the institutions of the Union in one of the languages of the Treaties and must have an answer in the same language.</p>	<p><b>Art. 42: Right of access to documents</b></p> <p>Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, has a right of access to documents of the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union, whatever their medium.</p>
<p><b>Art. 43: European Ombudsman</b></p> <p>Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to refer to the European Ombudsman cases of maladministration in the activities of the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies of the Union, with the exception of the Court of Justice of the European Union acting in its judicial role.</p>	<p><b>Art. 44: Right to petition</b></p> <p>Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to petition the European Parliament.</p>
<p><b>Art. 45: Freedom of movement and of residence</b></p> <p>(1) Every citizen of the Union has the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States.</p> <p>(2) Freedom of movement and residence may be granted, in accordance with the Treaties, to nationals of third countries legally resident in the territory of a Member State.</p>	<p><b>Art. 46: Diplomatic and consular protection</b></p> <p>Every citizen of the Union shall, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which he or she is a national is not represented, be entitled to protection by the diplomatic or consular authorities of any Member State, on the same conditions as the nationals of that Member State.</p>
<p><b>Art. 47: Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial</b></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal previously established by law. Everyone shall have the possibility of being advised, defended and represented.</p> <p>[...]</p>	<p><b>Art. 48: Presumption of innocence and right of defence</b></p> <p>(1) Everyone who has been charged shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.</p> <p>(2) Respect for the rights of the defence of anyone who has been charged shall be guaranteed.</p>
<p><b>Art. 49: Principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties</b></p> <p>(1) No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national law or international law at the time when it was committed. [...]</p> <p>(3) The severity of penalties must not be disproportionate to the criminal offence.</p>	<p><b>Art. 50: Right not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offence</b></p> <p>No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again in criminal proceedings for an offence for which he or she has already been finally acquitted or convicted within the Union in accordance with the law.</p>

<p>What does this right have to do with your everyday life?</p>	<p>Why is this right important?</p>
<p>What would change in your life if you did not have this right?</p>	<p>How would you describe this right in your own words?</p>
<p>What can be done to protect this right?</p>	<p>Do you know a country where this right does not exist?</p>
<p>When was the last time that this right came to your attention?</p>	<p>How can the European Union ensure that this right is respected?</p>
<p>What do you consider to be part of this right?</p>	<p>Do you think this right is more important than other rights?</p>

## Question Flashcards

<p>Are there situations in which people are denied this right?</p>	<p>Do you know if anyone is campaigning for this right?</p>
<p>What could a commercial for this right look like?</p>	<p>How could this right be drawn?</p>
<p>What reasons could there be why this right does not exist everywhere in the world?</p>	<p>What reasons could there be why this right is not respected everywhere in the world?</p>
<p>How can Germany ensure that this right is respected?</p>	<p>Could we waive this right?</p>