

Activity 4 | Child rights (20 min)

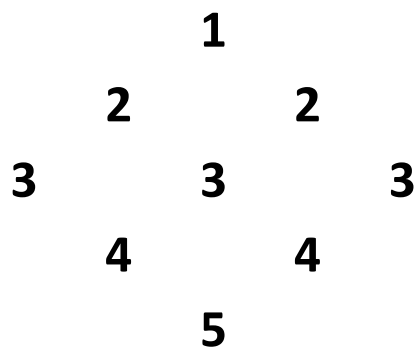
This activity builds on the ideas from the previous activity that we all share a basic humanity, and introduces the concept of human rights. After the Second World War, the leaders of the world came together and formed the United Nations to prevent anything similar happening again. They also drafted a document, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to protect the basic human rights of everyone in the world. All the countries² in the world except the USA have signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which outlines specific rights and responsibilities for children.

You can read a child-friendly version of the CRC here:

www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/uncrcchildfriendlylanguage.pdf.

(discussion) If human rights is a completely new topic for your pupils, take some time to discuss what a right is. Human rights are “inherent to all human beings, regardless of nationality, religion, gender, ethnicity, etc. They are things that each human being is entitled to”.

(activity) Divide pupils into pairs or small groups. Photocopy and handout the 12 cards on **worksheet 3**. Ask pupils to work together and discuss which rights they think are most important. Ask them to rank the rights in a diamond shape with the most important rights at the top and the least important at the bottom (see image below). Pupils might end up with a different shape if they decide rights are equally important. Once groups are done, draw comparisons and discuss differences.



² For a long time, the USA and Somalia were the only two countries not to have ratified the CRC, but Somalia signed on 20 January 2015.