



KAHOOT! QUIZ – UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS

GUIDANCE

This Kahoot! quiz on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is created to enhance participants' grasp of the UDHR, its historical significance, and the impact it has had on other global human rights laws and norms. This activity is not just about finding the right answers; it is an opportunity for participants to engage with critical concepts that shape our world.

This quiz is recommended for participants aged 15 years and older. Please review the materials before and make an assessment based on your local context.

Preparation: Before starting the quiz, we recommend educators and quiz hosts familiarise themselves with the explanations provided for each correct answer. This knowledge will be crucial in guiding discussions and providing deeper insights after each question or at the end of the quiz.

Conducting the quiz: If you have time, take a moment to discuss the correct answer and its explanation after each question. Encourage participants to ask questions and express their thoughts on the topic. Use the provided explanations to add context. Offer real-world examples that illustrate the principle behind the correct answer.

After completing the quiz: Using the last quiz questions as a prompt, encourage participants to reflect and share more in a final plenary discussion on:

- What key challenges are there to human rights today.
- How they think the rights in UDHR apply to our everyday lives.
- Any new insights or perspectives they gained through this activity.

Have fun with this kahoot!

QUIZ QUESTIONS AND GUIDELINES

Question 1. Which words come to mind when you think of 'human rights'?

[Brainstorm question: no points]

Guidelines: Take answers from a few participants. Explain that human rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms that belong to every single one of us, simply because we are human. They are based on principles of dignity, equality, and mutual respect – shared values that help us live together in harmony.

Question 2. What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- A famous speech by Mahatma Gandhi declaring independence for India
- **A document by the United Nations that outlines everyone's human rights**
- A secret code used during wars between allied countries
- A novel based on true events from World War II

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) stands as a landmark document by the United Nations, shaping modern human rights law. The UDHR articulates the rights and freedoms inherent to every individual, such as the right to life, freedom of expression, and equality under the law. Through its principles, the UDHR has influenced international law and the constitutions and laws of many countries worldwide.

The United Nations, established after World War II, serves as an important organization promoting international cooperation and peace. The UDHR is one of the foundational documents of the United Nations.

Question 3. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly?

- In 1897

Guidelines: The UDHR was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on

- **In 1948**
- **In 1966**
- **In 2004**

[60 seconds]

Question 4. What was so groundbreaking about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?

- It established the United Nations
- It celebrated peace and ended all human rights abuses after World War II
- It honours historically human rights figures globally
- **It recognised human rights as universal and indivisible for all humans**

[60 seconds]

December 10, 1948. This marked a significant milestone in the articulation of global human rights standards.

Guidelines: The UDHR was groundbreaking because it acknowledged for the first time that all human beings, worldwide and without any discrimination, were born with the same indivisible human rights deserving international protection.

Prior to the UDHR, rights were often seen from the perspective of specific cultures, nations, or as privileges granted by governments. The UDHR instead proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. It is a global benchmark for the treatment of individuals, irrespective of their nationality, place of residence, gender, national or ethnic origin, race, religion, language, or any other status.

Question 5. How many official languages does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights hold the record for being translated into?

- 50+
- 100+
- 250+
- **500+**

[30 seconds]

Guidelines: As of 2023 the UDHR has been translated into 555 different languages. It is the most translated document in the world, showing the universal importance of human rights!

Question 6. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are some rights considered less important than others?

- Yes, some rights are less important
- **No, all rights are equally important**

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: All the rights and freedoms set out in the UDHR are considered universal, inalienable, indivisible, and interdependent, emphasizing their equal importance.

Human rights are **universal** because everyone is born with and possesses the same rights, regardless of where they live, their gender or race, or their religious, cultural, or ethnic background. **Inalienable** because people's rights can never be taken or given away. **Indivisible** as all rights are equally important and cannot be separated from each other. Lastly, they are **interdependent and interrelated** because rights are connected – political, civil, social, cultural, and economic – and none can be fully enjoyed without the others.

For example: can children enjoy the right to education on an empty stomach? If they are in poor health? If the road to school is unsafe?

Question 7. True or False? The UDHR was drafted exclusively by Canada, the United States, Australia, and European countries.

- **True**
- **False**

[30 seconds]

Guidelines: The statement is false. Representatives from countries around the world came together to draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The drafting committee for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) included representatives from various geographical regions and cultural backgrounds. This ensured a **diverse and inclusive** perspective on the rights and freedoms entitled to all human beings.

The drafting committee was chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt of the United States, with members from countries such as Lebanon, Chile, China, France, Australia, Egypt, India, and the Soviet Union, and others.

The adoption of the UDHR was by a vote of 48 in favour, 0 against, with 8 abstentions. The countries that abstained were Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and the Soviet Union, along with several Eastern European countries allied with the Soviet Union at the time.

Question 8. The UDHR contains 30 human rights. On education for example it says this should be...

- Compulsory
- **Free and available to everyone, at least in the elementary stages**
- A free choice for all children whether they want to go or not
- Privately provided

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The UDHR advocates for free and compulsory elementary education. Other human rights law also outlines the right to secondary education. Education should be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and freedoms.

Question 9. Can rights from the UDHR be legally enforced worldwide?

- Yes, automatically in all countries
- **No, it is not legally binding, but they influence laws globally**
- Only in countries that have agreed to be bound by it
- It depends on the constitution and local laws of each country

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The UDHR itself is not a legally binding document but serves as a powerful inspiration for legally binding international human rights treaties and for the national legislation of many countries.

It establishes a universal standard for human rights that has been widely accepted and integrated into other human rights conventions, legal frameworks, and treaties. As such it indirectly influences legal practices and protections across the globe.

SLIDE: The UDHR is supported by various other **treaties** and **conventions**. These are documents that outline specific rights and protections in more detail.

Question 10. Which of these is NOT an existing treaty or convention?

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- **International Treaty on Universal Data Privacy and Internet Access**
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The concept of data privacy and internet access is a growing concern globally. But there is no international treaty specifically titled "International Treaty on Universal Data Privacy and Internet Access". There is no established treaty within the framework of international human rights law that exclusively addresses these issues. This absence highlights a gap compared to emerging digital rights challenges.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) was adopted in 1966. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted in 1979. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was adopted in 1989.

SLIDE: The UDHR itself is not legally binding. However, when a country or a government ('a state') **signs** and **ratifies** a supporting treaty or convention, that does become **legally binding**. It then becomes part of that country's **legal system**.

Question 11. 192 UN member states ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. One state did not:

- Ecuador
- **The United States of America**
- India
- Iraq

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The United States of America (US) is the only member state who has signed it (in 1995), but not ratified it. This means then that it is not legally binding for the US and the UNCRC is not part of the legal system of the country – although there are still child rights protections in US national laws. Ecuador ratified in 1990, India in 1992, Iraq in 1994.

There are 193 member states in the UN, meaning that 192 member states have

officially acknowledged children's rights to be legitimate and universal.

What does it mean for a state not to ratify it? Ratification provides us with a legal framework to hold governments accountable to respect, protect and fulfill these rights. Civil society can do that for example by monitoring the government policies, programs and laws in place and the actual situation on the ground against these. Without the legal frameworks, this is a lot harder to do.

Question 12. The right to a healthy environment is explicitly mentioned in the UDHR. Is this true or false?

- **True**
- **False**

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The right to a healthy environment is not explicitly mentioned in the UDHR, as it was drafted and adopted in 1948, a time when environmental issues were not as prominently recognized as human rights concerns.

However, the principles laid out in the UDHR have inspired subsequent human rights treaties and declarations that address environmental rights more directly. The connection between a healthy environment and the realization of human rights has been increasingly recognized in international law and by human rights bodies.

On 28 July 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a landmark **resolution recognizing the human right to a healthy environment** (A/RES/76/300). This acknowledges that a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment is integral to the full enjoyment of human rights. At the national level, some countries have recognized the right to a healthy environment within their legal frameworks.

Question 13. What do you think are key challenges to human rights today?

[Brainstorm question: no points]

Guidelines: Invite participants to share words or short phrases that represent significant human rights challenges. As they share, point out prevalent themes. This can serve as a springboard to further discuss why these issues are identified as challenges and how they relate to the protections and gaps in existing human rights laws. It might be interesting to discuss if the most frequently mentioned issues are also considered the most urgent ones and explore reasons for any discrepancies. Or which issues are global in nature, and which are more specific to regions or countries specifically.

Thank you for taking this quiz from Amnesty International! We hope this Kahoot! quiz sparks a continuous interest in human rights among your participants. We encourage you to keep exploring and debating these essential topics. Our hope is that you continue this important work in your classroom/group, your community, and beyond.

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