



KAHOOT! QUIZ – INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS

GUIDANCE

These instructions for the quiz on Human Rights are designed to deepen participants' understanding of human rights, their importance, and their application in daily life. Learning about human rights goes beyond theory, and this quiz offers more than just correct answers. Use the questions to inspire and educate, fostering dialogue and understanding of practical applications and societal impact.

This quiz is recommended for participants aged 13 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 or 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 two quiz questions as prompts, encourage participants to reflect and share more in a final plenary discussion on:

- How human rights affect their daily lives.
- The importance of protecting human rights for a fair and functioning society.
- Any new insights or perspectives they gained through this activity.

Have fun with this KAHOOT!

QUIZ QUESTIONS AND GUIDELINES

Question 1. What are human rights?

- Rules that apply in times of war
- Laws that are different in every country
- A set of privileges available only to certain individuals or groups
- **Freedoms and protections that every person has**

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: Human rights are the **rights** and **freedoms** that belong to every person. We have these rights simply because we are human. They are based on **dignity**, **equality**, and **mutual respect**. These shared values help us live together.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a key document that lists these rights. It was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. The UDHR serves as a guide for ensuring respect and protection for the inherent dignity of all people.

Question 2. Who can claim their human rights?

- Only people who are older than 18 years
- Only rich people, politicians, and celebrities
- Everyone living in big cities
- **Everyone, regardless of who they are or where they are**

Guidelines: Human rights are universal and inalienable. This means that **every person** around the world deserves to enjoy these rights, from the moment of birth until death. This applies regardless of nationality, sex, ethnic origin, color, religion, or language, or any other status.

The universality of human rights is noted in many international treaties and human rights documents. These treaties and documents ensure that **no one is excluded** from protection. They ensure the exercise of these rights and freedoms. This universality principle opposes any discrimination. It underscores the

[60 seconds]

importance of equality and justice for all.

In practice, there are **challenges** of guaranteeing human rights protection for all. Factors such as poverty, discrimination, marginalization of minority groups, political instability, legal barriers and other factors mean that some people cannot always **access** and **enjoy** their rights.

Question 3. Which of the following is NOT a type of human rights?

- Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- **Galactic Rights**
- Child Rights
- Civil and Political Rights

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: Human rights cover various aspects of life, ensuring dignity, freedom, and well-being for all.

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights: These rights promote economic stability, social welfare, and cultural freedom. They include a wide range of rights, such as fair work conditions and adequate remuneration. Social rights ensure access to housing, healthcare, and education. They also protect sexual and reproductive health rights, guarding against coercion and discrimination. Cultural rights allow individuals to enjoy their culture, practice religion, and use their language.

Child Rights: These rights aim to protect the unique needs and vulnerabilities of children. They include the right to survival and development, access to education and health services, and protection from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Child rights also encompass the right to a name and nationality. They include the right to leisure and play in a safe environment, amongst others.

Civil and Political Rights: These rights protect individual freedom and political participation without discrimination. They include the right to life, fair trial, and freedom from torture. Rights to freedom of thought, speech, assembly, privacy, and political participation are also covered.

Galactic Rights are fictional and are not recognized in international human rights law. It suggests a futuristic concept of rights in space or with extraterrestrial beings. However, current human rights discussions and laws address rights within human societies and the global community only. While imaginative, "Galactic Rights" do not exist and fall outside the established categories of human rights.

Question 4. Watch first, then read. Human rights are universal, indivisible, inalienable and interdependent. This means...

- all human rights are separate and do not impact each other
- it depends on national laws which human rights you have
- **all rights are connected, one right violated may affect your other rights**
- you rely on your parents or caregivers to be granted your human rights

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: Human rights are universal, which means they are the same for everyone, everywhere. You do not depend on others to be given your human rights. Moreover, all rights are equally important and cannot be separated from one another, making them indivisible. And human rights cannot be given up or taken away, because they are inalienable. Finally, human rights are interdependent because they are all connected.

Improving one right enhances others, while the violation of one right adversely affects others. For example, when a community faces a water crisis that leads to unsafe drinking water, it not only infringes on their right to clean water but also negatively affects their right to health.

Question 5. Take the right to work and the right to education as an example. These are connected because...

- **education boosts knowledge, job opportunities and workers' rights**
- only people with an education or a diploma are allowed to work
- basic education is a right but having a job is a privilege
- the only aim of education is to get a job

Guidelines: Human rights are interconnected and support each other. The right to education cannot be detached from other human rights, like the right to work. In this example, enjoying your right to education can **positively affect** your access and fulfilment of your right to work.

Education empowers individuals to effectively participate in society. It not only boosts people's knowledge but also enhances their job opportunities and

that makes you rich
[60 seconds]

understanding of workers' rights. It equips individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to thrive in various job markets and promotes awareness of one's rights and responsibilities within those roles. All of this is essential for securing fair work conditions and adequate compensation, which is part of the right to work.

Contrary to the common misconception, the right to work is also a human right, not a privilege. It ensures that everyone has the **freedom** to choose employment without discrimination and to pursue a livelihood that meets their needs and aspirations.

Question 6. Individuals who violated the law, such as prisoners, can be deprived of their human rights. This statement is...

- True
- **False**

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: All people everywhere in the world are entitled to human rights and they can **never** be taken away. This holds true even if someone is suspected or convicted of a crime.

However, some rights can be **limited** and **restricted temporarily** under special circumstances. These limitations must be based on principles of **law**, **necessity**, and **proportionality**. For example, rights like privacy or freedom of movement may be limited in extraordinary situations of national emergencies, public health or incarceration.

In some places, such as the UK and New Zealand, prisoners may not be allowed to vote. Meanwhile, in other countries like South Africa and Canada, they are permitted to vote. So, people do not lose their rights entirely, but they can face restrictions.

Certain rights are absolute and can never be restricted. The right to **freedom from torture** and the right to **freedom from slavery and servitude** are examples of absolute rights.

Question 7. Which of the following can be considered a form of your right to freedom of expression?

- Wearing a dress with orange polka dots and green neon stripes
- Uploading a song on YouTube about why you became a vegetarian
- Expressing your opinions without fear
- **All answers are correct**

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The right to freedom of expression allows us to speak and write openly about our **thoughts** and **opinions**. It also includes the freedom to seek, receive, and impart **information** and **ideas**, through any **medium**.

Expressing your opinions without fear is one way of exercising your right to freedom of expression. This means you can share your thoughts, beliefs, and ideas freely. You should not fear censorship or punishment, provided you respect others' rights.

While wearing orange polka dots with green neon stripes may seem only about fashion, it is also a non-verbal form of **self-expression**. This is covered under the freedom of expression. Sharing why you became a vegetarian or a vegan is another form of expression. This choice can reflect **personal beliefs**, ethical considerations regarding animal rights, or concerns about the environment.

SLIDE: 'Consider a scenario where a rural community reports their water source, a clean river, is now **polluted** with wastewater.

Remember, access to clean water is a human right. And a government or country ('a state') has a duty to *respect, protect and fulfil* human rights. To fulfil means the state should take **positive action so people can enjoy their rights**.'

Question 8. An example of the state fulfilling the right to clean water would be if the government...

- gives a fine to the company that caused the pollution
- enforces laws against illegal dumping in water sources

Guidelines: To **fulfil** human rights means that the state must provide the positive conditions for people to enjoy their human rights. For example: for someone to have a fair trial, the state must provide the court, judge, trial, jury et cetera. To

- does not interfere with a community protest and public awareness campaign
- plans and builds systems and infrastructure to provide clean water**

[60 seconds]

fulfil rights, a government is obliged to actively **do something**.

In this scenario, a government should take action to guarantee clean water. Planning and building systems and infrastructure to provide clean water both in the immediate and long term, is an example of this.

Giving a fine to the company that caused the pollution and enforcing laws against illegal dumping in water sources are steps of the government **protecting** human rights. For the state to protect human rights, it must **actively intervene** to prevent, protect, prosecute, and punish any human rights abuses. This is necessary whether such acts are committed by state authorities or non-state actors (like armed groups or companies).

Not interfering with people exercising their rights is an explanation of a state **respecting** human rights. For example: the state must respect a person's freedom of expression. It should not stop people expressing ideas unless it is to protect the rights and freedoms of others. To respect human rights implies that the state must not interfere and is obliged to **do nothing**.

Question 9. Making sure that human rights are protected and promoted is the responsibility of...

- The United Nations and other multilateral organisations
- States and their law enforcement (police, army, judges)
- Civil society: you, me, and everyone else
- All answers are correct**

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: Responsibility to **protect** human rights resides primarily with the states themselves. The state is a **duty bearer**. This means they must respect, protect, and fulfil these rights and avoid human rights violations. However, governments and officials sometimes implement policies or take actions that violate human rights.

Human rights abuses occur when non-state actors, like companies, abuse or deny these rights. Companies should carry out human rights due diligence to prevent and account for the human rights impact of their operations. When states do not investigate or act to remedy abuses by non-state actors, this itself can be a human rights violation. Violations are being monitored by United Nations committees, national institutions, governments, and many independent non-governmental organisations such as Amnesty International. But everyone has a role to play in the **promotion and protection** of human rights. We can all do this by holding governments and others accountable, on bigger and on smaller scales. And we can all **respect** the rights of others in our daily lives.

Question 10. Human rights principles are a modern invention, and they have not been around for more than 200 years. True or false?

- True
- False

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The idea that human rights are a modern invention is a myth. The formal establishment of international human rights came with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948. However, human rights principles date back millennia and appear in various cultures and civilizations.

For example, consider the Cyrus Cylinder from 539 BCE. This ancient Persian artifact is often regarded as the first human rights document. It decreed freedoms for slaves, religious tolerance, and racial equality throughout the Persian Empire. Another example is the Magna Carta from 1215. This English charter limited the king's powers and protected certain rights of the people. It laid an early foundation for the rule of law and individual rights.

Question 11. Which of these elements do you believe is the most crucial for human rights to impact society positively?

- Freedom of speech
- Right to privacy
- Freedom from discrimination
- Access to justice
- All of the rights and freedoms mentioned

Guidelines: This poll question encourages participants to reflect on the integral role that human rights play in society.

Human rights are essential as they provide a foundation for freedom, justice, and peace in the world. Acknowledging that everyone is equal, they ensure that all people are treated with dignity. By understanding and respecting human rights,

- I do not think that human rights impact society positively
- Individuals contribute to a culture of respect and uphold the principles that support an equitable society.

[60 second - Poll question: no points]

Question 12. Human rights play an important part in my life.

[Scales: 1. Strongly disagree to 5. Strongly agree]

[60 seconds – Scaling question: no points]

Guidelines: This scaling question challenges participants to reflect on the personal impact of human rights in their lives. It prompts them to consider if and how human rights shape their everyday experiences. This last question can serve as a starting point for further discussions with participants on the role that human rights play in their daily life and in the wider community.

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.

Amnesty International is a movement of 10 million people which mobilizes the humanity in everyone and campaigns for change so we can all enjoy our human rights. Our vision is of a world where those in power keep their promises, respect international law and are held to account. We are independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion and are funded mainly by our membership and individual donations. We believe that acting in solidarity and compassion with people everywhere can change our societies for the better.

amnesty.org

Except where otherwise noted, content in this document is licensed under a Creative Commons (attribution, non-commercial, no derivatives, international 4.0) licence (see creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/legalcode).

Index: **POL 32/8047/2024**

Publication: **May 2024**

Original language: **English**

© Amnesty International 2024

