

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

What is citizenship?

Membership

Belongingness



GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND HUMAN RIGHTS

WHAT IS A RIGHT?

Right means what is just.

A right is what is owed.

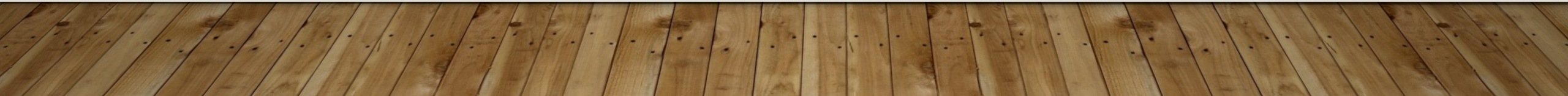
A right is a moral power in a person to do, to possess, or to demand something.

It is the object of the virtue of justice.

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Right is founded on law.
Natural right rests on the natural law.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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.

(from the last part of the Preamble of the Declaration)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with this privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. (Art. 12)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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. (Art. 18)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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. (Art. 19)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person. (Art. 3)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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 will 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. (Art. 21)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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. (Art. 7)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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. (Art. 8)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. (Art. 9)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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. (Art. 10)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Everyone charged with a penal offense 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 defense.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, 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. (Art. 11)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association. (Art. 20)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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. (Art. 29)

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

ACCOUNTABILITY AS A VIRTUE OF A GLOBAL CITIZEN

ac·count·a·ble

adjective

(of a person, organization, or institution) required or expected to justify actions or decisions; responsible: *parents could be **held accountable** for their children's actions | government must be **accountable** to its citizens.*

THE CAROLINIAN AS A GLOBAL CITIZEN

Scientia

Virtus

Devotio

Witness to the Word