



HUMANITY

Sharing and
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be... active
citizen



Sharing and advocating EU citizen values

The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, liberty, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values, which are set out in Article I-2, are common to the Member States. Moreover, the societies of the Member States are characterised by pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men. These values play an important role, especially in two specific cases. Firstly, under the procedure for accession set out in Article I-58, any European State wishing to become a member of the Union must respect these values in order to be considered eligible for admission. Secondly, failure by a Member State to respect these values may lead to the suspension of that Member State's rights deriving from membership of the Union (Article I-59).

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNION

Article I-3 of the Constitutional Treaty, which covers the internal and external objectives of the Union, merges the provisions of the EU Treaty and those of the EC Treaty. These objectives must guide the Union in the defining and implementation of all its policies. The main objectives of the Union are now to promote peace, the Union's values and the well-being of its peoples. These general objectives are supplemented by a list of more detailed objectives:

- 1. an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontiers;
- 2. an internal market where competition is free and undistorted;
- 3. sustainable development, based on balanced economic growth and price stability, a highly competitive social market economy, aiming at full employment and social progress, and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment;
- 4. the promotion of scientific and technological advance;
- 5. the combating of social exclusion and discrimination, and the promotion of social justice and protection, equality between women and men, solidarity between generations and protection of the rights of the child;
- 6. the promotion of economic, social and territorial cohesion, and solidarity among Member States.
- In addition, the Union respects cultural and linguistic diversity and ensures that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced. Paragraph 4 of Article I-3 is devoted to the Union's promotion of its values and interests in its relations with the rest of the world. This paragraph brings together the objectives from the EU Treaty relating to the common foreign and security policy, and the provisions of the EC Treaty relating to development cooperation: peace; security; sustainable development of the Earth; solidarity and mutual respect among peoples; free and fair trade; eradication of poverty; protection of human rights (in particular the rights of the child); development of international law (respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter).
- The Constitution includes as a new objective the protection of children's rights on the international stage. Finally, in Part III of the Constitutional Treaty, Articles III-115 to III-122 contain provisions relating to more specific requirements which the Union must fulfil in implementing the Constitution, in particular, equality between men and women, the combating of discrimination, requirements relating to employment and social policy, protection of the environment and consumers and consideration for the specific nature of services of general economic interest.



Fighting for human rights - is it an emergency?

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Universal and inalienable

The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This principle, as first emphasized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948, has been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions. The 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, for example, noted that it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.

All States have ratified at least one, and 80% of States have ratified four or more, of the core human rights treaties, reflecting consent of States which

concrete expression to universality. Some fundamental human rights norms enjoy universal protection by customary international law across all boundaries and civilizations.

Interdependent and indivisible

All human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.

Equal and non-discriminatory

Non-discrimination is a cross-cutting principle in international human rights law. The principle is present in all the major human rights treaties and provides the central theme of some of international human rights conventions such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The principle applies to everyone in relation to all human rights and freedoms and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of a list of non-exhaustive categories such as sex, race, colour and so on. The principle of non-discrimination is complemented by the principle of equality, as stated in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

Both Rights and Obligations

Human rights entail both rights and obligations. States assume obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfil human rights. The obligation to respect means that States must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of human rights. The obligation to protect requires States to protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses. The obligation to fulfil means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights. At the individual level, while we are entitled our human rights, we should also respect the human rights of others.



How to become part of another culture?

We live in a world in which everyone of us represents something special and has the legacy of owning an authentic culture. In a century of globalization when there exists the freedom of mobility, of ideas and resources the chances of living in another country are more numerous. The consequence that comes after calling home another country is the culture shock, when one culture comes in touch with another culture of another country and they try to intervene one another and impose some rules which for another one are considered wrong and sometimes even immoral. For avoiding different issues and problems that may arise and not experiencing the panic that can hit you and leave you shocked, there are some tips and guidelines that can be followed for the transition phase to become easier and smoother.

Give online friends a whirl

If you struggle with finding friends, you can start making some new ones by doing a quick search for people writing about the area you live in and write to them in order to arrange a meeting for coffee. This is a good start for the beginning of a good friendship in the future.

Join a local organisation

If you like to cook, ride bikes in crazy hot weather, climb to see sunsets or photograph different landscapes you can join a local organisation or communities of expats who feel the same way and you can find yourself as being in home simply because of sharing the same passions and values.

Learn the local language with a language partner

You have to search for local language schools that host language exchange or you can also search for the ones established online. It is always a good way to learn about the culture of a foreign country by starting with learning some basic words in that language in order to start conversations with local people.

Figure out some specific ways not to offend the locals

You must learn some gestures, face expressions and the body languages of that country you are going to visit or live in. If you are going to Albania for example head shaking means No, while head nodding means YES and in other countries it is the reverse. In order not to take different signals for different meanings and not to offend the locals you should learn them.

Learn some popular spots of that place where you are going to stay

By learning these popular spots of that place, you are going to get a better sense of direction and know where to go everytime you want to get something. If it is a shopping center, information spot, language center, embassy or even a cinema and library it is very efficient to take some notes of the places you will encounter mostly in your everyday life.



To be or not to be ... active citizen

Active citizens are cornerstone of prosperous country. They are active part of society which always, makes movement, develops the country and makes the world better. As usual they have strong point of view and participate in different activities, organize trainings, courses and workshops. They're building their cities and the whole country. Moreover, they are united by one goal, share the ideas and are strong motivated. Nevertheless, to be an active citizen is only your choice.

As a result, being an active citizen, you will have a lot of benefits. Firstly, you will be experienced a lot, you will have an opportunity to share your ideas with others and these ones can be embodied. Secondly, it's chance to develop your skills. You will know how to work in team and how to prove your point of view and be tolerant in the same time.

It's important to recollect one preach that teaches us: "If you have one stick, you can easily break it; but when the sticks are trussed together, it's impossible to break them". It happens in the same way with active members of society. There are different organizations of active citizens.

For example, ukrainian youth public organization FRI — Foundation of Regional Initiatives. Established in 2002, FRI works all over Ukraine with the goal of strengthening youth movement institutions, training and supporting the active members of youth associations and supporting the development of student and youth initiatives in general. It unites active Ukrainian youth which ensures that proactive positions in the sphere of youth policy and human rights in Ukraine are maintained. FRI was established with the aim of strengthening the institutions of youth movements.

It provides active Ukrainian youth with information on educational programs and trainings and contributes to the personal and professional development of youth.

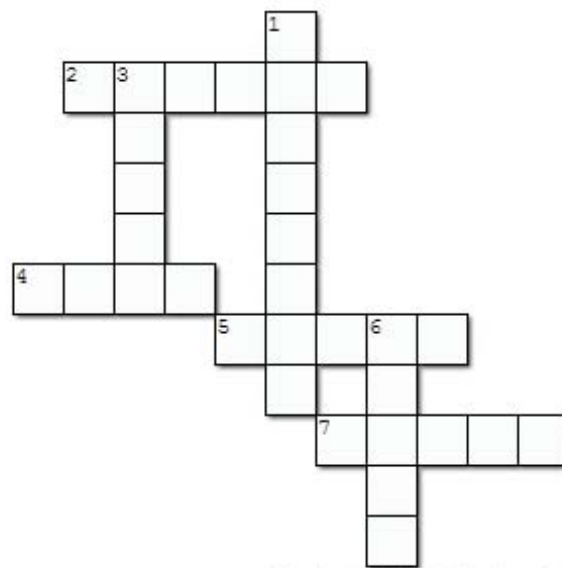
FRI provides support to overall regional youth activities.

All in all, to be or not to be an active citizen depends only on your choice. If you want to change the world, make it better and develop yourself, you will do!!!

Name: Humanity _____

The Game

Complete the crossword below



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net [Crossword Puzzle Generator](#)

Across

2. I am born from you and i die because of you what am i ?
4. I am just a drop but i can be an ocean, what am I ?
5. I am a instrument that every living thing uses, so what am i ?
7. It's me _ _ _ _ _ !!!

Down

1. I always come and go, I never say Hi or Bye, what am I ?
3. It walks with 4, then with 2, then with 3, what am i ?
6. I will always kiss your ass, but i have four limbs, what am I ?