

## The impact of The French Revolution: The fundamental Rights

<p><u>The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789): natural and inaugural rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Article 1: Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be found only upon the general good.</li><li>• Article 6: All citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, are equally eligible to all dignities and to all public positions and occupations, according to their abilities, and without distinction except that of their virtues and talents.</li><li>• Article 7: No person shall be accused, arrested, or imprisoned except in the cases and according to the forms prescribed by law.</li><li>• Article 11. The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Every citizen may, accordingly, speak, write, and print with freedom, but shall be responsible for such abuses of this freedom as shall be defined by law.</li></ul>	<p><u>Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) has an international vocation.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.</li><li>• <b>Article 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.</b></li><li>• <b>Article 11: Everyone charged with a penal offence 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 defence. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.</b></li><li>• Article 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful <b>assembly and association.</b></li></ul>
<p><u><b>EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (2000)</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Article 23: Everyone, without any discrimination, has <b>the right to equal pay</b> for equal work.</li><li>• Article 25: Everyone has the right to a <b>standard of living adequate for the health and well-being</b> of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.</li></ul>	<p>Question: Which rights are new?</p> <hr/> <p>Question: Rights of the Chart have evolved from the declaration of 1789. Which article covers the issue of solidarity in the European Charter of Human Rights?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>