

Breakout EDU: Introduction to Human Rights

In the box:

UDHR handout with blanks

Treat

HR Movie Selection



*To open the box and see what's inside,
scan the code for the story of the
smart Indian bride.*

*The first lock will release when the
numbers are in place,
the question she asked to be saved
from disgrace.*

*This is the only clue that's clear
black and white,
the box will stay dark until you
discover the light.*

SOLVE: 156 (Dudley 3# lock)

To be written on the back in invisible ink:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights protects everyone, regardless of where you were born, gender, sexual preference, age, the colour of your skin, or the amount of money in your bank account. By law, the Indian bride is protected from forced marriage, but the reality is often different. When was the UDHR adopted?

SOLVE: 1948 (Brinks 4# lock)

Book from HR reading bins.

SOLVE: Key is in matching bin.

Card on bottom of box:

TO FIND THE NEXT CLUE, YOU'LL HAVE TO SHARPEN YOUR WITS.



Tellagami text

Two steps forward, one step back, and a slide to the right. Repeat. Sounds like the newest dance move, but it really describes the process it took for the Declaration of Human Rights to be written. Over years and years of history, many civilizations contributed to the universal laws we have today.

SOLVE: Up up down right up up down right (Compass lock)

A picture is worth a thousand words.. or perhaps just one word and a number.

SOLVE: play7 (Masterlock 5 letters/# lock)

A picture is worth a thousand words.. or perhaps just one word and a number.

Declaration of the Rights of the Child

1. All children have the right to what follows, no matter what their race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, or where they were born or who they were born to.

2. You have the special right to grow up and to develop physically and spiritually in a healthy and normal way, free and with dignity.

3. You have a right to a name and to be a member of a country.

4. You have a right to special care and protection and to good food, housing and medical services.

5. You have the right to special care if handicapped in any way.



6. You have the right to love and understanding, preferably from parents and family, but from the government where these cannot help.

7. You have the right to go to school for free, to play, and to have an equal chance to develop yourself and to learn to be responsible and useful. Your parents have special responsibilities for your education and guidance.



8. You have the right always to be among the first to get help.

9. You have the right to be protected against cruel acts or exploitation, e.g. you shall not be obliged to do work which hinders your development both physically and mentally. You should not work before a minimum age and never when that would hinder your health, and your moral and physical development.



10. You should be taught peace, understanding, tolerance and friendship among all people.