CYCLE DES CONFÉRENCES LORRAINES D'HISTOIRE DU DROIT LES DROITS DE L'HOMME : ORIGINES ET ÉVOLUTIONS





MINIALS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

united diregard and contempt for human rights have resulted it barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and that advant of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and advant of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and being and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highes ampiration of the common people.

anisas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last recort, to rebellion against tyrany and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

support to the essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations.

MHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the

human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined

MIRRISS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

observance of numan rights and fundamental freedoms,

NOW THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standar of achievement for oil peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and very organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shat strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights an freedom; and by progressive measures, national and international, to secur their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of flenther States themselves and among the peoples of territorie

ARTICLE 1. All human beings are been free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set first in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as next, colors, see, language, religating, religidate or other opens, instead or sold engage, property, kind of the political, paradictional constraints of sold engage, property, land of the political, paradictional or international states of the country or strawlay to sold a person belongs, whether it is independent, must, mos-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereigney.

ARTICLE 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servinde; slavery as the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5 October and to instruct or instruction and their forms.

ARTICLE 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without ar discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protectors against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration is maintain are incirement to use this discrimination.

correpetent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTELED No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention

ARTICLE 10 Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public bearing by an independent and irrepartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocert until proved guithy according to law in a public.

to Track 11(1) (recytose congae time petite reteries use in 1) petite petit peti

honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the against such interfer-ence or attacks.

ARTICLE [3(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement a ARTICLE 1. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to mjoy in other constrints mylon from persocition. (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of preservines granularly arting from one political right may not be invoked in from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 1.6. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality, (2) No one shall be arbitrarily decreased only in the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily not only the right to a substantial rear densed the right to

ARTICLE [0] (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to many and to find family. They are entitled to equal rights as no marriage, during marriand and at its dissolution. (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the recent of the intending upouses. (1) The family is the natural and fundamental group out of society and is entitled to

ARTICLE 17 (1) Everyone has the right to one property alone as to as in association with others. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived his property.

and reagant, with right secules recent to enable in reagant or and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in pub private, to manifest his to seek, receive and impart information as through any media and regardless of frentiers.

ARTICLE 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, this right includes freedom to held opinions without interference and to seek, receive and imput information and ideas through any media and reaccidess of frontiers.

through any media and regardness of trentiers.

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

ARTICLE 21 (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has he 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 germine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be

security and is entitled to realization, through automat effort and instrumational operation and in secondary with the regardation and resources of each State, of the economic, social and coloural rights analyses under forth adapting and the few development of his personality.

ARTILETS (1) Everyone has the right to work, to these choice of employment, to just and forouscular conditions of work and be protection against uncomplement. (2) Everyone when the right to work, to these choice of employment, to just and forouscular conditions of work and be protection against uncomplement. (2) Everyone, which way distributions, has

an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessar by other means of social protection. (4) Everyone has the right to for

reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic helidays with pay. ARTHELE 25 (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical erea and necessary some

anaquate for the fedant hare varieties; of instinct and or as a tunity, including ford, offends, bearing and ordered over and receivers social and including ford, offends, bearing and ordered over and receivers social solicities, disability, wisdowbook, fed age or other lack of fivethreed in crownstances beyond the control of Mortherbook and children, whether born in or out of the order of th

(ATT) 2.2.70 (A tology) and excit region of activation that the OFF (CAT) that is the detectory and feedbased alongs. Becoming the OFF (CAT) that is the detectory and feedbased alongs of the OFF (CAT) that the expension shall be equely ashall be made generally enabled on the object elections shall be directed to the fall development of the human personality and to the templetoning of respect for human given and fundamental frienders. It shall promote our development of the human personality and to the enterphetoning of respect for human faith and final feedbased the objects. It shall promote understanding, notenzoe and feetbaship among all nations, result or refigious groupes, and half feetbase that control of the United Nations for the ministreastic of power. (1) Parents have a prior right to choose the bids of elections that while layer on the electhods.

cultural life of the community, to enjoy the aris and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. CD Everyne has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author. ARTICLE 2N Everyone is entitled to a social and international order.

AITELEZ 0.13 Pocyone has datin to the community in which almost the free and fill development of his premarile y prosuble, 102 is the exercise of his rights and feedom, everyone shall be subject only to use himitations as we determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedom of others and of section flee just requirements of mental and freedom and the general wifeline in a democrate source of 107. Dees rights and freedom may in so case be executed contrary to the purposes and pronoples of the United Nations.

ARTICLE.50 Neshing in this Declaration may be interpreted implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in a activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of trights and freedoms set forth berein, religion or better in teaching.

UNITED NATIONS

10h00-12h00

VENDREDI 17 NOVEMBRE 2023

FACULTÉ DE DROIT DE METZ

Amphi Lemoigne - ïle du Saulcy

Introduction aux questionnements autour des Droits de l'Homme

par Monsieur Hugo STAHL, Maître de Conférences à l'Université de Lorraine, Faculté de Droit, Economie et Administration de Metz, Institut François Gény (UR 7301)

Les droits de l'Homme dans les républiques sœurs en Révolution

par Monsieur Hugo BEUVANT, Maître de Conférences à l'Université de Lille, Faculté des Sciences Juridiques, Politiques et Sociales de Lille, Centre d'Histoire Judiciaire (UMR8025)

Les mutations des Droits de l'Homme au XXe siècle

par Monsieur Martial MATHIEU, Professeur à l'Université de Grenoble-Alpes, Faculté de Droit, CESICE (EA 2420)

Entrée Libre

Renseignements: ifg-contact@univ-lorraine.fr

Avec le soutien et le concours de





