**What are the Universal Human Rights?**

1. Human rights are universal and apply to everybody no matter where they live.
	1. Yes, human rights are the same for everybody.
	2. No, every country has its own list of human rights.
	3. It depends, countries can revoke certain human rights or grant new ones.
2. We have struggled with the notion of defining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The basis of contemporary international human rights law is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. The United Nations Charter
	2. The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights
	3. The Bill of Rights
4. In what year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. All of these are considered universal human rights except:
	1. The right to work
	2. Freedom from torture
	3. The right to bear arms
	4. The right not to be subjected to arbitrary arrest
6. What are some of the limitations of the concept of human rights?
	1. The development of the concept was mostly Euro-centric
	2. The downplaying of group rights, such as those of indigenous peoples and minorities
	3. The lack of strong mechanisms to enforce human rights at the international level
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
7. The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights is based on what founding principal?
8. What is a limitation of the UDHR?
9. Explain in a nutshell the concept of human rights—provide your own definition and offer a few examples of basic human rights.