**René Cassin Human Rights Pub Quiz**

**Asylum and Detention**

1) How many refugees are there in the world?
   - a. 12.2 million
   - b. 13.5 million
   - c. **15.4 million**
   - d. 16.8 million

2) What percentage of the net immigration are asylum seekers to the UK?
   - a. 3%
   - b. 13%
   - c. 30%
   - d. 33%

3) In 2011, which country was the top one for hosting refugees? (all these were in the top 10!)
   - a. USA
   - b. **Pakistan**
   - c. Germany
   - d. Chad

4) How much money does an asylum seeker in Britain have to live on a day?
   - a. £5
   - b. £8
   - c. £10
   - d. £12

5) How many of the 17,790 asylum seekers applying to the UK in 2010 were granted refugee status?
   - a. 1,268
   - b. 16,590
   - c. 7,356
   - d. **3,480**

6) What date was the UN Convention on Refugees agreed?
   - a. 1949
   - b. **1951**
   - c. 1967
   - d. 1972

7) Which of these countries has not ratified the UN Convention on Refugees?
a. Cambodia  
b. China  
c. Japan  
d. Indonesia

8) When is World Refugee Day?  
a. January 20th  
b. April 20th  
c. June 20th  
d. October 20th

9) The right to seek asylum in a church or other holy place was first codified in law by King Ethelbert of Kent in about when?  
a. 700 AD  
b. 600 AD  
c. 500 AD  
d. 400 AD

10) How many times has the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?  
a. Never  
b. Once  
c. Twice  
d. Three times

The Chronically Excluded

1. Where are Roma originally from  
a. Romania  
b. India  
c. Spain

2. Do all Irish Travellers live in Caravans?  
a. Yes  
b. No (many have given up travelling because of difficulty maintaining this lifestyle due to prejudice, discrimination etc.)

3. How many Gypsies and Travellers live in the UK today?  
a. 2,500  
b. 250  
c. We don’t know (An effort to count the population has only just started by collecting census data - however it is considered to be an under represent Gypsy and Traveller population - The 2011 census figures show that there are 54,895 Gypsy and Traveller persons living in England. Many Gypsy and Traveller organisations believe that the 2011 census figure is a significant undercount)
and the minimum estimation should be around 120,000 to 300,000.)

4. Gypsies and travellers have access to the same health care, educations etc…as we do because they also live in Britain
   a. True
   b. False

5. Irish Travellers are an ethnically distinct group of people
   a. True
   b. False

6. Travellers spend their time on the road working and looking for work?
   a. True
   b. False – they travel for mainly social reasons, to visit family etc.

7. Gypsy and Traveller groups generally think that ‘My Big Fat Gypsy Wedding’ shown on TV accurately reflects their way of life.
   a. True
   b. False (e.g. court cases have been made against makers; over sexualisation of young girls when their society is quite conservative)

8. Roma and Gypsies are ethnically related?
   a. True
   b. False

9. What other ethnicity was targeted by the Nazis for ethnic cleansing during the Holocaust?
   a. Roma

10. What percentage of Gypsies and Travellers live on unauthorised sites due to a difficulty in securing authorised accommodation?
    a. 20% (This due to a failure of the planning framework to take into account the needs of Gypsies and Travellers)
    b. 50%
    c. 100%
    d. 5%

**Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking**

1. How many people are living in modern slavery worldwide today according to the 1st Global Slavery Index from October 2013?
   a. 50 million
   b. 29.8 million
   c. 1 million
2. Which African country was the last in the world to abolish slavery in 2007?
   a. Mauritania
   b. Gambia
   c. Sierra Leone
   d. Lesotho

3. How many potential victims of human trafficking were identified in Britain in 2012 by the Serious Organised Crime Agency?
   a. 100
   b. 1000
   c. 2255
   d. 25

4. In Australia, of the 270+ investigations for trafficking and trafficking-related offences between January 2004 and April 2009, how many convictions were there?
   a. 7
   b. 22
   c. 63
   d. 102

5. What is the average cost of a slave around the world?
   a. $500
   b. $90
   c. $1200
   d. $35

6. In how many cases is the recruiter known to the victim?
   a. 16%
   b. 26%
   c. 36%
   d. 46%

7) Which article in the UDHR protects the right not to be a slave?
   a. 4
   b. 7
   c. 9
   d. 11

8) Which USA President said the quote, “If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong.”
   a. Abraham Lincoln
   b. Barack Obama
   c. Franklin Roosevelt
9) How many convictions for human trafficking and forced labour were recorded in England and Wales in 2012?

a. 200  
b. 2255  
c. 13  
d. 1013

10) What is the estimated value of illicit human trafficking a year (estimated by the International labour Organization)?

a. 32 thousand dollars  
b. **32 billion dollars**  
c. 3,200 dollars  
d. 25 billion dollars

**Genocide**

1. What international law makes genocide a crime?
   a. **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide** (The CPPCG was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9 December 1948 and came into effect on 12 January 1951 (Resolution 260 (III)). It contains an internationally recognized definition of genocide which was incorporated into the national criminal legislation of many countries, and was also adopted by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the treaty that established the International Criminal Court (ICC).])

2. What is the definition of Genocide given in Article 2 of this convention? Fill in the blanks:

   “Any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a **a) national, b) ethnical, c) racial or d) religious** group, as such; killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life, calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; [and] forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

3. Which part of this definition has caused debate amongst scholars?
   a. "in whole or in part"
   b. National
   c. Ethical
   d. Racial
4. What Jewish lawyer coined the term genocide?
   a. Lemkin
   b. Lauterpacht
   c. Sohn

5. Which two of the following events did the previously mentioned lawyer say prompted his interest in genocide?
   a. The Cold War
   b. The Holocaust
   c. The Armenian Genocide
   d. The Rwandan Genocide
   e. The First World War
   f. The fall of the Berlin Wall

6. Genocide is an issue of the past, it does not happen today.
   a. True
   b. False (There are several areas in the world where genocide is happening on a daily basis. Darfur, Iraq, Pakistan and Bangladesh and Kortbia. These are just a few of the countries that it is happening in now or has happened very recently.)

7. The word Genocide comes from the Greek words 'genos' and 'cide'. What do these words mean in Greek?
   a. Gene and counting
   b. Gene and killing
   c. Race and counting
   d. Race and killing

8. In which country were between 500,000 and 100,000 people killed in 100 days in 1994?
   a. Uganda
   b. Sierra Leone
   c. Ghana
   d. Rwanda
9. What was the catalyst which started the genocide in this country?
   a. An argument between the heads of the Hutu and Tutsi
   b. The shooting down of the airplane carrying the country’s President Juvénal Habyarimana
   c. The death of a Hutu child

10. Which population was the genocide aimed against? The Hutus or Tutsis?
    a. Hutu
    b. Tutsi

**Human Rights Act + ECHR**

1) The Human Rights Act regulates the relationship between individuals and public authorities. Which of the following would not be a public authority?
   a. An electricity company
   b. A bank or building society
   c. An organisation that runs private prisons
   d. A housing association

   A bank or building society as they are private organisations. Private companies that are doing government work, such as organisations that run private prisons, will also be public authorities within the Act in respect of that work. There are some types of bodies that have mixed functions. For example, some housing associations, and the privatised utilities such as water, gas and electricity companies have functions (relating to regulatory or safety) that will probably count as public under the Human Rights Act.

2) In the United Kingdom, who is protected by the Human Rights Act?
   a. Everyone who works for a government organisation, for example nurses, teachers and civil servants
   b. Everyone who has the right to vote
   c. Everyone, regardless of status
   d. Everyone over the age of 18

3) Jean Parry’s son, John is already in prison for committing armed robbery. He’s currently awaiting trial for another offence. On the latest trial date the prison service failed to transport her son to the court because of staff shortages and that the court continued with his trial, made decisions and heard evidence in his absence. Which Article could this be a breach of?
a. No Articles at all, the court are entitled to do this if the defendant has already been convicted
b. Article 10 Freedom of expression
c. Article 7 No punishment without law
d. Article 6 Right to a fair trial

4) Rhys Jones works in the local council’s housing department. He has received an application for a home from a woman who is experiencing domestic abuse. Rhys’s manager has turned down her application, but Rhys is worried that the woman’s human rights might be breached. What Articles might have been breached by the manager’s decision?

a. Article 3 (Right not to be subjected to degrading treatment)
b. Article 8 (Right to a private and family life)
c. Article 3 and Article 8
d. None

Article 3 and Article 8; even if the abuse is not being committed by the Local Authority, once they are aware of the potential breach, they must act to protect the individual.

5) A person who alleges a breach of the human rights act can apply for further consideration by the European Court of Human Rights Strasbourg:

a. Upon application to any County Court
b. As soon as the case is rejected at the first UK court hearing the matter
c. Once all avenues of appeal in the UK have been exhausted
d. Upon application to any Magistrates Court

6) Ritchie Jackson is policing a temporary road closure whilst a protest march goes past an art gallery in the town center. Ritchie sees a protestors throw a brick through the art gallery’s window, breaking it. The protestor is grabbed by Ritchie and is sober, compliant and cooperative. Ritchie arrests him saying ‘you’re nicked sunshine’. A police van happens to be passing and Ritchie, still holding the protestor – firmly places him in the back of the van without saying anymore and asks the van driver to go to the nearest police station. This might be a breach of which Article?

a. The absolute right not to be subjected to treatment or punishment that is inhuman or degrading
b. Article 5, the right not to be deprived of liberty – even for a short time
c. Article 14, freedom from discrimination
d. Article 5, the right to be told in non-technical terms and in a language you understand why you are being arrested.

7) Gita Roy has been attending university as a mature student where she is hoping to become a solicitor. As part of her course, she has been told that she must undertake some voluntary work in order to pass. Is this a breach of her human rights?

a. Yes, under Article 4, not to be the subject of forced labour
b. Yes, under Article 10, freedom of expression
c. Yes, under Article 8, respect for family life
d. No

8) Donna Jones’ daughter is pregnant and wants to have a termination. Donna is worried that the hospital will be in breach of Article 2, the right to life if she goes ahead with it. How does Article 2 relate to terminations?

a. Article 2 does not cover life until a ‘person’ is born
b. The right to life applies in this case and it is an absolute right.
c. A termination would only be a breach of Article 2 if it was carried out in an NHS public funded hospital rather than a private clinic.
d. The right to life applies in this case but it is a limited right as her daughter is under 18

9) Paul Chen’s bully, David Smith, has been asked to formally apologise to him and several other pupils during the school assembly. David thinks this will be humiliating and in breach of Article 3 – the right not to be subjected to treatment or punishment that is degrading. Can the school ask him to do this?

a. Yes
b. Yes, but only with the consent of his parents or guardian
c. Yes, but only if the school is privately run
d. No

This is unlikely to be a breach of his rights under Article 3 as it is a necessary and a proportionate punishment. Whether or not treatment is “degrading” depends on whether a reasonable person of the same age, sex and health as you would have felt degraded.

10) In the care home where Donna Jones works, a new resident has arrived but is very distressed that his wife of 65 years wasn’t given a place on grounds that she did not fit the criteria of the home. Donna is worried that the council may be in breach of Article 8, the right to a private and family life. Is she right?
Yes, and it is a qualified right. The right to respect for private and family life (Article 8) is not an absolute human right. Instead it is a qualified right, meaning that you have to weigh up your rights with those of other individuals and/or the wider community. This means that financial difficulties are a relevant consideration.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

1. Which of these countries did not have a member on the drafting committee?
   - a. Brazil
   - b. Lebanon
   - c. Australia
   - d. USSR

2. Who of the following was NOT instrumental in the drafting of the Universal Declaration For Human Rights?
   - a. Charles Malik
   - b. Eleanor Roosevelt
   - c. John Peters Humphrey
   - d. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Eleanor was the USA representative, Malik was from Lebanon, and Canadian Humphrey was the chief drafter. Others involved are Jacques Maritain and René Cassin of France and P. C. Chang of China.

3) Article 1 of the UNDHR reads...
   - a. Everyone has the right to live, have liberty, and security of person
   - b. We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all human beings are born equal.
   - c. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
   - d. All men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain Rights

They chose their wording carefully, so it would apply to everyone regardless of gender or creed (hence "human beings" instead of "men" and "born" instead of "created," as well as the absence of any religious connotations to the text). The rest of the article reads: "They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."
4) What year was the UDHR agreed?
   a. 1946  
   b. 1947  
   c. **1948**  
   d. 1949

5) How many different languages has the UDHR been officially translated into?
   a. 359  
   b. **409**  
   c. 459  
   d. 509

6) How many rights are there in the UDHR?
   a. 10  
   b. 20  
   c. **30**  
   d. 40

7) In which capital city was the UDHR adopted?
   a. London  
   b. **Paris**  
   c. Washington  
   d. Rome

8) What does the last article state?
   a. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.  
   b. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.  
   c. 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.  
   d. **Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.**

9) How long did it take to compose the entire text of the UDHR?
   a. 2 months  
   b. **2 years**  
   c. 3 months  
   d. 3 years
10) Which of these countries was one of eight who abstained from the final vote on the USSR?

b. Poland
c. Norway
d. Finland
e. Lithuania

Random

1) Human rights in Wales date back to:

a. 1998 which was the year the Human Rights Act became law
b. 1948 when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written
c. 1215 when the Magna Carta was agreed
d. 945 when The Laws of Hywel Dda were published

945 when The Laws of Hywel Dda were published. The latter part of his name ('Dda' or 'Good') refers to the fact that his laws were just and good, championing compassion rather than punishment, plenty of common sense and a sense of respect towards women. The other dates also signify important milestones in the development of human rights.

2) Who is the odd one out?

a. Rachel Corrie
b. Vaclav Havel
c. Nelson Mandela
d. Aung San Suu Kyi

Rachel was the only one who wasn't imprisoned for her humanitarian views.

3) Who was the first head of state to be arrested by another country for human rights crimes?

a. Pol Pot
b. Charles Taylor
c. Augusto Pinochet
d. Slobodan Milosevic

The Chilean President was arrested October 17 1998, whist visiting London.

4) When is International Human Rights Day?

a. 23 February
b. 10 December
c. 8 March
d. 3 September

5) In how many US states did same-sex marriages become immediately legal in June 2013?

a. 6
b. 13
c. 22
d. 50

6) In which US state must a woman obtain written permission from her husband to wear false teeth?

a. California
b. Texas
c. Vermont
d. Massachusetts

7) What makes the ICC different (and controversial), separating it from the World Court?

a. The ICC can prosecute a state without prior consent to its jurisdiction
b. The ICC can prosecute any state
c. The ICC can overrule the findings of national courts
d. The ICC can prosecute individuals of any nation

8) Match the quote to the correct UN Secretary-General

a. It has long been recognized that an essential element in protecting human rights was a widespread knowledge among the population of what their rights are and how they can be defended.
b. 'Freedom from fear' could be said to sum up the whole philosophy of human rights.
c. The world has come to a clear realization of the fact that freedom, justice and world peace can only be assured through the international promotion and protection of these rights and freedoms.
d. "We will not enjoy security without development, we will not enjoy development without security, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights."

- U Thant
- Boutros Boutros-Ghali
- Kofi Annan
- Dag Hammarskjöld
9) Human rights are the same in war time as they are in peace time.
   a. True
   b. False

10) How many children under the age of 18 are estimated to be being exploited as child soldiers in armed conflicts worldwide?
   a. More than 300,000
   b. Around 3,000
   c. Around 300