Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. What does UDHR stand for in the United Nations document adopted in 1948?
   A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   B. United Division for History and Research
   C. Universal Department for Human Resources
   D. United Declaration of Health and Recreation
   Correct answer: A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   UDHR is the common abbreviation for the declaration’s title.

2. Which UN body adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
   A. The Security Council
   B. The International Court of Justice
   C. The General Assembly
   D. The Secretariat alone
   Correct answer: C. The General Assembly
   The General Assembly proclaimed the declaration in resolution 217 A (III).

3. In what year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
   A. 1918
   B. 1948
   C. 1968
   D. 1998
   Correct answer: B. 1948
   The General Assembly adopted it on December 10, 1948.

4. Which principle does Article 1 present at the start of the declaration?
   A. Rights are inherited from a titled family.
   B. Rights belong only to people with passports.
   C. Dignity depends on a person’s income.
   D. People are born with equal dignity and rights.
   Correct answer: D. People are born with equal dignity and rights.
   Article 1 grounds the document in the equal dignity and rights of human beings.

5. How many numbered articles follow the preamble in the declaration?

A. 12
B. 30
C. 18
D. 48

Correct answer: B. 30
The articles are numbered consecutively from 1 through 30.

6. Article 3 groups liberty and personal security with which right?

A. Life
B. Paid holidays
C. Nationality
D. Property ownership

Correct answer: A. Life
Article 3 names life, liberty, and security of person together.

7. Which article sets out equality before the law and equal protection of the law without discrimination?

A. Article 27
B. Article 13
C. Article 24
D. Article 7

Correct answer: D. Article 7
Article 7 makes the point about equal treatment under law and protection against discrimination.

8. Which principle in Article 11 applies to a person charged with a penal offense?

A. Publish the person’s sentence before trial.
B. Presume guilt unless the person can name another suspect.
C. Presume innocence until proved guilty according to law.
D. Deny all opportunity for a defense.

Correct answer: C. Presume innocence until proved guilty according to law.
Article 11 includes the presumption of innocence and guarantees necessary for the defense in a public trial.

9. Which article most directly addresses arbitrary interference with someone’s private correspondence?

A. Article 12
B. Article 4
C. Article 17
D. Article 26

Correct answer: A. Article 12
Article 12 covers privacy, family, home, correspondence, and related legal protection.

10. What does Article 26 specify about elementary education?

A. It should require a property qualification.
B. It should be reserved for employed adults.
C. It should be available only during election years.
D. It should be free and compulsory.

Correct answer: D. It should be free and compulsory.
The article calls for free elementary and fundamental education and specifies that elementary education is compulsory.

11. Which article says that no one may be compelled to belong to an association?

A. Article 18
B. Article 8
C. Article 20
D. Article 28

Correct answer: C. Article 20
Article 20 protects peaceful assembly and association and bars compelled membership.

12. A fictional student looks up reporting from another country. Which article specifically mentions seeking information regardless of frontiers?

A. Article 10
B. Article 19
C. Article 15
D. Article 24

Correct answer: B. Article 19
Article 19 covers freedom of opinion and expression, including seeking, receiving, and imparting information across frontiers.

13. Which article covers the right to equal pay for equal work without discrimination?

A. Article 25
B. Article 14
C. Article 21
D. Article 23

Correct answer: D. Article 23
Article 23 sets out several rights related to work and remuneration, including equal pay for equal work.

14. A fictional election excludes a citizen because of an arbitrary denial of voting rights, then orders that citizen to join an association. Which pair most directly addresses free elections and compelled membership?

A. Articles 21 and 20
B. Articles 12 and 5
C. Articles 26 and 3
D. Articles 15 and 25

Correct answer: A. Articles 21 and 20
Article 21 describes political participation and genuine elections. Article 20 rejects compulsory association membership.

15. A fictional group cites the declaration as a license to destroy all the rights it sets out. Which provision directly rejects that reading?

A. Article 9
B. Article 16
C. Article 30
D. Article 22

Correct answer: C. Article 30
Article 30 denies any interpretation granting a state, group, or person a right to engage in acts aimed at destroying the declaration’s rights and freedoms.