



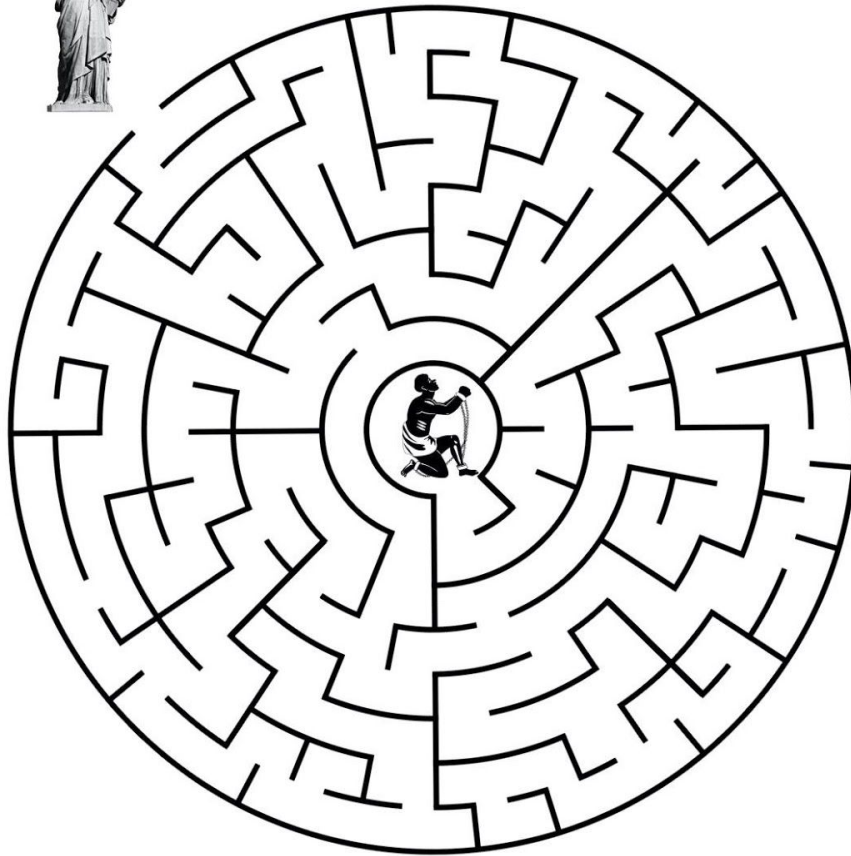
## ACTIVITY

### Maze



Bring to your awareness a person or group of people who are captives—prisoners or slaves—unjustly deprived of their freedoms. Cherish your own freedoms.

- Imagine their daily lives of deprivation and loss of freedom.
- As you work through this maze, imagine how you are leading the people to freedom by securing their human rights.





## ACTIVITY

### Word Search



Search for the words in the list below on the grid in eight possible directions.<sup>1</sup> Search up, down, forward, backward, and diagonally to find the hidden *words*.

```

Y N E K U W D Y K K L E M U E
R O M I N T I W V I P M L Q B
E I M G I X S Q F G T G U H E
V T K F V P C E X I E A D M K
A U I J E L R R W C L E O Z G
L C K I R X I O N I C D W Q S
S E Y M S B M E T L E V M I J
V S Y V A M I Y A E B D D E B
P R Z X L C N R R R C B D U Z
E E T O S F A F W D I T T X Z
A P B N E T T Y T I N G I D K
C P O G I R I W O M B Q H O O
E C W O B N O Q O E S X E T N
Q K N L Q N N J U S T I C E S
I K T N O I T A I L I M U H M

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Universal	Declaration	Rights
Dignity	Slavery	Equality
Discrimination	Freedom	Humiliation
Justice	Peace	Conscience
Life	Protection	Persecution

<sup>1</sup> Created by Puzzlemaker at [DiscoveryEducation.com](http://DiscoveryEducation.com)



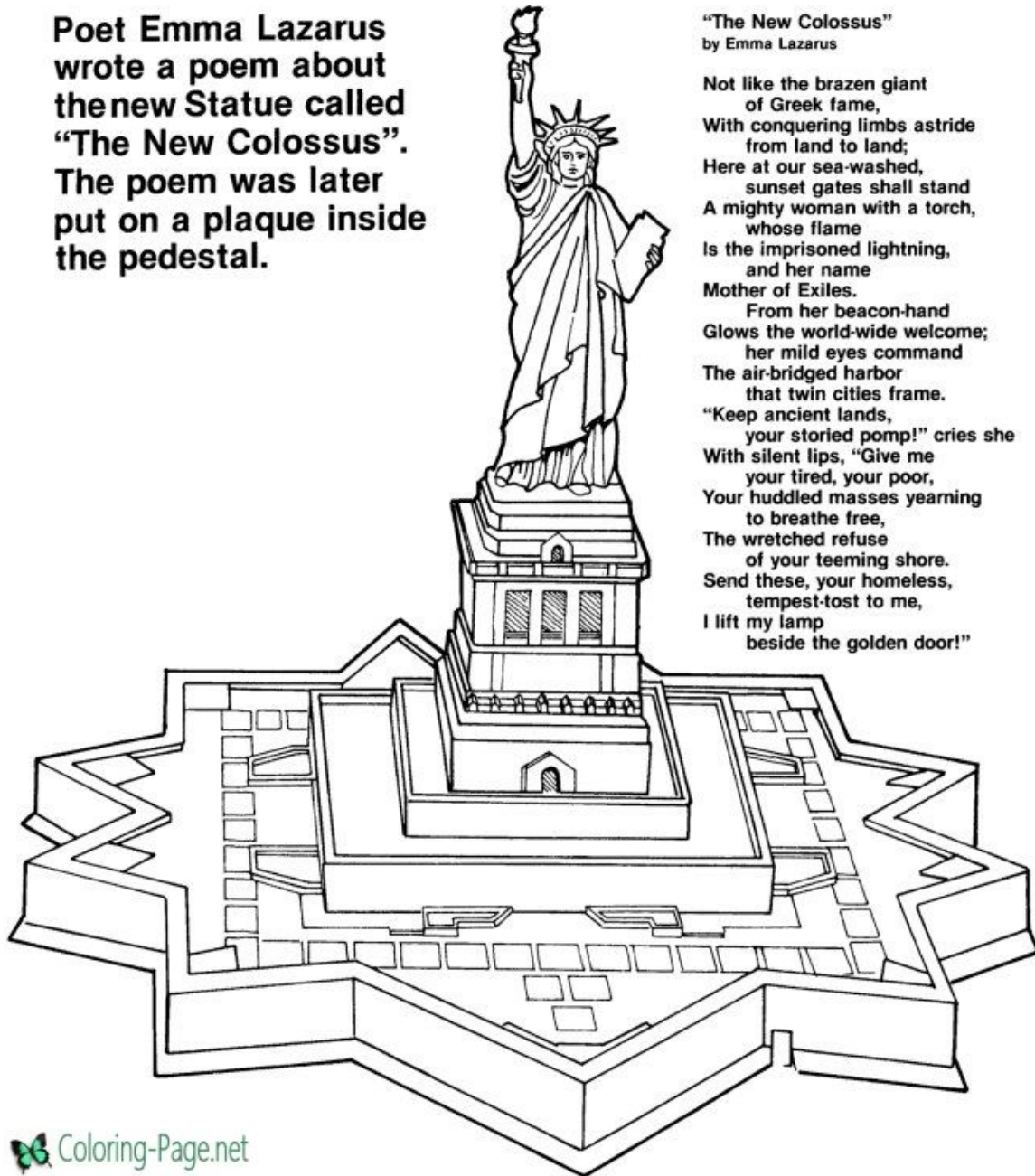
## ACTIVITY

### Color and Learn Poem



Which human rights does the Statue of Liberty symbolize and call us all to protect?<sup>2</sup>

Poet Emma Lazarus wrote a poem about the new Statue called "The New Colossus". The poem was later put on a plaque inside the pedestal.



"The New Colossus"  
by Emma Lazarus

Not like the brazen giant  
of Greek fame,  
With conquering limbs astride  
from land to land;  
Here at our sea-washed,  
sunset gates shall stand  
A mighty woman with a torch,  
whose flame  
is the imprisoned lightning,  
and her name  
Mother of Exiles.  
From her beacon-hand  
Glow the world-wide welcome;  
her mild eyes command  
The air-bridged harbor  
that twin cities frame.  
"Keep ancient lands,  
your storied pomp!" cries she  
With silent lips, "Give me  
your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning  
to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse  
of your teeming shore.  
Send these, your homeless,  
tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp  
beside the golden door!"

<sup>2</sup> Gratitude to [Coloring-Page.net](http://Coloring-Page.net) for permission to use this page.



## ACTIVITY

### Color and Think About the Abolition of Slavery

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#### Consider Article 4: Freedom from Slavery<sup>3</sup>

- Think about the challenges and risks in ending slavery.
- Think about the resistance and power of vested interests who profit from slavery, and individuals and systems deeply organized around slavery, or any oppressive, harmful system that should be changed.
- Consider that the threat of ending slavery threatened the unity of the United States, led to a Civil War with 620,000 deaths, the assassination of President Lincoln, racism and political conflicts that continue to this day.
- Explore what has been successful and consider creativity, organization, participation, problem-solving and viable alternatives in the process of overcoming powerful, harmful forces.

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<sup>3</sup> Gratitude to [Coloring-Page.net](http://Coloring-Page.net) for permission to use this page.



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**His Gettysburg address, which lasted only two minutes, is considered one of the greatest speeches of all time.**



## ACTIVITY

### Color and Think About Suffrage

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Women's right to vote is covered by Article 1, Right to equality.<sup>4</sup> Article 2, Freedom from discrimination, Article 7, Right to equality before the law and Article 21: Right to participate in government and elections.

- Women's right to vote, suffrage, has been reached at different times in different countries.
- In 1879, the United States 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment granted that the right of citizens to vote "shall not be denied or abridged ... on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This was before women were granted the right to vote 41 years later by the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment, ratified August 18, 1920, after almost a century of protest.
- Think about reasons for denying groups the right to vote, and the difference between women's suffrage, other groups, and universal suffrage.
- Think about what it means to have the right to vote. Note, despite the law, there are forces working to suppress votes of various groups and efforts to protect threatened voting rights.
- Which countries granted universal suffrage the earliest? Which the latest? Are there any countries today where women do not have the right to vote? Or where racial, are denied the right to vote?

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<sup>4</sup> Gratitude to [Coloring-Page.net](https://coloring-page.net) for permission to use this page.



Women were given the right to vote in 1920 when the 19th Amendment to the Constitution went into effect.



## ACTIVITY

### Color and Think About Civil Rights

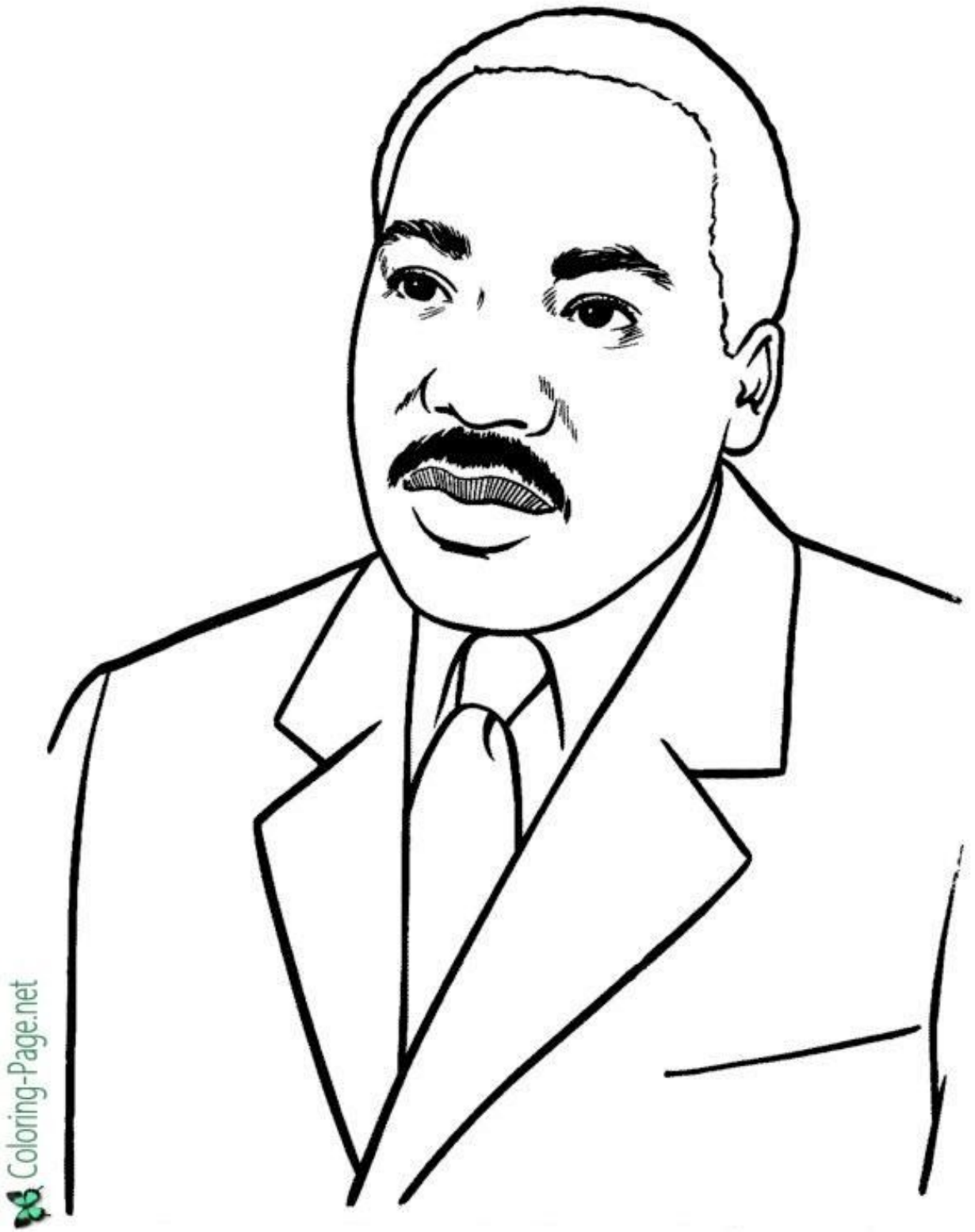
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- Listen to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have Dream" speech<sup>5</sup>
- Read the text of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s speech
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. cites the Declaration of Independence guarantee of three unalienable rights – "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."  
<https://www.newsweek.com/martin-luther-king-jr-i-have-dream-speech-full-text-video-1482623>
- Read the quotes by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the Quotes section on pages 124-125.
- What about Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. made him such an effective leader of the civil rights movement?
- Why did he emerge as a moral hero?
- What impact did he have on advancing human rights?
- What can you learn from him?
- What other world leaders in history had similar qualities?

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<sup>5</sup> Gratitude to [Coloring-Page.net](https://www.coloring-page.net) for permission to use this page.





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In 1968 Martin Luther King, Nobel Prize winner and civil rights leader, was shot and killed in Memphis, Tennessee.



## ACTIVITY

### Nuclear Word Search<sup>6</sup>

Search for the words in the list below on the grid in eight possible directions. Search up, down, forward, backward and diagonally to find the hidden words.

```

S E F I L F L A H W U F Y P G B
N O N P R O L I F E R A T I O N
A U C A B K G A K Y V B L Y W I
M H L U Q X A M O Y R E C N N T
F U S C R B D W Y A Z W H I L H
U I I U N B G W V A B A K P L H
T X R N K C E O H P O I T B P V
Y U H E O A T P U C B H N J O N
T X O G S T B N O I T A I D A R
I H R L A T U I M W F S U U A R
N P K X L S O L H C Y C R N P U
I T A B U A Z R P B Z E A L Z H
R C I R P N F H M L U N N O R Y
T S R E D N I W N W O D I W S I
G O Y S E K U N I N I M U T N D
T N E M A M R A S I D K M C P T

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Hibakusha<sup>7</sup>

Fallout<sup>9</sup>

Trinity<sup>11</sup>

Uranium

Disarmament

Bikini<sup>8</sup>

Radiation

Bravo<sup>12</sup>

Mini-nukes

Gadget<sup>13</sup>

Nonproliferation

Downwinders<sup>10</sup>

Plutonium

Half-life

Firestorm

<sup>6</sup> Created by Puzzlemaker at DiscoveryEducation.com

<sup>7</sup> Atomic bomb survivors

<sup>8</sup> From 1946 – 1958, 67 nuclear tests were conducted in the Marshall Islands, and 23 were conducted on the Bikini Atoll, on the coral reef, sea, air, land and underwater. Four days after the first public nuclear test blew out the middle of the atoll, leaving a “top and bottom,” designer Louis Reard named the two-piece swimsuit the “bikini.” The tests produced widespread fallout and high levels of radiation, and they left the coral islands uninhabitable, traumatized, and poisoned. Displaced islanders were originally told they could go back to their homes.

<sup>9</sup> Radioactive particles of dust, soil, life-forms, weapons, and other debris produced by a nuclear explosion or reactor accident, which are propelled as high as 50 miles into the atmosphere. Particles from thousandths of a millimeter to several millimeters are swept up into the atmosphere and fall downwind, and they can circulate around the world for years, depending on wind, precipitation, and weather patterns. Carcinogenic “black rain” harms people, animals, and agriculture.

<sup>10</sup> People living below fallout from a nuclear test site, reactor or explosion who are exposed to radioactive fallout and have high rates of cancer

<sup>11</sup> The world’s first nuclear bomb exploded on July 16, 1944 in Alamogordo, New Mexico, creating a crater more than 300 meters wide.

<sup>12</sup> On March 1, 1954, the US Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Defense tested Castle Bravo, the first and most powerful nuclear detonation of a high-yield, thermonuclear, aircraft-deliverable weapon at Bikini Atoll, as part of Operation Castle. Due to a miscalculation, Bravo was 15 megatons, 1,000 times larger than the Hiroshima bomb and 2.5 times more powerful than predicted due to unforeseen reactions involving lithium-7. Pacific Islanders and animals were studied for intentional radiation poisoning. See the film *Nuclear Savage*. “U.S. scientists turned a Pacific paradise into a radioactive hell.”

<sup>13</sup> Nickname for the Trinity bomb, a 19-kiloton plutonium implosion device like the “Fat Man” bomb dropped on Nagasaki. “Little Boy,” the Hiroshima bomb, was a 15-kiloton uranium fission bomb.