

e-TWINNING PROJECT BETWEEN ITALY - FRANCE - GREECE - SPAIN - TURKEY



# RIGHTS and PEOPLE



# Introduction

in this e-book we will talk about many rights : Right to housing, Right to freedom of speech, Right to abort, Right not to be discriminated, Right to education, Right about the environment, Right to gender equality, Right to democracy, Right to asylum, Right to fair trial and Right to secret voting procedure.

The project is made by many students from 5 different countries, precisely we have pupils from France, Italy, Spain (Catalonia), Turkey and Greece.

That's a project in which at the base there is collaboration and communication between the students who took part in it.

Every human right is fundamental, so the goal of the project is to sensitize the reader, but the most important goal is to live in a world where all human rights are respected and protected.

We hope that anyone who comes across this e-book will understand the power of **collaboration** and **communication**, and maybe find inspiration to defend human rights.

if everyone did their part we would be in a better world, the responsibility is for everyone, and everyone must do what is necessary: that's what we are trying to change.



**P**eople  
**R**ights

# 34 Street

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# Right to housing



JON BON JOVI

As a child, I grew up in a modest household in Sayreville, New Jersey. I spent my days playing guitar, dreaming of making it big in the music industry. My parents encouraged my passion for music, supporting me every step of the way. I formed my first band in high school and started performing at local venues. Those early experiences ignited my drive and shaped the musician I would become. From my teenage years into adulthood, I continued to experience success with my band. I also pursued a solo career, releasing solo albums alongside my work with the band. During my high school years, I was fortunate enough to be in a relationship with my high



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school sweetheart, Dorothea Hurley. We started dating in 1980 and have been together ever since. Dorothea became my rock during tough times, supporting me through my struggles with grades and my early music career. I credit her with giving me stability and helping me stay grounded. My teenage years were a pivotal time in my life, shaping the person I am today. The challenges I faced with grades, my deep passion for music, and the support of Dorothea all played a significant role in my journey to becoming a successful artist.



# Right to Freedom of Speech: Vladimir Kara-Murza (part I)

I'm Vladimir Kara-Murza and I was born in Moscow on 7 of September in 1981. My father Vladimir Kara-Murza Sr. was a journalist opposed to the soviet union and my mother Yelena Bonner was a right human defensor. Maybe this political and social activism influenced me to be interested in politics at an early age.



I became a journalist at the age of 16. I worked as London correspondent for a succession of Russian media outlets like the newspapers *Novye Izvestia* (1997–2000). In 2002, I was editor-in-chief of the London-based financial publication *Russian Investment Review*. When I made my own political debut in 2003, I ran for the Duma on behalf of two parties: the Union of Right Forces and Yabloko. But I failed, with 8% of the vote, far behind the candidate of United Russia, the party of Vladimir Putin. Then I moved to the United States to manage the Washington office of the international television channel RTVI.

# Right to Freedom of Speech: Vladimir Kara-Murza (part 2)

I advocates in the United States, Europe and Canada for the adoption of sanctions against Russian officials who are guilty of serious human rights violations. Alongside Boris Nemtsov, I played an important role in the adoption of the so-called "Magnitsky" law, passed in 2012 by the American Congress. It allows sanctions to be put in place against people found responsible for human rights violations, anywhere in the world. I have produced, directed and written books since 2005, such as the series "they thing freedom devoted to the history of the Soviet dissident movement. Most of my works are still committed to defending human rights by asserting himself as Russian opponents. In 2022, I decided to become the voice for those against war and I paid for it.



# Right to Freedom of Speech: Vladimir Kara-Murza (part 3)

On Monday 11 April 2022, I was arrested on charges of disobeying police orders. After six months of my arrest I was awarded the Václav Havel Human Rights Prize by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. In April 2023, I was sentenced to 25 years in prison. For a person who has not committed any crimes, acquittal would be the only fair verdict. But I knew the verdict. I knew it a year ago when I saw people in black uniforms and black masks running after my car in the rearview mirror. Such was the price for speaking up in Russia. My medical condition was worsening as well. I've lost 37 pounds and have been suffering from numbness in my extremities since I was first detained the year before on charges of spreading "false information" about the Russian army. Neither the poisoning attacks nor the constant try for repression can make me give up on my ideas or my passion for opposition politics. After all, I wrote, "The night, as you know, is darkest just before the light."





# Right to abort : Simone Veil (part I)

I'm Simone Veil and i'm a French. I was born on the 13th of July in 1927 in Paris.

I will start by talking about my childhood and about who I am. Then, I will explain the way I fought and worked to obtain the right for every french women to abort legally while being medically accompanied.

My family is jewish. However, we weren't churchgoing and I was raised to respect each and every beliefs and communities. My father has always been proud of its origins as he thought that jewish people were "People of the Book". When the second World War started, I was 12. Since the economic crisis of 1929, we lived quite poorly. But when, in 1940, France lost the war, it got worse. Germans were in Paris so we moved to our uncle's place, in Toulouse. Then, we moved to Nice. This area was not occupied by the germans so I was able to go to school normally. In march 1944, I passed my baccalaureate successfully. Everything wasn't easy : we had to create fake identity documents. My name turned into "Jacquier". During this period, some family members of mine were arrested and deported, which was super stressful for my family.





# Right to abort : Simone Veil (part 2)

On the 13th of March 1944, as I was going to a friend's house to party for our exam, I was arrested in the street by two German officers. I was sent to Drancy's camp. On the 13th of April, I was transferred to the camp of Auschwitz. I arrived there 2 days later. I have never been that scared in my entire life. I was chosen to work (instead of being killed right away), and they tattooed my register number on my arm : 78651. Luckily, I was again transferred to another camp (Bobreck). I was mistreated, malnourished and really weak but I never got sick or killed. I was released in 1945 for the Liberation.

I went back to studying : I studied law and politics. I married Antoine Veil and had three children.

As i said, I am a Holocaust survivor. I lost many family members in Nazi concentration camps, and I myself was deported to Auschwitz in 1944. This experience changed me for life, and it reinforced my belief that life matters and that each person has the right to decide their own destiny.

It is for this reason that I have devoted a large part of my life to defending women's rights, in particular the right to abortion. I was the first woman to preside over the European Parliament. In 1974, I presented to the National Assembly a bill for the legalization of abortion as the Health Minister of the french government. It was adopted after a very stormy debate. I will never forget the violent reactions I encountered, including in the ranks of the Assembly. But I held on, because I knew it was the right thing to do.



# Right to abort : Simone Veil (part 3)

The result of this fight is the Veil law, which allowed French women to freely choose to terminate their pregnancy. It was a great victory for women's rights, but there is still a lot to do. As of this moment, any women in France can abort legally without being punished.

The right to abortion is a fundamental right, and I am proud to see the advances in respect for women's rights that my commitment has produced. We must continue to work together to ensure that every woman can make informed choices about her reproductive health, without fear or stigma. In conclusion, I would like to tell you that I am convinced that women should be free to decide on their own body and their own destiny. It is a matter of justice, equality and dignity.

After more work in law, notably in international law, I worked for the memory of the Shoah and I even wrote a book. I was named a member of the French Academy in 2010. I had to face a lot of criticism about my beliefs but I kept holding on to them. I died at 90 in 2017 due to health issues. In 2018, my tomb was put in a place where important people are buried in France named the Pantheon.



# Right not to be discriminated (part I)

Hey everyone,my name is Rolihlahla Mandela,I was born on the 18th of July 1918 in a village in South Africa.

My father was the chief of the tribe in which I grew up.

Little facts about my name:Rolihlaha means”pulling branches off the tree”.

My name was changed by my teacher because at my time people were given Christian names at school.

Indeed,I was the first of my family to attend school.

When I was only 9,I lost my father from tuberculosis so my uncle started taking care of me.

With the objective of becoming a private counselor for the real house Thembu,I decided to start my secondary education in the Clakerbury Boarding High School,Engcobo,which was also the biggest school for the African race.

When the time came,I decided to study Law in the Witwatersrand University,in Johannesburgo.

I was an example of anti-racist struggle and for all the actions carried out in the long 27 years of prison imposed by the regime,I receveid the Nobel Peace Prize.

Here in 1942 I became a lawyer and joined the ANC (Africa National Longers),a peaceful organization that demanded equality and greater rights for blacks.





# Right not to be discriminated (part 2)

To counter the unjust apartheid laws,I opened a law firm to help the oppressed,and in one firm I became one of the prominent leaders of the black movement.

For this activism I have always been controlled by the authorities.

In the 1960,after a decade spent in and out of prison,I abandoned the peaceful path to defeat apartheid and founded UMKONTO. and SISWE ( spear of the nation)fighting white pressure with weapons.

During these black protests,the police reacted with the crowds,with great violence and so I was forced to flee to Algeria in 1962,but when I returned to my homeland I was captured by the government,tried for high treason and sentenced to life in prison.

I was incarcerated in Robben Island Jail,where I remanied a prisoner of hard labor for 19 years.

Despite everything,it remanied a point of reference for Africans when I continued to call it by the name:"Madiba".

While I was in prison,South Africa in the eyes of the whole world I was condemned for racism and for this reason I was also calling for my release.

In 1989 black students were allowed to attend the same university as Afrikaner and in 1990 President de Klerk ordered my release.

Finally after 27 years I return with my people.

With my political commitment I managed to obtain universal suffrage in 1994,for the first time blacks went to vote.

Shortly there after I was elected president of the new South Africa,"Rainbow"South Africa.



# Right To Education (part I)

Hello, I am Malala Yousafzai, and I was born on July 12, 1997, in Pakistan. I'm an activist for female education and the youngest Nobel Prize laureate. My father is the one who educated me greatly, he is a poet and owner of a network of schools.

As a young girl, I was deeply passionate about education and believed that every child, regardless of their gender, deserved the chance to learn and grow, which put me in the crosshairs of the Taliban, who were opposed to girls being educated. In 2009, I wrote a blog for the BBC under a pseudonym, detailing my life under Taliban occupation, and their views on promoting girls' education in the Swat Valley.

The next summer, The New York Times made a documentary about my life, showing how the Pakistani army intervened in my region. I rose in importance, giving interviews in print and on television, and I was nominated for the International Peace Award for Children by South African activist Desmond Tutu.

When I was 15 years old, I was shot in the head by a Taliban gunman while riding a bus home from school. The assassination attempt was meant to silence me, but it only made my voice louder.



# Right To Education (part 2)

After I survived the attack, I became an international symbol of the fight for education rights for girls and women. The world was shocked by what had happened to me, and my story inspired millions of people around the world to stand up for girls' education.

I co-founded the Malala Fund, which works to empower girls through education and advocate for policy changes to help girls get the education they deserve. I have spoken at the United Nations, and then became the youngest-ever UN Messenger of Peace. Also I have received numerous awards and honors for my work.

Through my activism, I hope to inspire young people around the world to stand up for their rights and the rights of others. I believe that education is the key to unlocking the potential of young people and creating a better world for all.

## FACTS

- 1 children on 4, lacking of access to primary education, in a country more poor;
- 129 million, girls without access at school;
- 617 million, children who don't reach appropriate level of expertise.





# Right to safe, clean, sustainable and healthy environment

Hey everyone, my name is Greta Thunberg. I was born on January 3, 2003, in Stockholm, Sweden. My parents are both well-known actors in Sweden.

Little facts about my name: Greta means "pearl" in Swedish.

I started to become interested in climate change and its effects when I was around 8 years old. At the age of 11, I fell into depression due to the severity of the climate crisis and the lack of action taken by world leaders.



In August 2018, I decided to take a stand by starting a school strike for the climate. This led to the Fridays for Future movement, where students all over the world started to strike from school to demand action on the climate crisis.

Since then, I have been invited to speak at numerous international events, including the United Nations Climate Change Conference in 2019. My goal is to push world leaders to take urgent action to combat climate change and protect our planet for future generations.

# Gender equality

Hello im Germaine Greer, I was born in Australia.

I fought as a feminist during the 20th century. My book 'The Female Eunuch' was an international bestseller and is generally accepted that created a new wave of feminism in the 70s. My work focuses on women's liberation rather than inequality with men. I strongly believe that it is best to celebrate gender differences in a positive fashion.

I also hold an emeritus professorship at the University of Warwick and I try to inspire the feminist movement with my books and speeches.



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# Gender equality (part I)

My name is Michelle Obama I was born on January 17, 1964 in the southern part of Chicago, Illinois, USA. My father Fraser Robinson started working as a sewer worker at the Chicago Municipal administration and earned \$ 479 a month. My mom's name is Marian Robinson. Since I was very bullied in my childhood, I started to learn to talk and defend about my own rights. My primary education, I completed it at the school of gifted people. Chicago "Whitney M. I finished Young Magnet" High School in 1981.



In my teenage, I had to discuss some challenges, such as struggling with my self-confidence and dealing with racism and discrimination.

I was an incredibly devoted student, but even so, there were still people who thought that a girl like me with a background like mine wasn't really "college material". With a lot of hard work, I had the chance to attend Princeton and Harvard Law School, and that gave me the confidence to pursue my ambitions.



I am an attorney, writer, and former US First Lady, wife of Barack Obama, the 44th President of the United States of America, and the first African-American woman to serve as First Lady. I was the first first lady to appear on a sitcom. While still in law school, I was appointed an associate counsel in the Chicago office of the attorney group, a job where I first met my husband.

In 2002, I began working for the University of Chicago Hospitals, first as Executive Director of Community Affairs and, beginning in May 2005, as Vice President of Community and External Affairs.



# Gender equality (part 2)

In September 2007, O2138 magazine ranked me 58th on "The Harvard 100," a list of Harvard's most influential alumni; my husband is in fourth place in the same ranking. Taking advantage of the visibility of my role, I managed to launch campaigns against poverty, in favor of healthier eating especially for the little ones and education for all. Since 2018 he has also been working to increase the participation in the vote of American voters, a commitment that has increased now that the coronavirus increases the difficulties of participating in polling stations. In particular, an attempt has been made to extend the possibility of voting by mail, a battle she shares with other Democrats and which places her in opposition to the president's policies.

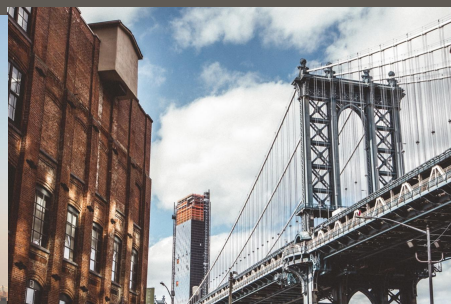
Michelle Obama was elected "the most admired woman" by Americans in the Gallup poll of 2018 and 2019, thus snatching from Hillary Clinton the record she held for 17 years. His autobiography "Becoming", published in 2018, has sold more than 10 million copies and has been translated into 31 languages. In these weeks of domestic confinement, Michelle Obama has tried to lend a hand to American parents by reading a children's story to her followers on social media every Monday.

Although she has never run for any public office and has ruled out wanting to do so, Michelle Obama remains one of the most loved characters by the American electorate. Many continue to hope that one day he will take the field, if not this year as vice president, four as president.



# Right to Democracy

My name is Melina Mercouri and I was born in 1920. I was a member of the Hellenic parliament and served during the years 1981-89 as a minister of culture in Greece. At the time of the coup d'etat in Greece by a group of colonels of the Greek military on April 1967, although I was in Broadway, I immediately joined the the struggle against the Greek military junta and started an international campaign travelling all over the world to inform the public and contribute to the isolation and fall of the colonels. As a result the dictatorial regime revoked my Greek citizenship and confiscated my property.



# Right to Asylum (part I)

My sister and I we were born in Syria. She is three years older than me. We live in Damascus the capital of our country in a suburb. I'm having great times in the school and with my family but the war in my country is getting worst. Luckily we are not having that much troubles and we kind of still do what we used to do, like swimming. Our father is he coach and we love to swim. Today we heard over the news that the war is getting worst so we have to be more careful than we were before. Tomorrow we have a very important training. After reaching Istanbul by plane, my sister and my cousin moved to the southernmost coast to try to reach by sea the island of Lesbos in Greece. The traffickers set up an old dinghy and, still filled to the limit, start the engine letting us passengers get by on our own. While it is already night the motor is turned off and the dinghy, overloaded, takes on water. So my sister and I, to lighten the load, we jump into the water and, when the engine starts working again, once close to the Greek coast, we strive to help everyone to land safely.





# Right to Asylum (part 2)

From Lesbos, where there is a strange coexistence between tourists and refugees, we face the adventurous journey, by any means, through Greece, Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Austria to the longed-for Germany. But here we cannot reach our friend in Hanover, as planned, but we are forced to stay in the refugee center in Berlin set up for us. Also skips the plan to operate the so-called "reunification" as I am still a minor, but I am less than six months to reach the age of majority, so I am no longer covered by the legal status that would have legally allowed my parents to come to Germany.

We finally arrived in Germany, my sister Sarah and I turned to a swimming academy that trains near our reception center. I showed the coach faint of what I'm capable of and he immediately took me with him. after seeing where I stayed my sister and I offered a free room in which to sleep for us is a turning point but especially for me because I can resume to hope in my dream, get to the Olympics. Every day I train hard, but today is a special day after sending my time to the selections for the Olympics I took in a team for refugees like me even is over the moon , you fly to rio.





# Right to Asylum (part 3)

We got to Rio I'm very excited even more than me we are preparing for the big show .

It's time to show everyone what I'm made of, I dived even is not in the skin and I can't see the anxiety, but I just think to make the best time possible . I can't believe it's true I've come before, I'm not in my skin anymore I'm proud of me sven and my sister cry with emotion I'm sure I made everyone proud of me

While I, my sister and the other passengers were in the boat, the boat stopped working. Then the boat started to sink and we decided to jump out of the boat to give the others a better chance of survival. The boat started working again but continued to want to sink and we decided to continue swimming because there was a risk that it would sink and everyone would die.

We arrived at our destination, got emotional after the hard journey and broke the boat to drown our anger for all that had happened to us.

Then we walked along with the other refugees and found a place full of life jackets, which indicated that many refugees had been there.

Having arrived in Lesbos in Greece, the refugees and we were mistreated because Greece does not have a policy of accepting refugees and Syrian travellers have to find a way to drink water and get food. We managed to arrive in a refugee camp where we got food, clothes and tents to sleep in.



# Right to fair trial and treatment in custody (part I)

It is possible to define as "fair" a trial in Italy, a process characterized by a reasonable length and celebrated in respect of the adversarial between the parties, where the evidence is formed and the accused is placed in a position to defend himself from the accusations made against him. All before a judge equidistant, third and impartial. And also respect must always be guaranteed in the daily life of the courtrooms.

Hi, I'm Stefano Cucchi and I am an Italian citizen who was born on October 1st in the year 1978, in Rome, Italy. I used to live with my parents, who are Giovanni Cucchi and Rita Calore, and also with my sister Ilaria Cucchi. We grew up as a middle-class family

I had my education in Italy. I was not a brilliant student but I was managed to get some good grades. Those times nothing that important had happened in my life. I had not so many friends but had friends from childhood. I was going well with them.

I was 31 years old. I died six days after my arrest for drug possession. Stopped by the police, I was found in possession of twelve packs of hashish , a total of 21 grams , and three sachets of cocaine, a tablet of a medicine for epilepsy, a pathology I suffered from.

Transferred immediately to the police station, I was placed in custody. Then the next day I was tried with a very direct rite. My serious state of health was evident: I had difficulty to walk and talk. I had obvious bruises in my eyes. I chose the path of silence and I did not declare to the prosecutor that I had been beaten by the police. The judge ruled that I remained in custody at Regina Coeli prison, pending the hearing the following month.



# Right to fair trial and treatment in custody (part 2)

In the following days, my health worsened. I was transferred to Fatebenefratelli Hospital and injuries and bruising of the legs and face, a fractured jaw, a bleeding of the bladder and chest, and two fractures of the vertebrae were reported. Although I was asked to be hospitalized, I refused and returned to prison. Here my condition continued to worsen. I was found dead in my bed on 22 October 2009 at Sandro Pertini Hospital.

My weight at the time of death was 37 kg. My parents and my sister Ilaria, during the days following the trial, tried in vain to receive news about me. From here my parents came to know of my death only at the act of notification of the policemen who asked the authorization for the autopsy. There are many hypotheses advanced at the beginning on the causes of death: drug abuse, previous physical conditions, the refusal of admission to Fatebenefratelli, anorexia .

For nine years policemen and prison staff have denied having used violence against me, until October 2018. Meanwhile, my photos are made public by my family, showing my body during the autopsy. From them you can clearly see the trauma suffered, the swollen face, the bruises, the fractured jaw and my slimming. According to preliminary investigations, the causes of death are due to the absence of medical assistance to cope with hypoglycemia and widespread trauma. Liver changes, bladder obstruction and chest compression were also found.

here you can find the link of the video/audio about Stefano Cucchi's process, obviously in Italian:  
<https://youtu.be/4ANn99ZkP7k>



# Right to free and secret voting procedure

My name is Barack Obama and I was the 44th president of the United States of America. I am also the 5th African-descendant legislator in the United States Senate, the 3rd since the Reconstruction era.

I tried to finish the Iraq War caring about the returning of the American army, I promoted Patient Protection laws (Obama care) and Affordable Care and I fought with the nuclear political and for these reasons, I won a Nobel.

I also defended the secret vote in universities with speeches. One of the most important was in University of Illinois when I said that "The right to vote is fundamental in a democracy, but the secret ballot is essential. We cannot have a democracy where some citizens are more equal than others".

In conclusion, my defence for the right to free and secret voting procedure is a will to my loyalty to democracy and equality. I believe that every citizen deserves the opportunity to cast their vote without fear of any kind of discrimination. My legacy will surely continue to impact future generations, as the fight for equal access to the ballot box remains as a critical issue.

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# Conclusion



We hope that this ebook will serve as a call to action, igniting a flame of compassion and empathy within each reader. Let us continue to engage in dialogue, support one another, and work towards a world where every person's rights are respected and protected. By acknowledging our shared responsibility in upholding human rights, we can truly make a difference and pave the way for a brighter future for all.

As we conclude this project, we firmly believe that the work we have done here has the

potential to inspire others to advocate for human rights and foster understanding. The power of collaboration and communication within this **eTwinning** project may be an example of cross-cultural collaboration and communication.

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