ITALIAN CONSTITUTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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DEFINITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- A right is a form of freedom of some kind and is something that belongs to all of us, for the simple fact that we are of HUMAN beings;
- They are based on the principle of respect for an individual;
- They are called human rights because they are UNIVERSAL;
- By "universal" we mean that rights are the same for everyone regardless of

race, language, skin color, religion and sex.



HISTORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The most important advancements from then on included the steps below:

- 539BC: The first human rights declaration in history by Cyrus the Great;
- 1215: The Magna Carta;
- 1628: The Petition of Rights;
- 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence;
- 1789: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens;
- 1948: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

- The Constitution of the Italian Republic is the fundamental law of the state;
- Approved on 22 December 1947;
- Entered into force January 1st, 1948;
- The Constitution is made up of 139 articles;
- "Fundamental Principles".



HUMAN RIGHTS IN LITERATURE

Article 3: The purpose of this article is to express the principle of equality on citizens, who are equal in front of the law;





Article 37: The purpose of this article is to protect working women and working minors and it underlines there aren't differences between male workers and famale ones.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN LITERATURE

In several texts studied in the classroom I found the presence of human rights violations.

- Oliver Twist, 1837 (by Charles Dickens) ⇒ Violation of Article 37
 - The children come to work in very bad conditions and for many hours without receiving salary.



- My Last Duchess, 1842 (by Robert Browning) ⇒ Violation of Article 37
 - Superiority of the duke over the duchess.
- □ Frankissstein, 2019 (by Jeanette Winterson) ⇒ Article 3 is fully respected
 - The protagonist, Ry, is a transgender and he/she is always respected within the novel for what he/she is.