

Amnesty PUBQUIZ, English version – the answers

SPOT THE WORLD DETERIORATOR

Question 1) Who is this?

#Viktor Orbán (1963)

Viktor Orbán is the prime minister of Hungary. He already fulfilled this role from 1998 until 2002. He has regained this position since 2010. He is responsible for the restriction of human rights in his country. He attempts to silence his opponents and discriminates against minorities, such as people from the LGBTQ+ community. His policy has threatened the Hungarian democracy and rule of law. In 2021 a law passed in Hungary that prohibits schools to educate children on homo- and transsexuality. The goal of this law is supposedly to protect children from 'pedophilia'.

Question 2) Who is this?

#Aleksandr Lukashenko (1954)

Lukashenko is the president of Belarus. He is also known as 'Europe's last dictator'. He is known for oppressing his opponents fiercely. International relations between Belarus and other countries are under heavy pressure. Lukashenko manages to maintain his power by amending the constitution and by committing election fraud. Lukashenko and other Belarussian officials have been given travel bans throughout the European Union. Human rights violations take place frequently in Belarus. Freedom of expression, gathering and association are oppressed. It is the only European country where the death penalty is executed, administration of justice is not impartial and judges' rulings are often politically motivated. Organisations that fight these injustices, such as the prominent human rights movement Viasna, are opposed in every way possible.

Question 3) Who is this?

#Mohammed bin Salman (1985)

The Saudi crown prince Mohammed bin Salman likes to portray himself as a progressive reformer. Since 2018, women are allowed to drive cars in Saudi Arabia. This measure was implemented under bin Salman's rule, before this women were not allowed to drive a car. Small reforms such as there are said to be implemented so that it appears bin Salman is progressive. In reality, restrictions of freedom are growing in number. For instance, the crown prince himself is directly involved with the murder of the critical journalist Khashoggi. There is total lack of freedom of press in the country. In 2019 Saudi Arabia ranked 170th (out of 180 countries) on the World Press Freedom Index. Besides this, the inequality between men and women is enormous. Women are not allowed to marry, divorce, arrange children's custody issues, or for example arrange their inheritance without the permission of a male guardian. Such a guardian could be a husband, a dad, a brother, an uncle, or even a son.

SOUNDBITES

Question 1) Who is this?

#Greta Thunberg

PRINCIPLES

Question 1) In what year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the United Nations?

#1948

The declaration was drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights and propagated by Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), the widow of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The declaration was adopted by the member countries of the United Nations on 10 December 1948, with none of the countries voting against yet eight abstentions (among which the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia and South Africa). The declaration is the first international agreement to enshrine the universality of human rights.

Question 2) Where (in what city) was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

#b. Paris.

The negotiations had mainly taken place in New York, yet the ceremony was staged in Palais de Chaillot.

Question 3) Article 19 is about the freedom of expression and information. Why are these two inextricably linked?

#b. You can say whatever you want, but also communicate any message.

When it comes to freedom of expression almost everything is allowed, even conjectures, biased statements or half-truths –the only thing that is not allowed is inciting hatred. Information provision is free, but can be limited by the judge, for example when state secrets, trade secrets or slanderous false information are concerned.

Question 4) Nearly all countries have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; which country hasn't?

#c. The United States.

The 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has still not been ratified by the United States. At the time the US wanted to retain the right to impose the death sentence on juvenile offenders.

FILM

Question 1) In what movie Meryl Streep has to choose which of her two children will continue to live?

a. *The Chosen.*

#b. *Sophie's Choice.*

c. *Choose Me.*

The movie 'Sophie's Choice' is based on the novel by William Styron. Sophie (Meryl Streep) has survived the Nazi concentration camps and is eager to return to life. Gradually it becomes clear what Sophie experienced during the war; when she is deported to Auschwitz, she can take only one of her children and is forced to make a dreadful choice between her son and her daughter.

Question 2) What anti-apartheid activist is featured in the movie *Cry Freedom* from 1987?

- a) Nelson Mandela.
- #b) Steve Biko.
- c) Desmond Tutu.

'Cry Freedom' is the dramatized story of Steve Biko, the South-African leader of the Black Consciousness movement and civil rights defender. The film is set at the end of the seventies, during the apartheid era. Biko was killed in captivity. His death caused public outcry, both in black South Africa and in many western countries. Donald Woods, a white journalist at the Daily Dispatch, who was friends with Biko, wrote a book that reveals the circumstances in which Biko died. The 1987 movie was directed by Richard Attenborough.

Question 3) What African dictator is featured in the film *The Last King of Scotland*?

- #a. Idi Amin.
- b. Hissene Habré.
- c. Robert Mugabe.

Idi Amin was president of Uganda from 1971 to 1979. His dictatorial rule was one of the bloodiest in modern African history. He was also known as the 'butcher of Africa', as some 300,000 people were killed under his reign. Over the years, Amin gave himself pretentious titles such as 'president for life' and 'king of Scotland'.

Question 4) *Argo* is an American thriller from 2012 about the liberation by a CIA agent of six American diplomats who had been taken hostage in Tehran on 4 November 1979, after the Shah's forced abdication. How many days lasted the hostage-taking?

- a. 66 days
- b. 222 days
- #c. 444 days

A group of students kidnapped 63 diplomats and civilians in the American embassy in Tehran to support the Iranian revolution in 1978/1979. The kidnapping began on 4 November 1979 and ended on 20 January 1981. Some hostages were released during the crisis, but 52 of them were held until the end.

GENERAL

Question 1) What do we mean by 'human rights defenders'?

- #a. Everyone that in any way protects human rights.

In 1998, the United Nations adopted a declaration about human rights defenders, which says that everyone defending human rights has a right to protection and may accept support from national and international organizations.

Question 2) What is not considered to be a human right?

- #a) The right to peace.

The human right to peace does not (yet) exist. The human right to rest and leisure is defined in Article 24 of the UDHR. The right to leave one's country and return is defined in Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

BACK IN TIME

Question 1) Ancient Athens already had a form of democracy. Who had voting rights:

- #None of these groups.

Women, slaves and foreigners were not allowed to vote. According to experts, only ten percent of the total population (300,000 people) had the right to vote.

Question 2) Which of these famous statements came first?

- a. The French Declaration of the Rights of the Citizen
- #b. The American Declaration of Independence.
- c. The British Declaration on the Abolition of Slavery.

1776: Independence of the United States, 1789: French Revolution and Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. 1834: Great-Britain abolished slavery in the entire kingdom.

Question 3) Slavery was first abolished in:

- #a. Haiti.
- b. the Netherlands.
- c. The United States.

In 1803 Haiti became independent following a slave rebellion. The Netherlands and the US both abolished slavery in 1863.

THE NETHERLANDS AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

Question 1) The Netherlands has a national human rights institute since October 2012. What is its name?

- #a. The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights
- b. The Max van der Stoep Institute
- c. The Equal Treatment Commission

The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights is the national watchdog for all human rights issues in the Netherlands, monitoring and protecting the human rights in our country. This institute's activities cover the work that was previously performed by the Equal Treatment Commission.

Question 2) The Netherlands ratified many international treaties, yet not the Convention on the protection of the rights of:

- #a. Migrants.
- b. Women.
- c. Children.

The Dutch government meddles with the migrants' right to public services. Many politicians believe that this right should be curtailed, especially for illegal immigrants. They claim that providing healthcare to migrants, for example, would have a snowball effect. Amnesty supports the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers, since everyone has the right to essential public services, wherever they live and wherever they come from.

Question 3) The Netherlands is an arms exporting nation. What is its international ranking in this respect?

- a. 3rd
- #b. 10th
- c. 21st

The United States, Russia and Germany are the biggest arms exporters. The Netherlands have ranked eighth to tenth in recent years.

FACTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Question 1) Who said in March 2012: 'I'd rather be a dictator than gay'?

- a. Vladimir Putin, the president of the Russian Federation.
- #b. Alexander Lukashenko, the president of Belarus.
- c. Viktor Yanukovich, the (then) president of Ukraine.

Following new boycott measures by the European Union authoritarian Belarusian president Alexander Lukashenko replied to the German Foreign minister and overt homosexual Guido Westerwelle, who had qualified him as Europe's last dictator, by saying 'I would rather be a dictator than gay' (source: state news agency Belta).

Question 2) Homosexuality is banned by law in many countries; in how many?

- a. some 25 countries.
- #b. some 70 countries.
- c. no less than 150 countries.

Having a relationship with someone of the same sex is considered a crime in numerous countries. In Iran, Mauritania, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and parts of Nigeria and Somalia it is even subject to the death penalty.

Question 3) In how many European countries capital punishment is still applied?

#In one country.

The death penalty has been abolished in all European countries, except for Belarus. In 1945, the death penalty was still enshrined in the law of all 55 European countries.

Question 4) What country has the highest execution rate, considering the size of its population?

- a. Indonesia
- #b. Singapore.
- c. Cuba.

Singapore, which a total population of 5 million, had some 450 prisoners executed since 1990. In 1994, Dutch businessman Johannes van Damme was executed by hanging for smuggling drugs. Executions are rare in Indonesia and Cuba.

Question 5) What military dictatorship most recently won the World Cup?

- a. Brazil at the time of the military junta.
- #b. Argentina at the time of president Videla.
- c. Chile at the time of president Pinochet.

Argentina won the World Cup in 1978, when a military junta was in power and several thousands of 'disappearances' had already been reported. Brazil won the World Cup in 1970 (when the country was still a dictatorship) and then again in 1994 and 2002, when democracy had been restored. Chile never won the World Cup.

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARDS

Question 1) What human rights prize is awarded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

- #a. Human Rights Tulip.
- b. Human Rights Mill.
- c. Human Rights Wooden Shoe.

The Human Rights Tulip is the Dutch government's human rights prize that has been awarded since 2008 to a man or woman who has shown exceptional courage in protecting and promoting the rights of his or her fellow citizens.

Question 2) In 2010, Chinese author Liu Xiaobo won the Nobel Peace Prize.

However, he did not attend the award ceremony. Why?

- a. He fell ill in captivity and was unable to travel.
- #b. He was imprisoned at the time.
- c. He was allowed to leave China, but was afraid he would not be able to return.

Liu Xiaobo is a Chinese human rights defender who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2010 for his 'long-standing and peaceful advocacy for fundamental human rights in China'. Liu was imprisoned at the time of the award ceremony. He had been arrested on 8 December 2008 and convicted to eleven years in prison a year later for his involvement in the drafting of Charta 08, a manifesto calling for democratization in China.

SPOT THE DO-GOODER

Question 1) Who is this?

#Rosa Parks (1913-2005)

Rosa Parks was an American civil rights activist, who became famous for refusing to give up her seat to a white passenger in a bus in 1955, thereby violating the law of Alabama in those days.

Question 2) Who is this?

#Aung San Suu Kyi (1945)

Aung San Suu Kyi is a politician and leader of the non-violent movement for human rights and democracy in Myanmar (Burma). She won numerous international prizes, including the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize. In 1988, Aung San Suu Kyi played a major role in the pro-democracy movement in Burma, that was crushed using military force.

Question 3) Who is this?

#Vacláv Havel (1936-2011)

Vacláv Havel was a Czech author, dissident and politician. He was the last president of Czechoslovakia and the first president of the Czech Republic. After the Prague Spring in 1968, Havel's plays were banned and his passport was taken because his publications displeased the Czech government, which accused him of subversiveness; between 1970 and 1989 he was imprisoned three times and spent five years in captivity.

PUT THE PHOTOS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

#The right order is: a, d, e, c, f, b.

a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), d. Camp David (1978), e. Srebrenica (1995), c. Attack on Twin Towers, NY (2001), f. 'Blue bra girl' (2011) and b. Pussy Riot (2012)

a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 1948

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights and propagated by Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), widow of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt. *The declaration was adopted by the member countries of the United Nations on 10 December 1948; none of the countries voted against yet eight abstained (including the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia and South Africa).*

b. Pussy Riot – 2012

Pussy Riot is a Russian feminist punk band that performs protest songs in Moscow. The songs cover topics such as the situation of women in Russia and president Putin's election campaign.

c. Attacks on Twin Towers in New York – 2001

On 11 September 2001, four terrorist attacks were carried out in the United States using hijacked planes.

d. Camp David - 1978

Camp David was established in 1942 as a country residence for US President Franklin Roosevelt. It was originally called Camp Shangri-La, but in 1953 US President Dwight Eisenhower changed its name into Camp David. Various political agreements were signed in Camp David. On 17 September 1978, it was here that Israel's prime minister Menachem Begin and president Sadat of Egypt signed the Camp David Accords, in which Egypt recognized the state of Israel. In return, the Sinai desert that had been occupied by Israel since 1967 was returned to Egypt. Furthermore, the Accords defined a form of self- government for the Palestinian Territories.

e. Srebrenica - 1995

After Yugoslavia had fallen apart in 1991 a civil war erupted in parts of Croatia and Bosnia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1992, the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina started a rebellion, founding their own independent Republika Srpska, and besieged Sarajevo. Mediation attempts by the European Union remained without effect. UN troupes (UNPROFOR) were not always effective in protecting the local population. The UN declared Srebrenica a 'safe haven' for Muslims, although it was part of a region that was under control of the Bosnian Serbs. An international peacekeeping force under the auspices of the UN had to protect the civilians. In Srebrenica this task was fulfilled by Dutch UNPROFOR soldiers. On 11 July 1995, Bosnian Serb troupes under the command of general Ratko Mladić entered the city and deported and killed more than 8,000 Muslim men and boys. This is considered to be the most evil act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War.

f. Blue bra girl - 2011

25 January 2011 marked the beginning of large-scale demonstrations against the rule of President Hosni Mubarak, who had autocratically led the country for nearly thirty years, Mubarak was eventually forced to resign on 11 February 2011. However, Tahrir Square remained the backdrop for widespread demonstrations, which were clamped down. During a protest action in December 2011 a bystander recorded how a veiled woman was nearly beaten to death by members of the military that attempted to rip her clothes off.