Structure of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

**Preamble: Reasons for the Declaration**

- Recognition of inherent human dignity is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace.
- Contempt for human rights results in barbarism, cruelty, tyranny, and rebellion.
- Nations pledge to promote friendly relations, social progress, and respect for human rights.

**Articles 1-3: General Principles**

- Human beings are born free and equal with inherent dignity, reason, and conscience.
- Equality involves freedom from discrimination.
- Rights are universal across nations.
- Fundamental rights: life, liberty, and security.

**Articles 4-21: Personal, Legal, and Political Rights**

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<th>Articles 4-5</th>
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<th>Articles 12-18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Safety</strong>&lt;br&gt;(freedom from slavery; freedom from torture)</td>
<td><strong>Legal Rights</strong>&lt;br&gt;(equality before the law; right to justice, due process, and a fair trial)</td>
<td><strong>Personal Rights</strong>&lt;br&gt;(rights to privacy, movement, asylum, nationality, family, property, and religion)</td>
<td><strong>Political Rights</strong>&lt;br&gt;(freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of assembly; right to vote and participate in government)</td>
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**Articles 22-28: Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights**

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<th>Article 22, 28</th>
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<td><strong>Social Rights</strong>&lt;br&gt;(right to social security; right to national and international efforts to uphold human dignity; right to social and international order that promotes human rights)</td>
<td><strong>Economic Rights</strong>&lt;br&gt;(right to work, to receive fair pay, and to form a union; right to leisure; right to a decent standard of living including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and help when one cannot work)</td>
<td><strong>Cultural Rights</strong>&lt;br&gt;(right to education; right to participate in cultural life; protection of intellectual and creative products)</td>
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**Articles 29-30: Responsibilities**

- Everyone has duties to contribute to the common good.
- Everyone is responsible for respecting and upholding other people’s rights.
- Individuals or governments may not destroy some rights in order to protect other rights.