

# BLACK LIVES MATTER

We Affirm that All Black Lives Matter

BLM & six categories of rights in the 1948  
UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Natural  
Rights



UNAPOLOGETICALLY  
BLACK\*

Individual  
Rights



RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Communal  
Rights



BLACK FAMILIES

Political  
Rights



COLLECTIVE VALUE

Social  
Rights



BLACK WOMEN

Global  
Democratic Rights



GLOBALISM

SYE  
7/13/16



TRANSGENDER AFFIRMING



EMPATHY



BLACK VILLAGES



DIVERSITY



LOVING ENGAGEMENT



QUEER AFFIRMING

"Black Lives Matter is a human rights issue."  
~ Opal Tometi, Time Magazine, 12/10/2015



INTERGENERATIONAL

[www.BlackLivesMatter.com](http://www.BlackLivesMatter.com)

## Natural Rights

**Article 1.** All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. **Article 2.** all rights and freedoms, without distinction, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

## Individual Rights

**Article 3.** right to life, liberty and security of person. **Article 4.** No one held in slavery or servitude. **Article 5.** No torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. **Article 6.** recognition as a person before the law. **Article 7.** equal before the law and equal protection of the law. **Article 8.** effective remedy by competent national tribunals. **Article 9.** No arrest, detention or exile. **Article 10.** fair and public hearing. **Article 11.** (1) presumed innocent (2) No one held guilty on account of any act or omission.

## Communal Rights

**Article 12.** No one subjected to interference with **privacy, family, home** or correspondence, nor attacks upon honour and reputation. **Article 13.** (1) movement and residence within the borders. (2) leave any country, and to return. **Article 14.** (1) seek asylum from persecution. (2) may not be invoked in prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes. **Article 15.** (1) nationality. (2) No one deprived of nationality nor right to change. **Article 16.** (1) Men and women of full age, marry and found a family. equal rights during marriage and dissolution. (2) Marriage only with free and full consent. (3) The family fundamental unit of society-protection by society and the State. **Article 17.** (1) own property alone as well as in association. (2) No one deprived of property.

## Political Rights

**Article 18.** thought, conscience and religion. **Article 19.** **opinion and expression;** information and ideas through media. **Article 20.** (1) peaceful **assembly and association.** (2) No one compelled to association. **Article 21.** (1) take part in the government. (2) equal access to public service. (3) will of the people basis of government; equal suffrage.

## Social Rights

**Article 22.** social security, economic, social and cultural rights. **Article 23.** (1) right to work. (2) equal pay for equal work. (3) human dignity. (4) trade unions. **Article 24.** rest and leisure, limitation of working hours. **Article 25.** (1) standard of living for health and well-being. (2) Motherhood and childhood special care and social protection. **Article 26.** (1) right to education. (2) Education to full development of personality and shall promote peace. (3) Parents choose education [for] children. **Article 27.** (1) participate in cultural life, to enjoy arts and to share in scientific advancement. (2) protection of the moral and material interests from any scientific, literary or artistic production.

## Democratic Rights

**Article 28.** social and international order. **Article 29.** (1) duties to the community. (2) rights and freedoms of others - meeting requirements of morality, public order the general welfare in a democratic society. (3) no case contrary to purposes of United Nations. **Article 30.** Nothing aimed at destruction of any rights and freedoms.