

YES, YOU HAVE RIGHTS...



BOOK 2

Children's edition (10 to 12 years)



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Children's Edition (10 to 12 years)

**Produced by the Executive of the Thusian
Institute for Religious Liberty Inc. (TIRL) of
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)**

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INTRODUCTION

Everyone should know that he or she has rights and freedoms that come from God, the Creator.

The Thusian Institute for Religious Liberty Inc. is a non-profit organization that provides Human Rights Education for all, with a special emphasis on the Right to Religious Liberty. We are happy to give you this important education by presenting this book to you.

The book is going to teach you about your rights and freedoms in very interesting ways using poems, songs, dialogues, puzzles and more.

We all need to learn to respect the rights and freedoms of our fellow-men. We also need to learn to exercise tolerance towards each other, even if we may have different beliefs and opinions.

As we learn more about our rights and freedoms, we will become more loving and kind. We will also relate to each other with tenderness and patience. Most of all, we will have greater respect for the Creator who has made us with inalienable rights and freedoms that must be respected.

[Footnotes]

All scriptures in this book are quoted from the King James Version of the Holy Bible. The words that are underlined throughout the book are defined in Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 1

WHO GAVE RIGHTS AND WHAT IS A RIGHT

All human beings are endowed with Human Rights by our Creator. Rights are **not** privileges given to us by anyone; For example Ministers of government. Rights are not given to us by anything; For example nature, human dignity or human legislation. They come from God who has made us with them. These rights are inalienable and inviolable and they must be respected and protected by all. No one has more rights than another person; For example, a rich man does not have more rights than a poor man; a Prime Minister does not have more rights than a vagrant; a boy does not have more rights than a girl; a father does not have more rights than a mother.

A Right can be described as **“A Divinely required life sustaining behavioral code of equality under law”**. Let us understand this phrase some more.

“Di v i n e l y r e q u i r e d” - “ This means God gave us our Rights. When God made man, He required and He commanded that man should love each other by respecting each other’s Rights. Because “...Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.” Romans 13:8-10

“Life sustaining” – This means that God gave rights so that our physical and spiritual life can be preserved. The Right to Religious Liberty preserves spiritual life and ultimately physical life. The Right to life and the Right to private property preserve physical life. Jesus said “The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have *it* more abundantly.” John 10:10

“Behavioural codes” - These tell us how to behave towards each other. The right behaviours have been defined by God for all men meaning that we are to obey God’s law and love everyone. This is proven in the Holy Bible which says that “If ye fulfil the royal law according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, ye do well...” James 2:8-12

“Equality under law” – The Rights of man are for all men making all men equal. The Law of God gives all men the same Rights. Thus, Rights are equal for all under law. “Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger, as for one of your own country: for I *am* the LORD your God.” Leviticus 24:22

MY RIGHTS



**My Rights are SACRED.
They come from God.
My Rights are sacred.
They come from the Lord.
Respect my rights
and my freedoms too!
- In everything you say
And in everything you do!**

By Jeanell James

QUICK QUIZ!



This quiz is based on chapter one.

Circle the letter which corresponds to the correct answer.

1. Who gave us our rights?

- A. Nature B. The Creator-God C. Human D. Government

2. Our rights must be protected and _____ by everyone.

- A. respected B. disrespected C. violated D. disregarded

3. A boy has _____ rights as a girl.

- A. more B. less C. the same D. a lot more

4. Rights are codes that tell us how to relate to our _____ .

- A. constitution B. animals C. flowers D. fellowmen

5. Rights are life sustaining.” This means that they_____ our spiritual and physical life.

- A. take away B. uphold C. destroy D. limit

6. “Owe no man anything but to love one another: for he that love another hath fulfilled the law” is found in the book of _____ .

- A. John B. Romans C. Exodus D. James

7. Our rights are _____.

- A. exchangeable B. alienable C. transferable D. inalienable

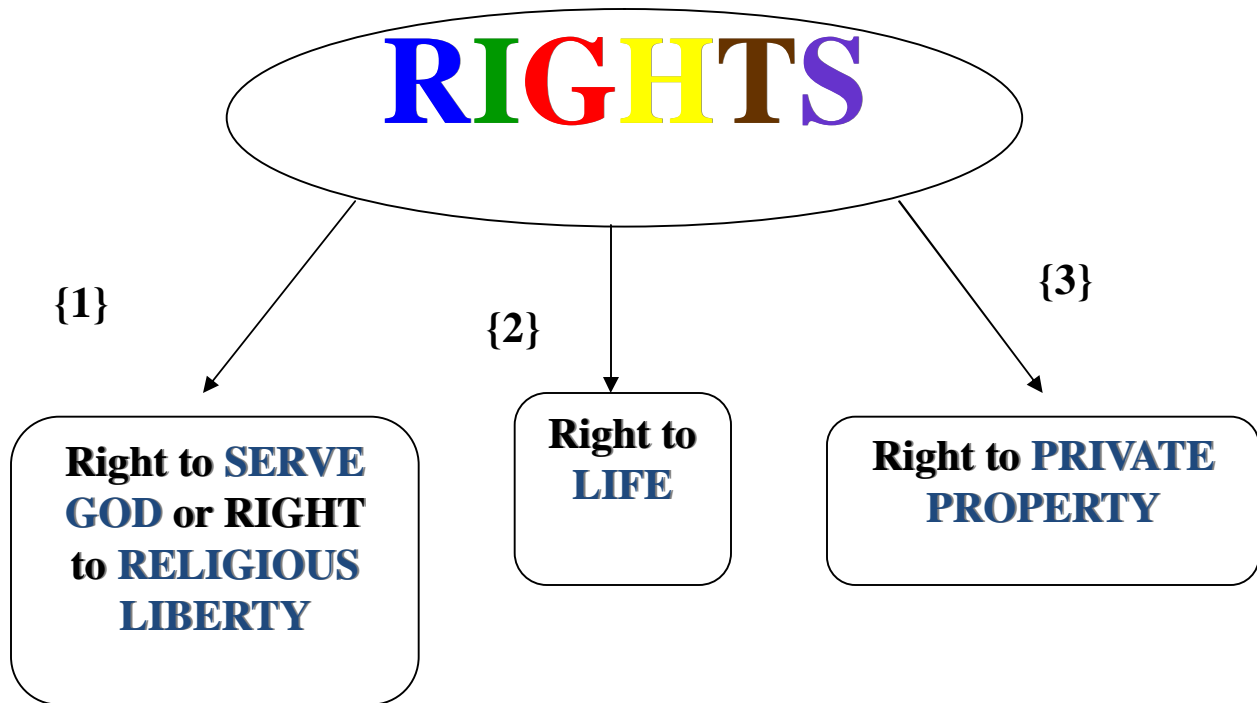


WELL DONE!!!

CHAPTER 2

THE THREE FUNDAMENAL RIGHTS OF MAN

All human beings are created with three fundamental rights.



We have the responsibility of understanding our rights and how to re-
spect the rights of our fellowmen.

The *FIRST* right is the **Right to serve God**. It is the first of all our duties to our Creator. It is for this reason that Solomon says that the whole duty of all humanity is to fear God and keep His commandments.

The *SECOND* of the basic rights is the **Right to life**. We exist to worship our Creator and to be a blessing to everyone.

exist = live

The **THIRD** right is the **Right to private property**. God has given us the ability to own things to sustain our lives and be happy. The things that we own include clothes, house, land, pens, pencils, books, snacks and other things. No one should take them away from us without our permission.

??? QUESTION TIME

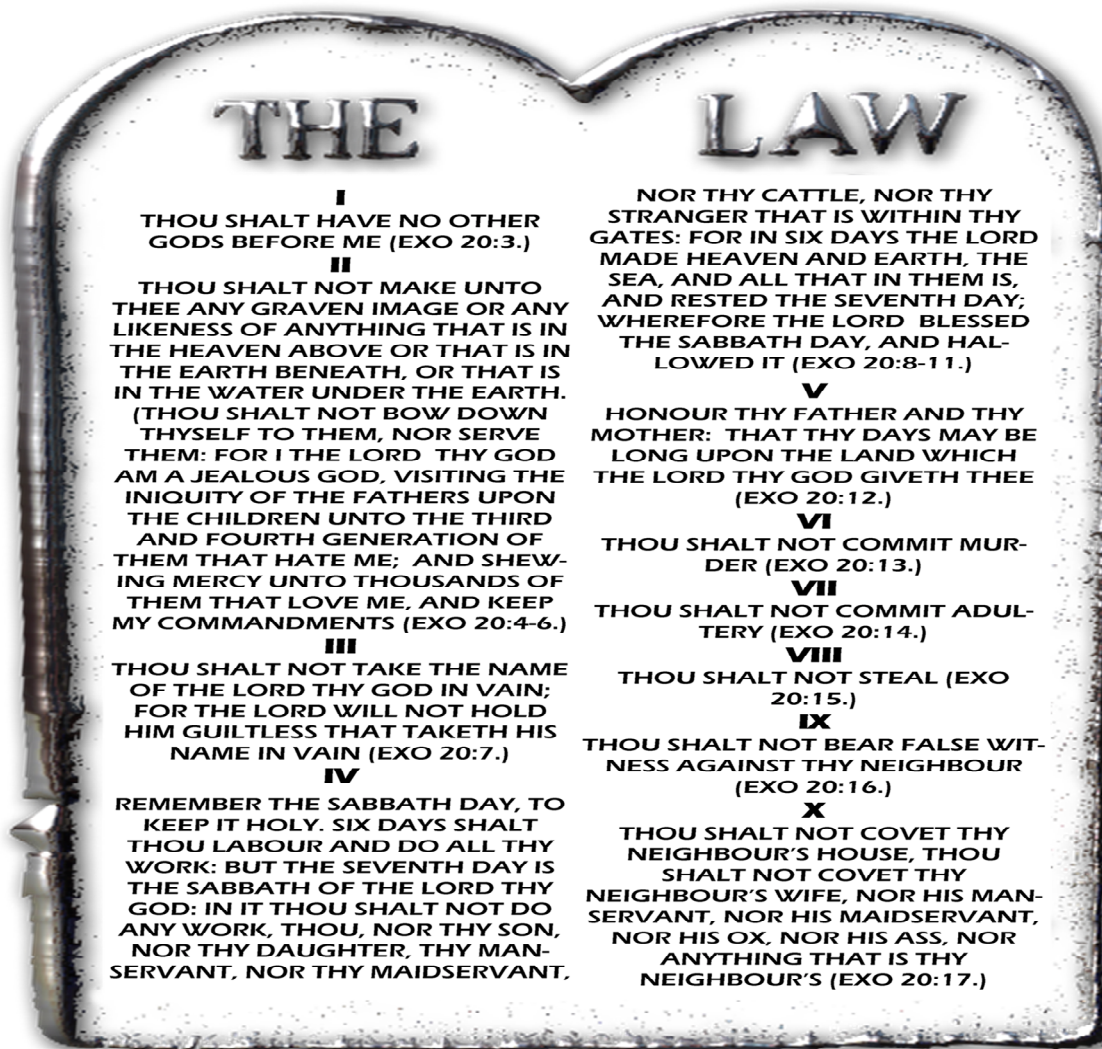
Answer all the questions below, based on what you learnt in chapter two.

1. With how many Rights are human beings created?
2. List the Rights of man:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
3. Who said that the whole duty of man is to “fear God and keep His commandments”?
4. Give a synonym for the word “live”.
5. Name three examples of private property:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.

CHAPTER 3

RIGHTS AND THE 10 COMMANDMENTS

Do you know that the three inalienable rights can be found in the ten (10) commandments which are given to all human beings by the Creator? Read the 10 commandments in the picture below.



To obey the commandments is the same as to respect the Rights of God. See the Rights of God on the next page.

THE RIGHTS OF GOD

**Right to be worshipped alone by
all - Matthew 4: 10**

**Right to be the Revelator to all -
Isaiah 43: 11,12**

**Right to be the only Judge of
all - Psalms 75: 7**

The Ten Commandments show the duty that we have towards God and His rights and towards our fellowmen. To obey the commandments is the same as respecting the Rights of God and the rights of our neighbours. Let us look at the first commandment which says:

“Thou shalt have no other gods before me.” Exodus 20:3

Since God is our Creator, it means that He alone deserves to be worshipped. It is for this reason that we have the Right to serve Him or the Right to Religious Liberty.

Now, if you love God and understand that God alone is God then you will serve Him alone. You will respect His Right to be worshipped as God alone.

Let us look at the sixth commandment which says:

“Thou shalt not kill.” (or do no murder) Exodus 20:13

All of us have been given life by God. We therefore have the Right to life. No one should destroy another person's life out of malice, selfishness, mischief or any other evil. We are commanded to love one another and **not** to murder or destroy one another.

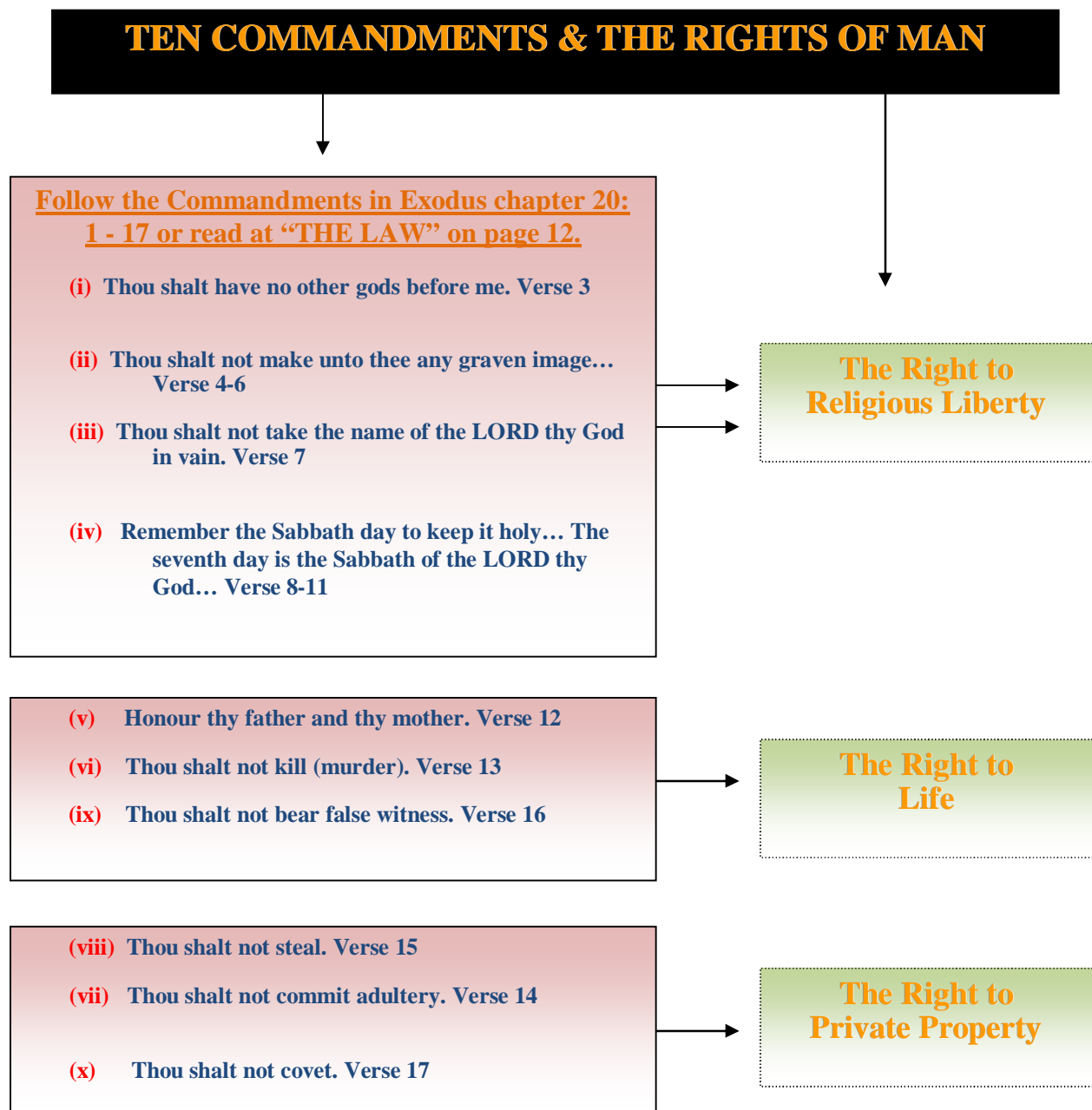
Commandment number eight (8) says:

“Thou shalt not steal.” Exodus 20:15

If you have respect for all persons, including your classmates, you would not steal their pencils, calculators, bags, snacks, money or any other items. God commands that we must not steal from one another. He has given all of us the Right to earn and own things which become our private property. We have the Right to private property.

We must therefore respect God's Rights and human Rights.

Look at the diagram below which shows that the three Rights of man are found in the 10 commandments.



Read the 10 commandments and ask God to put His love in your heart so that you can keep them. This would enable you to respect Him and your fellowmen.

RIGHTS AND YOU

Answer all the questions below, based on what you learnt in chapter three.

1. List the Rights of God.

.....
.....
.....

2. Write two (2) commandments that show the Right to religious liberty.

.....

3. Write two (2) commandments that show the Right to life.

.....
.....

4. Write two (2) commandments that show the Right to private property.

.....

5. If Shane steals Zane's pencil, which of Zane's rights does Shane violate?

.....

6. If Herod decides to put John in prison because he is a Christian, which of John's rights is Herod violating?

.....

7. If a woman murders a man, which of his rights is she violating?

.....

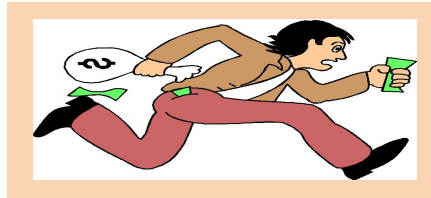
CHAPTER 4

WHAT WILL HAPPEN WITHOUT THE RIGHTS OF MAN

With no *Right to Religious Liberty*, human beings would not have the ability to think and reason. We will not have conscience and intelligence. We will not be able to worship our Creator. We would be just like dumb animals.

With no *Right to Life*, we will cease to live. People would think that it is right to murder one another.

With no *Right to Private Property*, no one would have anything as his or her own. People would take from one another freely without punishment.

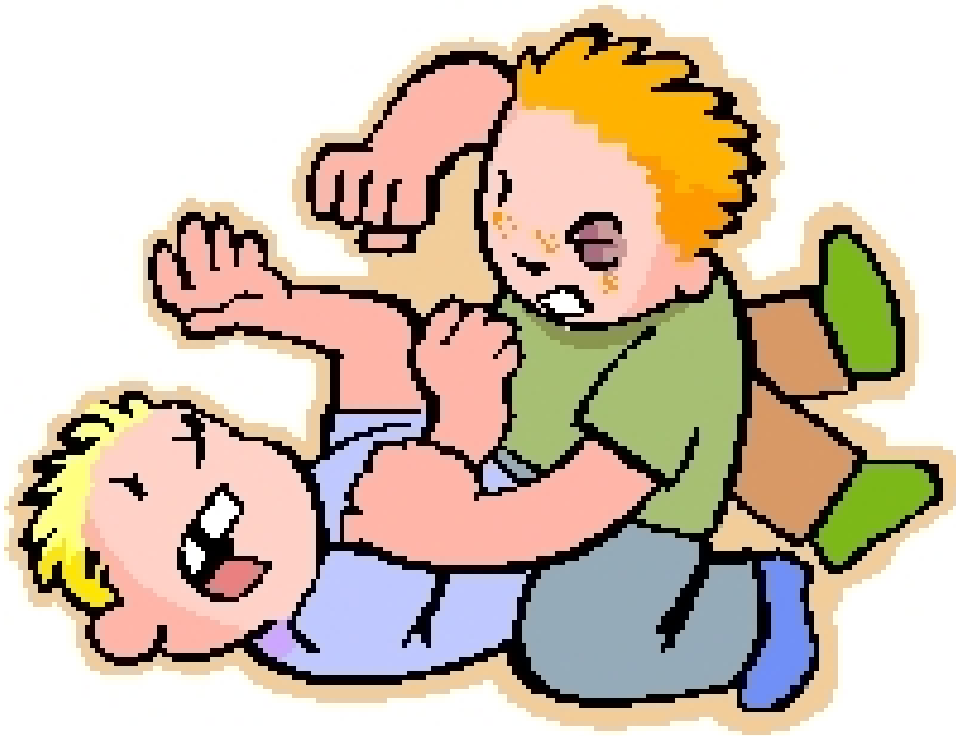


IMPORTANT LINK!

We were given life to serve God.
In order to stay alive, we must have private property like
food, shelter and clothing.

Let's see what happens when people do not respect the God-given Rights of their fellowmen. Read about "The Fight Today" on the next page!

The Fight Today



Jane: Good afternoon mom.

Mother: Good afternoon Jane, how was school today?

Jane: Great mom, I got all my fractions correct and I was the first to finish.

Mother: Very good Jane. See what I told you? Practise your tables and it will help you with all your Math problems.

Jane: Thanks mom. You're the greatest!

Mother: Come here dear-heart (*she hugs Jane*). Remember to obey and you will succeed.

Jane: Yes mom. Mom, there was a fight in school today between Paul and Trevor.

Mother: You mean Paul, Mr. Barker's son? That nice little boy?

Jane: Yes mom. Trevor stabbed Paul in the chest and Mr. John had to rush him to the hospital.

Mother: That sounds very serious Jane. What happened?

Jane: Well mommy, it was during break time. Paul was about to eat his apple when Trevor grabbed it and ran. Paul was very upset and he chased after Trevor for his apple. Trevor ate nearly three-quarts of the apple.

Mother: That is a terrible thing that Trevor did. He needs to learn to ask when he wants something and not steal it. The apple belongs to Paul. **It is his private property!** By stealing it, **Trevor violated Paul's right to his private property.**

Jane: Mommy, that was not all you know. After school, Trevor began to tease Paul, calling him a 'little girl' because he complained to the teacher. So Paul shouted, "I am not a little girl. *You* are the little girl". Then, Trevor pushed him to the ground.

Mother: Oh my God! That little boy has no respect for his friends. He's a bully!

Jane: Paul got up and ran into him, kicking him hard in the chest. He fell backwards to the ground. Then Trevor got up, took his pencil and stabbed Paul in the chest.

Mother: That is terrible! Imagine, he took the boy's apple and ate it without even asking him, he began teasing him because he did the right thing, then took his pencil and stabbed him in the chest? Hmmm. This is outrageous! Does Trevor think that he can treat others badly and get away with it? I believe Mrs. Martin will deal with this seriously. Trevor could have taken the boy's life.

I hope that he will be punished so that he would not do it again. As for Paul, I understand how he may have felt, but it is never a good thing to react in a violent manner even when someone does you wrong.

Jane: I think so too mommy. However, Trevor is disrespectful and always treats his friends unkind. Imagine, it was Paul's *own* apple and he took it away!

Mother: Jane, your real friends will not seek to do you evil. They will not steal your things. You must not steal because this is a violation of the Right to Private Property. Love works no ill to his neighbour. Respect the rights of every one, you hear?

Jane: Yes mom.

Mother: Now my deary deary, I have a surprise for you. Let's go into the kitchen.
(They *hug and enter the kitchen*).

Jane: Yippee! My favorite cookies. Mom I love you.

By Karima Parris

In the brackets at the end of each statement below, place a tick (✓) to show the actions that are right and an X (X) to show the actions that are wrong, based on the dialogue that you have just read in chapter four.

1. Trevor takes Paul's apple without permission. ()
2. Paul complains to the teacher. ()
3. Paul kicks Trevor in the chest. ()
4. Trevor stabs Paul with a pencil. ()
5. The teacher punishes Trevor. ()

So do you see how Trevor disrespected Paul's Right to Private Property?

CHAPTER 5

WHY THE *RIGHT TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY* IS THE SUPREME RIGHT



The most important right is our Right to Religious Liberty.

It is also called the First Right.

We exercise our Right to Religious Liberty in our minds. God speaks to our minds about the things that we are to think, say and do. When we believe His instructions in our minds and say and do what He says, we are exercising our Right to Religious Liberty.

The instructions that God gives to us are called convictions. Convictions are always to aid us in respecting the rights and freedoms of others.

Conviction = Instructions from God
--

*Can you tell what your best friend
is thinking right now?*

Can someone read your thoughts?

*How will you know what your
friend thinks of you?*



Only God can read our thoughts. This is the reason that God did not tell anyone to punish another person for the thoughts in that person's mind. Always remember that if we think something good or evil, God knows.

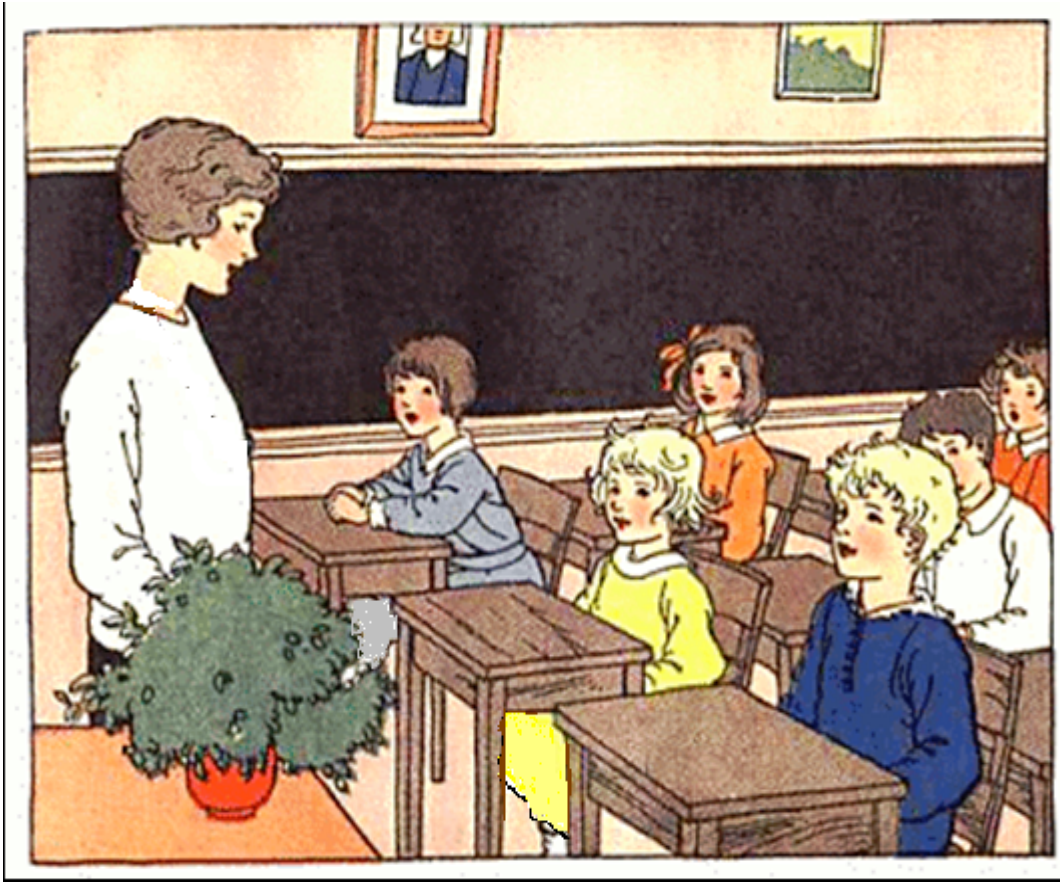
Jesus shows that we serve and love Him with our minds. It is our first duty. He says, "...The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment." Mark 12: 29, 30

Can you think of anyone who tried to stop you from being obedient to God?

Do you know of anyone who tried to hurt a person who belongs to a different religion?

Go to the next page and read how Zoë learnt to respect Martha's Right to Religious Liberty even though she does not accept Martha's religious beliefs.

Zoë's Lesson



Martha: Miss, Miss (sobbing)

Miss Jones: Yes Martha, why are you crying?

Martha: Miss, Zoë ripped my testament.

Miss Jones: Paul, go and get Zoë for me please. Martha, tell me what happened.

The conversation continues on the next page.

Martha: Miss I was sitting under the plum tree reading my testament and Zoë came and asked me if I wanted to play hopscotch with her. I told her not now because I am reading about Jesus. Then she said that Jesus is not God so I shouldn't be reading it anyway. I continued to read. Then she took my testament and ripped it.

Paul: Miss, Zoë is coming.

Zoë: *Yes Miss. You call me?

Miss Jones: Yes Zoë, I called you. What is the matter with you and Martha?

Zoë: *Miss, nothing.

Miss Jones: What do you mean by nothing child, and Martha came crying to me? You are lying. Now tell me, what happened?

Zoë: *Miss, imagine eh, I ask Martha to play hopscotch and she tell me she reading she bible, because she want to learn more about Jesus. Miss and I got vex and pull the testament and it rip. Miss and my mummy say that Jesus is not the true God, he is just a lesser god, so she don't need to learn of someone who is not God.

Martha: That is not true. My bible teaches that Jesus is God, and Jesus said that He is the Alpha and Omega the beginning and the end. It also says that in beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God. And Miss, all things exist because of Christ. He created everything. Miss can I show it to you?

Miss Jones: Yes Martha, but later.

Martha: O.K. Miss

Miss Jones: Now Zoë, I am very disappointed to hear that you ripped Martha's testament, **because your belief is different from hers. This is a violation of Martha's Right to Religious Liberty.**

The conversation continues on the next page.

Zoë: *Miss whey you mean by violation of Right to Religious Liberty?

Miss Jones: Zoë, what you did was wrong. **Martha can believe whatever she wants to believe and she is free to practise that belief. That is called her Right to Religious Liberty.** When you ripped her testament because you disagreed with what she believes, you violated her Right to Religious Liberty. In other words, your act stopped her from practising what she believes.

You must understand that everyone is free to practise his or her religion as long as it does not stop another person from practising his or her religion. God gave us that Right and the constitution law protects that Right also. What you did was disrespectful of Martha's Right. You should apologize to Martha and you will have to replace her testament. Do you understand what I am saying to you?

Zoë: Yes Miss. (Zoë hangs her head) I will.

Zoë: Martha. I am very sorry for ripping your testament, can you please forgive me?

Martha: Yes Zoë I forgive you.

Miss Jones: Zoë, remember to let your mummy know what happened today. Okay ? I will be calling her later.

By Karima Parris

***Zoë speaks using the local dialect of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.**

HERE AND ABROAD

Answer the following questions carefully, based on what you have learnt in chapter five.

1. Which right is the most important right?
.....
2. What are convictions?
.....
.....
3. What do convictions help us to do?
.....
4. Why didn't God tell anyone to punish another person for the thoughts in that person's mind?
.....
.....
5. Why did Zoë rip Martha's testament?
.....
6. What is Religious Liberty?
.....
.....
7. Find out and write down at least one case of the violation of the Right to Religious Liberty which occurred in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
.....
.....
.....
.....

The questions on chapter five continue on the next page.

8. Find out about cases of the violation of the Right to Religious Liberty **in the Caribbean**. Write down **at least one** example, stating the **name of the country** where the violation occurred.

.....
.....
.....

9. Find out about cases of the violation of the Right to Religious Liberty **outside the Caribbean**. Write down **at least one** example, stating the **name of the country** where the violation occurred.

.....
.....
.....

10. What would you say to someone who has violated the Right to Religious Liberty of another person?

.....
.....
.....

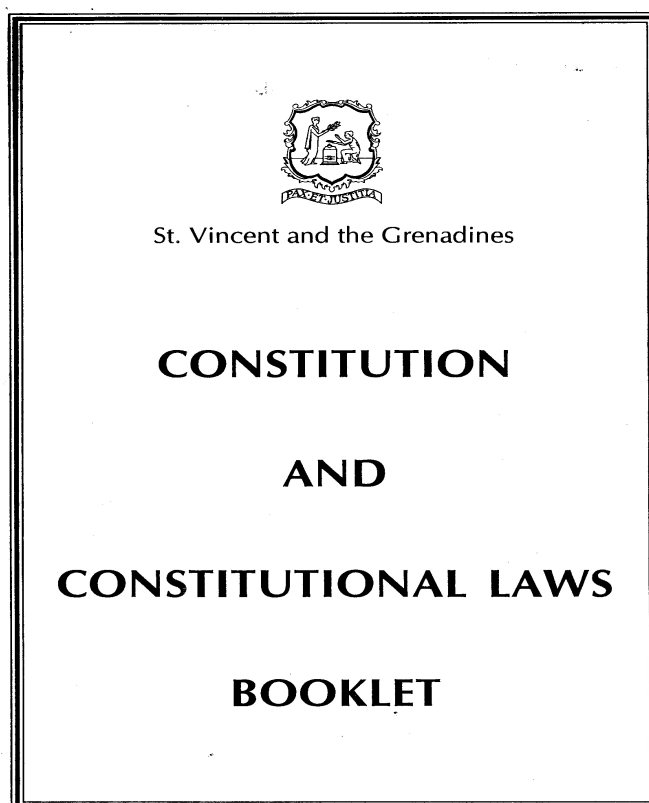
CHAPTER 6

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS PROTECTED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES (S.V.G.)



A constitution is a national document that tells us about the Rights we have.

*The cover
of the
Constitution
of (S.V.G.)*



The constitution contains the Rights and Freedoms that we, as Vincentians, enjoy. When we read the constitution we know the Rights of our friends, family and neighbours. These Rights must be respected. It also tells us how a Government is supposed to treat the citizens. Governments must always respect and protect the Rights of the people. They must not be tyrants.

Now let us look below at a section of chapter one in the Constitution of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Read it carefully to see what Rights and Freedoms it speaks about:

The *following* is taken from the Constitution and Constitutional Laws Booklet of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines CHAPTER 1 under ***Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms***.

1. “Whereas every person in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest , to each and all of the following, namely_

Life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law;

Freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association: and

Protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation.

The provision of this chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any person does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest.”

The constitution also protects our Right to Freedom of Conscience.

Protection of freedom of conscience

9. (1) “Except with his own consent, a person shall not be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of conscience, including freedom of thought and of religion, freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and both in public and in private, to manifest and propagate his religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance.”

Even while you are at school the constitution protects your Right to Religious Liberty:

9. (2) “Except with his own consent (or, if he is a person under the age of eighteen years, the consent of his guardian) a person attending any place of education, detained in any prison or corrective institution or serving in a naval, military or air force shall not be required to receive religious instructions or to take part in or attend any religious ceremony or observance if that instruction ceremony or observance relates to a religion that is not his own.”

Some countries make changes to their constitution sometimes. We call this process “Constitution Reform”. In 2003, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines started Constitution Reform. On November 25, 2009 in a national referendum, the majority of Vincentians (almost 57%) voted to continue with the present constitution without any changes to it. This constitution governed Saint Vincent and the Grenadines since 1979.

We, Vincentians, are the ones who should decide what changes are made to our constitution. We must always ask for laws to go into our constitution that will further protect the rights and freedoms of all of us and make our country a safer and happier place.

*Have you ever read the constitution of your country?
Has your country ever had
Constitution Reform?*

YOUR TURN TO SPEAK

This exercise tests the knowledge and skills that you have gained from chapter six. Have fun!

Work with a friend to discuss the topic “*Reasons why the Constitution Should Protect Our Fundamental Rights and Freedoms*”.

BE SURE TO LIST AT LEAST FIVE REASONS.

When you have finished, share your reasons with the class.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

CHAPTER 7

THE LINK BETWEEN FREEDOMS AND THE RIGHTS OF MAN

Freedoms are natural abilities that are given to us by God. Freedoms are sometimes called subordinate rights. We use freedoms to exercise our rights. Remember that you must use your freedoms to do the right things. For example, you have freedom of speech but you must not use your mouth to curse and lie about other people.

You have freedom of movement but you must not use your hands to steal your neighbour's things or to murder another person. If you use your freedoms to violate other people's rights, you can be punished by the law. For example, you can go to jail or pay a fine if you steal. If you murder, you can be put to death because God has given the Government the right to take your life (which is called capital punishment) for the evil that you have done.

You are not free to steal your neighbours' things. You are not free to murder a person. God wants us to use our freedoms to serve Him and help one another.

If someone is fighting, cursing, smoking or doing other bad things you are free to warn him or her and encourage that person to serve God. If you see that a Government is not using the country's money wisely, you can call upon them to be wise and serve the people well. You must also encourage persons when you see that they are doing right. For example, if Paul, one of your classmates, finds a ruler, pencil, pen or anything and takes it to the teacher to identify its owner, then you should encourage Paul by telling him that he did the right thing.

Has anyone ever told you what your freedoms are? We have a total of **eight** natural freedoms. They are:

1. Freedom of thought
2. Freedom of belief
3. Freedom of opinion
4. Freedom of conscience
5. Freedom of choice
6. Freedom of expression
7. Freedom of speech
8. Freedom of movement

The eight freedoms can be divided into two categories. They are:

- (1) **Private Domain Freedoms**
- (2) **Public Domain Freedoms**

The ***Private Domain Freedoms*** are:

1. Freedom of thought
2. Freedom of belief
3. Freedom of opinion
4. Freedom of conscience
5. Freedom of choice

The ***Public Domain Freedoms*** are:

1. Freedom of expression
- 2..Freedom of speech
3. Freedom of movement

Private Domain Freedoms take place in the privacy of the mind where **no one can see**. Public Domain Freedoms are expressed in public where **others can see**.

Do you know what a person is thinking? Can you see thoughts flowing through a person's mind the same way you can see a person walking in the street? No! You cannot see it. So Freedom of thought is an example ***Private Domain Freedom***.

Think about movement. When a person moves, do you see it? Yes. So it is an example ***Public Domain Freedom***. Look at the diagram on the next page which shows our natural God-given freedoms and how they can be divided. **KNOW** your freedoms!

Our Eight (8) Freedoms

Freedom of *thought*

PRIVATE DOMAIN FREEDOMS -

These are exercised in the privacy of your mind, where no one else can see or hear.

Freedom of *belief*

Freedom of *opinion*

Freedom of *conscience*

Freedom of *choice*



PUBLIC DOMAIN FREEDOMS - These are exercised outside your mind and are made known when the action is done and can be seen or heard by others.

Freedom of *expression*



Freedom of *movement*



Freedom of *speech*



Now go to the next page and have fun, singing the FREEDOM SONG!

FREEDOM SONG



(chorus)Everybody wants Freedom, Everybody wants Freedom
Freedom of thought, Freedom to talk
Everybody wants freedom, Everybody wants freedom
Freedom of speech, Freedom to teach



We have a Constitution with Freedom of Religion
Respect our Rights, protect our Rights
We ask the present government to make no bad amendment
Respect our Rights, Defend our Rights

The Media must be sincere; Of courts they must have no fear
You have your rights, stand up and fight
The cost of liberty is struggle eternally
You have your rights, stand up and fight!



We have a population that needs some inspiration
Time to stand up, Tyrants to stop
We're drifting into slavery and soon we will not be free
Time to stand up, Tyrants must stop!

Everybody wants Freedom, Everybody wants Freedom
Freedom of thought, Freedom to talk
Everybody wants Freedom, Everybody wants Freedom
Freedom of speech, Freedom to teach, Freedom of press,
Free to express.

By Nyron Medina

LONG LIVE FREEDOM !

Now that you have learnt about freedoms in chapter seven, answer the following questions.

1. Give the meaning of freedoms.
.....
2. Who gave you your freedoms?
3. What is another name for freedoms?
4. What should you use your freedoms to do?
.....
5. How many natural freedoms do you have?
6. Name the two categories of freedoms.
.....
.....
7. How many freedoms are there in each category?
 - a. There are freedoms in Domain Freedoms.
 - b. There are freedoms in Domain Freedoms.
8. Say where each category of freedoms takes place.
 - a. Domain Freedoms take place outside your mind.
 - b. Domain Freedoms take place inside your mind.

CHAPTER 8

HOW TO RESPOND TO CRITICISMS AND DISAGREEMENTS

Look back at chapter seven to see that Freedom of expression is one of the natural freedoms that is given to us by God. A person can choose to commend you for something **or** that person can also choose to criticize you. Criticism is a natural part of Freedom of expression.

When someone says something to you that you do not like, it is not right to assault or attack that person. You may not like what the person says but you must learn to exercise tolerance. Remember that everyone has the freedom of opinion. A person can choose to disagree with you and to criticize you. Criticisms can sometimes help you to change a wrong behavior or a wrong way of thinking. Everything you say and do, please remember to love your neighbours by respecting their rights. When you are criticizing, make sure that you do not tell lies about a person. Show love to them by speaking the truth to help them.

Now turn to your neighbour and sing this beautiful song:

SONG

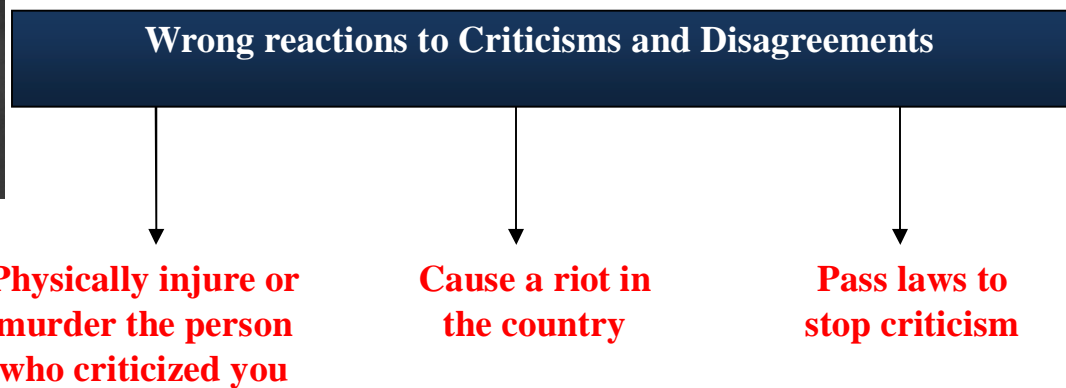
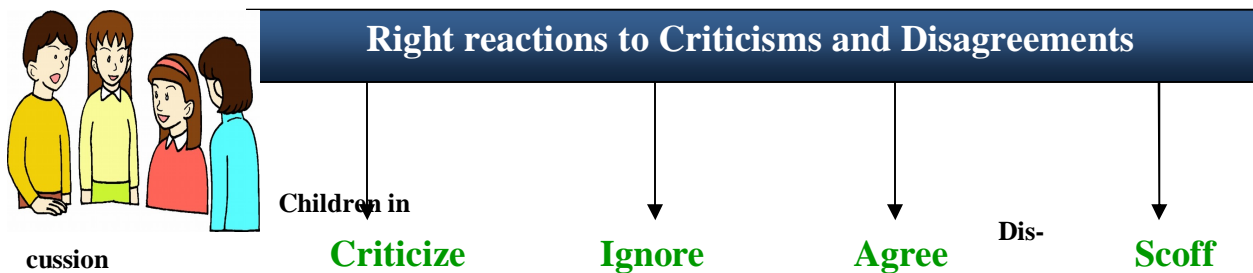
Beloved, let us love one another
For love is of God; and everyone that
loveth is born of God, and knoweth God.
He that loveth not knoweth not God; for
God is love. Beloved, let us love one
another first John four seven and eight



The charts below show some of the right ways and wrong ways to react to criticisms or disagreements. Please choose the right ways always and God will be pleased with you because you will be respecting the rights of your fellowmen.



RIGHT (lawful) AND WRONG (unlawful) REACTION TO CRITICISMS AND DISAGREEMENTS



IS THAT TRUE?

Write TRUE or FALSE in the blank space at the end of each statement, based on what you have studied in chapter eight.

1. Freedom of expression is given to us by God.
2. If someone criticizes you, it is right to assault that person.
3. Criticism is a part of Freedom of expression.
4. Everyone does not have Freedom of opinion.
5. Passing laws to stop criticism is a wrong reaction to criticism.
6. Ignoring someone is a wrong reaction to criticism.
7. Scoffing is a right reaction to criticism.

DEFINING IMPORTANT WORDS



Amendment - a change, correction, or improvement to something

Capital punishment- execution as a punishment for a person convicted of committing a crime, for example, murder.

Constitution - a document containing the basic laws or principles by which a country or organization is governed

Criticize - to express disapproval of or dissatisfaction with somebody or something

Endowed - to provide somebody or something with desirable qualities, abilities, or characteristics

Fundamental - serving as an essential (or basic) part of something

Government - a group of people who have the power to make and enforce laws for a country or area

Inalienable - not able to be separated from a person; coming from God, not coming from man, nature, the legislature or the majority

Inviolable - not to be violated, sacred, unchangeable

Lawful - permitted or recognized by law

Legislation - the process of writing and passing laws

Liberty - the freedom to think or act without being constrained by force

Privilege - an advantage or benefit that is not available to everyone

Respect - a high regard or esteem for something or someone

Responsibility - the state, fact, or position of being accountable to somebody or for something

Subordinate - lower than somebody or something in rank or status

Supreme - greater than or superior to any other, especially above all others in power, authority, rank, status, or skill

Tolerance - to put up with things that you may not agree with

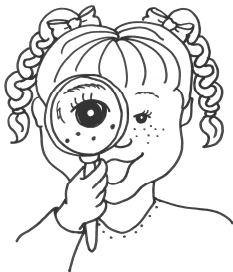
Tyrant - an absolute ruler who exercises power cruelly and unjustly

Violate - to treat something sacred with a lack of respect; to abuse, injure or infringe

You have come to the end of this book. Now find the words in the puzzle below.



WORD SEARCH



E	O	C	N	N	N	Y	E	T	H	U	M	A	N	R
C	M	N	O	E	O	M	L	L	B	I	G	U	V	I
N	C	Y	I	N	I	M	B	L	T	N	F	P	V	G
A	R	S	G	P	T	R	A	L	W	R	R	R	M	H
R	E	T	I	A	U	T	N	T	A	W	E	O	S	T
E	A	N	L	E	T	N	E	Z	J	W	E	P	I	S
L	T	E	E	L	I	E	I	L	O	S	D	E	C	H
O	O	M	R	B	T	M	L	I	K	D	O	R	I	O
T	R	D	F	A	S	N	A	B	T	I	M	T	T	H
F	B	N	T	L	N	R	N	E	C	S	S	Y	I	N
A	P	A	M	O	O	E	I	R	E	A	N	Y	R	A
R	Z	M	E	I	C	V	F	T	P	G	U	N	C	T
S	M	M	X	V	F	O	H	Y	S	R	M	L	B	U
T	V	O	X	N	O	G	K	G	E	E	Z	F	O	R
R	F	C	H	I	M	L	V	Y	R	E	F	I	L	E

Commandments
Human
Nature
Constitution
Inalienable
Property
Creator

Religion
Criticism
Law
Respect
Disagree
Liberty
Rights

Life
Tolerance
Government
Love
Freedoms
Inviolable

Answers to quiz on page 9:
6.B 7.D

1. B

2.A

3.C

4.D

5.B

CONCLUSION



Now that we have come to the end of this book, we hope that you have a better understanding of the Rights and Freedoms that God has given to you. Please practise all the principles that you have learnt and love everyone by respecting their Rights and Freedoms.

Here is a beautiful quotation on the rights of man:

“The Rights of man come not from the generosity of the state, but from the hand of God.”

John F. Kennedy

(John F. Kennedy was the 35th President of the United States of America.)



Now think about all write a composition on the next page.

that you have learnt and on Rights and Freedoms

Your Rights... **K**now them, **V**alue them, **R**espect them, **E**xercise them and **D**efend them!

COMPOSITION ON RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Title: _____

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Yes, You Have Rights Book 2 is the second in a series of three books that were published by the Thusian Institute for Religious Liberty Inc. to give Human Rights Education to children between the ages of ten and twelve years in particular.

The book expands on the fundamental principles of Rights and Freedoms that are shown in Book 1. It helps growing boys and girls to become respectful to the Rights and Freedoms of everyone, in thoughts and in words, at home, at school and at play.

"The "Yes you have Rights" book plainly outlines the origin of our rights and the need to respect them. To all readers, may your hearts be enlightened by the truths in this book."

Sis. Rachel Jeffers - Pre-School Teacher and First Freedom consultant, TIRL Inc. St. Vincent and the Grenadines

"The book entitled "Yes You Have Rights" is based on Human Rights and Freedoms, how Human Rights were given to us by God, how life would be without rights, rights as it relates to the constitution of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and it also teaches us how to respond to criticisms. The main advantages of this book are that the author uses pictures and dialogues to demonstrate his main idea in each chapter to make it easier for children to understand."

Sapphire Samuel



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