**Directions**: Read through the following excerpts from the U.S. Constitution and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the third column, note the similarities and differences you can identify.

| **U.S. Constitution (1797)** | **UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)** | **Comparisons** |
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| 13th Amendment:  *Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.* | Article 4:  *No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.* | Similarities  Prohibit slavery  Differences  US says unless convicted of a crime, UN says no slave trade |
| 8th Amendment:  *Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.* | Article 5:  *No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.* | Similarities  No cruel punishment  Differences  UN mentions torture and the broader categories of degrading or unhuman while the U.S. uses the term unusual |
| 14th Amendment:  *No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.* | Article 7:  *All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.* | Similarities  Both promote equal protection under the law  Differences  US goes into more depth with the ability of states to make laws and are clear that an individual cannot be deprived of their rights without due process |
| 6th Amendment:  *In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.* | Article 10:  *Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.* | Similarities  Both provide for rights to those accused to receive fair, public, and impartial trials  Differences  US also includes speedy trial, use of jury, jurisdiction, confronting of witnesses, and right to counsel |
| Amendment 1:  *Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.* | Article 18:  *Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.*  Article 19:  *Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.*  Article 20:  *Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.*  *No one may be compelled to belong to an association.* | Similarities  Freedom of religion, peaceful assembly, speech (UN it says express opinions, seek, receive, and impart info/ideas)  Differences  US lists freedom to petition the government and more clearly defines freedom of press  UN goes into more detail regarding what is meant by “freedom of religion” and focuses more on the individual while the U.S. focuses on law-making that interferes with this freedom |