RIGHTS contained in:

Dear Fellow Freedom Fighters,

Here is a compilation, copied and pasted from A.I. via Google Search, of the answers to the questions “What are the rights contained in.....(seven writings) .. ?”

Yours sincerely,
John Wilson.

A. MAGNA CARTA:

The Magna Carta established the core principle that the monarch is subject to the law and guaranteed fundamental legal rights primarily for free men, laying the groundwork for modern due process and constitutional governance. [1, 2, 3, 4]

Key Rights and Principles

- **The Rule of Law:** Declared that no one, including the king, is above the law and that everyone is subject to equal legal standards.
- **Right to a Fair Trial (Due Process):** Stated in Clause 39 that no free man could be arrested, imprisoned, dispossessed, or exiled except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.
- **Access to Justice:** Stated in Clause 40 that justice will not be sold, denied, or delayed to anyone.
- **Protection from Taxation:** Limited the king's power to impose new taxes without the consent of a common council or parliament.
- **Freedom of the Church:** Guaranteed that the English Church was free and possessed its rights undiminished.
- **Property and Inheritance Rights:** Protected property ownership, inheritance, and granted widows the right to choose not to remarry.

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B. ENGLISH BILL of RIGHTS :

The English Bill of Rights 1689 (passed in the wake of the 1688 Glorious Revolution) set fundamental limits on royal authority and outlined key civil liberties and protections for Parliament. [1, 2]

Core Rights and Liberties

- **No royal suspension of laws:** The monarch cannot suspend or repeal laws without Parliament's consent.
- **No unauthorized taxation:** Levying money for the Crown without parliamentary approval is illegal.

- **Right to petition:** Subjects have the right to petition the monarch, making prosecutions for petitioning illegal.
- **No peacetime standing army:** Keeping a standing army during peacetime without Parliament's consent is against the law.
- **Protestant right to bear arms:** Protestants may have arms for their defense suitable to their condition and as allowed by law.
- **Free elections:** Election of members of Parliament ought to be free.
- **Freedom of speech:** Freedom of speech and debates in Parliament should not be questioned in any court or place outside of Parliament.
- **Protection from excessive bail and punishment:** Excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments are prohibited.
- **Proper jury trials:** Jurors ought to be duly impaneled and returned, and jurors in trials for high treason must be freeholders.
- **Frequent Parliaments:** Parliaments ought to be held frequently to redress grievances and preserve the laws.

Crown Succession

- Vested the crown in William III and Mary II.
- Permanently barred Roman Catholics (and those married to Papists) from the English throne. [1, 2]

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C. AMERICAN BILL of RIGHTS:

The American Bill of Rights contains the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which were ratified on December 15, 1791, to protect individual liberties and limit government power. [1]

Overview of the Ten Amendments

- **First Amendment**: Protects freedom of religion, speech, the press, peaceful assembly, and the right to petition the government. [1]
- **Second Amendment**: Protects the right of the people to keep and bear arms. [1]
- **Third Amendment**: Prohibits the government from forcing citizens to house (quarter) soldiers in their private homes during peacetime. [1, 2]
- **Fourth Amendment**: Protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures and requires warrants to be based on probable cause. [1]
- **Fifth Amendment**: Guarantees a grand jury for capital crimes, protects against double jeopardy (being tried twice for the same crime) and self-incrimination, ensures due process of law, and requires fair compensation when private property is taken for public use. [1]
- **Sixth Amendment**: Ensures the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, the right to confront witnesses, and the right to legal counsel in criminal cases. [1, 2]

- **Seventh Amendment**: Guarantees the right to a jury trial in federal civil court cases involving property or money. [1, 2]
- **Eighth Amendment**: Prohibits excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments. [1]
- **Ninth Amendment**: Clarifies that the rights listed in the Constitution are not exhaustive, and people retain other unwritten rights. [1, 2]
- **Tenth Amendment**: States that any powers not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution are reserved to the states or to the people.

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D. BIBLE:

The Bible does not contain a modern, codified list of legal "human rights," but it outlines foundational moral duties, human dignity, and spiritual principles that heavily shaped modern concepts of justice and rights. [1, 2]

Human Dignity and Equality

- **Imago Dei (Image of God):** The Bible teaches that all humans are made in the image of God (Genesis 1:27), giving every person inherent worth, value, and protection against murder regardless of social status. [1, 2]
- **Equality Before God:** Scripture states that distinctions of race, gender, and social standing do not alter a person's spiritual standing or value (Galatians 3:28). [1, 2]

Protections and Moral Duties

- **Right to Life:** Prohibitions against murder under the Ten Commandments and early civil commands establish the sanctity of human life
- **Care for the Vulnerable:** The Mosaic Law and prophetic books mandate active justice, requiring provisions and fair treatment for the poor, widows, orphans, and immigrants (Leviticus 19:33-34, Isaiah 1:17). [1, 2]
- **Truth and Justice:** Commands against false testimony (Exodus 20:16) and dishonest legal dealings point to a standard of impartial justice and truth in society. [1, 2]

Spiritual Freedom and Choice

- **Freedom of Choice:** Humans are depicted as moral agents with the capacity to choose between obedience and disobedience, or life and death (Deuteronomy 30:19, Joshua 24:15). [1, 2]
- **Spiritual Freedom:** The New Testament speaks of freedom from the bondage of sin and spiritual shame through faith (John 8:36, Galatians 5:1)

Rather than framing interactions around individual entitlements, the biblical text primarily emphasizes **human responsibilities** toward God and neighbor

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E. QURAN:

The Quran contains foundational Human rights in the Quran that establish moral, social, and legal principles for humanity. [1]

Fundamental Human Rights

- **Right to Life**: Life is sacred, and the Quran states in Quran 5:32 that killing an innocent person is like killing all of humanity, while saving a life is like saving all of humanity. [1, 2]
- **Equality and Human Dignity**: All humans share equal value and a common origin from Adam. The Quran explicitly affirms human dignity for all people (Quran 17:70). [1, 2]
- **Right to Justice**: Upholding absolute justice and truth is a strict duty, even if it goes against oneself, family, or personal interests (Quran 4:135, Quran 5:8). [1]
- **Freedom of Conscience**: Compulsion in religion is prohibited (Quran 2:256), meaning individuals have freedom of belief
- **Economic and Property Rights**: Individuals have the right to own, earn, and trade property fairly. Wealth redistribution—such as through mandatory charity (*Zakat*)—protects the poor and the needy. [1, 2]

Rights of Vulnerable Groups

- **Women's Rights**: The Quran grants women spiritual equality, independent economic rights, the right to a bridal gift (*mahr*), and specific shares in inheritance (Quran 4:7, 4:11). It also outlines clear guidelines protecting women's rights in marriage, divorce, and widowhood. [1, 2]
- **Rights of Orphans and the Poor**: The text repeatedly commands society to feed, protect, and treat orphans and society's most vulnerable groups with fairness and kindness. [1]
- **Minority Rights**: The Quran mandates the protection of diverse places of worship and prohibits forcing beliefs upon non-Muslim communities living under an Islamic framework.

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F. EUREKA CHARTER of RIGHTS:

The **Ballarat Reform League Charter** (often referred to as the Eureka Charter of Rights) contained five key political demands for democratic representation, modeled on the British Chartist movement. [1, 2]

Core Political Demands

- **Full and fair representation:** Allowing goldfield communities and all citizens a genuine voice and seats in Parliament. [1, 2]
- **Manhood suffrage:** Granting the right to vote to all adult males. [1, 2]
- **No property qualifications for MPs:** Removing the rule that required members of the Legislative Council to own significant property, allowing ordinary citizens to run for office. [1, 2]
- **Payment for members of parliament:** Paying salaries to elected representatives so working-class or non-wealthy individuals could afford to serve
- **Short duration of parliament:** Holding more frequent, shorter-term parliaments to keep elected officials accountable. [1, 2]

Immediate Local Objectives

- **Abolition of the licence tax:** Scrapping the expensive monthly gold-digging and storekeeping licences that miners had to pay regardless of whether they found gold. [1, 2]
- **Disbanding the Gold Commissioners:** Removing the corrupt and aggressive local goldfields administration and police forces that enforced the licence tax.

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G. I.C.C.P.R.:

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is a landmark UN treaty adopted in 1966 that commits nations to protect fundamental civil liberties and political freedoms. [1, 2]

Core Rights and Freedoms

The ICCPR protects a wide range of individual and collective rights: [1]

- **Self-Determination:** The right of all peoples to freely determine their political status and pursue economic, social, and cultural development (Article 1). [1]
- **Equality and Non-Discrimination:** The right to equal enjoyment of civil and political rights without discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, or status (Articles 2, 3, and 26). [1]
- **Right to Life:** Protection against the arbitrary deprivation of life (Article 6).
- **Physical Integrity:** Absolute prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (Article 7), and freedom from slavery and forced labor (Article 8). [1, 2]
- **Liberty and Security:** Protection against arbitrary arrest or detention, and the right to bodily liberty (Articles 9–11). [1, 2]
- **Due Process and Fair Trial:** The right to a fair and public hearing by an independent tribunal, presumption of innocence, and equality before the law (Articles 14–16). [1, 2]
- **Individual Liberties and Freedoms:**
- Freedom of movement and choice of residence (Article 12).
- Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion (Article 18).
- Freedom of expression and opinion, including the prohibition of war propaganda (Articles 19–20).
- Freedom of peaceful assembly (Article 21).
- Freedom of association, including the right to form trade unions (Article 22). [1, 2, 3, 4]
- **Privacy and Family Life:** Protection of privacy, home, family, and correspondence from unlawful interference (Article 17), alongside the right to marry and found a family (Article 23) and special protections for children (Article 24). [1, 2]
- **Political Participation:** The right to vote, run for public office, and access public service (Article 25). [1]
- **Minority Rights:** The right of ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities to enjoy their own culture, profess their religion, and use their language (Article 27)

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