

DEMOCRACY



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What is Democracy?

Democracy is more than just a set of specific government institutions; in principle,

It rests upon a well-understood group of values, attitudes, and practices - all of which may take different forms and expressions among cultures and societies around the world.

Democracies rest upon fundamental principles, not uniform practices.



IT APPEARED IN _____ (place)
_____ (Century / years)

Abraham Lincoln defined DEMOCRACY as:

_____, meaning:
_____, meaning:

STATE is an _____

DEMOCRACY

TYPES OF DEMOCRACY: Definition and examples
1.- _____, example: _____

2.- _____, example: _____

PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRACY:
1.- _____
2.- _____
3.- _____

Article 3 - Constitution of the United Mexican States : Democracy is a _____ structure and a _____ regimen, a system of _____ founded on a constant _____, _____, and _____ betterment of the people

STATE AND EXPLAIN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A DEMOCRACY:
1.

2.

VALUES OF DEMOCRACY:
1.
2.

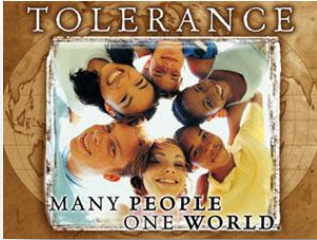
Democratic System

- The **etymological** meaning of democracy:
- is government of the people by the people and derives from the **Greek words**
- **demos** (people) and
- **kratos** (power or government).

δεμος
pueblo
κρατος
gobierno



Core Democratic Characteristics:



CITIZENS ARE RESPONSIBLE- HAVE THE POWER AND THE CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY -directly, or through their representatives.

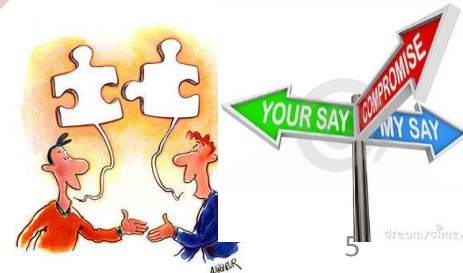
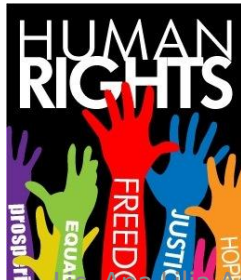
MAJORITY RULE (50 +1)

DEMOCRACIES PROTECT BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

Citizens VOTE freely -- citizens 18 years old.

Citizens are responsible to participate in the political system

Societies are committed to the values of tolerance, cooperation, and compromise



Two Forms of Democracy

DEMOCRACIES FALL INTO TWO BASIC CATEGORIES: *DIRECT AND REPRESENTATIVE.*

IN A DIRECT DEMOCRACY, citizens, without the intermediary of elected or appointed officials, can participate in making public decisions.

Such a system is clearly most practical with relatively **small numbers of people** - in a **community organization, tribal council, or the local unit of a labor union, for example** –
where members can meet in a single room to discuss issues and arrive at decisions by consensus or majority vote.

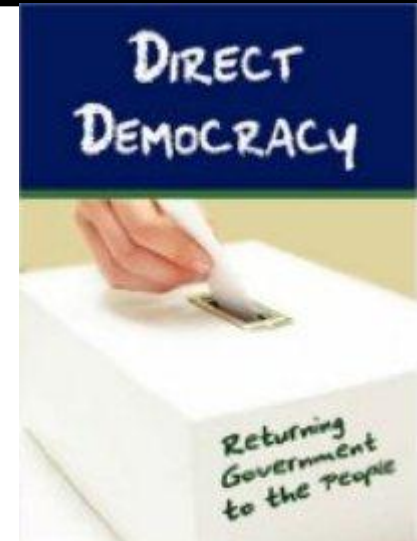
However, today, as in the past, the most common form of democracy, whether for a town of 50,000 or a nation of 50 million, **IS REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY**, in which citizens elect officials to make political decisions, formulate laws, and administer programs for the public good.

DEMOCRACY IS more than just a set of specific government institutions; **it rests upon a well-understood GROUP OF VALUES, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES** - all of which may take different forms and expressions among cultures and societies around the world.

Democracies rest upon fundamental principles, not uniform practices.

DIRECT ~ REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACIES

- In a **direct democracy every single member of the group has an equal say in every single decision**. This is not workable on a day to day basis for large groups.
- In a **representative democracy, people elect representatives, who vote on the issues**.
- **Representative democracy is the basis of constitutional democracy**. Representatives are chosen by the people to act in their best interest, not necessarily to vote the way the people want them to in every circumstance.
- Direct democracy is very difficult to maintain when a population becomes too large.
- Some societies operate with a combination of both types of democracy.
- For example, in some countries, such as France, Switzerland and the Republic of Ireland, some issues, for example changes to the constitution, can be decided by a popular vote on that specific issue.
- In some of the small Swiss cantons (states) such as Glarus, all citizens are entitled to attend an annual meeting which votes retrospectively on the laws passed during the preceding year by their representatives.



ANCIENT AND MODERN DEMOCRACY

- Democracy as a form of government **emerged in Greece (V-IV centuries BC)**,
- for classical Hellenes ***slaves, women, the disabled and foreigners were not considered citizens*** and therefore *were not part of the people, so that they lacked the attribution to participate and decide on the political decisions of their community.*



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- The difference between the two *is that under democracy the people were old ownership and exercise of power,*
- while in modern democracy, though the ownership of power *he still belongs to the people, it delegated its exercise to the representatives* selected by elections. **That's why Democracy today is a Representative democracy.**



DEMOCRACY

- “Democracy is government
✓ of the people,
✓ by the people,
✓ and for the people”



“Democracy is the government
of the people, by the
people, for the people
- Abraham Lincoln



STATE is an organized political community
living under a government.

Article 3 - Constitution of the United Mexican States

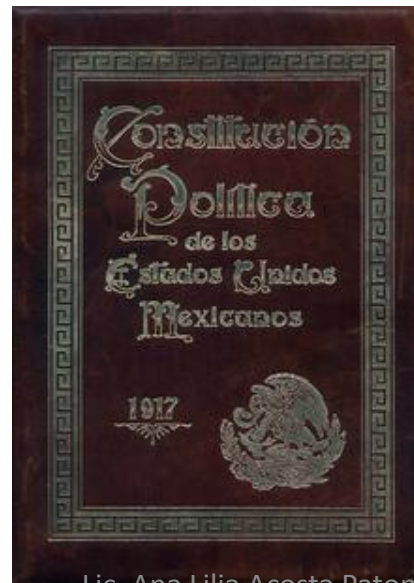
- Democracy : a ***legal*** structure and ***a political*** regimen, but as a ***system of life founded on a constant economic, social, and cultural betterment of the people***



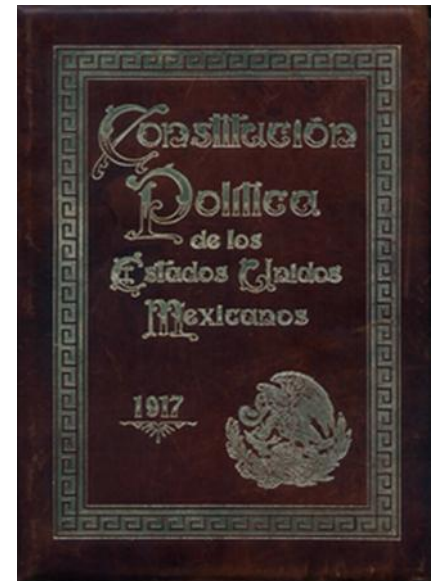
DEMOCRACY



- Democracy : NOT Only as a **legal** structure and a **political** regimen, but as a **system of life founded on a constant economic, social, and cultural improvement of the people;**



- <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/mexico/1917-Constitution.htm>
- ARTICLE 1.-
- Chapter I
- Individual Guarantees
- Article 1. *Every person in the United Mexican States shall enjoy the guarantees granted by this Constitution, which cannot be restricted or suspended except in such cases and under such conditions as are herein provided*



ARTICLE 3

- <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/mexico/1917-Constitution.htm>
- Article 3.(1) **The education imparted by the Federal State shall be designed to develop harmoniously all the faculties of the human being and shall foster in him at the same time a love of country and a consciousness of international solidarity, in independence and justice.**
- I.Freedom of religious beliefs being guaranteed by Article 24, the standard which shall guide such education shall be maintained entirely apart from any religious doctrine and, based on the results of scientific progress, shall strive against ignorance and its effects, servitudes, fanaticism, and prejudices. Moreover:
 - **a.It shall be democratic, considering DEMOCRACY NOT ONLY AS A LEGAL STRUCTURE AND A POLITICAL REGIMEN, BUT AS A SYSTEM OF LIFE FOUNDED ON A CONSTANT ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL BETTERMENT OF THE PEOPLE;**
 - **b.It shall be national insofar as -- without hostility or exclusiveness -** it shall achieve the understanding of our problems, the utilization of our resources, the defense of our political independence, the assurance of our economic independence, and the continuity and growth of our culture; and
 - c.It shall contribute to better human relationships, not only with the elements which it contributes toward strengthening and at the same time inculcating, together with respect for the dignity of the person and the integrity of the family, the conviction of the general interest of society, but also by the care which it devotes to the ideals of brotherhood and equality of rights of all men, **avoiding privileges of race, creed, class, sex, or persons.**
- II.Private persons may engage in education of all kinds and grades. But as P Such authorization may be refused or revoked by decisions against which there can be no judicial proceedings or recourse.
- III.Private institutions devoted to education of the kinds and grades specified in the preceding section must be without exception in conformity with the provisions of sections I and II of the first paragraph of this article and must also be in harmony with official plans and programs.
- IV.Religious corporations, ministers of religion, stock companies which exclusively or predominantly engage in educational activities, and associations or companies devoted to propagation of any religious creed shall not in any way participate in institutions giving elementary, secondary and normal education and education for laborers or field workers.
- V.The State may in its discretion withdraw at any time the recognition of official validity of studies conducted in private institutions.
- **VI.Elementary education shall be compulsory.**
- **VII.All education given by the State shall be free.**
- **VIII. The Congress of the Union, with a view to unifying and coordinating education throughout the Republic, shall issue the necessary laws for dividing the social function of education among the Federation, the States and the Municipalities, for fixing the appropriate financial allocations for this public service and for establishing the penalties applicable to officials who do not comply with or enforce the pertinent provisions, as well as the penalties applicable to all those who infringe such provisions.**

- ***No person can be prevented from engaging in the profession, industrial or commercial pursuit, or occupation of his choice, provided it is lawful.*** The exercise of this liberty shall only be forbidden by judicial order when the rights of third parties are infringed, or by administrative order, issued in the manner provided by law, when the rights of society are violated. ***No one may be deprived of the fruits of his labor except by judicial decision.***
- ***The law in each state shall determine the professions which may be practiced only*** with a degree, and set forth the requirements for obtaining it and the authorities empowered to issue it.



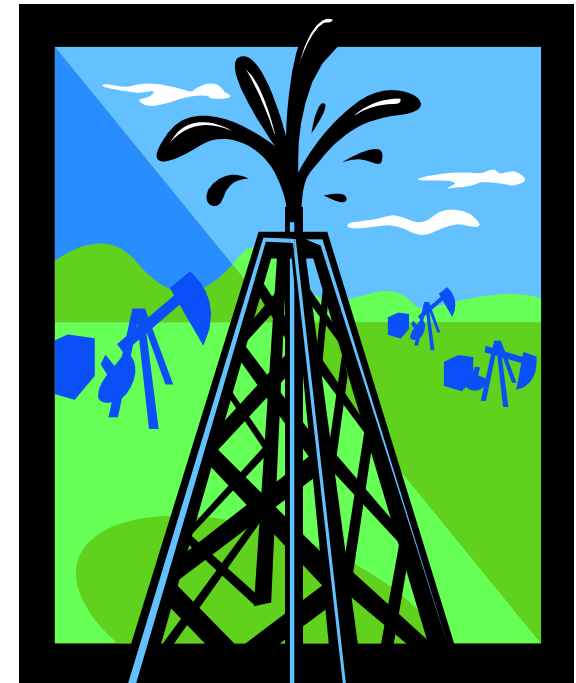
- Article 6.
- ***The expression of ideas shall not be subject to any judicial or administrative investigation, unless it offends good morals, infringes the rights of others, incites to crime, or disturbs the public order.***



- Article 27. **Ownership of the lands and waters within the boundaries of the national territory is vested originally in the Nation, which has had, and has, the right to transmit title thereof to private persons, thereby constituting private property.**
 - *Private property shall not be expropriated except for reasons of public use and subject to payment of indemnity.*
 - The Nation shall at all times have the right to impose on private property such limitations as the public interest may demand, as well as the right to regulate the utilization of natural resources which are susceptible of appropriation, in order to conserve them and to ensure a more equitable distribution of public wealth. With this end in view, necessary measures shall be taken to divide up large landed estates; to develop small landed holdings in operation; to create new agricultural centers, with necessary lands and waters; to encourage agriculture in general and to prevent the destruction of natural resources, and to protect property from damage to the detriment of society.



- **In those cases to which the two preceding paragraphs refer, ownership by the Nation is inalienable and imprescriptible**, and the exploitation, use, or appropriation of the resources concerned, by private persons or by companies organized according to Mexican laws, may not be undertaken except through concessions granted by the Federal Executive, in accordance with rules and conditions established by law.
- The legal rules relating to the working or exploitation of the minerals and substances referred to in the fourth paragraph shall govern the execution and proofs of what is carried out or should be carried out after they go into effect, independent of the date of granting the concessions, and their nonobservance will be grounds for cancellation thereof. **The Federal Government has the power to establish national reserves and to abolish them.**
- The declarations pertaining thereto shall be made by the Executive in those cases and conditions prescribed by law.
- ***In the case of petroleum, and solid, liquid, or gaseous hydrocarbons no concessions or contracts will be granted nor may those that have been granted continue, and the Nation shall carry out the exploitation of these products, in accordance with the provisions indicated in the respective regulatory law.***(8)



- ***It is exclusively a function of the general Nation to conduct, transform, distribute, and supply electric power which is to be used for public service.***
- No concessions for this purpose will be granted to private persons and the Nation will make use of the property and natural resources which are required for these ends



- Legal capacity to acquire ownership of lands and waters of the Nation shall be governed by the following provisions:
- ***I. Only Mexicans by birth or naturalization and Mexican companies have the right to acquire ownership of lands, waters, and their appurtenances, or to obtain concessions for the exploitation of mines or of waters.***
- ***The State may grant the same right to foreigners, provided they agree before the Ministry of Foreign Relations to consider themselves as nationals in respect to such property, and bind themselves not to invoke the protection of their governments in matters relating thereto; under penalty, in case of noncompliance with this agreement, of forfeiture of the property acquired to the Nation.***
- ***Under no circumstances may foreigners acquire direct ownership of lands or waters within a zone of one hundred kilometers along the frontiers and of fifty kilometers along the shores of the country.***
- The State, in accordance with its internal public interests and with principles of reciprocity, may in the discretion of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs authorize foreign states to acquire, at the permanent sites of the Federal Powers, private ownership of real property necessary for the direct services of their embassies or legations.(10)
- ***II. Religious institutions known as churches, regardless of creed, may in no case acquire, hold, or administer real property or hold mortgages thereon;*** such property held at present either directly or through an intermediary shall revert to the Nation, any person whosoever being authorized to denounce any property



- **Labor and Social Security**
- Article 123.(
- The Congress of the Union, without contravening the following basic principles, shall formulate labor laws which shall apply to:
- **A.Workers, day laborers, domestic servants, artisans (obreros, jornaleros, empleados domésticos, artesanos) and in a general way to all labor contracts:**
- **I.The maximum duration of work for one day shall be eight hours.**

II.The maximum duration of nightwork shall be seven hours. The following are prohibited: unhealthful or dangerous work by women and by minors under sixteen years of age; industrial nightwork by either of these classes; work by women in commercial establishments after ten o'clock at night and work (of any kind) by persons under sixteen after ten o'clock at night.

III.The use of labor of minors under fourteen years of age is prohibited. Persons above that age and less than sixteen shall have a maximum work day of six hours.

IV.For every six days of work a worker must have at least one day of rest.

V.During the three months prior to childbirth, women shall not perform physical labor that requires excessive material effort. In the month following childbirth they shall necessarily enjoy the benefit of rest and shall receive their full wages and retain their employment and the rights acquired under their labor contract. During the nursing period they shall have two special rest periods each day, of a half hour each, for nursing their infants.

VI.The minimum wage to be received by a worker shall be general or according to occupation. The former shall govern in one or more economic zones; the latter shall be applicable to specified branches of industry or commerce or to special occupations, trades, or labor.



Quiz

Protection before the law

a) 1 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6 e) 27 f) 123

Equality among men and women

a) 1 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6 e) 27 f) 123

Freedom of association

a) 1 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6 e) 27 f) 123

Land rights and ownership

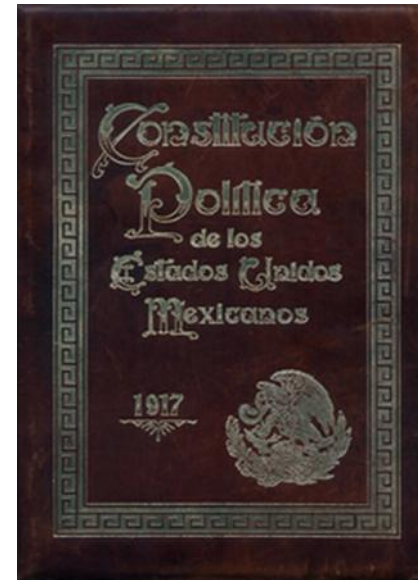
a) 1 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6 e) 27 f) 123

Right to education

a) 1 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6 e) 27 f) 123

Right of workers and social security

a) 1 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6 e) 27 f) 123



PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

They are the foundation of this form of government:

1. **Popular sovereignty**
2. **Majority**
3. **Representation**



Popular Sovereignty

- *The decision-making power lies with the citizens (people), who are the group of people with political rights.*
- *They are subject only to the laws that they themselves contribute to either representing directly or through their representatives, which is why the rules are the expression of the popular will.*



MAJORITY

- ***How to solve the differences of opinion?***
- In a democracy based on the majority principle:
- the position that must prevail is ***supported by the largest number of representatives.***

$$50 + 1$$



MA/ORITY
✓
RULES

REPRESENTATION

- In representative democracy *citizens do not govern directly but by their representatives*



Values of Democracy

FREEDOM

1. respect for privacy = non-interference in the private lives of citizens.
- 2 - *Right of all citizens to participate in public life.*

EQUALITY

Equality before the law = have the ***SAME RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS***

FRATERNITY

Harmony, fellowship, brotherhood



Liberty

Equality

Fraternity

Obstacles to Democracy

ILLEGALITY

ILLEGALITY

It refers to the violation of the law

- 1. illegal condition or quality; unlawfulness.
- 2. an illegal act.

ILLEGAL

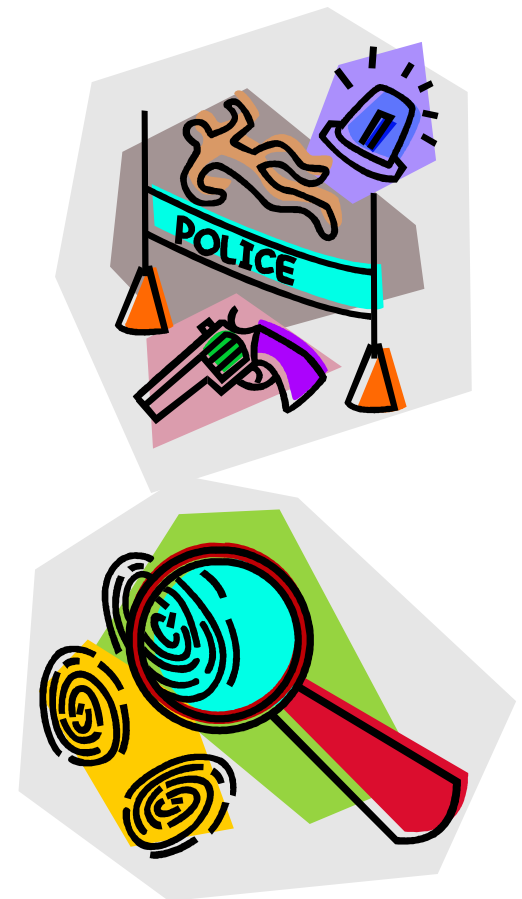
- 1. forbidden by law or statute.
- 2. contrary to or forbidden by official rules, regulations, etc.:
The referee ruled that it was an illegal forward pass.



Obstacles to Democracy

CRIME

- **CRIME**
- It is based on the illegal trade in goods and services; it is characterized by using the extortion, smuggling, violence and other forms of intimidation.
- *-An action or an instance of negligence that is deemed injurious to the public welfare or morals or to the interests of the state and that is legally prohibited.*
- -Criminal activity and those engaged in it: to fight crime.
- - The habitual or frequent commission of crimes: a life of crime.
- ***Any offense, serious wrongdoing, or sin.***
- A foolish, senseless, or shameful act: It's a crime to let that beautiful garden go to ruin.



Obstacles to Democracy

INJUSTICE

INJUSTICE

- 1. the quality or fact of being unjust; inequity.
- 2. violation of the rights of others; unjust or unfair action or treatment.
- 3. an unjust or unfair act; wrong.



Obstacles to Democracy

IMPUNITY

- **IMPUNITY**
- It is the opportunity to commit crimes without consequences or receive punishment for it
- 1. exemption from punishment.
- 2. immunity from detrimental effects, as of an action.



Obstacles to Democracy

Imposition of a Political System

- To force subordinates to elect a certain political party
- Examples of this is tyranny, authoritarianism, dictatorship
- Totalitarianism



Obstacles to Democracy

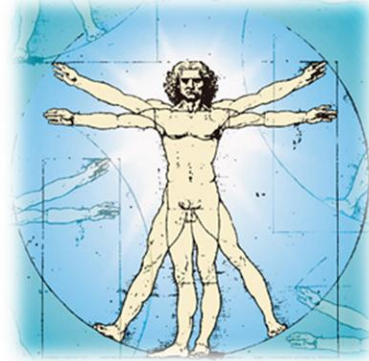
Lack of respect for the voting process

- to force subordinates to elect a certain political party



HUMAN RIGHTS

- Human rights are those basic and fundamental rights to which every person - **for the simple reason of being human - is entitled.**
- They are **inherent** to all human beings, *whatever their nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status.*
- They are therefore **innate, Universal, inalienable, indivisible and interdependent/interrelated.**



Life
the first
**INALIENABLE
RIGHT**



HUMAN RIGHTS

- ❖ **INHERENT** existing in someone or something as a *permanent and inseparable element*



- ❖ **INALIENABLE**.- *not transferable to another : inalienable rights.*

- ❖ **EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL**



HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES: *Universality and Inalienability*

Universality and Inalienability:

Human rights are *universal* and *inalienable*.

All people everywhere in the world are entitled to them.

The universality of human rights is encompassed in the words of Article 1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*:

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”



Indivisibility:

- **Indivisibility:**
- Human rights are *indivisible*.
- Whether they relate to civil, cultural, economic, political or social issues, human rights are inherent ***to the dignity of every human person***.
- Consequently, ***all human rights have equal status, and cannot be positioned in a hierarchical order***.
- Denial of one right invariably impedes enjoyment of other rights. Thus, the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living cannot be compromised at the expense of other rights, such as the right to health or the right to education.



Interdependence and Interrelatedness

- ***Interdependence and Interrelatedness:***
- Human rights are *interdependent* and *interrelated*.
- ***Each one contributes to the realization of a person's human dignity through the satisfaction of his or her developmental, physical, psychological and spiritual needs.***
- The fulfilment of one right often depends, wholly or in part, upon the fulfilment of others.
- For instance, **fulfilment of the right to health may depend, in certain circumstances, on fulfilment of the right to development, to education or to information.**



Equality and Non-discrimination:

- **Equality and Non-discrimination:**
- All individuals are equal as human beings and by virtue of the inherent dignity of each human person.
- **No one, therefore, should suffer discrimination on the basis of race, colour, ethnicity, gender, age, language, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national, social or geographical origin, disability, property, birth or other status as established by human rights standards.**



September 2009



"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

Disabilities, Nationality, Gender, Language, Religion, Belief, Marital Status, Age, Sexual Orientation, Ethnic Origin, Social Origin or any other status;

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Participation and Inclusion:

- ***Participation and Inclusion:***
- ***All people have the right to participate in and access information relating to the decision-making processes that affect their lives and well-being.***
- Rights-based approaches require a high degree of participation by communities, civil society, minorities, women, young people, indigenous peoples and other identified groups.



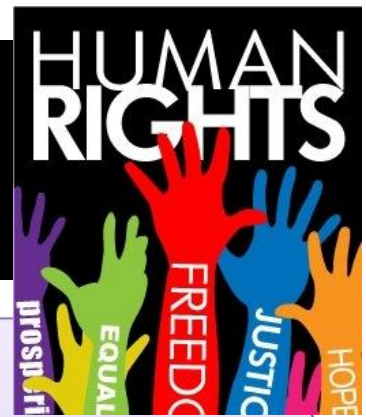
Accountability and Rule of Law:

- **Accountability and Rule of Law:**
- States and other duty-bearers are answerable for the **observance of human rights**. In this regard, they have to comply with the legal norms and standards enshrined in international human rights instruments.

Where they fail to do so, aggrieved rights-holders are entitled to institute proceedings for appropriate redress before a competent court or other adjudicator in accordance with the rules and procedures provided by law. **Individuals, the media, civil society and the international community play important roles in holding governments accountable for their obligation to uphold human rights.**



3 types or "generations" of rights:



Rights 1st generation civil and political rights. - Mainly correspond to **individual freedoms of thought, transit and occupation**

Rights 2nd generation- Social rights: **health, education and peace**

Rights 3rd Generation.- These rights cover **group and collective rights**, which include, among others, the **right to development, the right to peace and the right to a clean environment**

HUMAN RIGHTS QUIZ

- **I-CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE MEANING OF HUMAN RIGHTS** **__3 points**
- **Human Rights of Equality, including economic, social and cultural rights**
a) First Generation Rights b) Second Generation Rights c) Third Generation Rights
- **Liberty and participation in political rights**
a) First Generation Rights b) Second Generation Rights c) Third Generation Rights
- **These rights cover group and collective rights, which include, among others, the right to development, the right to peace and the right to a clean environment**
a) First Generation Rights b) Second Generation Rights c) Third Generation Rights

1st, 2nd and 3rd Generation Rights

First generation rights ARE CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, which **INCLUDE THE BASIC RIGHTS TO LIFE**, freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, freedom from slavery and forced labour, fair hearing, dignity, equality and privacy. They also include the fundamental freedoms associated with democracy: freedom of expression, association, assembly, opinion, belief and religion, and movement.



Second-generation rights are those connected to the SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES OF LIFE (ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS). They include rights such as access to food, water, housing, healthcare, work, adequate standard of living, education, and social security. Special Children, Women, Minorities and Persons with disabilities also fall in this category.



Third-generation rights are a relatively new field in human RIGHTS (COLLECTIVE OR GROUP RIGHTS). They basically concern the environment, peace, security and development, as well as culture and language.



List of Human Rights- Abbreviated Version Of the UDHR US Bill of Rights

- Article 1 Right to Equality
- Article 2 Freedom from Discrimination
- Article 3 Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security
- Article 4 Freedom from Slavery
- Article 5 Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment
- Article 6 Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law
- Article 7 Right to Equality before the Law
- Article 8 Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal
- Article 9 Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile
- Article 10 Right to Fair Public Hearing
- Article 11 Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty
- Article 12 Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and Correspondence
- Article 13 Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country
- Article 14 Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution
- Article 15 Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It
- Article 16 Right to Marriage and Family
- Article 17 Right to Own Property
- Article 18 Freedom of Belief and Religion
- Article 19 Freedom of Opinion and Information
- Article 20 Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association
- Article 21 Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections
- Article 22 Right to Social Security
- Article 23 Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions
- Article 24 Right to Rest and Leisure
- Article 25 Right to Adequate Living Standard
- Article 26 Right to Education
- Article 27 Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community
- Article 28 Right to a Social Order that Articulates this Document
- Article 29 Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development
- Article 30 Freedom from State or Personal Interference in the above Rights
-

http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/hr_law.shtml

CLASSIFY FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS, WRITE DOWN AT LEAST 3 OF EACH IN THE CORRESPONDING COLUMN . 9 points

- Article 1 Right to Equality
- Article 2 Freedom from Discrimination
- Article 3 Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security
- Article 4 Freedom from Slavery
- Article 5 Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment
- Article 6 Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law
- Article 7 Right to Equality before the Law
- Article 8 Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal
- Article 9 Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile
- Article 10 Right to Fair Public Hearing
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- Article 17 Right to Own Property
- Article 18 Freedom of Belief and Religion
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FIRST GENERATION RIGHTS	SECOND GENERATION RIGHTS	THIRD GENERATION RIGHTS
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/hr_law.shtml

- Over time, international human rights treaties have become more focused and specialized regarding both the issue addressed and the social groups identified as requiring protection.
- The body of international human rights law continues to grow, evolve, and further elaborate the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the International Bill of Human Rights, addressing concerns such as
 - racial discrimination,
 - torture,
 - enforced disappearances,
 - disabilities, and the
 - rights of women,
 - children,
 - migrants,
 - minorities, and
 - indigenous peoples.

UNIVERSAL VALUES

- The core principles of human rights first set out in the UDHR, such as **universality, interdependence and indivisibility, equality and non-discrimination**, and that human rights simultaneously entail both rights and obligations from duty bearers and rights owners, have been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions.
- Today, all United Nations member States have ratified at least one of the nine core international human rights treaties, and 80 percent have ratified four or more, giving concrete expression to the universality of the UDHR and international human rights.

CULTURE

CULTURE- GLOBALIZATION- MULTICULTURALISM

CIRCLE OR UNDERLINE THE BEST OPTION

____ 9 points

1. _____ Is anything that includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, rights, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man:

- a) Customary b) Culture c) Tradition

2. These are the three characteristics of culture:

a) Heterogeneity, Multiculturalism and Territory	b) Complexity, Dynamism and Heterogeneity	c) Territory, Language and History
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3. Different cultures in the same geographical and social space, there is a hierarchy in which not all

cultures are equal at the same level:

- a) Globalization b) Multiculturalism c) Pluralism

4. Economic fundamental process, which involves the increasing integration of national economies

into a single world capitalist market.

- a) Globalization b) Multiculturalism c) Pluralism

5. It is the coexistence of diverse cultural groups:

- a) Globalization b) Multiculturalism c) Pluralism

6. It consists of the inferior treatment that is given to a person or group, by racial prejudice, sexual

preference, religion, etc..

- a) Colonization b) Discrimination c) Exploitation

7. It is to live together, share with others:

- a) Collaboration b) Coexistence (living apart) c) Coexisting (living together)

8. It brings to recognize the rights and dignity of others, without injuring them:

- a) Solidarity b) Justice c) Respect

9. In its normative sense, it justifies the right to difference, preservation, transfer, ownership and development of cultures:

- a) Pluri-culturalism b) Globalization c) Multiculturalism



CULTURE

- the quality in a person or society that arises from a concern for what is regarded as excellent in arts, letters, manners, scholarly pursuits, etc.
- 2. that [which](#) is excellent in the arts, manners, etc.
- 3. a particular form or stage of [civilization](#), as that of a certain nation or period: Greek culture.
- 4. development or improvement of the mind by education or training.
- 5. the behaviors and beliefs characteristic of a particular social, ethnic, or age group: the youth culture; the drug culture.



INALIENABLE

- They are incapable of being alienated,
- that is,
- sold and transferred.”



INHERENT

- Existing as an essential constituent or characteristic; intrinsic.



EQUAL TO ALL

- The state or quality of being equal; correspondence in quantity, degree, value, rank, or ability.
- EQUAL -like or alike in quantity, degree, value, etc.; of the same rank, ability, merit, etc.: two students of equal brilliance.
- - . evenly proportioned or balanced: an equal contest.



CULTURE

- **. Different cultures in the same geographical and social space, there is a hierarchy in which not all cultures are equal at the same level:**
 - a) Globalization b) Multiculturalism c) Pluralism
- **4. An economic fundamental process, which involves the increasing integration of national economies into a single world capitalist market.**
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GLOBALIZATION

- **glob·al·i·za·tion**
 - /ˌɡloʊbələˈzeɪʃən/ Show Spelled[gloh-buh-luh-zey-shuhn] Show IPA
 - noun 1. the act of [globalizing](#), or extending to other or all parts of the world: the globalization of manufacturing.
 - 2. worldwide integration and development: Globalization has resulted in the loss of some individual cultural identities.
- **glob·al·ize**
 - verb (used with object), glob·al·ized, glob·al·iz·ing. to extend to other or all parts of the globe; make worldwide: efforts to globalize the auto industry.
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MULTICULTURALISM

- the preservation of different cultures or cultural identities within a unified society, as a state or nation.



PLURALISM

- state or quality of being plural.
- Plural .- consisting of, containing, or pertaining to more than one.



DISCRIMINATION

- 1. an act or instance of [discriminating](#).
- 2. treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to [which](#) that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit: racial and religious intolerance and discrimination.
- 3. the power of making fine distinctions; [discriminating](#) judgment: She chose the colors with great discrimination.
- 4. Archaic . something that serves to differentiate.



COEXISTENCE

- **co·ex·ist**
 - 1. to exist together or at the same time.
 - 2. to exist separately or independently but peaceably, often while remaining rivals or adversaries: Although their ideologies differ greatly, the two great powers must coexist.
- **co·ex·ist·ence**
 - 1. the act or state of coexisting.
 - 2. a policy of living peacefully with other nations, religions, etc., despite fundamental disagreements.



HAPPINESS

- 1. the quality or state of being [happy](#).
- 2. good fortune; pleasure; contentment; joy.



- **HAPPY** 1. delighted, pleased, or glad, as over a particular thing: to be happy to see a person.
- 2. characterized by or indicative of pleasure, contentment, or joy: a happy mood; a happy frame of mind.
- 3. favored by fortune; fortunate or lucky: a happy, fruitful land.
- 4. apt or felicitous, as actions, utterances, or ideas.
- 5. obsessed by or quick to use the item indicated (usually used in combination): a trigger-happy gangster. Everybody is gadget-happy these days.

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THE END