



Amnesty International

**THE
HUMAN
RIGHTS
PUB QUIZ**

HOW TO RUN A HUMAN RIGHTS PUB QUIZ

Thanks for holding a human rights pub quiz in aid of Amnesty.

This pack includes:

Why a pub quiz?
How to run a pub quiz
Quiz questions, answers and score sheet

How do you talk about human rights down the pub?

Hold a pub quiz!
The UK is currently facing a negative debate around human rights with threats against the Human Rights Act being the tip of the iceberg. We've received feedback from you, our supporters, asking for advice on how to talk about human rights, for example, down your local pub.

This pub quiz has been designed for a variety of audiences. We would encourage you to use it as a starting point – amend it to appeal to your audience. This doesn't have to be held in a pub either. You can adapt it to run at other events too.

RUNNING A PUB QUIZ

First, choose a venue. Pubs often have a free room, or take over a regular pub quiz night as a one-off to ensure a guaranteed turnout. Find out the maximum number of people. Does the venue have a microphone and speakers?

Decide an entry price. It's standard to charge a nominal fee such as £1 per individual entrant or £5 for a team. Decide whether to take payment before the event and reserve tables or have teams just show up.

Promote your quiz night two weeks in advance, eg posters and notices in and around your venue, local press, social media.

Prizes will help advertise the quiz. Sort out other fundraising methods, eg a raffle. But do keep it simple.

Find a quizmaster. Recruit helpers to act as scorers and raffle ticket sellers.

On the day

Make sure each team has pens, the correct number of answer sheets (including the picture rounds). Make clear what is required, eg on the picture rounds the first letter of the first name is needed, not the surname.

It does help to repeat instructions a couple of times. Repeat the question at least twice before moving on to the next one.

Mark round by round or every couple of rounds. Ask teams to swap their answer sheets, mark and then hand them back. If you have a chart at the front, fill it in with various scores.

When you read out answers: we have provided additional information if you want to expand on the answers or to back them up if someone asks a question.

After the first rounds, have a break for drinks to be topped up and half-time scores to be given!

If two teams have the same score, use a tiebreaker question (not included in this pack) or something that the crowd can vote for, like a dance-off.

The quiz itself

We've provided eight rounds:

- We are the champions
- Geography
- Literature
- General (human rights) knowledge
- Sport
- Films
- Who am I? (picture round)
- Picture round

You could hold four or five of these rounds if you don't want to make your quiz too long. Judge accordingly, and tweak questions with your audience in mind. You can run them in any order.

If you're going to create your own questions, please make sure they include a human rights element and that they are accurate, eg if you use Wikipedia verify information with another reliable source.

Note: our questions and answers were correct as of July 2013.

HUMAN RIGHTS PUB QUIZ QUESTIONS

WE ARE THE CHAMPIONS...

[10 POINTS]

1. Which civilly disobedient activist joked that:
'I believe in equality for everyone, except reporters and photographers'?
2. In which London prison were jailed suffragettes force-fed during their hunger strikes?
3. Where did Martin Luther King, Jr. deliver his famous 'I have a dream' speech in 1963?
4. Who has been played in films by Sidney Poitier and Idris Elba?
5. Which US former first lady was the chair of the committee that drafted the Universal Declaration for Human Rights?
6. How many years did Aung San Suu Kyi spend under house arrest between 1989 and November 2010?
7. In what year did the Dalai Lama win the Nobel Peace Prize?
8. The Most Reverend Desmond Tutu was a visiting professor at which UK university in 2004?
9. What did Tarek al-Tayeb Mohamed Bouazizi do in December 2010?
10. What was the name of the movement that Kenyan activist Wangari Maathai founded in 1977?

ANSWERS

1. **Mahatma Gandhi**
2. **Holloway**
3. **Washington DC**
4. **Nelson Mandela**
5. **(Anna) Eleanor Roosevelt**
6. **15**
7. **1989**
8. **King's College London**
9. **Set himself on fire in protest, triggering the Tunisian revolution (and the 'Arab Spring')**
10. **Green Belt Movement**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This round is about human rights 'champions' and is worth 10 points. Additional information for some of the questions:

Q2: In 1909 suffragettes went on hunger strike in London's Holloway Prison to protest against the authorities who refused to recognise them as political prisoners. These women were subjected to force feeding using a rubber tube which either went up the prisoner's nose or down her throat to her stomach. In 1913 the 'Cat and Mouse Act' was introduced. If a Suffragette went on hunger strike she would be released until she was well enough to be re-arrested. This process was stopped at the outbreak of war in 1914 when the Women's Social and Political Union (founded by Emmeline Pankhurst) called a temporary suspension to all militancy and the government granted an amnesty to all suffrage prisoners.

Q3: The speech was delivered to a crowd of about 250,000 civil rights protestors on 28 August 1963 at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC.

Q4: Nelson Mandela. Poitier played him in Mandela and de Klerk in 1997 and Idris Elba plays him in the forthcoming Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom (to be released in January 2014).

Q5: (Anna) Eleanor Roosevelt. She was married to Franklin Delano Roosevelt (US President 1933-1945) and was the US Delegate to the UN General Assembly (1946-1952) where she oversaw the drafting of the Declaration.

Q6: Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest July 1989-July 1995; September 2000-May 2002; May 2003-November 2010 (including three months in secret detention for 2003).

Q8: The Most Reverend Desmond Tutu took his bachelor's and master's degrees at King's in the 1960s. A Fellow of King's since 1978, he was visiting professor in Post-Conflict Societies at King's in the spring term of 2004.

Q9: Tarek al-Tayeb Mohamed Bouazizi (b. 29 March 1984; d. 4 January 2011), was an unemployed university graduate who set himself on fire on 17 December 2010 in the town of Sidi Bouzid when police confiscated his fruit and vegetable cart, taking away his only source of income. He later died in hospital and his suicide catalysed protests and revolutions across the Middle East and North Africa.

Q10: The Green Belt Movement was founded by Professor Wangari Maathai in 1977 under the auspices of the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK) to respond to the needs of rural Kenyan women. The Movement was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004.

GEOGRAPHY

[10 POINTS]

1. Which was the first country to allow women to vote?
2. Only two countries have **not** ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: Somalia is one, what is the other?
3. Name two of the world's top five executioners.
4. In January 2013, a city in which country banned women from 'straddling motorbikes' and forced them to sit side saddle?
5. Which country gained independence on 9 July 2011?
6. How many countries does the Nile run through (including tributaries)?
7. How many countries are there in the European Union?
8. After the 2011 London riots, the Foreign Minister of which country said: 'Cameron and his government must leave, after the popular demonstrations against them and after the violent repression waged by the police against those who participated to these peaceful rallies.'
9. Which African country was never a European colony?
10. Which was the first country to sign the world's first Arms Trade Treaty in June 2013?

ANSWERS

1. **New Zealand (1893)**
2. **USA**
3. **Saudi Arabia, USA, China, Iran and Iraq**
4. **Indonesia**
5. **South Sudan**
6. **11: Ethiopia, Uganda, Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, DRC, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Eritrea.**
7. **28 (NB Croatia joined in July 2013)**
8. **Libyan Foreign Minister Khaled Kaaim in August 2011**
9. **Ethiopia**
10. **Argentina**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Q4: In January 2010, Lhokseumawe, a city in the Indonesian province of Aceh which follows Sharia, ordered female passengers not to straddle motorbikes behind male drivers. Mayor Suaidi Yahya said it aimed to save people's 'morals and behaviours'.

Q9: Although Italy occupied Ethiopia for a short time in the late 19th Century (and again during the Second World War), the country was never colonised.

Q10: The Arms Trade Treaty was co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan, Kenya and the UK. Argentina was the first of 63 countries to sign the Treaty on 3 June 2013. In the UN General Assembly vote to adopt the Treaty, there were 23 abstentions (including Russia, China and India), and Iran, Syria and North Korea were the only ones to vote against it.

LITERATURE

[10 POINTS]

1. Who wrote The Great Gatsby?
2. What is the name of Scout's father in To Kill a Mockingbird?
3. Who wrote Chitty Chitty Bang Bang in 1964?
4. Who wrote about the strange case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde?
5. What was the nickname of the headmistress in Roald Dahl's Matilda?
6. Which Shakespeare play receives a revision by the Crummles troupe in Charles Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby?
7. Which Scottish author of books including The Wasp Factory passed away in June 2013?
8. What is the first name of Captain Corelli in the book by Louis de Bernieres?
9. What was Louisa May Alcott's most famous book?
10. The first letters of the answers to the previous nine questions spell out which human right?

ANSWERS

1. **F. Scott Fitzgerald**
2. **Atticus Finch**
3. **Ian Fleming**
4. **Robert Louis Stevenson**
5. **The Trunchbull**
6. **Romeo and Juliet**
7. **Iain Banks**
8. **Antonio**
9. **Little Women**
10. **FAIR TRIAL**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The right to a fair trial is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and is legally binding on all states as part of customary international law, and through treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It has also been recognised and specified in numerous other international and regional treaties and non-treaty standards as well as domestic legislation (eg the Human Rights Act). The basic criteria for a fair trial include the right for defendants:

- to be informed promptly of any charge against them;
- to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law;
- to be able to present a legal defence and to be assisted by legal counsel of their own choice;
- to be present at their own trial;
- to be able to cross-examine any witness against them;
- not to be compelled to testify against themselves or to confess guilt;
- to be tried before an independent and impartial tribunal.

GENERAL (HUMAN RIGHTS) KNOWLEDGE

[10 POINTS]

NOTE: Multiple choice – read out the options.

- When is International Human Rights Day?
 - 8 March
 - 3 September
 - 10 December
- How many rights are there in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
 - 15
 - 30
 - 35
- How many of these rights are directly protected under UK law?
 - 10
 - 15
 - 25
- When did the death penalty become illegal in the UK under domestic law?
 - 1964
 - 1998
 - 2004
- What proportion of cases taken to the European Court of Human Rights against the UK were admitted to the Court (i.e. not thrown out by the judges) last year?
 - 2%
 - 12%
 - 28%
- Which international law opened for signature on 3 June 2013?
 - Arms Trade Treaty
 - Banana Trade Treaty
 - Candle Trade Treaty
- Which of the following is absolutely prohibited under international law?
 - Death penalty (execution)
 - Slavery
 - Selling guns
- When did Amnesty International win the Nobel Peace Prize?
 - 1975
 - 1977
 - 1979
- In how many US states did same-sex marriage become immediately legal in June 2013?
 - 13
 - 30
 - 50
- In which US state must a woman obtain written permission from her husband to wear false teeth?
 - Texas
 - Vermont
 - Massachusetts

ANSWERS

- c) 10 December**
- b) 30**
- b) 15**
- b) 1998**
- a) 2%**
- a) Arms Trade Treaty**
- b) slavery**
- b) 1977**
- a) 13**
- b) Vermont**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Q1: 10 December: International Women's Day is on 8 March and 3 September 2013 marks the 60th anniversary of the European Convention of Human Rights entering into force.

Q2: There are 30 rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Although a seminal document, the Declaration does not create legal obligations for states. The 1966 International Covenants (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) placed legal obligations on states and the three documents together are referred to as the International Bill of Rights.

Q3: The 15 rights enshrined in the European Convention of Human Rights are directly enforced in the UK through the Human Rights Act. Other rights are arguably covered by a combination of legislation but many rights are not explicitly covered, eg the right to equal treatment, the full range of women's rights under the UN Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the full range of children's rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Q4: 1998. The Human Rights Act entered into force and removed the final few provisions for the death penalty (under military jurisdiction).

2004: The UK ratified the 13th Protocol to the European Convention which prohibited the death penalty under all provisions (but it had already achieved this in 1998).
August 1964: The last people to be executed in the UK were Peter Allen, at Walton Prison in Liverpool, and Gwynne Evans, at Strangeways Prison in Manchester.

Q5: In January 2012, The Telegraph reported that the UK loses three out of four cases at the Court. Actually, since 1966 the Strasbourg judges have struck out 97 per cent of the cases brought against the UK and only 1.7 per cent of cases resulted in a judgement against the UK.

Q7: The right to be free from slavery is one of three absolute rights under human rights law (the other two are the rights to be free from torture and retrospective criminal penalties). It is covered by the 1926 Slavery Convention (pre-dating the UN), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 8). It is also covered under Article 4 of the European Convention of Human Rights.

While Amnesty opposes the death penalty in all its forms, international law does not explicitly prohibit the death penalty. UN General Assembly resolutions have called for a moratorium on the death penalty but these are not legally binding. Using the death penalty against juveniles or people with mental illness is clearly prohibited by international law.

Q9: In June 2013, the US Supreme Court struck down a provision in a law that restricted access to federal funds for those in same-sex marriages. The ruling concerned section three of the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA).

Q10: Vermont – according to the Telegraph: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1568475/Ten-stupidest-laws-are-named.html

SPORTS

[10 POINTS]

1. Which country will host the 2022 FIFA World Cup?
2. Which cricketer holds the record for most international wickets taken as a captain?
3. Which country topped the medal table in the 2012 Olympics?
4. Yas Marina is an F1 circuit in which country?
5. Which was the first African country to beat a European nation in the World Cup when they beat West Germany in 1982?
6. Where was the 1998 Winter Olympics held?
7. The UK has four national associations that are members of FIFA. Which is the only other country that also has four recognised associations? (½ bonus point per correctly named association).
8. Backgammon and polo are both claimed to originate from which country?
9. Who won their 100m freestyle swimming heat at the 2000 Olympics with a time of 1:52.72?
10. What human rights abuse connects all the above?

ANSWERS

1. Qatar
2. Imran Khan (Pakistan)
3. USA
4. United Arab Emirates
5. Algeria
6. Nagano (Japan)
7. China – Bonus answers - Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macao, China
8. Iran/Persia
9. Eric the Eel/ Eric Moussambani Malonga (Equatorial Guinea)
10. They are, or represent, countries which retain the death penalty in law (except for Hong Kong and Macao, where the death penalty was abolished before they became Special Administrative Regions of China).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Although the right to life is recognised in international human rights law (Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), the death penalty is not explicitly recognised as a human rights violation. Amnesty International, like many others, considers the death penalty to be a violation of the right to life and Amnesty opposes the death penalty in all cases without exception regardless of the nature of the crime, the characteristics of the offender, or the method used by the state to kill the prisoner. There is no acceptable or 'humane' way for your government to take away your life, no matter what you might have done. There is a global trend towards abolition: in Europe for example, the death penalty has been abolished through the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and under Protocol No.13 to the European Convention on Human Rights (which applies to the members of the Council of Europe).

FILMS

[10 POINTS]

1. In which film was the Vesper cocktail created?
2. Which film won the 1996 Academy Award for Best Picture?
3. 'Every dog has his day' is the tagline from which film?
4. In which film is character Paul Sheldon called 'a dirty bird' by his number one fan?
5. What film is based on the 1962 book by Anthony Burgess and directed by Stanley Kubrick?
6. The President of Republic of Wadiya is the central character in which film?
7. Which 2013 Danny Boyle film featured Rosaria Dawson?
8. In which film does 'as you wish' really mean 'I love you'?
9. In which film does Dustin Hoffman find himself in an international conspiracy about diamonds and Nazi war criminals?
10. All of these feature scenes of an absolutely prohibited human rights abuse. What is it?

ANSWERS

1. **Casino Royale**
2. **Braveheart**
3. **Reservoir Dogs**
4. **Misery**
5. **A Clockwork Orange**
6. **The Dictator**
7. **Trance**
8. **The Princess Bride**
9. **Marathon Man**
10. **Torture**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The right to be free from torture is one of three absolute rights under human rights law (the other two are the rights to be free from slavery and retrospective criminal penalties). It is covered by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 7), the Geneva Conventions and the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. It is also covered under Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights. Under Article 3, states are obliged to refrain from practising torture and to ensure that individuals are protected. As the prohibition of torture is absolute, states are also obliged to ensure that they are not complicit in acts of torture and to investigate any and all allegations of torture.

WHO AM I? (PICTURE ROUND)

[10 POINTS]

Answers only

1. **[A]Dele**
2. **[U]Ma Thurman**
3. **[C]Hanning Tatum**
4. **[T]Om Cruise**
5. **[I]Ggy Pop**
6. **[O]Ne Direction**
7. **[N]icolas Cage**
8. **[E]mma Watson**
9. **[D]Emi Moore**
10. **Education**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The right to education has been universally recognised since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 (though referred to by the International Labour Organisation since the 1920s). The right to education has been enshrined in a range of international conventions, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1966), the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979) and more recently, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989). It also appears in many regional treaties (eg Article 2 of the First Protocol to the European Convention of Human Rights) and domestic legislation.

PICTURE ROUND

[25 POINTS]

Answers only

- 1a. (left to right): David Cameron; William Hague; Margaret Thatcher; Tony Blair.
- 1b. David Cameron
[5 points]
2. Pussy Riot and 2.
[1 point]
3. Ana Matronic of the Scissor Sisters.
[2 points]
- 4a. (left to right): Italy (Venice); Turkey (Hagia Sophia, Istanbul); Russia (Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, Moscow – where Pussy Riot performed their punk prayer); UK (The Seven Sisters cliffs, near Eastbourne).
- 4b. Russia
[5 points]
- 5a. (left to right): North Korean President Kim Jong-un; Former Libyan President M'uammar al-Gaddafi; Former US President George W Bush; Leader of the Lord's Resistance Army, Joseph Kony.
- 5b. North Korean President Kim Jong-un.
[5 points]
6. Candle (AI Logo)
[1 point]
7. Pablo Picasso
[1 point]
- 8a. (left to right): Bono; Mia Farrow; George Clooney; Angelina Jolie.
- 8b. Bono
[5 points]

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Q1: David Cameron argued that the 1998 Human Rights Act should be scrapped as early as August 2007 www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1560975/David-Cameron-Scrap-the-Human-Rights-Act.html. Tony Blair was Prime Minister when the Act came in, Thatcher never called for it to be scrapped (she retired in 1992) and William Hague has not (as of July 2013) personally called for it to be scrapped.

Q2: Two members of Pussy Riot are currently in prison (Maria Alekhina and Nadezhda Tolokonnikova). In October 2012, Maria Alekhina and Nadezhda Tolokonnikova were sentenced to two years in prison, and sent to labour colonies. Ekaterina Samutsevich was given a suspended sentence and released from prison. NB They are still appealing through the Russian Courts and have also appealed to the European Court of Human Rights over their jail sentences (February 2013).

Q4b: In July 2013, there were 113,350 cases pending at the European Court of Human Rights. Russia was responsible for most of these (19.7%), followed by Italy 12.6% and Turkey with 12.1%. The UK accounts for 2.6% of cases pending at the Court (2,950). www.echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=reports&c=#n1347956767899_pointer

Q5: Amnesty called for Gaddafi's arrest in June 2011 after the International Criminal Court (ICC) approved arrest warrants for him and other senior Libyan officials. In November 2010, Amnesty called for the arrest of former US President George W Bush after he publicly admitted that he had authorised 'waterboarding' and other 'enhanced interrogation techniques' (torture). Amnesty has been calling for the arrest of Joseph Kony (leader of the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda) since the ICC first indicted him in October 2005.

Q8: George Clooney addressed the UN Security Council in September 2006 about abuses in Darfur; Mia Farrow addressed them on the same issue in June 2008; and Angelina Jolie addressed them in June 2013 when she spoke about sexual violence in conflict.