

Human Rights/Global Education/Development Education/Environmental Education Education about/for Sustainable Development/Education for Sustainability/Sustainable Education

“Human Rights are essentially moral rights; they relate to how we should behave in civil society...they represent a limited set of specific, public high-priority moral norms of behavior without which society would fall apart.”

“It is a commonly held view that the protection of human rights transcends national interests and provides the fundamental moral imperative for regulating the contemporary political world order and justifying international intervention in cases of human rights abuse.”

“Human Rights transcend national interests and provide the fundamental moral imperative for regulating the contemporary political world order and justifying international intervention in case of human rights abuse.” (Hilary Landorf, 2009, *Toward a Philosophy of Global Education*)

“Most Education contributes daily to unsustainability, partly by default. At the same time, it does little to sustain the ‘whole person’ –spirit, heart, head and hands.” (Stephen Sterling, 2001, *Schumacher Briefings – Sustainable Education: Re-visioning Learning and Change*)

- 1215 Magna Carta
- 1579 Union of Utrecht
- 1689 English Bill of Rights

18th Century – Philosophers Locke, Kant, Rousseau developed concepts of natural rights –

rights that belonged to a human being (Life, liberty, property) – inspired Global and Environmental Education

- 1776 US Declaration of Independence
- 1789 US Bill of Rights
- 1789 French Rights of Man and Citizen
- 1940s UK- Rural Studies and Nature Studies

1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) – United National Assembly -

1st international body to present a standard of basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to all human beings

-First Generation Rights – Humans are entitled to basic civil and political rights

-Second Generation Rights – Humans are entitled to cultural, social, and economic rights

-Intent to promote and protect rights for individuals

- 1948 Paris - International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Meeting– first use of the term Environmental Education

- 1950 UK begins “Environmental Studies” – with local history and geography

1960s First Stage of Global Education emphasizes equality, interconnectedness, common values

- 1961 United States government – essential that US students learn to understand and respect people from other economic, political, social and cultural contexts. – **First Stage of Global Education – Equality, Interconnectedness, Common Values**

- 1961 Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act

- 1962 Rachel Carson writes and publishes *Silent Spring* – impact of humans on nature and humans

- 1966 International Education Act in 1966.

- 1968 Foreign Policy Association – (Funded by US Office of Ed) – **role of a human being is as an individual faced with an increasingly globalized world (Global Education)**

- 1968 UK establish the Council for Environmental Education in England

