

## Unit 1 Human Rights in Chile (2)

### *Before Reading*

1. What are the events in which **\*human rights\*** have been violated in Chile? Think about 3 situations. Vote in Menti.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now read the second part of the article about the Coup d'état in Chile. Summarize the text by mentioning the main ideas of it.

Over the next few years Pinochet, with the help of 400 CIA advisers, privatized the social and welfare system and **destroyed the Chilean trade union movement**. Pinochet also received help from Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government. This included Britain supplying arms to the regime and blocking attempts by the United Nations to investigate human rights abuses in Chile.

Augusto Pinochet thought **he had completely removed the influence of the left** and in 1980 was confident enough to introduce a new national constitution. This established a timetable for the election of a president.

In October 1988 a referendum took place to decide if Pinochet should be the only candidate in the forthcoming presidential election. Much to his surprise and dismay, **chilean people rejected this proposal**, and he won only 44 per cent of the vote.

In 1989, **55 percent of the country elected Patricio Aylwin, a Christian Democrat**, to become Chile's new president. Pinochet did however remain as commander-in-chief of the army, a position he was able to use to make sure there were no prosecutions against any members of the security forces suspected of human rights abuses during his period of power.

In March 1998 Pinochet resigned as head of the Chilean army but became a senator, therefore guaranteeing him parliamentary immunity for life. However, later that year, while on a visit to London, **the British police arrested Pinochet**, following a request by judges investigating the torture and disappearance of Spanish citizens during Pinochet's period in power.

Five Law Lords ruled in December 1998 that Pinochet was not immune from prosecution. However, the ruling was set aside when it was discovered that one of the judges had links with Amnesty International. In January 1999 seven Law Lords voted 6-1 that Pinochet must face extradition to Spain but that he was also immune from prosecution for crimes committed before 1988. In January 2000, **the British home secretary, Jack Straw, gave permission for Augusto Pinochet** to fly home to Chile.

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### *After Reading*

**3. Answer the following questions considering the second part of the article.**

a. How did Margaret Thatcher help Pinochet's government?

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b. What was the result of the referendum that took place in 1988?

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c. Why was it convenient for Pinochet to remain as the commander-in-chief of the army?

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d. Why was Pinochet arrested in London?

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**4. Put the sentences in bold from the text into passive sentences.**

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

### *Group Work*

**5. In your opinion, which should have been Pinochet's sentence for the crimes committed under his government?**

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6. What is your opinion on how Allende and Pinochet handled the events occurred in 1973?

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7. What do you think about the events that took place during the military regime? Which human rights were violated? Share in Padlet.

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1. We are all born free with equal <b>rights</b>	2. We have a right to be free from discrimination	3. We have a right to live in freedom and safety	4. We have a right to be free from <b>slavery</b>	5. We have a right to be free from torture or degrading treatment	6. We have a right to be treated fairly by the law
7. We have a right to equal protection under the law	8. We have a right to seek justice when our rights are	9. We have a right to be free from unfair imprisonment or exile	10. We have a right to fair public hearings	11. We have a right to be considered innocent until proven guilty	12. We have a right to privacy & freedom from attacks against our reputation
13. We have a right to free	14. We have a right to protection in other countries from persecution	15. We have a right to belong to a country	16. We have a right to get married	17. We have a right to own things	18. We have a right to our own thoughts and religion
19. We have a right to think and say what we want	20. We have a right to gather peacefully	21. We have a right to take part in government and elections	22. We have a right to a social safety net	23. We have a right to work and join trade unions	24. We have a right to rest and play
25. We have a right to health, food, clothing, and housing	26. We have a right to education	27. We have a right to enjoy the arts and sciences	28. We have a right to enjoy a free and fair	29. We have a responsibility to our COMMUNITY	30. No one can take away our human rights