



# **THE ORIGIN**

**OF**

# **HUMAN RIGHTS**

**The United Nations  
Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
[www.impactafricanetwork.org](http://www.impactafricanetwork.org)**

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# My HUMAN Rights



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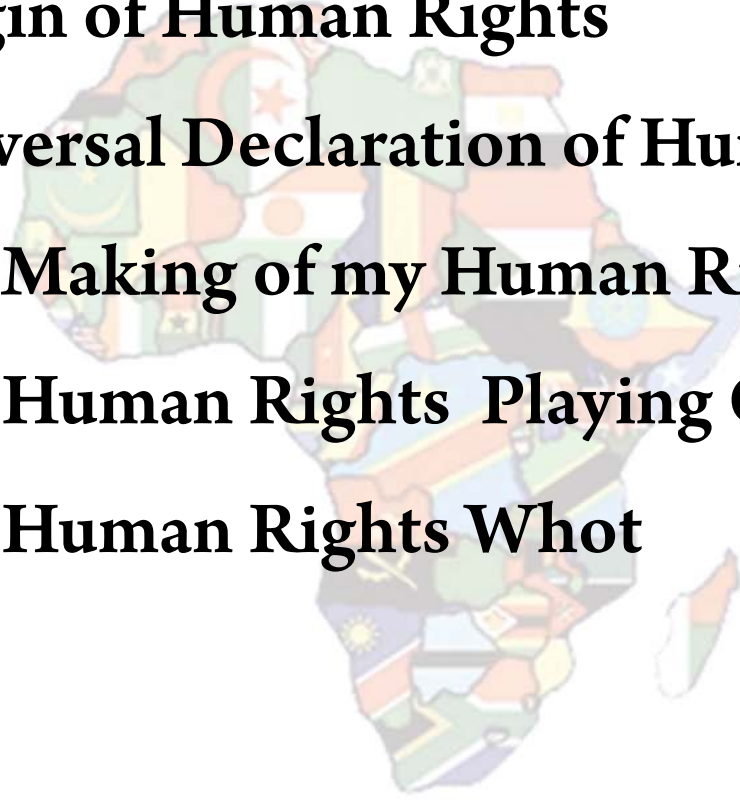
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9th International Human Rights Summit





Summit in Brussels, Belgium



# ORIGIN OF *Human Rights*

**539 B.C: The Cyrus Cylinder** - The origins of Human Right began with Cyrus the Great, Emperor of Babylon, in 539 BC, after conquering the city of Babylon; he freed all slaves to return home. He declared people should choose their own religion. The Cyrus Cylinder, a clay tablet containing his statements, is the first human rights declaration in history.

**1215: The Magna Carta** - Giving people new rights and making the king subject to the law. Magna Carta, also called Magna Carta Libertatum, is an English charter, originally issued in the year 1215 and reissued later in the 13th century in modified versions. The later versions excluded the most direct challenges to the monarch's authority that had been present in the 1215 charter.

The 1215 charter required King John of England to proclaim certain liberties, and accept that his will was not arbitrary, for example by explicitly accepting that no "free-man" (in the sense of non-serf) could be punished except through the law of the land, a right which is still in existence today. Magna Carta was the first document forced onto an English King by a group of his subjects, the feudal barons, in an attempt to limit his powers by law and protect their privileges. The charter was an important part of the extensive historical process that led to the rule of constitutional law in the English speaking world, and it was Magna Carta (rather than other early concessions by the monarch) which survived to become a "sacred text".

**1628: The Petition of Right** - Setting out the rights of the people. The Petition of Right 1628, a statement of civil liberties sent by the English Parliament to Charles I. Refusal by Parliament to finance the king's unpopular foreign policy had caused his government to exact forced loans and to quarter troops in subjects' houses as an economy measure. Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment for opposing these policies had produced in Parliament a violent hostility to Charles and George Villiers, 1st duke of Buckingham. The Petition of Right, initiated by Sir Edward Coke, was based upon earlier statutes and charters and asserted four principles: no taxes may be levied without consent of Parliament; no subject may be imprisoned without cause shown (reaffirmation of the right of habeas corpus); no soldiers may be quartered upon the citizenry; martial law may not be used in time of peace. In return for his acceptance (June, 1628), Charles was granted subsidies.



**1645: The Kurukan Fuga Charter (Manden Charter)** - In the early thirteenth century, following a major military victory, the founder of the Mandingo Empire and the assembly of his wise men proclaimed in Kurukan Fuga the new Manden Charter, named after the territory situated above the upper Niger River basin, between present-day Guinea and Mali. The Charter, one of the oldest constitutions in the world albeit mainly in oral form, contains a preamble of seven chapters advocating social peace in diversity, the inviolability of the human being, education, the integrity of the motherland, food security, the abolition of slavery by razzia (or raid), and freedom of expression and trade. Although the Empire disappeared, the words of the Charter and the rituals associated with it are still transmitted orally from father to son in a codified way within the Malinke clans. To keep the tradition alive, commemorative annual ceremonies of the historic assembly are organized in the village of Kangaba (adjacent to the vast clearing of Kurukan Fuga, which now lies in Mali, (close to the Guinean border). The ceremonies are backed by the local and national authorities of Mali and, in particular, the traditional authorities, who see it as a source of law and as promoting a message of love, peace and fraternity, which has survived through the ages. The Manden Charter continues to underlie the basis of the values and identity of the populations concerned.

**1776: The United States Declaration of Independence** -Proclaiming the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Declaration of Independence was a statement adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, which announced that the thirteen American colonies, then at war with Great Britain, regarded themselves as independent states, and no longer a part of the British Empire.

John Adams put forth a resolution earlier in the year which made a formal declaration inevitable. A committee was assembled to draft the formal declaration, to be ready when congress voted on independence. Adams persuaded the committee to select Thomas Jefferson to compose the original draft of the document which congress would edit to produce the final version. The Declaration was ultimately a formal explanation of why Congress had voted on July 2 to declare independence from Great Britain, more than a year after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The Independence Day of the United States of America is celebrated on July 4, the day Congress approved the wording of the Declaration.

The Declaration justified the independence of the United States by listing colonial grievances against King George III, and by asserting certain natural and legal rights, including a right of revolution. Having served its original purpose in announcing independence, the text of the Declaration was initially ignored after the American Revolution. Since then, it has come to be considered



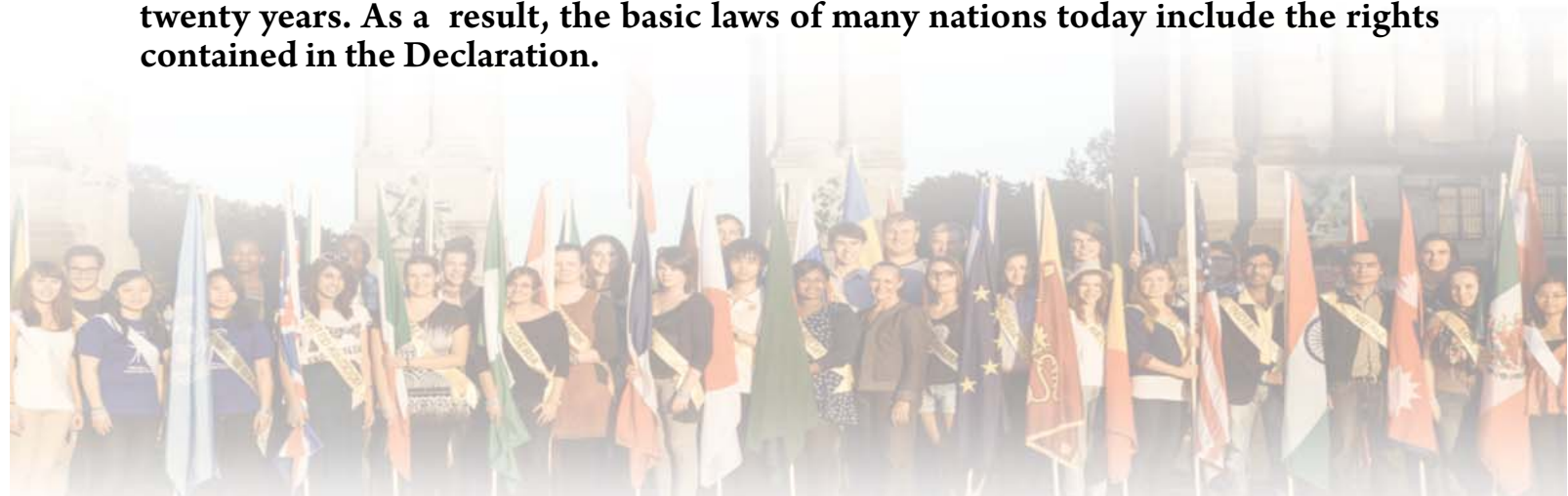
a major statement on human rights, particularly its second sentence: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness

**1789: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** - In France, stating that all citizens are equal under the law. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (French: Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen) is a fundamental document of the French Revolution, defining the individual and collective rights of all the estates of the realm as universal.

Influenced by the doctrine of "natural right", the rights of man are held to be universal: valid at all times and in every place, pertaining to human nature itself. The concepts in the Declaration come from the philosophical and political principles of the Age of Enlightenment, such as individualism, the social contract as theorized by the French philosopher Rousseau, and the separation of powers espoused by the Baron de Montesquieu. As can be seen in the texts, the French declaration is heavily influenced by the political philosophy of the Enlightenment, and by Enlightenment principles of human rights. The declaration is in the spirit of what has come to be called natural law, which does not base itself on religious doctrine or authority.

The declaration defines a single set of individual and collective rights for all men. Influenced by the doctrine of natural rights, these rights are held to be universal and valid in all times and places. For example, "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good." They have certain natural rights to property, to liberty and to life. According to this theory the role of government is to recognize and secure these rights. Furthermore government should be carried on by elected representatives.

**1948: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights** - The first document listing the thirty rights to which everyone is entitled, which came as a result of the end of the world war 2 in 1945 and how to prevent such acts from happening again. The victorious nations met and formed the United Nations to advance human rights and peace. The United Nations created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the first truly universal human rights document, and also took steps years later to create international laws to protect human rights, a process that took almost twenty years. As a result, the basic laws of many nations today include the rights contained in the Declaration.





TO: Presidents Office, Nigeria

We, the Undersigned Citizens, hereby state:

THAT the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 as the first international recognition that all human beings are entitled to fundamental rights and freedoms which must be respected and protected by all nations of the world;

THAT the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights are still not a reality for many as human rights abuses constitute a worldwide problem and give rise to ethnic, racial and religious conflicts;

THAT we call on all governments and the entire public and private sector to ensure that the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Declaration are universally implemented and become a living reality;

THAT in order to ensure that the fundamental freedoms for every one enshrined in the Declaration be known, understood and enjoyed by all everywhere, we call on all governments to make human rights education mandatory in schools and to conduct human rights education campaigns for all;

THAT in this year of the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration, we call on all governments and public and private sector organizations to promote The Universal Declaration of Human Rights through education campaigns, events, broad publication and dissemination of the Declaration to children and adults throughout the world.

SIGNED:

HOW LONG DEPENDS AGAIN



Signing of Human Rights and peace petition to the Nigerian Presidency in Owerri - Imo State





in Plymouth - England



# UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF *Human Rights*

**A**dopted and proclaimed by United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (iii) of December 10, 1948.

## Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

## Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it is independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

## Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

## Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

## Article 5

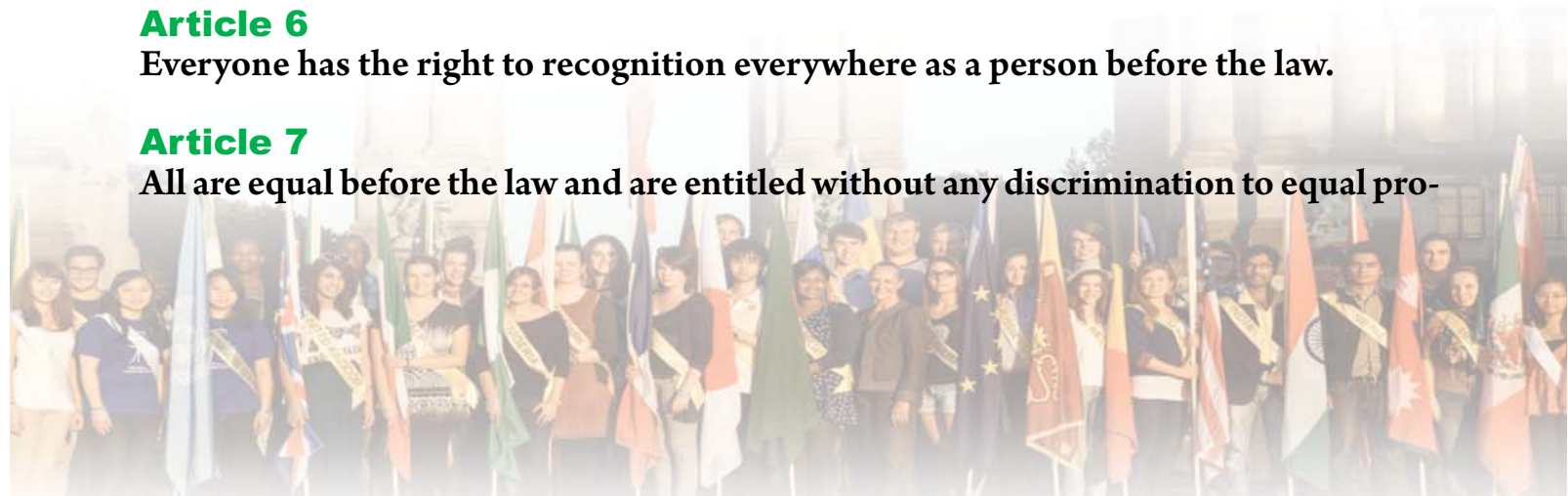
No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

## Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

## Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal pro-





tection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

### Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

### Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

### Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.



**Article 11**

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any personal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

**Article 12**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, or to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**Article 13**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country.

**Article 14**

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

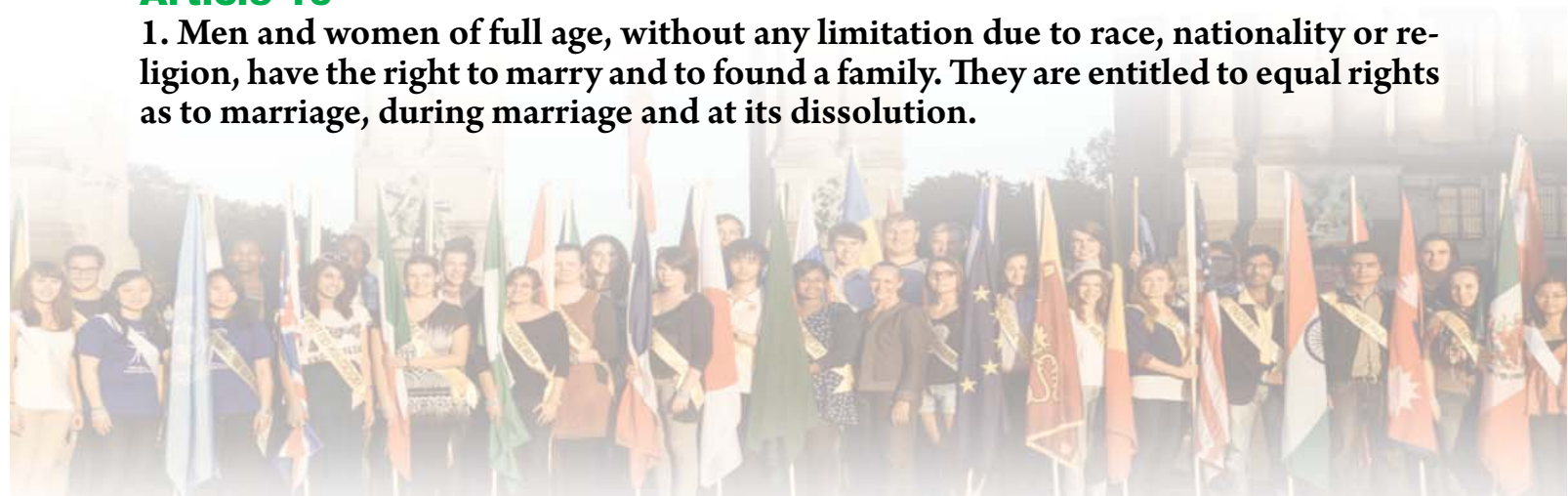
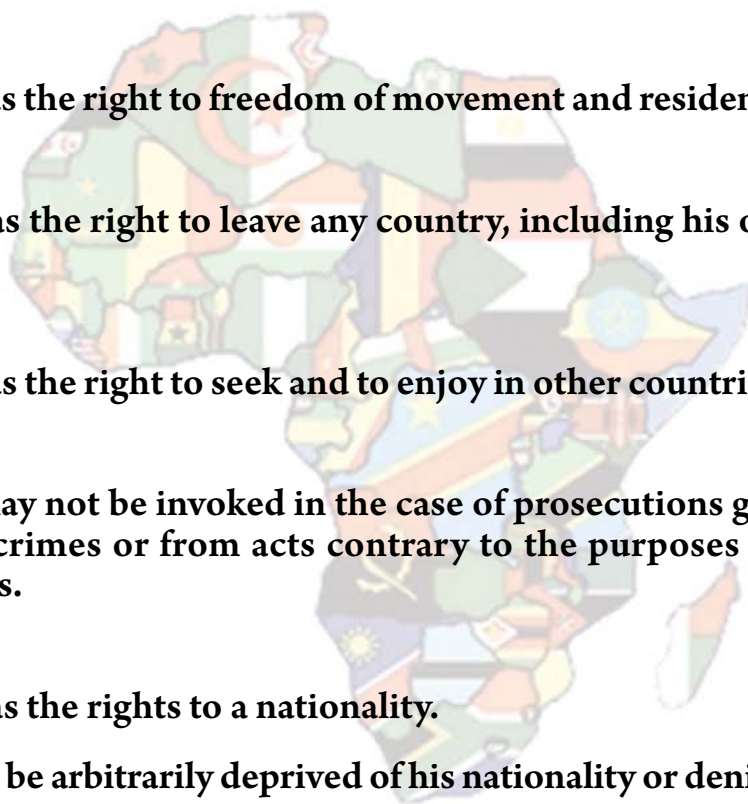
**Article 15**

1. Everyone has the rights to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality or denied the right to change his nationality.

**Article 16**

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.





# To Implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights For Nigerian Peace Resolution

TO: \_\_\_\_\_  
Presidents Office, Nigeria

We, the Undersigned Citizens, hereby state:

**THAT** the United Nations adopted the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** in 1948 as the first international recognition that all human beings are entitled to fundamental rights and freedoms which must be respected and protected by all nations of the world;

**THAT** the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights are still not a reality for many as human rights abuses constitute a worldwide problem and give rise to ethnic, racial and religious conflicts;

**THAT** we call on all governments and the entire public and private sector to ensure that the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Declaration are universally implemented and become a living reality;

**THAT** in order to ensure that the fundamental freedoms for every one enshrined in the Declaration be known, understood and enjoyed by all everywhere, we call on all governments to make human rights education mandatory in schools and to conduct human rights education campaigns for all;

**THAT** in this year of the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration, we call on all governments and public and private sector organizations to promote The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** through education campaigns, events, broad publication and dissemination of the Declaration to children and adults throughout the world.

SIGNED:

Hen. \_\_\_\_\_



**Signing of Human Rights and peace petition to the Nigerian Presidency in Owerri - Imo State**



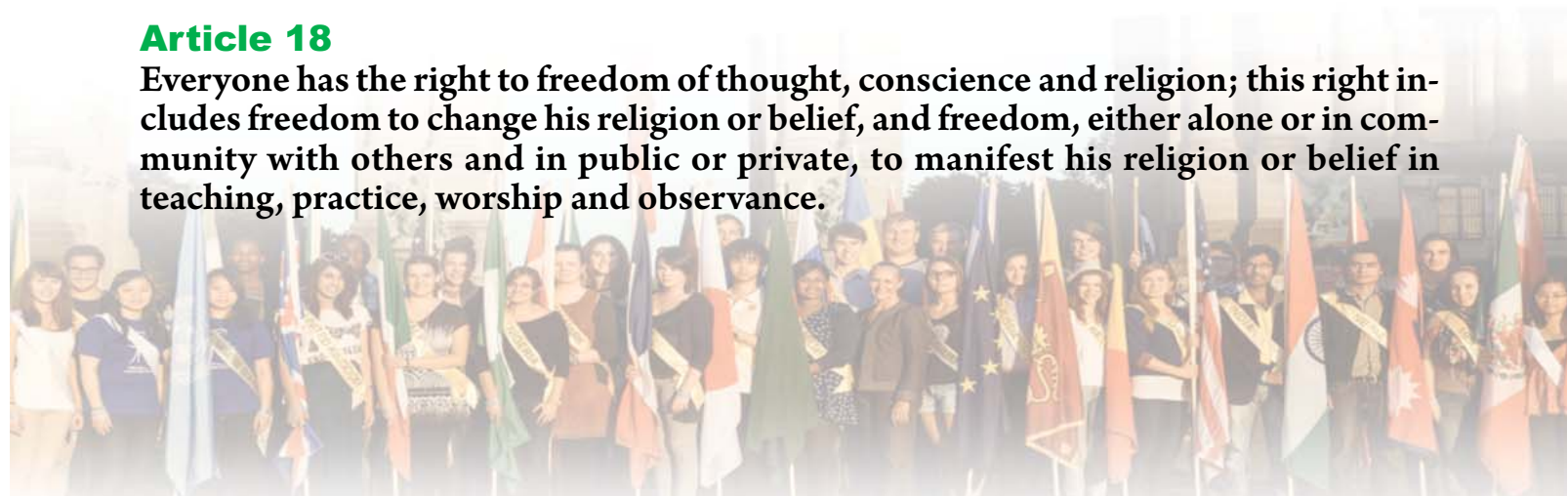
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.

#### **Article 17**

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

#### **Article 18**

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.





### **Article 19**

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

### **Article 20**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

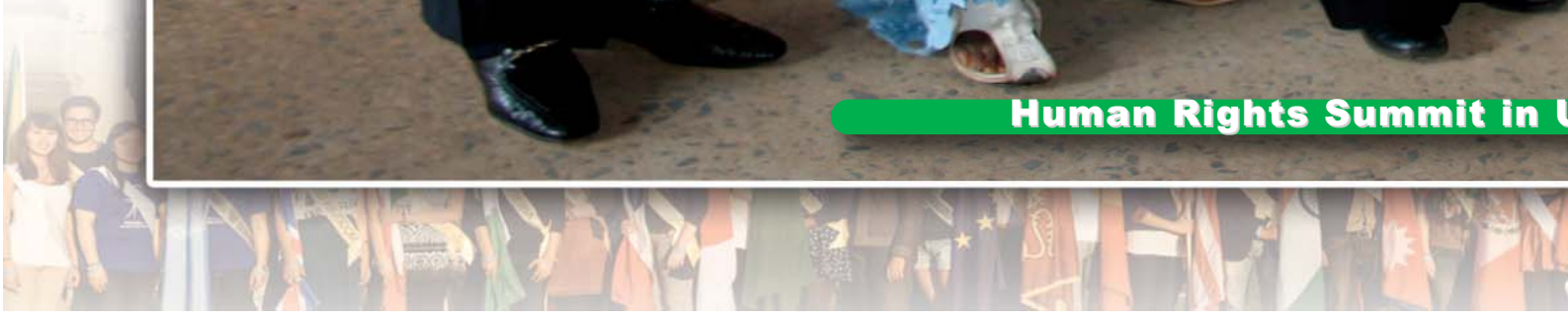
### **Article 21**

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this Will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.





Human Rights Summit in U





**Oroni - Edo State, Nigeria**



**Article 22**

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each state, of the economic, social, and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

**Article 23**

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

**Article 24**

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25**

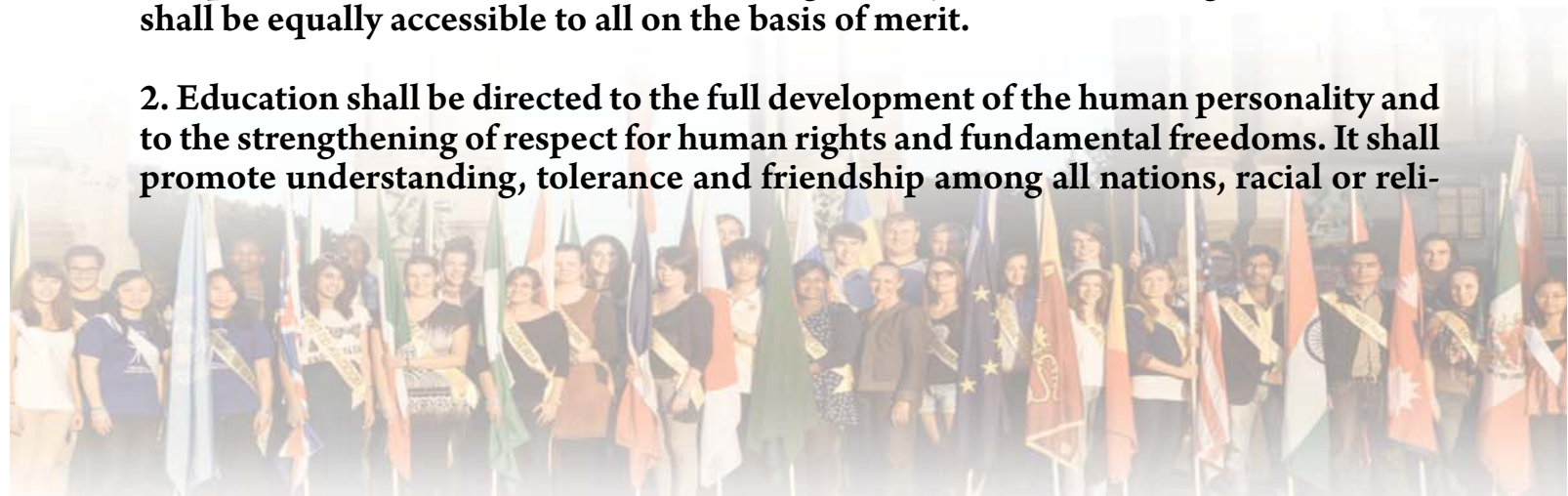
1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, and housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and Childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

**Article 26**

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or reli-



gious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

### **Article 27**

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

### **Article 28**

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

### **Article 29**

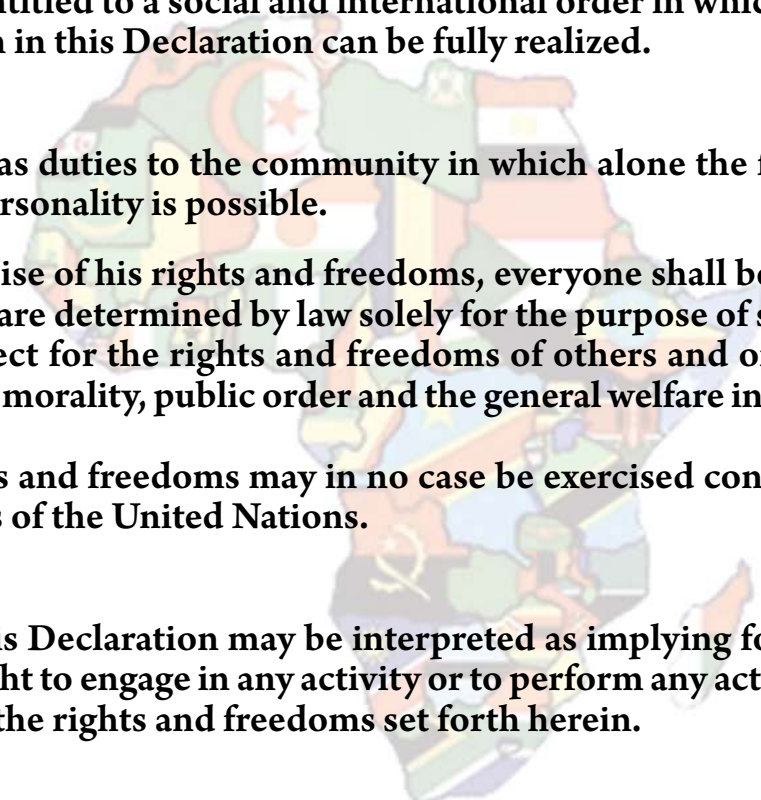
1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

### **Article 30**

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.





Edo State - Nigeria H





Human Rights Summit



# THE MAKING OF *“My Human Rights”* MOVIE

**T**he Impact Africa Network is predominantly ministers of the gospel and church workers who understands the discrimination, intimidation, abuse of marriages, etc that goes on in many churches and religious sects.

Hence the making of this movie centred on five major abuses which we found in the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights always contravened in various churches and religious sects.

These articles and some of these violations are:

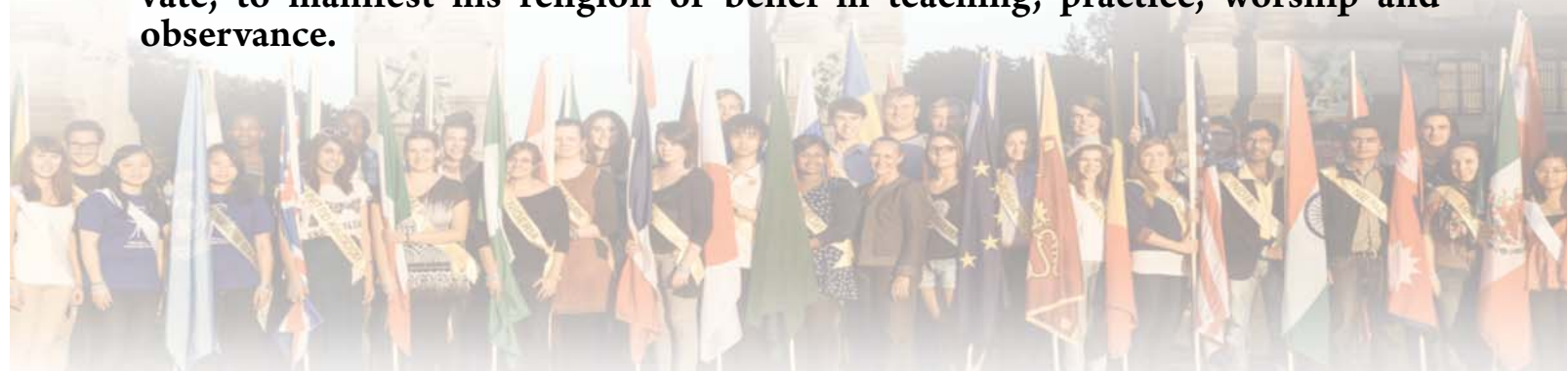
1. Article Number 16 which says: “Men and Women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal right as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses”.

2. Article Number 2 which says: “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the declaration without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”.

3. Article Number 12 which says: “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence or to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

4. Article Number 5 which says: “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

5. Article Number 18 which says: “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.





The summary of this movie/documentary could be found in the ruling of the Presiding Judge, where he found the Peoples Pentecostal Church guilty on a six count violation of the human rights and breach of contract between them and the intended spouses.

The Impact Africa Network (Impact Africa Educational Foundation) has written and produced this movie/documentary to inform, correct, and check mate some of these abuses and human rights violation going on in the churches and some religious sects.

The movie/documentary is intended to serve as education materials which shall be shown in public places, televisions, aircraft entertainment, and could also serve as a home video.



# THE HUMAN RIGHTS

## *Playing Cards*

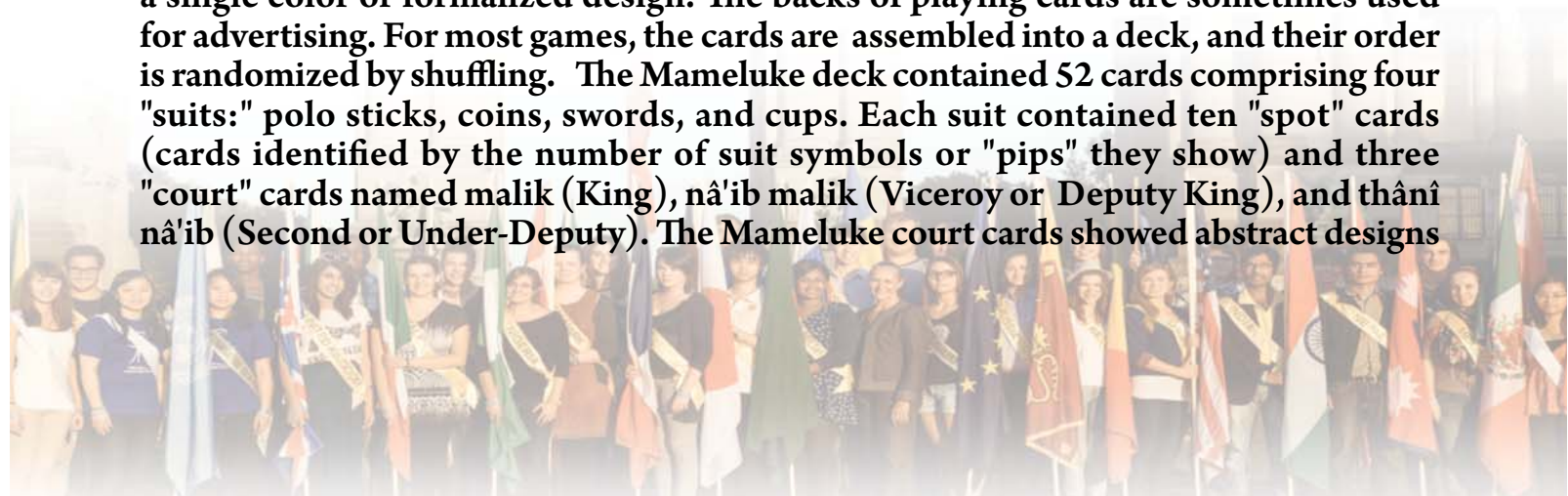


**T**he Human Rights Playing Cards is produced by the Impact Africa Network (Impact Africa Educational Foundation) to enable families, schools, colleges, universities, unions, market men and women, and communities especially in Africa to learn fast about their 30 human rights as declared by the United Nations in 1948.

This Human Rights Playing Cards is not intended to be sold, but to be distributed as part of materials for human rights education during seminars, conferences and workshops organized by the Impact Africa Educational Foundation (Impact Africa Network) or its affiliating organizations.

A playing card is a piece of specially prepared heavy paper, thin cardboard, plastic-coated paper, cotton-paper blend, or thin plastic, marked with distinguishing motifs and used as one of a set for playing card games. Playing cards are typically palm-sized for convenient handling. A complete set of cards is called a pack or deck, and the subset of cards held at one time by a player during a game is commonly called a hand. A deck of cards are used for playing a great variety of card games, with varying elements of skill and chance. Because playing cards are standardized and commonly available, they are used for other purposes, such as illusions, cartomancy, cardistry, and building card structures.

The front (or "face") of each card carries markings that distinguish it from the other cards in the deck and determine its use under the rules of the game being played. The back of each card is identical for all cards in any particular deck, and usually of a single color or formalized design. The backs of playing cards are sometimes used for advertising. For most games, the cards are assembled into a deck, and their order is randomized by shuffling. The Mameluke deck contained 52 cards comprising four "suits:" polo sticks, coins, swords, and cups. Each suit contained ten "spot" cards (cards identified by the number of suit symbols or "pips" they show) and three "court" cards named malik (King), nâ'ib malik (Viceroy or Deputy King), and thâni nâ'ib (Second or Under-Deputy). The Mameluke court cards showed abstract designs



not depicting persons (at least not in any surviving specimens), though they did bear the names of military officers.

Various Ganjifa cards from Dashavatara set, with ten suits depicting the ten Avatars of the god Vishnu.

### Modern Paris court card name

King of Spades  
King of Hearts

King of Diamonds  
King of Clubs  
Queen of Spades  
Queen of Hearts  
Queen of Diamonds

Queen of Clubs

Knave of Spades

Knave of Hearts

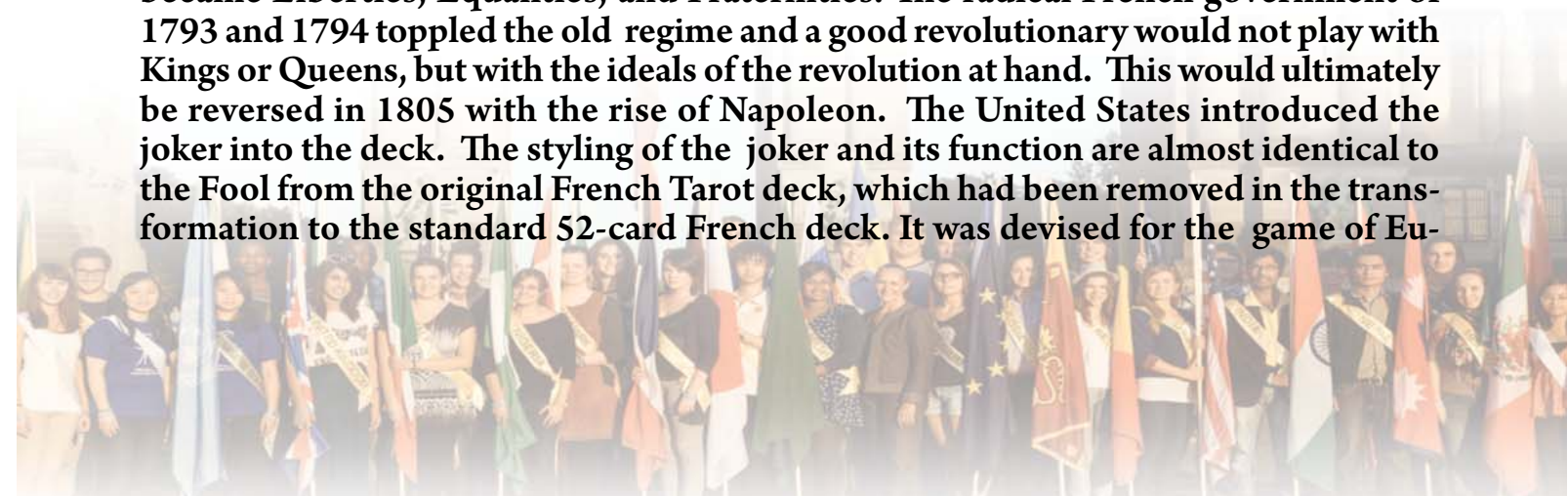
Knave of Diamonds  
Knave of Clubs

### Traditional Paris court card name

David  
Charles (possibly Charlemagne, or Charles VII, in which case Rachel (see below) would be the pseudonym of his mistress, Agnès Sorel)  
Julius Caesar  
Alexander the Great  
Pallas  
Judith  
Rachel (either biblical, historical (see Charles above), or mythical as a corruption of the Celtic Ragnel, relating to Lancelot below)  
Argine (possibly an anagram of regina, which is Latin for queen, or perhaps Argea, wife of Polybus and mother of Argus)  
Ogier the Dane/Holger Danske (a knight of Charlemagne)  
La Hire (comrade-in-arms to Joan of Arc, and member of Charles VII's court)  
Hector  
Judas Maccabeus, or Lancelot

Playing cards have been used as vehicles for political statements. Here, a playing card of the French Revolution symbolizing freedom of religion and brotherhood.

During the French Revolution, the traditional design of Kings, Queens, and Jacks became Liberties, Equalities, and Fraternities. The radical French government of 1793 and 1794 toppled the old regime and a good revolutionary would not play with Kings or Queens, but with the ideals of the revolution at hand. This would ultimately be reversed in 1805 with the rise of Napoleon. The United States introduced the joker into the deck. The styling of the joker and its function are almost identical to the Fool from the original French Tarot deck, which had been removed in the transformation to the standard 52-card French deck. It was devised for the game of Eu-



chre, which spread from Europe to America beginning shortly after the American Revolutionary War and was very popular by the mid-19th century. In Euchre, the highest trump card is the Jack of the trump suit, called the right bower (or bauer); the second-highest trump, the left bower, is the Jack of the suit of the same color as trumps. The joker was invented in 1870 as a third trump, the best bower, which ranked higher than the other two bowers. The name of the card is believed to derive from juker, a variant name for Euchre. Popular legend holds that the composition of a deck of cards has religious, mystical, or astrological significance.

Thus each suit of 13 cards represents the 13 months of the lunar year. Since the sidereal lunar month may be approximated to 28 days, each suit is equal to 364 days of the year. Similarly, the whole deck of 52 cards represents the 52 weeks of the year. Therefore, the whole deck is also equal to 364 days of the year (the positivist calendar).

The ace is symbolically “alpha and omega” or “the beginning and end.” The primary deck of 52 playing cards in use today includes 13 ranks of each of the four French suits, clubs, diamonds, hearts and spades, with reversible Rouennais "court" or face cards. Each suit includes an ace, depicting a single symbol of its suit (quite large often only on the ace of spades) a king, queen, and jack, each depicted with a symbol of their suit; and ranks two through ten, with each card depicting that number of symbols (pips) of its suit. As well as these 52 cards, commercial decks often include two jokers. In many games the Jokers are not used. The jokers are usually distinguishable by color. Some decks include additional design elements: casino blackjack decks may include markings intended for a machine to check the ranks of cards. Many casino decks and solitaire decks have four indices instead of the usual two. Some decks have larger indices, often for use in stud poker games, where being able to read cards from a distance is a benefit and hand sizes are small. Some decks use four colors for the suits in order to make it easier to tell them apart: The most common set of colors for poker is black spades, red hearts, blue diamonds and green clubs. Another common color set is borrowed from the German suits and uses green spades (leaves) and yellow diamonds (bells) with red hearts and black clubs.

52 poker playing cards

Ace    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10    Jack    Queen    King

Spades



Hearts



Diamonds



Clubs





**Candle light during the Effect of Migration on African Women Conference in South Africa**



**With the Burundian Presidency during the Lift Me Up Mission to Burundi**



# THE HUMAN RIGHTS

## Whot



**H**UMAN RIGHTS WHOT is a game played with a set of non-standard cards in five suits: circles, crosses, triangles, stars and squares.

The Human Rights Whot is produced by the Impact Africa Network (Impact Africa Educational Foundation) to enable families, schools, colleges, universities, unions, market men and women, and communities especially in Africa to learn fast about their 30 human

rights as declared by the United Nations in 1948. Human Rights Whot packs have five Whot cards, making a 54-card pack. This Human Rights Whot is not intended to be sold, but to be distributed as part of materials for human rights education during seminars, conferences and workshops organized by the Impact Africa Educational Foundation (Impact Africa Network) or its affiliating organizations.

### Players and Cards

There can be two or more players. A special pack is used, consisting of five unequal suits identified by symbols (circle, triangle, cross, square, star) and some wild "Whot" cards. The composition of the suits is as follows.

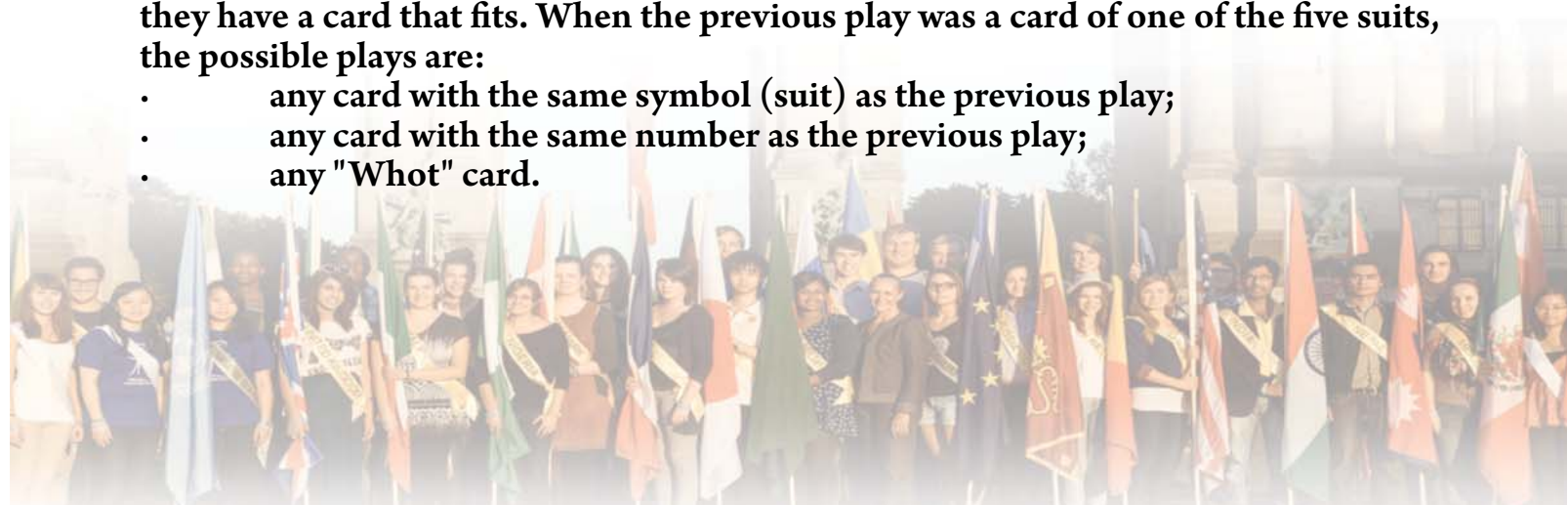
Circles	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Triangles	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Crosses	1	2	3		5	7		10	11		13	14
Squares	1	2	3		5	7		10	11		13	14
Stars	1	2	3	4	5	7	8					
Whot	Five cards, numbered "20"											

### Play

The player to dealer's left begins by playing any card fromn their hand face up to start a play pile.

Subsequent players at their turn may play a card face up on top of the play pile, if they have a card that fits. When the previous play was a card of one of the five suits, the possible plays are:

- any card with the same symbol (suit) as the previous play;
- any card with the same number as the previous play;
- any "Whot" card.





**The Mayor of Plymouth and some Nigerian delegates during the Empower Africa Conference England**



**Some Traditional Rulers receiving their certificates during the Human Rights and Peace Resolution Summit in Owerri - Nigeria**

When a Whot card is played, the player must name a suit (symbol). The next card played must be a card of the named suit or another Whot card.

**Note:** the small numbers of the star cards (if present) and the number 20 on the Whot cards are ignored during play - they are relevant only for the final scoring. Small number in the star is used only for scoring later.

If you cannot or do not wish to play a card at your turn, you draw one card from the draw pile instead; having drawn a card, you are not allowed to play a card on this turn.

If the draw pile runs out, all except the top card of the play pile are shuffled to form a new draw pile, and play continues.

### Scoring

The play ends when a player wins by getting rid of all their cards. The other players score penalty points for the cards left in their hands. Circles, squares, crosses and triangles count face value, stars count double (the penalty value is usually printed inside the small stars), and Whot cards count 20. Players who have 100 or more penalty points drop out. The last player left in is the winner.

### Variations

The rules supplied with the cards also describe a short game without scoring: there is just one deal and the first player to get rid of all their cards is the winner. vary a little from place to place:

Card	Effect	Explanation
1.	Hold on	The same player plays again
2.	Pick Two	The next player must either play another two, or must draw two cards from the stock instead. If two or more consecutive players play twos, the first player who does not play a two must draw two cards for each consecutive two that was played (four cards for two twos, six cards for three twos, etc.). After cards have been drawn for the two(s), the next player can play any legal card.
5.	Pick three	he next player must either play another five or must draw three cards from the stock instead. If two or more consecutive players play fives, the first player who does not play a five must draw three cards for each consecutive five that was played (six cards for two fives, nine cards for three fives, etc.). After cards have been drawn for the five(s), the next player can play any legal card.
8.	Suspension	The next player misses a turn.If the STAR 8 is played, the next two players must each miss a turn.





**Participants during the Effect of Migration on African Women Conference**



**Country delegates during the Africa display of the SOS mobile water purifying machine in Chicago, Illinios United States**

14.	General Market	All players except the person who played the 14 must immediately draw one card from the stock. Note that in a two-player game, there is no difference between "HOLD ON" and "SUSPENSION" since there is only one opponent to skip.
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In the multi-player game, the use of the 1 and 8 varies. Some play that "HOLD ON" means that just the next player misses a turn, while "SUSPENSION" causes all the other players to wait while the player of the 8 plays another card. The next card played after a "HOLD ON" or "SUSPENSION" has to follow the normal rules - it must have the same symbol as the 1 or 8, or the same number (causing another hold on or suspension) or a wild 20 (whot) card accompanied by a call for the shape that should be played next.

A player whose hand is reduced to two cards must warn the other players by saying "semi last card". A player with just one card must warn the others by saying "last card". A player who omits these warnings is penalized by drawing two cards from the stock. The next card played after a "HOLD ON" or "SUSPENSION" has to follow the normal rules - it must have the same symbol as the 1 or 8, or the same number (causing another hold on or suspension) or a wild 20 (whot) card accompanied by a call for the shape that should be played next. A player whose hand is reduced to two cards must warn the other players by saying "semi last card". A player with just one card must warn the others by saying "last card". A player who omits these warnings is penalized by drawing two cards from the stock.



**Feed ONE Feed a FAMILY Summit in Geneva Switzerland**



