



KAHOOT! QUIZ – FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS

GUIDANCE

These instructions for the quiz on Freedom of Expression are designed to deepen participants' awareness of freedom of expression as a critical human rights issue. It highlights the significance of being able to express views freely and invites reflection on its nuances in various scenarios. This activity is not just about finding the right answers; it is an opportunity for participants to engage with essential concepts that shape our world. Use the questions to inspire and educate, fostering dialogue and understanding of practical applications and societal impact.

This quiz is recommended for participants aged 13 years and older. Please review the materials before and make an assessment based on your local context.

Preparation: Before starting the quiz, we recommend educators and quiz hosts familiarise themselves with the explanations provided for each correct answer. This knowledge will be crucial for guiding discussions and providing deeper insights after each question or at the end of the quiz.

Conducting the quiz: If you have time, take a moment to discuss the correct answer and its explanation after each question. Encourage participants to ask questions or express their thoughts on the topic. Use the provided explanations to add context. Offer real-world examples that illustrate the principle behind the correct answer.

After completing the quiz: Using the quiz questions as prompts, encourage participants to reflect and share more in a final plenary discussion on:

- How the right to freedom of expression intersects with other human rights in their daily lives.
- How the principles discussed might apply to current events or issues within their own community.
- Personal actions they might take or support to promote and protect the right to freedom of expression.

Have fun with this Kahoot!

QUIZ QUESTIONS AND GUIDELINES

Question 1. What do you think freedom of expression means?

- **Saying or posting online whatever you want without being censored**
- **Sharing opinions without fear of punishment**
- **Voicing thoughts and feelings openly through speech, media, and art**
- **Engaging in peaceful protests and demonstrations**

[60 seconds - Poll question: no points]

Guidelines: The right to freedom of expression (sometimes referred to as freedom of speech) is enshrined in various international treaties, constitutions, and legal frameworks around the world. At its core, freedom of expression encompasses the right to express one's thoughts, opinions, beliefs, and ideas without fear of censorship, repression, or retaliation from the government or other powerful entities.

There are a few common misunderstandings around freedom of expression - including that it has no restrictions, that it protects the speaker from any consequences of voicing their opinion, or that it only applies to words (either spoken or written). We will unpack this further in the next questions.

Question 2. How does the right to freedom of expression contribute to a fair and open society?

- By restricting different opinions
- **By allowing open criticism and discussion of government actions**
- By limiting access to information
- By promoting the political agenda of a

Guidelines: Freedom of expression is crucial for society. It empowers people to share ideas, criticize government actions, and participate in informed and open dialogue without fear of undue repression or censorship. This right promotes accountability and an exchange of diverse views necessary for societal progress.

government

[60 seconds]

While freedom of expression is essential for society, it is not an absolute right and may sometimes be limited to protect the rights and freedoms of others or specified public interests.

Question 3. When journalists publish articles, which of the following is something that interferes with the rights of others?

- If they criticize government policy without naming their sources
- **If they publish false information about a person or an event on purpose**
- If they report on public protests
- If they question the effectiveness of new laws based on their own opinions

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: Freedom of expression allows journalists and news outlets to report news, offer opinions, and critique government actions, which are essential for a transparent and informed society. However, this freedom is not unlimited.

Deliberately publishing false information that damages a person's reputation, known as defamation, is prohibited. This standard helps maintain the integrity of the press and public trust, which are crucial for the functioning of a healthy society. But defamation laws should not be used to restrict legitimate criticism of the government or public officials. Defamation should also not be criminalized, instead being a matter for civil litigation.

SLIDE: Some human rights are **absolute** and can never be restricted. Like the right to be free from torture. Other rights, like the right to freedom of expression, are **relative**. They may be restricted in special circumstances.

Question 4. Which of the following is a legitimate restriction on freedom of expression?

- Censorship of unpopular political opinions
- **Limits on public messages that stoke up people to harm others**
- Restrictions on artistic expressions that critique leaders
- All answers are correct

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: Rights may be limited, but not just for any reason. States can limit the right to freedom of expression to protect the rights of others or prevent harm, ensure national security, maintain public order or uphold public health.

This includes limitations to prevent the promotion of violence, like riots, assaults or violent crimes. It supports the principle that freedom of expression should not harm others. Such limitations are necessary to preserve public safety.

Think for example of laws against false advertising, against hate speech or cyberbullying. Or, during sensitive trials, courts might issue gag orders to prevent media from reporting certain details that could bias the outcome of the case. Similarly, restrictions can be placed on broadcasting explicit content during certain hours protect children from inappropriate material, demonstrating a balance between free expression and other rights.

Question 5. Any restriction to a right must be necessary and proportionate. Proportionate means that the limitation must be...

- universal, applying equally to all people
- as severe as possible
- **the least restrictive measure to achieve its legitimate aim**
- balanced equally to apply to all viewpoints and all forms of expression

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: The restriction of a particular freedom may not cause more harm than the harm it is trying to protect against. And any restriction should be as specific as possible. For example, if applied to a particular article in a journal or specific details in that article, it would not be permissible to restrict the whole publication.

Restrictions that are demonstrably necessary for a legitimate purpose may still be disproportionate. For example: imprisonment for public nudity would likely be disproportionate, whereas a fine or administrative penalty might not be. Restrictions must also not be discriminatory in their intention or effect (e.g. restrictions on certain forms of dress may have a discriminatory effect on some ethnic or religious groups).

Question 6. [Watch the video](#). Are the actions of the photojournalist included in the right to freedom of expression?

- **Yes**
- No

[60 seconds]

Guidelines: Yes, photojournalism is included. Freedom of expression covers both verbal and non-verbal ways of expression. This means that the work of painters, graffiti artists, mime players, singers et cetera is all protected by the right to freedom of expression.

Often, we might think more about written and spoken words when discussing this freedom. However, it includes much more.

It includes the right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds. These ideas can be political, religious, philosophical, artistic, or cultural. The means of expression can be writing, speech, theatre, film, music, graphics, the internet, dress or behavior, and much more.

Question 7. Besides arbitrary detention, did Shawkan experience the violation of any other rights for taking pictures?

- **Right to health**
- Right to food
- **Right to be free from torture and other ill-treatment**
- **Right to life, liberty and security of person**

Guidelines: Dispersal by army and police in Egypt of two sit-ins in Cairo and other protests across Egypt left up to 1,000 people dead in a single day in 2015. Shawkan was arrested for taking photographs and faced the death penalty. He was released in 2019 after spending more than five years in prison on trumped-up charges. He was refused medication and was tortured and suffered ill-treatment at the hands of the guards, which constitute other human rights violations.

[60 seconds – Multiple answers possible]

Question 8. “Under freedom of expression, I am allowed to voice opinions that others may find offensive.”

- **True**
- Not true
- **It depends on the circumstances**

Guidelines: Everyone is allowed to voice their ideas, opinions and beliefs, even if considered offensive by many. Such expression may only be restricted when there is a legitimate aim as discussed earlier. Any such restrictions to human rights should follow the principle of necessity and proportionality: it should be the least restrictive measure in order to protect the legitimate aim.

[60 seconds – Multiple answers possible]

Question 9. It is okay to shout that someone has a gun in a full metro, just for fun

- **I agree**
- **I disagree**
- **I’m not sure**

Guidelines: Ask participants what will most likely happen if someone would do this. What would their reaction be if they are in the metro and someone starts screaming that someone has a gun? Will there be chaos? Most likely. And in that chaos people might get injured.

[60 seconds - Poll question: no points]

This is an example of limitation of freedom of expression that falls under securing the public order. Just as you cannot make a prank call about a bomb on an airplane. If you do this, you might get arrested under public order offences.

Question 10. Posting sexist jokes on social media should be allowed

- **I agree**
- **I disagree**
- **I’m not sure**
- **It depends on the joke**

Guidelines: Ask participants to share their opinions while ensuring that they respect each other’s views. What does it mean for something to be sexist? What about jokes that mock other cultures or religions? Could they contribute to a culture where discrimination against certain groups is more accepted? Could you consider social media, like Facebook or Instagram, a public space? Does this change how we should think about what’s posted there?

[60 seconds - Poll question: no points]

What about openly hateful statements targeting specific groups that aren’t meant as jokes? Advocacy of hatred (sometimes understood as “hate speech”) that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence cannot be considered legitimate exercise of freedom of expression and should be subject to restrictions. This includes promoting discrimination or violence based on nationality, race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability et cetera.

Hate speech involves more than just expressing ideas or opinions that are offensive toward specific groups. It also requires a clear intent to provoke others to discriminate, feel intense dislike or hatred, or commit violence against the group in question. States are obligated to restrict – but not necessarily make criminal (considering the principles of necessity and proportionality) – such

forms of hateful expression.

Question 11. Do you think everyone in our country has the right to express themselves freely?

- **Yes**
- **No**
- **Only those with dangerous opinions aren't free to express themselves.**

Guidelines: Ask participants to share their opinions. Make sure that people respect each other's views. You may want to ask what constitutes a 'dangerous opinion' and whether that correlates with the acceptable restrictions to freedom of expression mentioned in earlier questions.

[60 seconds - Poll question: no points]

Highlight that the right to freedom of expression is protected under international law, including Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This right is crucial for society, allowing people to share ideas and access information.

However, as this right is not absolute it may be restricted to protect the rights of others, for national security or public health reasons. For example, speech that incites violence or constitutes hate speech can be restricted.

Reflect on the role of social media and the internet in modern freedom of expression. These platforms provide opportunities for communication and connection but also pose challenges in regulating harmful content. The debate over balancing free speech with preventing misinformation and hate speech is ongoing.

Thank you for taking this quiz from Amnesty International! We hope this Kahoot! quiz sparks a continuous interest in human rights among your participants. We encourage you to keep exploring and debating these essential topics. Our hope is that you continue this important work in your classroom/group, your community, and beyond.

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