

HST 203: History of the United States Sp17 (Escobar Meta 41054 41053)

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Rights, Rights, and More Rights

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Forum 4

Rights, Rights, and More Rights

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Rights, Rights, and More Rights

by Joe Escobar - Saturday, May 27, 2017, 12:17 AM

This thread is for discussions on the Rights, Rights, and More Rights topic.

To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT - SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post, something that describes which question(s) you are addressing . Do NOT simply leave it RE: Rights, Rights, and More Rights

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Equality is a right.

by Kiet Bui - Monday, May 29, 2017, 11:48 PM

From the forum materials, I understand that a right exists among people, and does not create obligations on other members of a community: everyone shares the same right. For instance, the ruling of Brown v. Board of Education, a spark to American civil rights movements, states that the "separate but equal" practice is unconstitutional, which implies that every students must be educated in equal methods and facilities. I believe this is truly a right. In fact, I believe that to be treated equally is a right. For example, given the situation of

the schools segregation in the 1950s, if that was not a right, we are accepting that two students, a white and a colored, would have different education, even though they could be equally competent and wealthy.

Personally, I think that rights are co-products of civilizations. The better the life's standard, the more rights we have. I wouldn't say people misuse the word, because language is only a tool to convey one's idea, and languages change to adapt with the time period.

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Re: Equality is a right.

by Kiet Bui - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 2:40 PM

I was thinking about the idea of rights, and somehow I feel like rights are given from members of a community to others, in other words, one who is given rights is truly, fully a member of the community. In fact, blacks and minor races were denied their rights in America because many American didn't accept them as members their community. Did any of you share this idea?

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Political Cartoon Response

by John Thompson - Monday, May 29, 2017, 11:55 PM

In response to the first political cartoon which shows people being offended when an officer asks for identification but fine when anybody else does, I believe this is a problem that has deeper consequences than perceived. The original thought is that people are trying to protect their identity from corrupt police so they don't get in trouble and often play the race card when asked by officers. Other times, people will try to outsmart the police and memorize laws preventing them from being required to show identification. Society would function better if everyone asked for ID simply complied instead of making a fuss because in reality, the only people who are afraid to show identification are those committing crimes and have something to hide. Granted there is the ongoing concern of racism in the police force and the worry that cops will make up offenses to get a certain race in trouble but in reality these allegations are ridiculous. Complying with officers is the best option for making peaceful communication with police.

Source: Lengthy discussion with a retired police officer

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Re: Political Cartoon Response

by Hope Walston - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 10:50 AM

I really like how you put this and I agree with you wholly. People get so upset if a Police officer stops them and asks for ID but If they want to buy cigarettes or Alcohol they gladly show their ID's. I agree with what you said about them not wanting to get in trouble, I believe this has a lot to do with people not wanting to admit they were wrong or did something wrong. Complying with the Police is the best option. However I don't believe, in some cases, ID is always needed to be shown.

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Rights, Rights, and More Rights

by Desmond Johnson - Wednesday, May 31, 2017, 11:35 AM

With the onset of the draft in WWII, while many people were supportive of the war, I'm sure some were vehemently against the draft, as I would be too. We supposedly have a right to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but I view the forced militarization of these young men to be in violation of these perceived freedoms. Many men lost their lives, were injured or put in poor health, with the terrible conditions many were not happy, and many more were not happy domestically trying to readjust to civilian life. Those who volunteered their service were knowingly taking these risks, but those forced into service by the government had their rights absolved by others. I suppose the government got around the accusation of alienation of rights by calling it the soldier's "duty" to their country. In the Walter Williams video, he differentiates duties from rights saying that a duty is something expected or required of a citizen. His running definition of a right as something that does not "impose obligation on another, except that of non-interference." is a solid refutation to anyone that would argue that these are not actually rights or that the government wasn't in violation of them. The concepts of liberty, life, and the pursuit of happiness technically do not require any obligation or interference by individuals or the government. That being said, the government did interfere in these young men's lives, posing an obstacle particularly for the pursuit of happiness and life. Williams also defined a privilege as similar to a right but something that is revocable. By this definition does the U.S. government consider being a non-military citizen a privilege? that doesn't seem to be in line with American ideologies, but this is what history suggests in practice. By drafting these men they were revoking their privilege of non-militarized citizenship. The USCIS chart detailing right and the responsibilities that go along with them may hold the refutation to my argument that a draft is in violation of rights. Along with abiding to constitutional laws, the responsibility is posed to "defend the constitution." Ideologically this war could've been said to be in defense of the constitution in certain ways, hence the usually unlikely actions taken during wartime.

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Re: Does any human actually possess any of these rights?

by Trevor Remington - Friday, June 2, 2017, 12:06 PM

I would like to think that all humans have rights. Especially in America one of the greatest nations of our time. We've come a long way from where we used to be. We are not segregated as a nation anymore, of course there is still racism I don't think it will ever truly go away. In that sense though people have been given rights! Blacks can vote women can vote it's a step in the right direction. When you start up government programs that take from the fortunate and give to the less it starts to cause a ripple. Health care for example, In the Walter Williams video

at 2:22 he makes a good point about rights and wishes. Saying "I wish everyone had healthcare and insurance, but that's all those are they are wishes." The government is creating rights for people while taking from others. When does it stop? Why should someone who doesn't want to work get free money from the government? I think if you get money from the government there should be a stipulation as to how much is given out in a certain amount of time. Or maybe drug testing for government benefits. Money is being thrown out left and right to people who don't even want to work. Then you have people who actually need it and can't get it. It's ridiculous what people think they are entitled to now days.

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Do Humans actually have rights?

by Hope Walston - Friday, June 2, 2017, 9:20 PM

I believe humans actually have rights because we have the Bill of Rights for a reason. Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness, everyone has these rights if you are an American citizen. If you came here illegally you don't get those rights because they don't belong to you. People are coming here for a reason though, to escape the horrors of where they live and I think it's perfectly fine for them to come to America, as long as they do it legally. I really wish more countries were like us with giving people rights and not being a horrid dictator.

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Re: Do Humans actually have rights?

by Kiet Bui - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 5:13 PM

As I understand, you are uphold that Americans have many rights that many people in the world do not, and that is why many choose to come to this country. I totally agree that American are given many rights; however, I think the protection of those rights was and is still sometimes not fulfilled. For instance, freedom of speech were definitely not a thing in war time. Today, the Trump administration is showing incompetence in protecting its citizen's rights, as recently many American protestors were injured during a violent clash with the Turkish guards outside of the ambassador's house, and yet the White House seems to be unaware of this. In addition, many already argued that Trump is following a dictatorship pattern (1). If it is real, how do you think that would affect American democracy?

1. <http://www.redstate.com/diary/ArchTriumph/2016/03/28/donald-trump-fits-historical-pattern-dictator/>

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Rights vs Regulation

by Isaac Anderson - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 12:36 PM

“Alexander Pope thought only a fool would dispute over forms of government. History has a good word to say for all of them, and for government in general. Since men love freedom, and the freedom of individuals in a society requires some regulation of conduct, the first condition of freedom is its limitation; make it absolute and it dies in chaos (1, pg 68).” A right is something that exists simultaneously among people, but does not compose an obligation of another (2). These two quotes back to back do a good job at summarizing my beliefs and also my interpretation of the last half of class. I think the founding fathers of our country made an upstanding attempt to identify basic human rights in a society (based on the times). I think the fundamentals of this country can identify all of our basic rights while also providing the regulation that large populations require, but we must include everyone.

1: The lessons of history, Will Durant

2: http://media.lanecce.edu/users/escobarj/203/forums/4/what_is_a_right.mp4

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Re: Rights, Rights, and More Rights

by Young Bin Choi - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 11:41 PM

Although there were very distinctive incidents regarding the human rights and how they were abused, the civil rights movement in the United States between the years of 1950 and 1960 was phenomenal and depressing. As the movement expanded to its peak around the 1960s, many situations were classified as non-violent, but back then, this did not matter. Regardless of the method of the protest, it was considered to be civil disobedience and unacceptable. Although the emancipation proclamation was enacted, the effect of it is still not effective as of today. When Martin Luther King Jr. started non-violent protests in the 1960s, people fought for their own rights. Black people were getting discriminated by their race. White people were taking privileges on their color and did not admit their merging toward society. After peaceful non-violent protests, radicalism began to rise among society. Violent movements like Weathermen Underground fought against government. Black power and black nationalism rose among black people. Black Panther Party was founded in California during the 1960s. Mexican American, Chicano, people also fought for their rights. Year 1960s was about civil rights. Rights is a component that every human being is promised with the moment they are born. It is very difficult, in fact, impossible to determine what the true definition of rights are but no other human beings has the privilege to abuse it. In the contemporary world, the rights that were given to the people were all proposed by different people. Instead of rights just being given the moment you are born, it is given by the people who are powerful. People who are powerful sets up all the rules and restrictions which automatically limited people to do certain exercises. Examples like the voting rights and immigration and nationality service rights had to be conducted because these simple rights that should never be restricted were seriously abused. Racism among all race except for white is still transparent in the United States. Although it's decreasing every year along all places in the United States, we do see unfairness

in cases such as over reacting shooting on black people for the small things. This does need to all stop and as every person is born equally, they should be treated equally.

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