**Timeline children’s rights – information about the pictures**

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| **Subject and year** | **Background** |
| 1800s  Children in the mines | For thousands of years children have worked so they can help their families. During the industrial revolution child labour increased. Children were found particularly suitable for work in mines because of their small physical size. |
| 1825  Louis Braille | The Frenchman Louis Braille (born 1809) became blind at three years of age. At the age of 16 he invented Braille, a tactile writing system, which can be used in all languages. Children and young people are capable of accomplishing so many things! |
| 1900  Cotton mill in Georgia (USA)  and school | In step with the focus on public and compulsory schooling, child labour was gradually abolished in most industrialised countries. The picture is from Georgia in the USA. Today there are still more than 160 million child labourers. |
| 1914-1918  World War 1 | 18 million people died in this war. Many children suffered from famine. During a war, women and children are particularly vulnerable to agony and death. |
| 1919  Eglantyne Jebb | Jebb helped children after World War 1 and founded Save the Children in 1919. She wrote a declaration on the rights of children (1924) - the precursor of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). Quote: “All wars, whether just or unjust, are waged against the child.” |
| 1939-1945  Holocaust /  World War 2 | 6 million Jews, many of them children, were killed during World War 2. The Holocaust was one of the reasons why the World Declaration on Human Rights (1948) was adopted. |
| 1969  Pippi Longstocking | The television series about Pippi Longstocking, based on Astrid Lindgren’s books, was broadcast. Strong and independent Pippi became an idol for many children (particularly girls). Quote: “I’ve never done that before, so I’m sure I can do it”. |
| 1979  Punishment of children | Sweden becomes the first country to ban all forms of physical or mental punishment of children. Today 122 countries have a ban on punishing school children. |
| 1989  The Convention on the Rights of the Child | In 1989 children received their own international human rights agreement, “The Convention on the Rights of the Child”. Children’s legal protection was thus strengthened across the world. A convention is legally binding on the states that ratify it so that their laws have to be amended to correspond to the agreement. Virtually every country on the globe has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, but some countries have not always been able to implement its provisions. It is important that other states and organisations get involved in alleviating this problem, either by pressuring the country in question or assisting in other ways. |
| 1990s/2000s  Vaccines | Vaccines saved 122 million children’s lives between 1990 and 2017. Children benefit from science and progress. Vaccines have eliminated many dangerous diseases. |
| 2000  Child soldiers in Afghanistan | The UN adopted an agreement relating to children in armed conflicts. The agreement lays down that states must prevent children from being forcefully recruited into war, or from taking direct part in war. |
| 2011  Utøya | 77 people were killed in terror attacks in Oslo and on Utøya island. Young people who were politically engaged were the target of these attacks. Today democracy and human rights are taught on Utøya. |
| 2014  Child brides | In 2014 the African Union (AU) launched a campaign against child marriage which is now banned in 117 countries. Child marriage forces girls to quit school and young girls die during pregnancy or in childbirth. |
| 2014  Malala Yousafzai | Pakistani M. Yousafzai (aged 17) became the youngest person ever to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. With special personal courage she has worked for the rights of girls to pursue an education. |
| 2018  Playgrounds | All children have the right to play! UNICEF opened the first inclusive playground for children with reduced functional ability in a refugee camp in Jordan. Society is developing! |
| 2018.  Gretha Thunberg | Before the election in Sweden, Gretha Thunberg (15) sat outside the parliamentary building with the poster “Skolstrejk för klimatet” (School strike for the climate). She has become an international icon in the battle over climate change. |