



BEYOND WORDS

THE COMMUNICATION OF UNIVERSAL VALUES THROUGH THE LANGUAGE OF ART

FREEDOM

TEACHING UNIT 1



FREEDOM (from Dictionary of Contemporary English – Longman)

1. The right to do what you want without being controlled or restricted by anyone; liberty: People here like their freedom any privacy. (the rights and freedoms of citizens) freedom to do something . We do not have the freedom to do just what we like. (the freedom to vote, freedom of speech, expression, choice etc. (the legal right to say what you want, choose your own religion etc.). The First Amendment guarantees freedom of expression, individual, personal freedom. The government was accused of using the law to restrict individual freedom, press, political freedom etc.

2. The state of being free and allowed to do what you want : kids have too much freedom these day. The teachers are given complete freedom in their choice of teaching methods. Freedom to do something. The wheelchair gives him the freedom to go out on his own. Tracksuits are designed to give you freedom of movement.

3. The state of being free because you are not in prison, captivity, imprisonment. The prisoner was recaptured after only 48 hours of freedom.

4. Freedom from something, the state of not being affected by something that makes you worried, unhappy, afraid, etc: freedom from fear /pain/worry etc. The contraceptive pill gave women freedom from the fear of pregnancy.

5. Freedom of choice the right or ability to choose whatever you to do or have. The new satellites TV channels offer viewers greater freedom of choice.

6. Freedom of information the legal right of people in some countries to see information which the government has about people and organization.

7. Freedom of the city in Britain, an honor given by a city to someone who has done something special.



Свобода Vapaus Ελευθερία Libertà Vrijheid Libertate Libertad Özgürlük

Freedom is the human value, or situation, to act according to one's will without being held up by the power of others.

- Economic freedom, term in economic research and policy debates
- Individual freedom, moral stance, political philosophy, or social outlook that stresses independence and self-reliance
- Political freedom, absence of interference with the sovereignty of an individual by the use of coercion or aggression

Freedom in philosophy is the human value or situation to act according to one's will without being held up by the power of others. From a philosophical point of view, it can be defined as the capacity to determine your own choices. It can be defined negatively as an absence of constraint, subordination, and servitude.

Freedom can also be considered relative to a particular goal or circumstance. One might be free to Speak but not to act, or vice-versa; free to leave, but not to enter; free to die, but not to live. (*From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*)

The concepts of liberty, equality and brotherhood, which jointly served as a motto for the French Revolution, still represent a good part of the present day values of European countries. Soon after the French uprising against the ruling class, the revolution spread quickly throughout the rest of Europe by means of the military expansion led by Napoleon, thereby affecting the values of every European. It may be observed that shared or common values are of the utmost importance for the proper functioning of a society. For one, laws are roughly based on the values of the citizens. Without shared values no law could cover the wishes of the mass. An important objective in present day European politics is the

creation of a more unified Europe. This has led to a search for shared values. In our opinion, the latter can be represented by the phrase 'Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood'. Moreover, the phrase can also function as a useful guideline in defining and shaping the present theme of values in Europe.

THE COMMUNICATION OF UNIVERSAL VALUES THROUGH THE PICTURE



Gérard de LAIRESSE, "*Allegory of the Freedom of Trade*", 1672

Gérard de Laïresse (Liège, September 11, 1640 or 1641 - Amsterdam, June 1711) was a Dutch Golden Age painter and art theorist. He found mythological subjects like Apollo and Aurora more worthy subjects than the ordinary milkmaids and lace-makers of Vermeer and the beggars and cripples of Rembrandt. His broad range of talent included music, poetry, and the theatre, and he designed highly successful stage sets for the Theatre of Amsterdam. Gerard de Laïresse studied art under Bertholet Flemalle and his father Renier Laïresse. In 1664 he was forced to flee Liège after a love affair gone wrong. He moved north to Utrecht in the Dutch Republic. When his talent was discovered by art dealer Gerrit van Uylenburgh, he relocated in 1667 to Amsterdam. At first, he was highly influenced by Rembrandt, but later he focused on a more French-oriented style similar to Nicolas Poussin. The French even nicknamed him the "Dutch Poussin". In the second half of the 17th Century, the pious austerity and embarrassment of riches of the Protestant Dutch in Rembrandt's age had given way to unbridled opulence, even decadence, and de Laïresse's classical French, or Baroque, style fitted this age perfectly. It made him one of, if not *the* most popular painter in Amsterdam. He was therefore frequently hired to adorn the interiors of government buildings and homes of wealthy Amsterdam businessmen with lavish trompe l'oeil ceiling and wall paintings. He worked in an academic and classical style of decorative painting that made him extremely well known towards the end of the 1600's. Laïresse went blind in 1690 and began a career as an art theorist. His books on the principles of drawing and painting, dictated after he became blind, were illustrated with his

own etchings. They were translated into English, French, and German. his allegorical ceiling celebrating Concord, Freedom of Trade, and Security, formerly installed in the home of a rich Amsterdam burgomaster, is now on view in the Peace Palace.



Jacques - Louis DAVID , *The Representative of the People on Duty*, 1794

French painter, one of the central figures of Neoclassicism. David was in active sympathy with the Revolution; he served on various committees and voted for the execution of Louis XVI. His position was unchallenged as the painter of the Revolution. His three paintings of 'martyrs of the Revolution', though conceived as portraits, raised portraiture into the domain of universal tragedy.

Painting occupied only a fraction of David's time during the Revolution. He also made designs for civic uniforms, for money and official seals and even produced two crudely drawn and vulgar caricatures that mocked the English.



Jean-Baptiste REGNAULT, *The Genius of France between Liberty and Death*, 1795

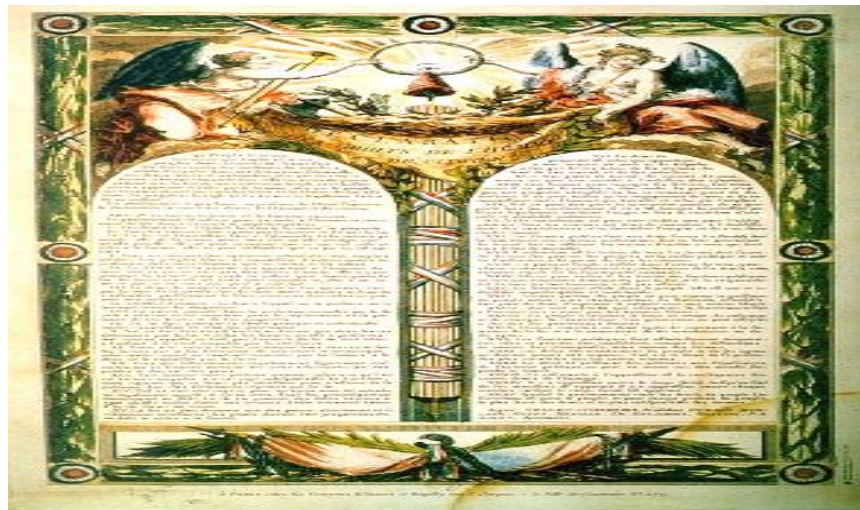
French painter. His first teacher was the history painter Jean Bardin, who took him to Rome in 1768. Back in Paris in 1772, he transferred to the studio of Nicolas-Bernard Lépicié. In 1776 he won the Prix de Rome with Alexander and Diogenes (Paris, Ecole National Supérieur) and returned to Rome, where he was to spend the next four years at the Académie de France in the company of Jacques-Louis David and Jean-François-Pierre Peyron. His subjects are usually taken from Antiquity, as in his first successful work, which won the Rome prize in 1776, the Education of Achilles.

His majestic work, *The Genius of France between Liberty and Death* (1795, Kunsthalle, Hamburg) is considered his masterpiece. *The Genius of France between Liberty and Death* is one of the works in which the influence of David is still evident, particularly in the rendering of the material. But the recourse to Baroque models is undeniable in the composition of this allegorical scene which has a complex set of references to Christian iconography.



Eugene DELACROIX - *Liberty Leading the People*

Liberty Leading the People is a painting by Eugène Delacroix commemorating the July Revolution of 1830, which toppled Charles X. A woman personifying Liberty leads the people forward over the bodies of the fallen, holding the *tricolore* flag of the French Revolution in one hand and brandishing a bayoneted musket with the other. This is perhaps Delacroix's best-known painting, having carved its own niche in popular culture. It inspired the Statue of Liberty in New York City, which was given to the United States as a gift from the French only 50 years after "Liberty Leading the People" had been painted. The statue, which holds a torch in its hand, takes a stance similar to that of the woman in the painting.



The *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* 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 rights, the rights of Man are universal: valid at all times and in every place, pertaining to human nature itself. Although it establishes fundamental rights for French citizens and *all men without exception*, it

addresses neither the status of women nor slavery; despite that, it is a precursor document to international human rights instruments.



Frederic SORRIEU –*The dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics* –
The Pact between Nations, 1848

A French artist, Frederic Sorrieu, presented his dream concept publicly through the medium of a series of four paintings which he called “Democratic and Social republics”. The first picture of this series (Picture at the top) shows people from Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes are moving in a long queue and paying homage to the statue of liberty as they pass by. You must be aware of the representation of French revolution in which a female figure was accepted as symbol of liberty. She bears a burning torch in one raised hand symbolizing manifestation of freedom. In her other hand is the Charter of human rights received from the French revolution. Shattered absolute or dictatorship institutions are shown as lying in front of the statue of Liberty. In Sorrieu’s Utopian vision, people of the world are divided in groups of distinct nations, who can be identified by their flags and national dress. People from United States of America and Switzerland, already established as great nations, are leading a procession in front of the statue of liberty.

France which is recognized by its revolutionary tricolor has just reached the statue. In Sorrieu’s picture, the flag held by the Germans is black, red and golden in color. This flag was a strange perception of Sorrieu, the artist; because when this painting was created Germany did not exist as a united nation in any way. The flag they are holding is an expression of liberal hopes of 1848 desirous of unifying numerous German-speaking constituencies into a nation state under a democratic constitution. In his paintings, Sorrieu,

has painted with French, American and the Swiss people in front of the statue of liberty, Germany, Austria, the kingdom of Sicily, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary, and Russia in the next row. As a symbol of fraternity among various nations, of the world, the artist has depicted the pictures of Jesus Christ, saints and angels looking upon the statue of liberty from, heaven.



Frederic SORRIEU - *Universal suffrage* 1848

Suffrage universel dédié à Ledru-Rollin, painted by Frédéric Sorrieu in 1850. This lithography pays tribute to French statesman Alexandre Auguste Ledru-Rollin for establishing universal male suffrage in France in 1848, following the French Revolution of 1848. Bottom of Form



Frederic SORRIEU - *Anniversary of the Universal Republic, democratic and social. The Market*

The Paris revolution of 1848 overthrew Louis-Philippe. The second republic was proclaimed universal suffrage introduced. Known in European capitals, events arouse the French liberal and nationalist aspirations. In March 1848, Vienna, Berlin, Rome and Prague, insurrections broke out and forced the authoritarian rulers to flee or concessions. The Pope, the King of Prussia, one of Bavaria, Emperor of Austria, grant constitutions and fundamental freedoms recognized. Nationalist movements are no exception: while Hungary and Bohemia temporarily impose more autonomy to the Habsburgs, the various German states and Italy pave the way for national unity.



Frederic SORRIEU- *Anniversary of the Universal Republic, democratic and social.
The Triumph*

Children of all continents. This is symbolized by a Paris only a few monuments from the procession, escorted by a crowd, only male this time, declaring the organization of labor and universal solidarity. He goes to a monument that celebrates imagination block key dates of the Revolutionary France, 1793, 1830 and 1848, and honors its heroes, including Saint-Just and Robespierre. The presence of the slave freed from his chains (referring to the action of Schoelcher) only adds to the French supremacy in this universal movement.



Eugene DELACROIX –*The Massacre at Chios*, 1824

The Massacre at Chios is the second major oil painting by the French artist Eugène Delacroix. The work is more than thirteen feet high, and shows some of the horror of the wartime destruction visited on the Island of Chios. A frieze-like display of suffering characters, military might, ornate and colourful costumes, terror, disease and death is shown in front of a scene of widespread desolation. Horrified by the massacres perpetrated in Greece by the Sublime Porte, Delacroix denounced this crime against humanity - this genocide. His denunciation took immediate form in *The Massacre of Chios*; his gesture parallels that of his fervent admirer, Picasso, in his representation of the massacre at Guernica. Delacroix depicted a landscape racked with fire, stretching desolately behind a group of prisoners awaiting execution. *The Massacre* is all but a manifesto in its liberated expression of light and atmosphere through colour; after it, 19th century painting could never be the same again.

Unusually for a painting of civil ruin during this period, *The Massacre at Chios* has no heroic figure to counterbalance the crushed victims, and there is little to suggest hope among the ruin and despair. The vigour with which the aggressor is painted, contrasted with the dismal rendition of the victims has drawn comment since the work was first hung, and some critics have charged that Delacroix might have tried to show some sympathy with

the brutal occupiers. The painting was completed and displayed at the Salon of 1824 and presently hangs at the Musée du Louvre in Paris.

Liberty is one of the most precious values of human beings. Liberalism believes that people naturally live in a state of freedom and that this freedom should prevail over other political values, such as equality. When freedom is taken from people this should always be justified, because such an action involves an infringement on something that naturally belongs to them. According to the English philosopher John Stuart Mill the influence of the state should be bound by the simple principle that men and women should be free to do as they please, without interference from society or the State, unless their actions might cause harm to others.

For most Europeans it is normal to live according to these principles. The foundation of this norm can be found within the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). In 1950 this convention was adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. The most notable articles in the ECHR are Article 9: 'the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion', and Article 10: 'the right to freedom of expression'. In addition we have the freedom of traveling and living throughout Europe. In order to respect equality and brotherhood, the two other main values of Europe, and to maintain security, freedom has to be limited. During the last few decades the European Union has been constantly trying to find a balance between freedom and law, so that European citizens may live in a free and safe Europe.



THE COMMUNICATION OF UNIVERSAL VALUES THROUGH THE SCULPTURE



Hendrick de **KEYSER**, **Liberty**, 1614-1620

The outstanding Dutch sculptor and one of the leading Dutch architects of his period. Most of his career was spent in Amsterdam, where he was appointed municipal sculptor and architect in 1594. His most important buildings are the Zuiderkerk (South church, 1606–14), Holland's first large Protestant church, and the Westerkerk (West church, 1620–38), which broke with the Mannerist tradition, looking forward to the classicism of Jacob van Campen. As a sculptor, de Keyser excelled particularly as a portraitist in a soberly realistic style.



The Statue of Liberty

The **Statue of Liberty** (French: *Statue de la Liberté*), officially titled **Liberty Enlightening the World** (French: *la Liberté éclairant le monde*), dedicated on October 28, 1886, is a monument commemorating the centennial of the signing of the United States Declaration of Independence, given to the United States by the people of France to represent the friendship between the two countries established during the American Revolution. It represents a woman wearing a stola, a radiant crown and sandals, trampling a broken chain, carrying a torch in her raised right hand and a tabula ansata, where the date of the Declaration of Independence *JULY IV MDCCLXXVI* is inscribed, in her left arm. Standing on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, it welcomes visitors, immigrants, and returning Americans traveling by ship. Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi sculpted the statue and obtained a U.S. patent for its structure. Maurice Koechlin—chief engineer of Gustave Eiffel's engineering company and designer of the Eiffel Tower—engineered the internal structure. The pedestal was designed by architect Richard Morris Hunt. Eugène Viollet-le-Duc was responsible for the choice of copper in the statue's construction, and for the adoption of the repoussé technique, where a malleable metal is hammered on the reverse side.

The statue is made of a sheathing of pure copper, hung on a framework of steel (originally puddled iron) with the exception of the flame of the torch, which is coated in gold leaf (originally made of copper and later altered to hold glass panes). It stands atop a rectangular stonework pedestal with a foundation in the shape of an irregular eleven-pointed star. The statue is 151 ft (46 m) tall, but with the pedestal and foundation, it is 305 ft (93 m) tall.

Worldwide, the Statue of Liberty is one of the most recognizable icons of the United States. For many years it was one of the first glimpses of the United States for millions of immigrants and visitors after ocean voyages from around the world.

DESIGN.

A. BARTHOLDI.
Statue.

No. 11,023.

Patented Feb. 18, 1879.



Copyright by Barthelemy and Louis Bartholdi, Aug. 1876.

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

E. A. Dick
J. S. Porter

Auguste Bartholdi
by
A. P. Mott
del.



The replica Statue of Liberty on the Île des Cygnes in Paris, France; inaugurated in 1889, it faces west towards her sister in New York Harbor



The bronze Statue of Freedom by Thomas Crawford is the crowning feature of the dome of the United States Capitol. The statue is a classical female figure of Freedom wearing flowing draperies. Her right hand rests upon the hilt of a sheathed sword; her left holds a laurel wreath of victory and the shield of the United States with thirteen stripes. Her helmet

is encircled by stars and features a crest composed of an eagle's head, feathers, and talons, a reference to the costume of Native Americans. A brooch inscribed "U.S." secures her fringed robes. She stands on a cast-iron globe encircled with the words *E Pluribus Unum*, the national motto at the time of her placement atop the dome. The lower part of the base is decorated with fasces and wreaths. Ten bronze points tipped with platinum are attached to her headdress, shoulders, and shield for protection from lightning. The bronze statue stands 19 feet 6 inches tall and weighs approximately 15,000 pounds. Her crest rises 288 feet above the east front plaza.

A monumental statue for the top of the national Capitol appeared in Architect Thomas U. Walter's original drawing for the new cast-iron dome, which was authorized in 1855. Walter's drawing showed the outline of a statue representing Liberty; Crawford proposed an allegorical figure of "Freedom triumphant in War and Peace." After Secretary of War Jefferson Davis objected to the sculptor's intention to include a liberty cap, the symbol of freed slaves, Crawford replaced it with a crested Roman helmet.

Crawford was commissioned to design the Statue of Freedom in 1855 and executed the plaster model for the statue in his studio in Rome. He died in 1857 before the model left his studio. The model, packed into six crates, was shipped from Italy in a small sailing vessel in the spring of 1858. During the voyage the ship began to leak and stopped in Gibraltar for repairs. After leaving Gibraltar, the ship began leaking again to the point that it could go no farther than Bermuda, where the model was stored until other transportation could be arranged. Half of the crates finally arrived in New York in December, but all sections were not in Washington until late March of 1859.

Beginning in 1860, the statue was cast in five main sections by Clark Mills, whose bronze foundry was located on the outskirts of Washington. Work was halted in 1861 because of the Civil War, but by the end of 1862 the statue was finished and temporarily displayed on the Capitol grounds. The cost of the statue, exclusive of installation, was \$23,796.82. Late in 1863, construction of the dome was sufficiently advanced for the installation of the statue, which was hoisted in sections and assembled atop the cast-iron pedestal. The final section, the figure's head and shoulders, was raised on December 2, 1863, to a salute of 35 guns answered by the guns of the 12 forts around Washington.

The plaster model of the statue, which had been in storage for 25 years, was reassembled and restored in the basement rotunda of the Russell Senate Office Building, where it was returned to public display in January 1993. In late 2008 the model was relocated to the new Capitol Visitor Center, where it is now a focal point of Emancipation Hall.



PIAȚA REPUBLICII PARIS

DETALIU LIBERTATEA



Liberty statue, Arad, Romania

Statue of Liberty in Arad is a monument unveiled in 1890 in Arad, to commemorate the execution of 13 anti-Habsburg commanders known as the 13 Martyrs of Arad.. The monument was dismantled in 1925 under government decree 1512/1925 Ion I.C. Bratianu on the grounds that the generals would be fought against the Romanians. On April 25th 2004 took place in the presence of Romanian and Hungarian officials and the Head of European Commission Delegation in Romania, the new unveiling of the monument.



Freedom



Freedom monument, Riga

The Freedom Monument in Riga was erected in 1935 during the first period of Latvian independence between 1918 and 1940. Milda, as the figure atop the pediment is affectionately called, holds 3 stars, representing the regional districts of Latvia.

Today, flowers are placed at the base of the monument to celebrate the brief periods of freedom this very old country has experienced.



The Freedom Tower Johannesburg. In Port Elizabeth is build the Freedom Tower, a structure taller than the Statue of Liberty, to express the spirit of freedom and celebrate the life and work of Nelson Mandela. At 122 metres, the monument will be higher than the Statue of Liberty's 96 metres.

THE COMMUNICATION OF UNIVERSAL VALUES THROUGH THE MUSIC

Freedom

Dj Andi and Stella

This is freedom
You`re smiling
I`m smiling too
`Cause this is freedom
Together will find the truth
You know it`s freedom
When bad things
Feel so damn good
Eh ... This is freedom
Can you feel it?
Freedom ... Eh

The energy in all of us
The flower of the universe
I`m never gonna set you free
You`ll always be a part of me ... x2

This is freedom
You`re smiling
I`m smiling too
`Cause this is freedom
Together will find the truth
You know it`s freedom
When that things
Feel so damn good
Ehh ... Freedom
Can you feel it?

(The energy in all of us
The flower of the universe
I`m never gonna set you free
You`ll always be a part of me ... x2

The energy in all of us
The flower of the universe
I`m never gonna set you free
You`ll always be a part of me ... x3



Freedom –DJ Andi and Stella

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNp-LzQl9x0>

Freedom

George Michael

I won't let you down
I will not give you up
Gotta have some faith in the sound
It's the one good thing that I've got
I won't let you down
So please don't give me up
cause I would really, really love to stick around, oh yeah

Heaven knows I was just a young boy
Didn't know what I wanted to be
I was every little hungry schoolgirl's pride and joy
And I guess it was enough for me
To win the race? A prettier face!
Brand new clothes and a big fat place
On your rock and roll TV
But today the way I play the game is not the same
No way
Think I'm gonna get myself happy

I think there's something you should know
I think it's time I told you so
There's something deep inside of me
There's someone else I've got to be
Take back your picture in a frame
Take back your singing in the rain

I just hope you understand
Sometimes the clothes do not make the man

All we have to do now
Is take these lies and make them true somehow
All we have to see
Is that I don't belong to you
And you don't belong to me yea yea
Freedom,
Freedom,
Freedom
You've gotta give for what you take
Freedom,
Freedom,
Freedom
You've gotta give for what you take

Heaven knows we sure had some fun boy
What a kick just a buddy and me
We had every big shot good-time band on the run boy
We were living in a fantasy
We won the race
Got out of the place
I went back home got a brand new face
For the boys on MTV
But today the way I play the game has got to change
Oh yeah
Now I'm gonna get myself happy

I think there's something you should know
I think it's time I stopped the show
There's something deep inside of me
There's someone I forgot to be
Take back your picture in a frame
Don't think that I'll be back again
I just hope you understand
Sometimes the clothes do not make the man

All we have to do now
Is take these lies and make them true somehow
All we have to see
Is that I don't belong to you
And you don't belong to me, yea yea
Freedom,
Freedom,
Freedom
You've gotta give for what you take
Freedom,

Freedom,
Freedom
You've gotta give for what you take

Well it looks like the road to heaven
But it feels like the road to hell
When I knew which side my bread was buttered
I took the knife as well
Posing for another picture
Everybody's got to sell
But when you shake your ass
They notice fast
And some mistakes were built to last

That's what you get,
That's what you get,
That's what you get,
I say that's what you get
That's what you get for changing your mind
That's what you get for changing your mind

That's what you get,
That's what you get,
And after all this time
I just hope you understand
Sometimes the clothes
Do not make the man

All we have to do now is take these lies
And make them true somehow
All we have to see is that i don't belong to you
And you don't belong to me yea yea
Freedom,
Freedom,
Freedom
You've got to give for what you take
Freedom,
Freedom,
Freedom
You've got to give for what you take
Yea you've got to give for what you, give for what you give

May not be what you want from me
Just the way it's got to be
Lose the face now
I've got to live I've got to live
(return to top)



Freedom – George Michael

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39Csi9PEncI>

Freedom – Akon

Everything I have, everything I own
All my mistakes man you already know
I wanna be free, I wanna be free

From Senegal West Africa
To St. Louis, Missouri
Thanks to Katherine Dunham
For giving my pops his glory
He came down with his drum
And a dream to change the world
In a free upliftin world
And thats all he ever want
Mom came a little after
Gave birth to my brother
then all of the pressure
Made em' fight one another
See, the pain would never last
Did the best with what they had
He knew the world was out for grabs
And he searched to find his

Freedom, Freedom, Freedom
Oh Freedom
Everything I have, everything I own
All my mistakes man, you already know
I wanna be free (free), I wanna be free
So I search to find my (find my)
Freedom, Freedom, (Ohh yeaaa) Freedom, Freedom
Everything I have, everything I own
All my mistakes girl, you already know
I wanna be free (free), I wanna be free (free) yeah
Akon Lyrics on www.lyrics-celebrities.anekatips.com

As a kid I never knew
I'd have to hustle just to make it through
So I found myself skipping school
Cause' the girls don't think I'm cool
And because of that I didn't care
Wether or not I went to jail
I just wanna be treated fair
Cause' that's all I ever knew

Tellin' me I need to slow down
Cause' everybody in the whole town
Cause' they know how I get down
Far enough from another town
Can you believe we still around?
After so many hit the ground
And we ain't gon stop now
Until we get that ..

Freedom (Ooooh) Freedom,(oOOoh) Freedom, (Ooooh) Freedom
Everything I have (have) everything I own (own)
All my mistakes man you already know yeahh
I wanna be free (free) I wanna be free (free)

Won't stop til' I find my ..
Freedom (My Freedom!!) Freedom (My Freedom!!), Freedom Ouuuh Freedom
Everything I have (have) everything I own (own)
All my mistakes girl you already know yeaaah
I wanna be free (free), I wanna be free (free)

If you wanna be free, and the land is drug free
Put your hands up (hey) put your hands up (hey)
If you wanna be free, from all your misery
put your hands up (hey) put your hands up (hey)
If you wanna be free, with plenty money (hey)
put your hands up, put your hands up

If you wanna be free, just praise to your
put your hands (hey) up, put your hands up (hey)

Freedom (Ooooh) Freedom, (Freedom) Freedom, (Ooooh) Freedom
Everything I have, everything I own
All my mistakes girl you already know
I wanna be free (wanna be free), I wanna be free (wanna be free yea)



Freedom – Akon

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sorn-3DHTC8>

Freedom –Picaturi din intelepciunea universala

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eoqCGKt8QM8&feature=related>



Nana Mouskouri – Song for liberty

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UiDE7HizGfI>

When you singing I'm singing with you liberty
When you cry I cry with you in sorrow
When you suffer I'm praying for you liberty
For your struggles will bring us a new tomorrow
Days of sad darkness and fear must one day crumble
For the force of your kindness and love make them tremble
When you singing I'm singing with you liberty
In the void of your absence I keep searching for you

[Find more Lyrics on <http://mp3lyrics.org/AMLF>]

Who are you dream illusion or just reality
Faith ideal desire revolution
I believe you're the symbol of our humanity
Lighting up the world for eternity

I can see why men die to defend you
Try to guard to protect and attend you
When you sing I'm singing with you liberty
With your tears or your joys I love you
Let us sing and rejoice make our own history
Songs of hope with one voice guide us to victory
Liberty, Liberty.

THE COMMUNICATION OF UNIVERSAL VALUES THROUGH POETRY

Freedom

Ciprian Cioiulescu

The beauty of thought doesn't matter enough
Just like our skilful words
In front of the faith of our lively heart.
For the free soul burns with faith,
In its awoken flight for endless love.

The freedom that God gives us is both wonderful
And a burden for those thirsty by slavedom

In the love of the mind stands the knot of disappearance,
For it does not fly towards our being.
Locking ourselves in the tower of power
It's just a step-child of the love for ourselves

Awakening Romania

Vasile Alecsandri

You those who spend your time sleeping, motionless,
Don't you hear in your sleep the triumphant voice,
Raising to the sky from the world's awakening,
Like a prolonged greeting
Towards a wonderful future?

Don't you feel your heart throbbing and beating?
Don't you feel deep in your soul a sacred Romanian longing
For that voice of resurrection, for that voice of liberty
Which gets deep inside
Any Romanian soul?

Look! The world is waking up from the depth of lethargy!
It walks steadily towards the long-desired aim.
Wake up the way it does, my brothers of the same Romania!
Wake up like true heroes
The day of life has arrived!

Faced with the world, freedom lit up a proud sun,
So now all the people aim for it
Like a troop of eagles that, with their blessing wings
Circle round to fly towards
The heavenly sky!

Only you, Romanian country, should stay endlessly in the dark?
Should you be the only unworthy of the reformation time?
Should you be the only one not to join the brotherhood,
Brotherly happiness,
Brotherly future?

How long should the world believe, oh, you sons of Romania!
That inside you there's no longer any wish for liberty?
How long should we kneel before the blind, cruel tyranny?
And keep ourselves the subjects
Of its pride?

Come you children of one blood! Let's become of all just one
Be it freedom or destruction, whatever the outcome
Come, Romanians! The world is watching us... For the love of our country,
For the freedom of our mother-land
Let's give our lives!

Happy is the one who can, over tyranny forever walk!
Who can see inside his country freedom coming to its rank,
Happy, great the person who, in the sunlight of the day
Gives his life for his own country
Immortal forever stay

The Land of Freedom

Stefan Octavian Iosif

A rumor comes in every village
To give the people courage,
They thus leave in troubled waves
Heading for Blaj.

They're priests and laity, together
Sharing the same ideal –

In front of them always the tufts,
The pride of the entire Ardeal.

They feel their hearts at last connected
By an endless wish for unity,
They run in hoards to understand it –
And do they understand it well!

For fifty thousands chests are beating,
Inside them, pure Romanian hearts
Shouting together “Freedom, Rights
In our ancestors’ lands...’

Oh, sacred day of holiday!
Courageous people from valleys and hills,
Shall we ever see you again
The way you showed yourself back than?

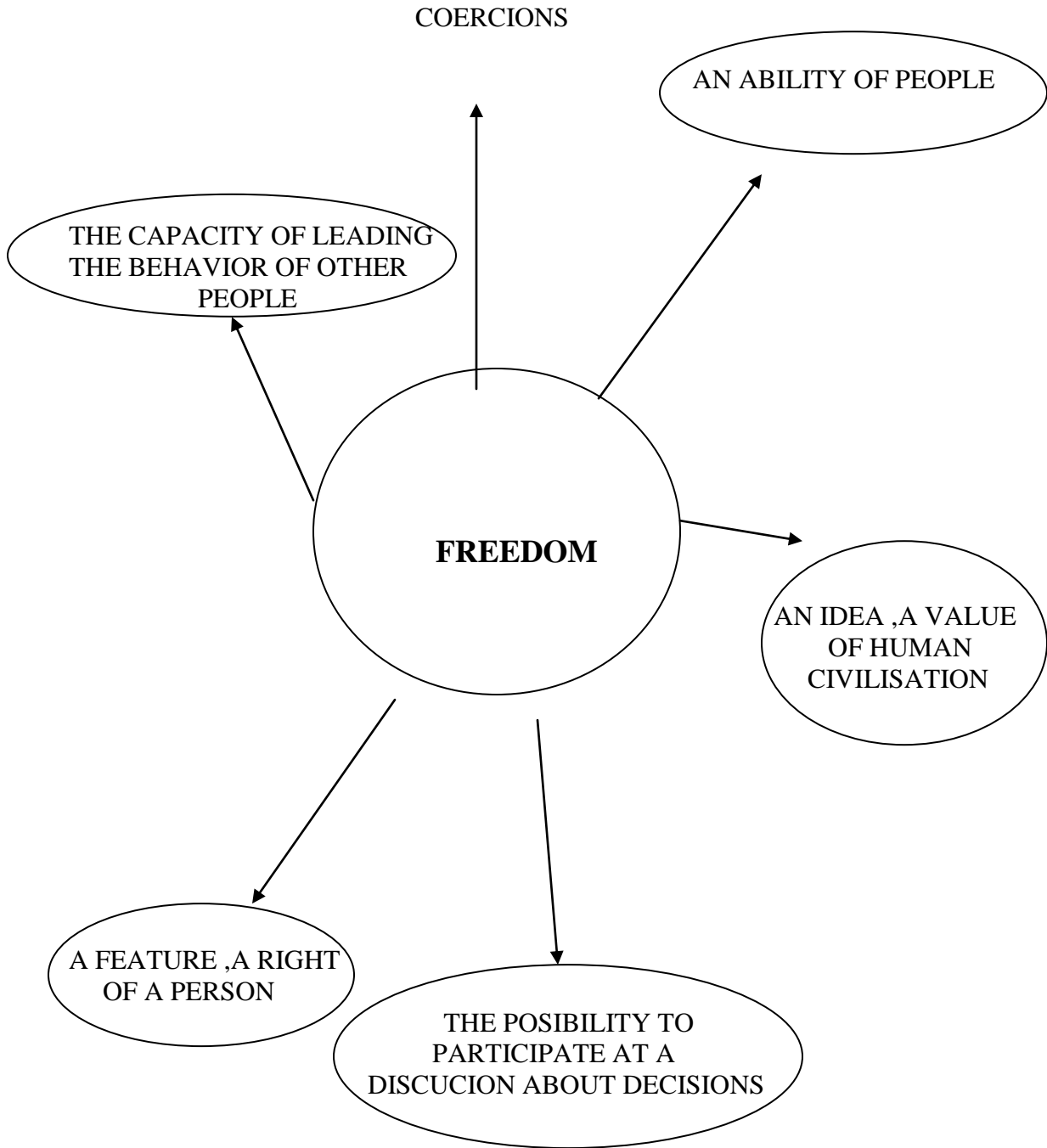
The story of old times tells us
That every wound can find its cure,
But such a happening that wonderful
Comes once only in a century!

Famous quotations

- ✓ “We fight to free the soul of man from any superstition, thus freeing Man from any exploitation and oppression. Only then will we have truly human living conditions, only then will people begin to create their history fully aware. Wherever a class exploits another one, freedom is just a bare word.’ (*Maurice Thorez – Articles and speeches*)
- ✓ Freedom is self-assumed discipline (*definition by Ortega y Gasset*)
- ✓ Freedom is that neutral space obtained after the free renunciation to a quantum of liberty with a view to obtaining a common coercion (and freedom). – *definition by Gabriel Liiceanu in About limits*
- ✓ It’s not freedom that lacks, but the free people (*Leo Longanesi*)
- ✓ There is nothing else that can take a man his freedom but other men. In order to be free, a man has to be free towards his brothers.
- ✓ Freedom is the health of the soul. (*Voltaire*)
- ✓ Freedom means responsibility, this is why most people fear it (*George Bernard Shaw*)



ABSENCE OF



PERSONAL FREEDOM	POLITICAL FREEDOM	ECONOMICAL FREEDOM
=>the right to refuse anyone interference of others in private life -Freedom of speech -Freedom of expression -Press freedom -Freedom of faith -Freedom of assembly and association -Freedom of decision -Right to equal defense of the law	=> possibilities of citizens to participate in decisions of public interest by: -Free voting -Freedom of political opposition -Freedom of political action (factions, charities, environmental groups, unions, economic associations) -Freedom of information on political decisions taken -Act of government control	=> people's possibilities to act freely in their dual capacity as producer and consumer -Freedom to set up a business -Free exchange of goods and services -Consumer freedom to choose goods and services desired

To be free means	Do not be free means
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Permission to go anywhere -Not being subject to constraints and not having generally or work obligations and debt -To act without restrictions -To be the bearer of the consequences of his actions (being responsible) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limiting the possibility to move freely -Being subject to constraints and debt -Existence of restrictions in terms of human actions -Existence of people who are not responsible for the consequences of their actions
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Application

Form teams of 3-4 students:

Read carefully the text. This presents an example of citizen initiative. Fill in some responsibilities which you think these people have to assume. The residents of the X block have decided to arrange on the block terrace a party and meeting space, whenever they have fun time.

As responsible persons they have to:

- have in mind the security measures,
- take into consideration the schedule organization, so that no one is disturbed,
- have in mind the distribution of the costs, that nobody has to pay more.

LIBERTY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Complete the chart below, respecting precisely the requirements in each case. The questions from brackets will help you to understand better the requirements.

<p>POSITIV ASPECTS (which are the benefits of being free?why is good to be free?)</p>	<p>NEGATIVE ASPECTS (which are the disadvantages of being free?why is better not being free?)</p>
<p>OPORTUNITIES (which of our daily actions improves the liberty?)</p>	<p>THREAT (which of our daily actions threatens the liberty?)</p>