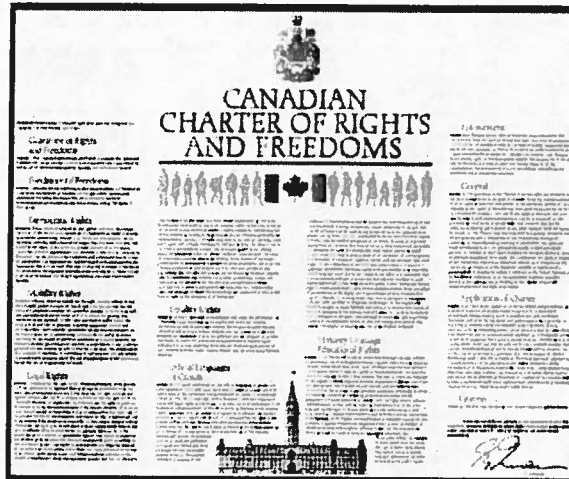


UNIT 1: CANADIAN DEMOCRACY

PART B – CHAPTER 5



NAME: Answer Key

- I can explain the difference between a representative democracy vs. a direct democracy
- I can identify the Canadian rights and freedoms and explain how the Charter protects them
- I can explain how Canada's justice system protects my democratic rights
- I can discuss the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montreal and describe how it addressed collective rights and identity
- I can contrast the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montreal to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- I can support why the Charter is entrenched in the Canadian constitution



O Canada!

**"OUR TRUE NORTH STRONG AND
FREE"**

What are Freedoms?	What are Rights?
Something you have at birth in Canada, and they can <u>Never</u> be taken away. (4)	A privilege that you can get in Canada, however they <u>can</u> be taken away.

What is the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*?

A document that outlines the rights and freedoms guaranteed to Canadians; a crucial part of the Canadian Constitutional Act of 1982

VOCABULARY

Aboriginal: First people, including First Nation, Metis and Inuit in Canada
Anglophone: a person whose first language is English.
Charter of Rights and Freedoms: Entrenched in our constitution. (chapter of rule book) (inside) (rules)
Collective Identity: The identity that a group of people share. collective identity contributes to a sense of belonging.
Constitution: A set of principles that outlines the rules of how a country will govern. (rule book)
Ethnic: Is or having to do with various groups of people and their characteristics, customs and language.
Francophone: a person whose first language is French.
Official language minorities: Francophones who live in provinces where most people speak English, or Anglophones living in provinces where most people speak French.
Persecuted: to treat badly; to do harm to again and again. To oppress, especially for religious religious, racial or political reasons
Refugee: A person who flees a country for safety reasons

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms - 1982 C.E.

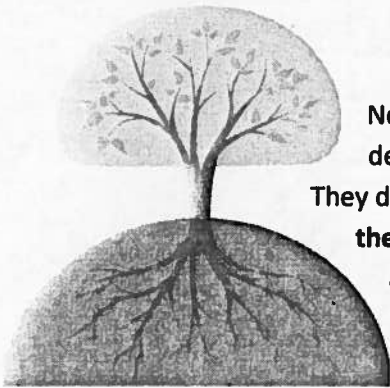
Individual Rights

Fundamental Freedoms (SARA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freedom of <u>Speech</u>• Freedom of <u>Association</u>• Freedom of <u>Religion</u>• Freedom of <u>Peaceful Assembly</u>
Democratic Rights (VERPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right to <u>Vote</u>• Right to <u>Participate</u>• Right to <u>Run in an Election</u>• Right to have <u>Parliament</u>/legislature meets at least once a year.• Right to have <u>Election</u> at least every 5 years.
Mobility Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right to enter or leave Canada as you wish.• The right to move to and earn a living in any province.
Equality Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right to live free of discrimination or prejudice.
Legal Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right to feel free and safe.• The right to have a fair and quick <u>public</u> trial• The right to be assumed innocent until proven guilty in a trial.

Collective Rights

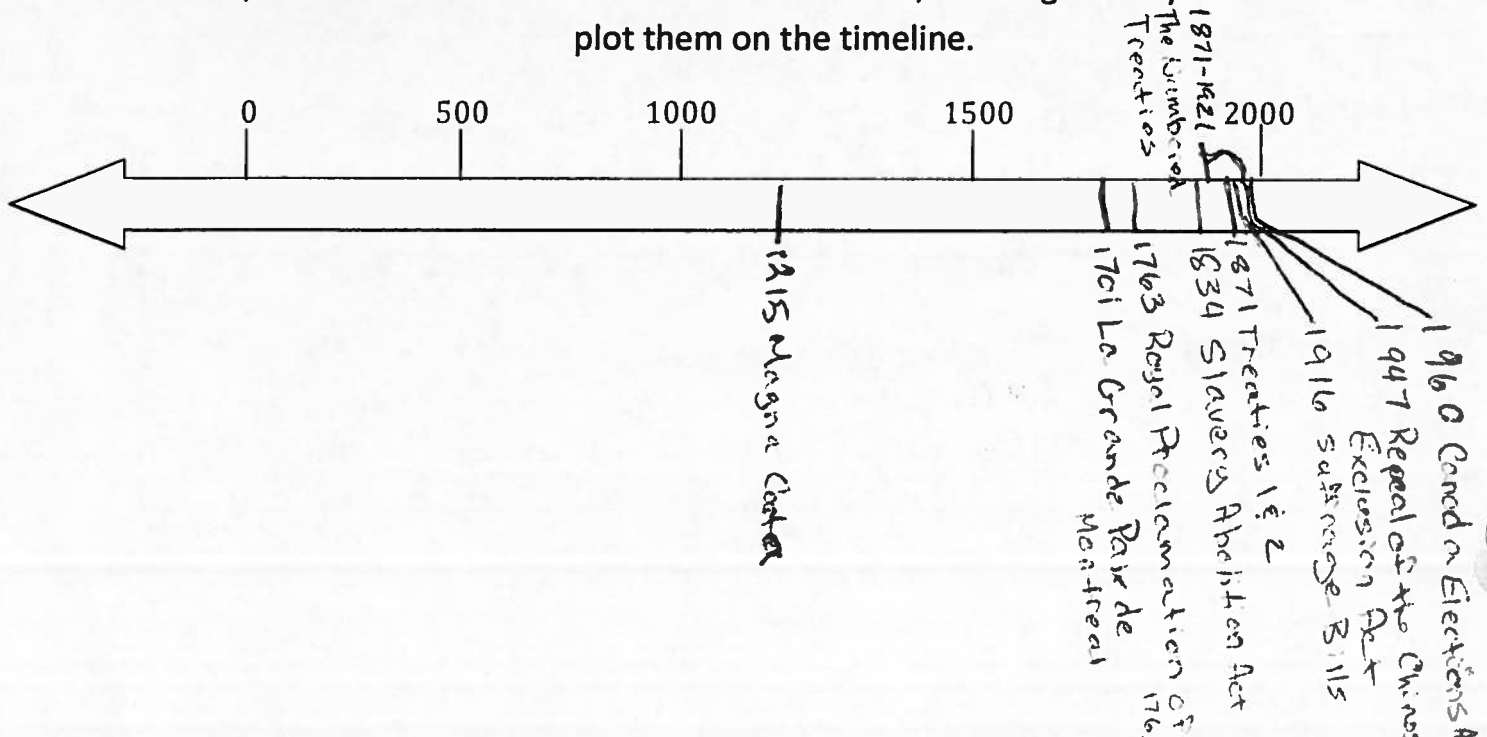
Official Language of Canada Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to communicate with and receive services from the government in French and English
Minority Education Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to have schools for Francophones in provinces where most people speak English, and vice versa
General Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to uphold existing Aboriginal and treaty rights • The right to uphold the multicultural heritage of Canadians.
Enforcement Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to go to court if any of these rights are denied

Rooted in the Past



Now, it is important to realize that someone didn't wake up one morning and decide that it would be awesome to have a Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They didn't come up with all these ideas on their own. **They found these ideas in the past.** For hundreds of years, rights and freedoms were being discussed and made law throughout the world and throughout Canada. It was in 1982 that we decided to put them into 1 document and make these rights and freedoms the law.

Below, list 6 events which are roots of our Charter, what rights they deal with and plot them on the timeline.



"The Great Peace of Montreal"

What was the Treaty? The treaty an agreement between the First Nations and the French to stop fighting.

When was the treaty signed? August 4, 1701

Who did the treaty affect? The treaty affected the 39 Iroquois groups as well as the French.

Where did it happen? Montreal

Why was the treaty needed? The First Nations and French were fighting and dying over land and needed to make peace to stop the war.

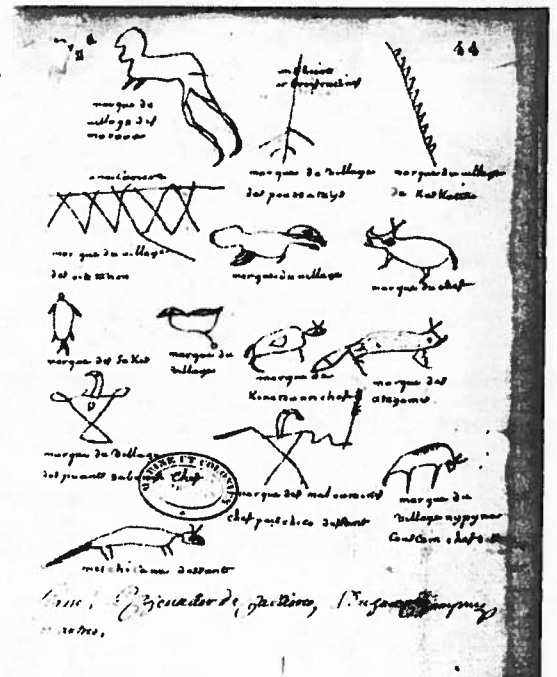
What is Collective identity? The identity that a group of people share, it creates a sense of belonging.

List three ways the treaty shows collective identity?

All of the clans used symbols to sign it.

39 delegates got together to sign it.

For the first time the French had
a signature on the same paper
as the First Nations.



Comparing the Charter and the Treaty



	The Treaty of La Grand Paix de Montreal	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Who (individuals or groups) responsible for creating the document?	39 Iroquois Groups and the French	The Canadian Government
When was the document created?	August 4, 1701	1982
Where was the impact of the document felt?	Montreal	Canada
What are some of the most important parts of the document?	- no more fighting - Development in Peace.	- All 9 sections of our Rights & Freedoms.
Why was the creation of the document important to protecting individual and/or collective rights?	It stopped the death of those involved in the war, saved lives.	Made our rights and freedoms protected by law by being entrenched in our constitution, protects us from persecution.



How does the Charter protect Canadians, now and in the future?

- It is part of the Constitution, which is very difficult to change. People cannot change one law without careful consideration and without Canadians' permission. The Constitution provides the Charter with a safe keeping for everyone.

Why does the Charter need to have room for change? As the world changes, there may need to be changes to laws to adapt. These changes can only be made under very careful consideration, which is a vote, with approval from a large majority of Canadians.

How much do we really need a Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Explain your opinion below in a well written paragraph.

STUDY GUIDE/EXTRA NOTES