

Unit 1: Part B

THE CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Chapter 5



NAME:

CLASS:

Learning Objectives:

- I can identify the Canadian rights and freedoms
- I can explain how Canada's justice system protects my democratic rights
- I can explain why the Charter is entrenched in the Canadian Constitution
- I understand how historical events led up to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- I can discuss the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montreal and describe how it addressed collective rights and identity
- I can compare and contrast the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montreal to the Charter of rights and freedoms.

What are Freedoms?

-things you can do without the government interfering

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What are Rights?

-things you are entitled to as a Canadian citizen

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CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Who?

What?

When?

Where?

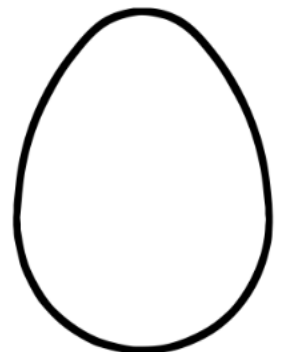
Why?



The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is **entrenched** in the highest law in Canada: **THE CONSTITUTION**



What does it mean to be entrenched? _____

*Canadians rely on our justice system to protect and enforce our rights



FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

A fundamental freedom is _____

FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOM	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Freedom of: Speech, Thought, Opinion, Expression.		
Freedom of the Press	Free to publish something in the media (newspaper, online news, etc) *think: hot off the press!!!	
Freedom of Religion		
Freedom of Peaceful Assembly		
Freedom of Association	Free to be a part of a group or associate in a group	

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

An individual right is _____

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Mobility Rights	-the right to live, work, travel anywhere in Canada -the right to enter and leave Canada	
Democratic Rights		
Equality Rights	-the right to equal treatment of all regardless of age, gender, nationality, ability,	
Legal Rights		
Enforcement Rights	-the right to take an issue to court if any of the Charter is denied	

COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

A collective right is _____

COLLECTIVE RIGHTS	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Official Language Rights		
Minority Language Education Rights	-the right to publicly funded schools in both English and French	
Aboriginal Rights		

Historical Events that Led to the Charter

It is important to understand that this document wasn't created overnight. The government 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 into laws 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!

DRAW A PICTURE of each event to help you remember the historical developments.

1215: MAGNA CARTA English law to protect rights of people by limiting the king's power.	1701: La Grande Paix de Montreal Established peace and respect among the French & First Nations people	1834: Slavery Abolition Act Abolished (stopped) slavery.	1867: British North American (BNA) Act Creation of Canada.
1929: Persons Act Women were now seen a 'persons' under the law. (Women were now able to VOTE all over Canada!)	1947: Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act This ended the exclusion of Chinese people because of a head tax.	1960: Canada Elections Act Gave Aboriginal adults the right to vote.	1982: Constitution of Canada the most important law in Canada (including the <i>Charter of Rights and Freedoms!</i>)



ROOTED IN THE PAST

Below, plot the events starting with La Grande Paix de Montreal and finishing with the Constitution (which includes the Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms)



The Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montreal

1701: La Grande Paix de Montreal: French colonists wanted to establish a new colony called New



France but there was ongoing conflict between First Nations groups. The Governor of New France wanted everyone to agree to peace so he invited dozens of First Nations groups (both friends and enemies) to discuss trading and a treaty. Around 1 300 people met and took part in the negotiations. This led to the signing of La Grande Paix de Montreal. Each representative signed with a symbol to represent each culture. This represented the collective identity of each nation that signed the treaty. This is the OLDEST Canadian document depicting Collective Rights. The treaty established principles of fairness and equity that we use today in our Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Below, outline the details about the treaty:

1. What was the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montreal? _____

2. When did it happen? _____

3. Where did it happen? _____

4. How many nations took part? _____

5. Why was the treaty needed? _____

6. How did they ensure EQUITY throughout the discussions? _____

7. What is COLLECTIVE IDENTITY? _____

8. How did La Grande Paix de Montreal reflect the collective identity of the First Nations? _____



COMPARING THE CHARTER & THE TREATY



	The Treaty of La Grand Paix de Montreal	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
When was the document created?		
Where was the impact of the document felt? (Location of people affected)		
What are some of the most important parts of the document?		
How was the creation of the document important in protecting citizens' rights? Individual? Collective?		

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

It is part of the _____, which is very difficult to
_____. People cannot change one _____ without careful
consideration and without Canadians' permission.

Why does the Charter need to have room for change? _____

How does the Charter of Rights and Freedoms relate
to JERF?

FREEDOM:

REPRESENTATION:

EQUITY:

JUSTICE:



MY OWN NOTES

