

Social Review

Questions

Chapter 2

Democracy in

Action

## Chapter 2 Democracy in Action

### Key Vocabulary

Discriminate to treat people in a certain way because of their race, gender, age or other factor

Challenge to go before the court to have a law changed

Individual rights the rights you are entitled to as a person

Collective rights the rights that individuals have because they belong to a certain group (in Canada : First Nations and Minority Language Groups)

Official language the language that has been given legal status in a country

Equity treating people fairly, sometimes accommodations need to be made so that things will be equal or fair for everyone

Common good a condition that benefits the majority

Representative democracy a government elected by the people to represent them and make decision on their behalf.

Suffragette women who fought for the women's right to vote.

Suffrage the right to vote

Rule of law the idea that laws apply equally to all people, even the ruler, king or queen

Magna Carta the first Charter of Rights and Freedoms signed in England in 1215

### Focus Questions

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects what five freedoms? Freedom of religion, speech, thinks and say as we believe, press , to assemble, to protest peacefully. Give opinions to media,

What are individual rights? Rights given to every individual living in a country

What are equality rights? Prevent discrimination,

What are collective rights? **Rights given to those who belong to one of the two collective rights groups. First Nations and Minority French or English Language groups**

What are language rights? **Language rights are guaranteed to French and English minorities across Canada.**

What does contributing to the common good mean? **Making a decision that will please the majority of people**

What are democratic rights? **The rights afforded to a citizen to vote, to run for office**

Define representative democracy? **A democratic government in which people choose representatives to make decisions on their behalf**

What is suffrage, a suffragette? **Suffrage is the right to vote and a suffragette is a woman who fought for the women's right to vote**

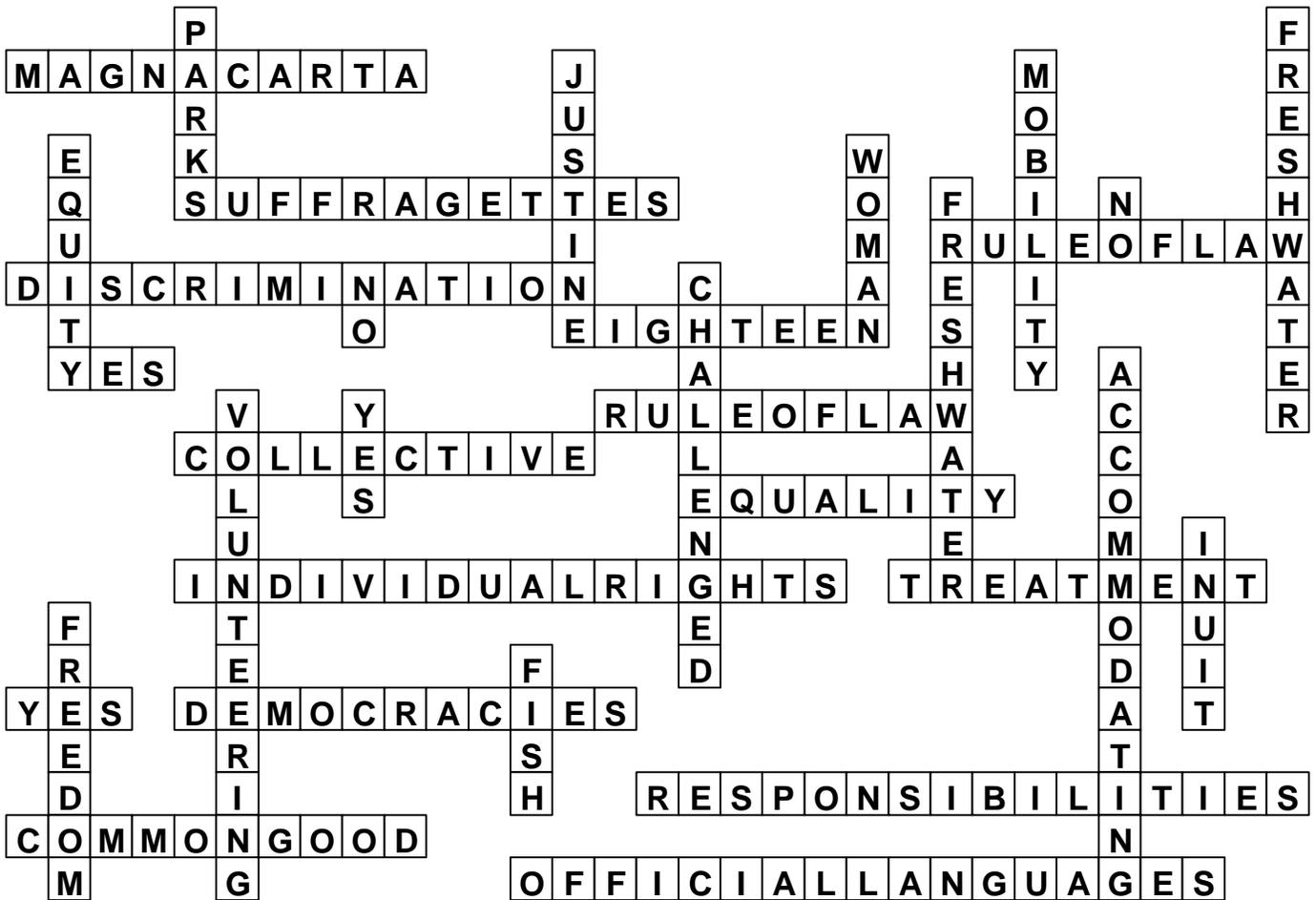
What is the concept of the Rule of Law? **No one is above the law, no king, queen, dictator, premier, prime minister**

Why is the Magna Carta important? **Brought the first Charter of Rights and Freedoms into being in England**

What is bias? **A leaning, often in news article writing for or against a topic.**

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## Social Studies 6: Chapter 2 Rights and Freedoms

1. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms grants certain groups in Canada collective rights. The idea of granting collective rights to different groups in Canada has its roots in which of the following documents?

- A) Magna Carta
- B) Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal
- C) Canada Elections Act
- D) Statute of Westminster

*"It was amazing. A group of Frenchmen under the leadership of the Governor met with over one thousand men from 39 different nations from all around the region. Some of these nations travelled for days and encountered poor health and hardship, but they still pressed on to be here.*

*Following a meeting of the minds which lasted days, and after all had had a chance to say their piece, an agreement was reached and a representative from each group and nation arose and placed their mark on the parchment of the document, indicating they agreed to respect the decision written upon it. It was called 'La Grande Paix de Montréal'."*

2. The Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal gave collective rights to each nation that signed the document because each group:
- A) had collective rights to the lands in question, granted by the Constitution.
  - B) was agreeing to the superiority of France and the French fur traders.
  - C) was agreeing to give up its unique identity and unite to create a large confederacy of First Nations people who would have a better chance of defeating the French.
  - D) was seen as equal and, in signing, agreed to the same terms and conditions.

- a. The ability to express your ideas or ask for information.
- b. The ability to participate in the decision making process.
- c. The opportunity to practice your own religion.
- d. The ability to gather as a group to pursue a common interest.
- e. The ability to enter or leave Canada as you wish.
- f. To not be discriminated against because of aspects of your identity.
- g. To feel free and safe, or go to court if you feel your rights have been violated.
- h. To communicate in the official language you are most comfortable using.

3. The above list can best be titled as a description of the:

- A) democratic rights of Canadians.
- B) individual rights and freedoms of Canadians.
- C) guaranteed freedoms of equality given to Canadians.
- D) collective rights of Canadians.

4. In granting equal rights and treatment to all First Nations groups and French fur traders, or the citizens of Canada, the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms both help to protect:

- A) individual rights.
- B) democracy.
- C) collective identity.
- D) representative government.

5. In Canada, the rights of groups like the First Nations, as well as speakers of the French and English languages are protected because:

- A) Their individual freedoms are guaranteed by the Supreme Court of Canada.
- B) These groups own most of the land in Canada, so it is in the government's best interest to accommodate their wants and needs.
- C) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms grants rights to all Canadians and all Canadians have English, French, or First Nations roots.
- D) These groups have collective rights which are guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms .

One of the rights guaranteed to Canadians under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is the 'freedom of expression,' or the right to obtain, seek, or share information without the fear of censorship or limitation.

6. In simpler terms, the above is another way of saying that in Canada you have the freedom to:
- A) express your thoughts provided they are not false or damaging to others.
  - B) express your thoughts in private, but not in public in case others do not share your perspective.
  - C) say anything you want, anywhere you want to say it.
  - D) insist that others agree with your ideas and views.
7. The Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal could best be described as:
- A) An agreement between several different groups for the benefit of all involved.
  - B) A treaty outlining the new rights of the French after they won a conflict with the Iroquois and captured their land.
  - C) An agreement between the French and a united group of First Nations.
  - D) A treaty granting ownership of land, claimed by the French, back to the original First Nations.

While conducting a tour of the Parliament Building a tour guide stops, points to a document, and says,

*"This document is part of the Canadian Constitution. It was made part of the Constitution when it was created in 1982 as a way to make it extremely difficult for alterations or changes to be made to it, because it is much more difficult to change the Constitution of Canada than it is to change a Canadian law. With this document as a part of the Constitution, our government is obligated to protect the rights that it guarantees to Canadians."*

8. The document that the guide is most likely pointing to and talking about is called the:
- A) Charlottetown Accord.
  - B) United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
  - C) Treaty 7 documents.
  - D) Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
9. Which of the following statements about the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal is FALSE?
- A) Both granted individual rights to French speaking people and First Nation groups.
  - B) The Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal granted collective rights to all who signed the treaty.
  - C) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms names certain groups that are granted collective rights.
  - D) Both had the goal of creating equality between the people and/or groups that they dealt with.
10. In order to make any changes to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the federal government and at least seven provinces would have to agree to the change.
- A) True
  - B) False

*"It was amazing. A group of Frenchmen under the leadership of the Governor met with over one thousand men from 39 different nations from all around the region. Some of these nations travelled for days and encountered poor health and hardship, but they still pressed on to be here.*

*Following a meeting of the minds which lasted days, and after all had had a chance to say their piece, an agreement was reached and a representative from each group and nation arose and placed their mark on the parchment of the document, indicating they agreed to respect the decision written upon it. It was called 'La Grande Paix de Montréal'."*

11. Allowing each of 39 different nations to sign the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montreal showed a recognition of and respect of each groups:

- A) Superiority over the aboriginal people.
- B) Constitutional rights.
- C) Collective identity.
- D) Accountability to the electorate.

12. The principles of fairness and equity that are today reflected in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms have their roots in which of the following historical agreements?

- A) The Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal, 1701
- B) The Treaty of Paris, 1763
- C) The Statute of Westminster, 1931
- D) The Canada Act, 1982

*"It was amazing. A group of Frenchmen under the leadership of the Governor met with over one thousand men from 39 different nations from all around the region. Some of these nations travelled for days and encountered poor health and hardship, but they still pressed on to be here.*

*Following a meeting of the minds which lasted days, and after all had had a chance to say their piece, an agreement was reached and a representative from each group and nation arose and placed their mark on the parchment of the document, indicating they agreed to respect the decision written upon it."*

13. The writer above records his experience of the signing of the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal. Based on his account, which statement below is most accurate?

- A) The Treaty of La Grande Paix du Montreal can best be described as a treaty between the French and a united group (confederacy) of First Nations Groups.
- B) The signers of the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal were all seen as representing distinct groups and the interests and concerns of each was taken into consideration.
- C) At the signing of the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal the French were outnumbered and forced by the First Nations groups to agree to the terms of the treaty even though it was not in their best interests.
- D) The Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal was based on the idea that the needs and wants of the French were more important than those of First Nations groups.

This treaty, signed in 1701, saw many separate nations agree to become allies and allowed all of those who signed it to use the hunting grounds to the west and north of Lake Ontario. All groups who signed this treaty were recognized as having equal claim to these areas and equal rights to hunt within them. The treaty gave collective rights to all groups who signed.

14. This treaty was called the:

- A) Treaty of Lake Ontario.
- B) Meech Lake Accord.
- C) Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal.
- D) Royal Proclamation.

15. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms:

- A) does not guarantee any rights or freedoms, but rather sets a guideline for the types of rights and freedoms that the Canadian government should aim for in Canada.
- B) guarantees the rights and freedoms it contains to all people living in Canada whether they are citizens of that country or not.
- C) guarantees certain rights and freedoms to Canadian citizens.
- D) was created by the United Nations to support the idea of basic human rights for all people.

16. In granting equal rights and treatment to all First Nations groups and French fur traders, or the citizens of Canada, the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms both help to protect:

- A) individual rights.
- B) democracy.
- C) collective identity.
- D) representative government.

Amelia: *"With the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms as part of the Canadian Constitution it can never be changed."*

Brennan: *"The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms could be changed but it would be very hard. Both the federal and provincial governments would have to agree for any changes to be made to the Constitution."*

Cameron: *"The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms cannot be changed, but the Constitution is just a guideline and the government does not necessarily have to follow it."*

17. Which of the above speakers is most accurate?

- A) Amelia
- B) Brennan
- C) Cameron

18. According to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, **equality** means that all Canadian citizens are:

- A) taxed equally.
- B) given the same assistance from the government in terms of money, information, and social programs.
- C) the same, no one is considered to be exceptional and all citizens are to be treated the same regardless of any unique traits they may have.
- D) **treated with dignity and respect no matter who they are.**

Kara: *"In Canada, the government makes the Constitution and the people must follow the Constitution. The government made the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and placed it in the Constitution so it would be available to all Canadians as a suggestion for how Canadian citizens should behave and treat one another."*

Ethan: *"In Canada, the people made the Constitution which has guidelines for how the government should treat them. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is placed in the Constitution so that people have a chance to let the government know how they wish to be treated."*

Madeleine: *"In Canada, the people and the government must respect and follow the Constitution. The government made the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and placed it in the Constitution so that all every citizen and all levels of government in Canada would have to obey it, as well."*

19. Which of the three speakers above most accurately describes the Canadian Constitution and Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

- A) Kara
- B) Ethan
- C) **Madeleine**

*"The government made the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and placed it in the Constitution because the Constitution is part of the highest law of Canada. In Canada the people and the government must follow the Constitution."*

20. With the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms within the Canadian Constitution, part of the highest Canadian law, :

- A) there is no way that the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms can ever be altered.
- B) all levels of Canadian government must uphold the rights and freedoms it guarantees in all policies, decisions, and legislation.
- C) its rights and freedoms apply only to federal laws.
- D) its rights and freedoms are there as a guide, but no level of government has to follow it.

21. The First Nations people have traditionally placed a great deal of value on their individual rights and freedoms, but when it came to creating the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal, it was expected by their elders that First Nations people would :

- A) cling to their individual rights and freedoms and not allow the needs of the majority to interfere.
- B) use their free will to make decisions that would be for the good of the community.
- C) give up their individual rights and let the needs of the French fur traders take priority over their own in order to make peace.
- D) refuse any agreement which did not clearly address their individual needs, rights and wants first.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees 'collective rights' as well as 'individual rights'.

22. The best definition of what 'collective rights' means is:

- A) a full set of rights that every Canadian citizen is trying to 'collect'.
- B) rights given to special interest groups that they have 'collected' over time.
- C) when two or more groups join together and combine their individual rights so that both groups end up with more.
- D) rights given to specific groups, where all individuals in the group have the same rights.

23. Unlike the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal does not include:

- A) First Nations issues.
- B) a guarantee of collective rights.
- C) agreements about the use of traditional aboriginal land.
- D) a guarantee of individual rights.

24. Which of the following best describes one of the groups in Canada guaranteed collective rights by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and explains why this group was given these collective rights?

- A) First Nations: They were given collective rights in return for their agreement to live on reserves.
- B) RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police): They were given collective rights because of their role in settling and maintaining the law in western Canada.
- C) British: They were given collective rights because of their role in Canada's foundation and because of their contribution to Canada's government system.
- D) French language groups: They were given collective rights because of their unique role in the founding of Canada.

25. Which of the following documents related to protecting rights and freedoms is entrenched in the Canadian Constitution?

- A) Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- B) Bill of Rights
- C) Declaration of the Rights of Man
- D) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Linda is the nursing supervisor at a seniors home. While she was away on holidays the administration hired a young male nurse who's family was originally from Iraq to work at the seniors home under Linda's supervision. Linda doesn't think that men should be in the nursing profession and she is also scared of Arabic men since the collapse of the World Trade Centre Towers on September 11, 2001.

Linda started referring to the new male nurse as 'the terrorist' behind his back while at work and told some of the other nurses that she was going to tell administration that the male nurse was making mistakes measuring out medication and was leaving his shift early, even though he was not doing either, to get him fired.

After he lost his job, one of the other nurses, who was aware of Linda's views on male nurses, the male nurse's ethnic background, and the fact that she had lied about his performance at work, told the nurse what she knew. The male nurse sued the nursing home for 'wrongful dismissal' and Linda for 'slander' and won both cases.

26. Linda lost the lawsuit because she:

- A) did nothing wrong but she couldn't prove it.
- B) was rude to a co-worker.
- C) had interfered with the equality rights of the male nurse.
- D) hadn't hired the nurse so she did not have the right to fire him.

27. Which of the following pairs listed below are groups of Canadians which are given collective rights in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

- A) Aboriginal and French/English language groups.
- B) Conservatives and Liberals.
- C) First Nations and Roman Catholics.
- D) Bloc Quebecois and Nunavut.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees rights to people living in Canada as well as to official Canadian citizens. Some of these rights and freedoms are guaranteed to individuals, whereas some are granted to distinct groups within society.

28. The rights given to distinct groups of people within Canadian society are known as:

- A) Universal Human Rights.
- B) Freedom of Association
- C) Collective rights.
- D) Individual rights.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects the individual rights and freedoms of Canadian citizens.

29. Your "individual rights" are best described as rights:

- A) you are entitled to as a person.
- B) given to individuals on a case by case basis.
- C) from which you may chose one that you feel protects you and your interests best.
- D) that a group of individuals are all granted because they, as a group, have special claim to those rights.

Joseph feels that the new city bylaw passed where he lives violates his Constitutional rights.

30. If Joseph's city is located in Canada, what should he do?

- A) Nothing. The Canadian Constitution gives citizens certain general rights but any level of government can override these rights if they want to.
- B) Nothing. The government of Joseph's city could just alter the Constitution to make their new law not violate any of its terms.
- C) Joseph should move to another city where the laws are more fair.
- D) Joseph could ask the Canadian justice system to become involved because no single level of government in Canada can violate the Constitution or the guaranteed rights in it.