**In partners, work on Office 365, Google Docs or a collaborative site/software and compare/contrast The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and “Harrison Bergeron”. This activity is to highlight the rights and freedoms we enjoy in Canada while finding examples of how these may be violated in “Harrison Bergeron”.**

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| **The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms** | **Harrison Bergeron** |
| **Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms**  guarantees the rights  and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by  law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society. | He has no freedom of being who he is. |
| **Fundamental Freedoms**  Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:  (a) freedom of conscience and religion;  (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom  of the press and other media of communication;  (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and  (d) freedom of association. | He doesn’t have the freedom of thought. |
| **Democratic Rights**  3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of  the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for  membership therein.  4.(1) No House of Commons and no legislative assembly shall continue for  longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at a  general election of its members.  (2) In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of  Commons may be continued by Parliament and a legislative assembly may be  continued by the legislature beyond five years if such continuation is not  opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of  Commons or the legislative assembly, as the case may be.  5. There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months. | Everyone doesn’t have the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons. |
| **Mobility Rights**  6.(1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave  Canada.  (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a  permanent resident of Canada has the right  (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and  (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.  (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to  (a) any laws or practices of general application in force in a province  other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of  province of present or previous residence; and  (b) any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a  qualification for the receipt of publicly provided social services.  (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, program or activity that  has as its object the amelioration in a province of conditions of individuals in  that province who are socially or economically disadvantaged if the rate of  employment in that province is below the rate of employment in Canada. | He can’t go anywhere. |
| **Legal Rights**  7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the  right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of  fundamental justice.  8. Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure.  9. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.  10. Everyone has the right on arrest or detention  11. Any persons charged with an offence has the right  12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual  treatment or punishment.  13. A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any  incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other  proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of  contradictory evidence.  14. A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or  speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf  has the right to the assistance of an interpreter. | Everyone don’t have the right to be who they are. |
| **Equality Rights**  **15.(1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to**  **the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in**  **particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin,**  **colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.**  **(2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as**  **its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or**  **groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or**  **ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.** | Everyone in the story were all equal. If someone wanted to be someone else, it would cause conflict. |
| **Official Languages of Canada**  16.(1) English and French are the official languages of Canada and have  equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all  institutions of the Parliament and government of Canada.  (2) English and French are the official languages of New Brunswick and have  equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all  institutions of the legislature and government of New Brunswick.  (3) Nothing in this Charter limits the authority of Parliament or a legislature to  advance the equality of status or use of English and French.  16.1(1) The English linguistic community and the French linguistic community  in New Brunswick have equality of status and equal rights and privileges,  including the right to distinct educational institutions and such distinct cultural  institutions as are necessary for the preservation and promotion of those  communities.  (2) The role of the legislature and government of New Brunswick to  preserve and promote the status, rights and privileges referred to in  subsection (1) is affirmed. | They use English. The handicap makes some people speak English better. |
| **Minority Language Educational Rights**  Citizens of Canada  (a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the  English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which  they reside, or  (b) who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in  English or French and reside in a province where the language in which  they received that instruction is the language of the English or French  linguistic minority population of the province,  have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school  instruction in that language in that province. | They all have to learn the same stuff for English. |
| **Enforcement and General**  Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter,  have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction  to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the  circumstances.  25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be  construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other  rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including  (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal  Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and  (b) any rights or freedoms that now exist by way of land claims  agreements or may be so acquired. | The freedom was taken away. |
| **Application of Charter**  32.(1) This Charter applies  (a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all  matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to  the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; and  (b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all  matters within the authority of the legislature of each province**.** | Everyone has to respect the laws. |