Ms. Ross Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Socials 10 Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Background notes for Canada’s Human Rights history**

* No official laws prior to WWII
* After WWII, changes were made and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups were the first to benefit
	+ Chinese Canadians won the right to vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Indo Canadians won the right to vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Japanese Canadians won the right to vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Aboriginals won the right to vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Canada signed the UN UDHR in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1960: PM **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** created the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ outlined and recognized rights held by Canadians
	+ but, like any bill, it can be subject to change (amendment) or possible revocation and it doesn’t override other federal or provincial laws
* It would take until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for our personal rights and freedoms to be entrenched in our legal system (Constitution) – known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ under PM **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**CCR&F**

-protects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-guarantees rights in a number of categories: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-if you feel your rights have been denied or violated, you can challenge this in the Supreme Court of Canada

-there are limits to some of our freedoms; for example, freedom of speech (you cannot promote hatred of another person/group and you cannot use slander)

-**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (section 33)

-allows the federal, provincial, or territorial government the right to pass a law even if it violates a specific freedom or right in the Charter

-at the time, provinces wanted this so their law making powers were not minimized; others believed this would weaken the overall Charter

-it can be applied to: fundamental freedoms, legal rights, equality rights

-it cannot be applied to: democratic rights, mobility rights, language rights