

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