

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.

Official Languages of Canada 16. (1) English and French are the official languages of Canada and

have equality of Status and equal french are the full stall anjuages of Canada and have equality of status and equal fights and provileges as to their use in all institutions of the Parlament and government of CanaGa. (3) English and Status and equal fights and provileges as to their use in all institutions of the status and equal rights and provileges as to their use in all institutions of the legislature and government of New Status to Morking in this Chatter. v and security of the person y and security of the perion cpt in accordance with the e has the right to be secure rryone has the right not to be me has the right on arrest or reasons therefor; (b) to retain legislatic and governments on sever stumwars, 155 votining in this chanter. Ilmust the authority of Pallament or a legislature to advoice the equality of status or use of English and French. (6.1 (1) The English Inquisits community and the Perchi, Ilmustric community in New Humsurek. Have equality of status and equal rights and privileges, including the right to distinct educational mitirations and such distinct cultural instructions as are necessary for the preservation and premotion of those communities. (3) The elect of the lessibility and occuming of Mone Enumarich to necessary for the preservation of the preservation of the second communities. informed of that right; and and immed by way of fatos copie and mined by way of fatos copie and it. Any persons charged with an out unreasonable delay of the nable time; (s) not to be ainst that person in respect of it proven guilty according to others and incompression of the provention of the product and incompression of the p necessary for the preservation and promotion of those communities, by The risk of the legislature and agreements of the throunched persons and the processing of the product of the legislature and the proceedings of the product of t

dent and impartial tribunal:

right to enter, remain in and levery person who has the the right (a) to move to and

mong persons primarily or esidence; and (i) any laws

ents as a qualification for the s) Subsections (2) and (3) do not

as its object the amelioration

English and French. (2) Any member of the public in New Brunswick has the angins and reents. (2) Any member to tree product in New Bulinswick has the right to communicate with, and no ecceive available services from, any office of an institution of the legislature or government of New Brunswick in English or French. 2s. Nefficing in sections is to a absorption of derogates from any right, providege or obligation with respect to the English and Party Charles or either of them, that exists or so continued by virtue of any other provision. so cause, on ment, that cause of its continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada, 2s, Nothing in sections set to a belongites or derogates form any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English or French. Minority Language **Educational Rights**

2),4) Citizens of Canada (d) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the potronic is which they reside, or (d) who have recoved 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 where the analogue first hinguistic minoridation instruction to the francisco-tion be logistic network injustation interaction production of the province, have the eight to have their children encode primary and second consider school instruction in that language and province, [2] Citizens of Canada y school instruction in pinch has received or a receiving grammary or secondary school instruction in England in French in Canada, have the right to lave all their children receive primary and secondary achool instruction in the same language. [3] The right of the children receive primary and secondary achool instruction in England of the children receive primary and secondary achool instruction in the same language. [3] The right of citizens of Canada under subsections (a) and (2) to have their children receiv primary and secondary school instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of a province (a) applies wherever in the province the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision to them out of public funds of

(a) includes, where the number of those children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out

of any body or authority.

Application

32. (a) This Charter app Canada in respect of all matte including all matters relating to Territories; and (f) to the legisl respect of an interes witners province. (a) Notwithstanding until three years after this sec legislature of a province may the legislature, as the case ma operate notwithstanding a pro of this Charter. (a) An Act or a it would have but for the pro declaration. (3) A declaration effect five years after it come specified in the declaration. (respect of a re-enactment ma

> Citation 34. This Part may be cit

us touther as Canadians so that beu of values which make us moud of the



Rights and Responsibilities in a Democracy

CHV20 Canadian Civics & Citizenship

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What is a right?

In Canada and other democracies, citizens have certain **rights**.

A right is a **privilege or freedom** that is protected by law.

Rights are not usually provided automatically; they are usually fought for and claimed.

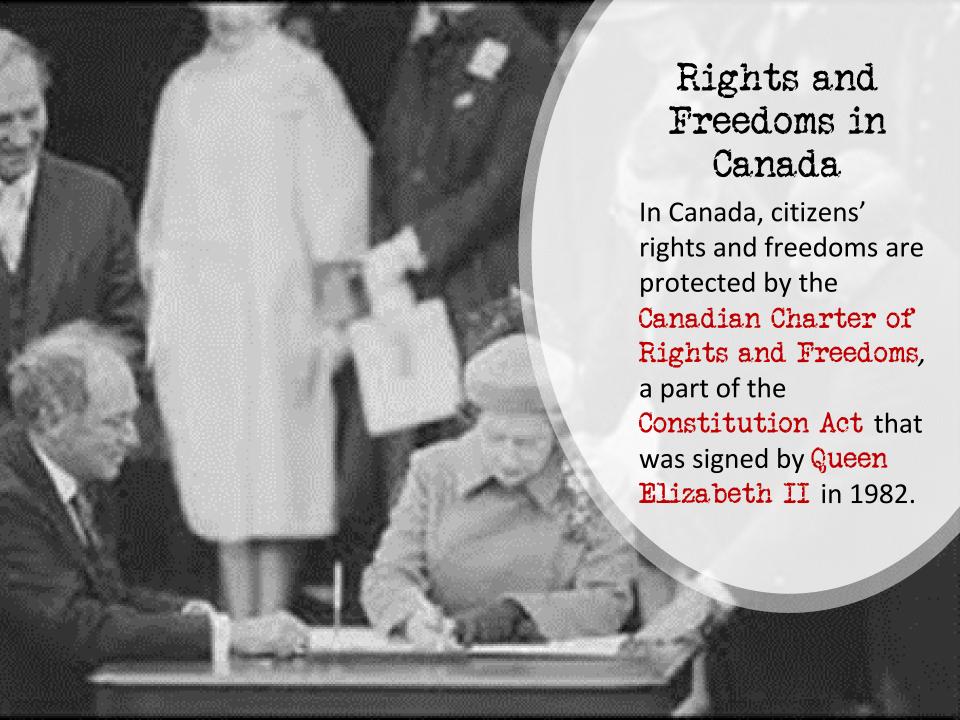
Example: Every child has the right to learn (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child).



Discussion Points

Can you think of any rights you have at home or at school?

Have you ever had to fight for any rights or argue for any privileges?





Seven
Sections of
the Charter
define our
rights as
Canadians

- Fundamental (or basic) freedoms
- Democratic rights
- Mobility rights
- Legal rights
- Equality rights
- Official languages of Canada
- Minority language education rights





OurDemocraticProcess

There are too many people in Canada for everyone to have a say in every political decision, so we vote for representatives to make decisions and pass laws on our behalf. This is called a representative democracy.

We select those representatives through an election.



Our Democratic Rights

Every Canadian citizen, 18 years and older, has the right to vote in a Canadian election and to be a candidate in a Canadian election.

Our democratic rights also requires that the federal government must hold an election at least every five years.

The Right to Vote

Various groups needed to fight for their right to vote in Canada.

Initially, only white men who owned land or a house could vote.

After much protest by men and women who thought this was unfair, women received the right to vote federally in 1918.





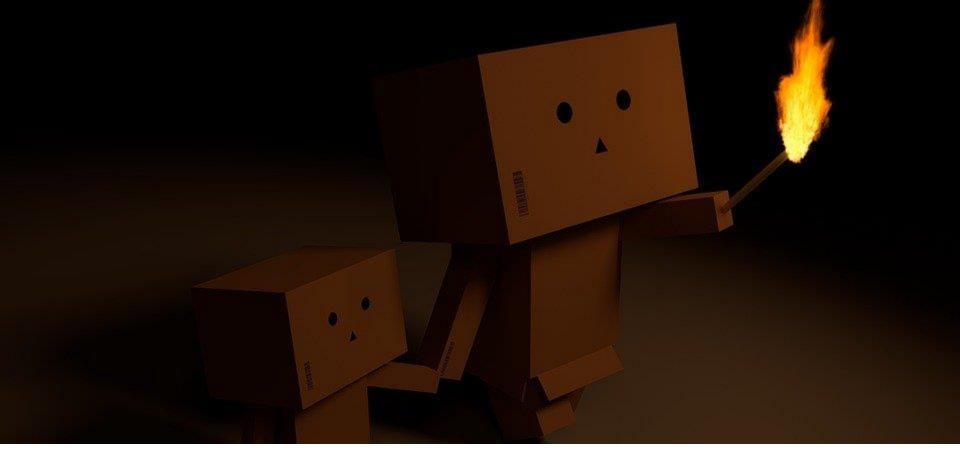
The Right to Vote

The last limitations for various ethnic groups and religious groups were not removed until 1960.

Universal suffrage is the expansion of the right to vote to all adult citizens.







What is a responsibility?

A responsibility is a duty or obligation.

For every right, there is a responsibility.

Your right to an education comes with the responsibility to show up to school prepared and on time.



Responsibilities in a Democracy

It is the responsibility of all Canadians to respect and follow the rules set out in the Constitution.

The right to vote comes with the responsibility to vote and to make an informed decision.



