

Civil Rights History

Example Presentation
Mr. Mueller



Magna Carta

England -
15 June 1215

- Started the process of giving votes and influence to Lords, Barons and other important white men.

Early History - Representation!



Only White, Land owning Men

Early Days allowed some people to vote, and have influence and rights. However, it was only White Men, who owned land who were given these rights and privileges.



OK, maybe Women should vote too!

Starting in the early 1900s, women wanted to get the same rights, privileges and voting rights that men have been enjoying.

In Canada, women only got the right to vote in January 28, 1916, Manitoba became the first province in Canada to extend the franchise to women voters



Why shouldn't everyone vote?

Black men had the right to vote provided they were naturalized subjects and owned taxable property. Until 1920, most colonies or provinces required eligible voters to own property or have a taxable net worth — a practice that excluded poor people, the working class and many racialized minorities.





Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: A Historical Perspective (1994)
Courtesy of Xenon Entertainment Group

watchmojo

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

and Freedoms

Charter Rights

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* forms the first part of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Here are some protections that the *Charter* guarantees:

- freedom of religion, of thought, of expression, of the press and of peaceful assembly
- the right to participate in political activities and the right to a democratic government
- the freedom to move around and live within Canada, and to leave Canada
- legal rights such as the right to life, liberty and security
- equality rights
- language rights

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

1. The *Canadian Charter 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.

Fundamental Freedoms

1. 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 forms of communication; (c) freedom of peaceful assembly and of free association;

Democratic Rights

1. 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 qualify for membership therein. (2) The House of Commons and the legislative assembly shall consist of members chosen by qualified voters from constituencies created by law. (3) The House of Commons shall be composed of members chosen by qualified voters from constituencies created by law. (4) The House of Commons shall be composed of members chosen by qualified voters from constituencies created by law.

Mobility Rights

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 permanent resident of Canada has the right to move and take up residence in any province and to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province. (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) shall be subject to any laws that prescribe the conditions under which an alien may acquire the status of permanent resident in Canada. (4) Every citizen of Canada has the right to move from one province to another province, to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province and to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province. (5) Every citizen of Canada has the right to move from one province to another province, to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province and to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.

Legal Rights

1. 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. (2) Everyone has the right to a fair and a full hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in a fair and a full hearing. (3) Everyone has the right to a fair and a full hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in a fair and a full hearing. (4) Everyone has the right to a fair and a full hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in a fair and a full hearing.



of Parliament shall be printed and published in English and French, and both languages shall be equally authoritative. (2) The statutes, records and journals of the legislature of New Brunswick shall be printed and published in English and French, and both languages shall be equally authoritative. (3) Where English or French may be used by any person or, in any province or territory, any person, in any court established by or under the Constitution or the laws of that province or territory, or in any court established by or under the laws of that province or territory, English or French may be used by any person or, in any province or territory, any person, in any court established by or under the laws of that province or territory. (4) The English and French versions of the public accounts of the Government of Canada shall be equally authoritative. (5) The English and French versions of the public accounts of the Government of Canada shall be equally authoritative. (6) The English and French versions of the public accounts of the Government of Canada shall be equally authoritative.

Official Languages of Canada

1. In Canada, English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal status and equal rights and privileges as far as their use in all institutions of the Parliament and government of Canada, in federal courts, and in the official languages of New Brunswick and the majority of the courts and legislatures of Quebec. (2) The institutions of the Parliament and government of Canada and the courts shall have equal status and equal rights and privileges in the use of the English language and the French language. (3) The institutions of the Parliament and government of Canada and the courts shall have equal status and equal rights and privileges in the use of the English language and the French language.

Minority Language Educational Rights

1. In Canada, every person whose first language learned and used is not English has the right to be educated in that language and to have that language as the language of instruction in the schools. (2) Every person whose first language learned and used is not English has the right to be educated in that language and to have that language as the language of instruction in the schools. (3) Every person whose first language learned and used is not English has the right to be educated in that language and to have that language as the language of instruction in the schools.

Enforcement

1. If a provision of the Charter is found to be inoperative or inoperative in whole or in part, a court shall grant such remedies and such orders as it may see fit to make to give effect to the Charter to the maximum extent permitted by law. (2) A court shall grant such remedies and such orders as it may see fit to make to give effect to the Charter to the maximum extent permitted by law.

General

1. The Charter applies to the Parliament and government of Canada, to the legislature and government of New Brunswick, and to the legislature and government of each province and territory. (2) The Charter applies to the Parliament and government of Canada, to the legislature and government of New Brunswick, and to the legislature and government of each province and territory. (3) The Charter applies to the Parliament and government of Canada, to the legislature and government of New Brunswick, and to the legislature and government of each province and territory.

Application of Charter

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Citation

1. The Charter may be cited as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. (2) The Charter may be cited as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

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Equal Rights for all?

Do we live in a society/civilization that has equal rights for all?

Do all members of our City, Province and Country have the same rights?

Are some people still treated differently than others?

References

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