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!

Magna Charta.



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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.

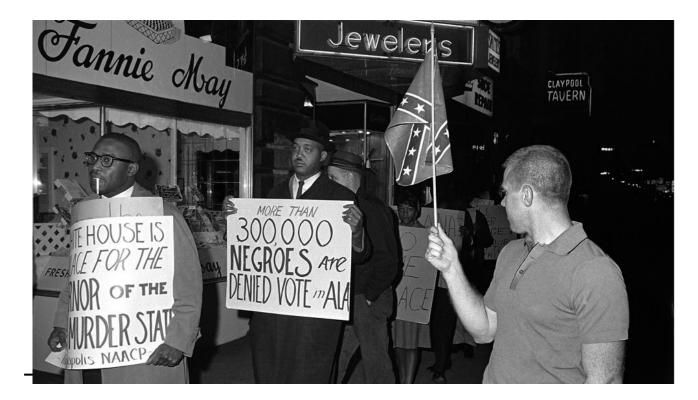
OK, maybe Women should vote too!

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 should'nt 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.

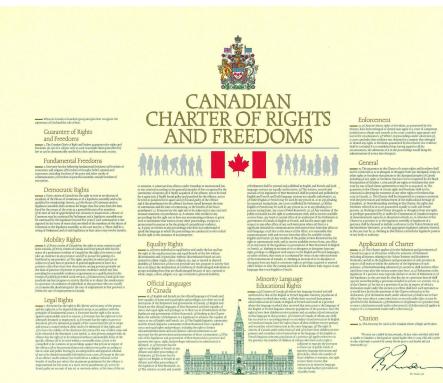
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: A Historical Perspective (1994) Courtesy of Xenon Entertainment Group tchinolo

Canadian Charter of Rightsand Freedoms

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

Charter Rights





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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