

Read this short review, and then complete the “Show What You’ve Learned” in Theme 2.

In Theme 2, you learned about the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

You learned that the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is part of our constitution, which is a set of laws containing the fundamental rules about how our country operates. All Canadians are protected under the right and freedoms of the Charter.

You learned that there were many different aspects and sections of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Let's review the basics of each section:

1. First, you looked at the fundamental freedoms that we all enjoy as Canadians, which include:
 - freedom of conscience and religion, which is people's sense of right and wrong as well as people being free to follow the religion of their choice
 - freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication
 - freedom of peaceful assembly, which means that people can gather and act in peaceful groups
 - freedom of association, which means that you are allowed to associate with whomever you choose and belong to any association
2. Second were the democratic rights, which include the democratic (electoral) system in Canada and the rules that citizens, political parties, and government officials must follow.
3. Next were the mobility rights, which illustrate that all Canadian citizens have the right to come and go from Canada as they please. You can enter, remain in, and leave Canada as often as you choose.
4. Then you looked at the legal rights that make sure all Canadians are treated fairly and that innocent people are not criminally convicted.

5. Next, you looked at the equality rights, which give people equal benefit and equal protection of the law without being discriminated against because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical disability. It also protects people from being discriminated against because of personal qualities like sexual orientation, marital status, and citizenship.
6. Then you looked at the official languages of Canada. Canada is a bilingual country, which means that we have two official languages: English and French.
7. You also looked at The Minority Language Educational Rights section of the Charter, which requires provincial governments to provide education to Canadians in one of the two official languages of their choice.
8. Lastly, you looked at Aboriginal rights and learned about Treaty 6, Treaty 7, and Treaty 8, which had some harmful effects on the Aboriginal peoples.