SS9 Chapter 3 Review

"How Effectively does Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms Protect your Individual Rights?"

Name:	Date:	Total:	/
1.	T F Women's groups have used the protections of the Charter to equity with men in the workplace.) fight for pa	ay
2.	T F Some provinces have made it illegal for employers to force e retire at age 65.	mployees t	0
3.	T F Even during labour shortages, the Charter does not allow hig students to hold jobs.	h school	
4.	Experts believe there should be a ban on advertising to they cannot tell the difference between the advertisements and programming.		ise
5.	An organization that acts to protect workers' rights and interests	is called	
6.	When you consider opposing arguments before coming to a conc be described by the term	lusion can l	best
7.	T F The "no-fly" policy infringes upon a person's right of being in proven guilty and therefore is an illegal policy.	nocent unt	il
8.	T F When Italy declared war on Canada in 1940, people of Italian sent to internment camps and their property was seized by the g		
9.	The Charter of Rights and Freedoms dates from		
	1974.		
В.	1982		
C.	1876		
D.	2003		
10.	The Indian Act		
	Allowed parliament to consult the First Nations on government is	sues.	
	Allowed First Nations to have traditional ceremonies.		
C.	Prevented First Nations from taking political action.		

D. Gave First Nations the right to vote.

11.	As a result of the events of September 11, 2001, Canada adopted new measures that restricted the of individuals.
12.	People who are barred from boarding airplanes are on a(n)list, because they are thought to be a threat to airline safety.
13.	The men, women, and children who were imprisoned during the war because of their nationality were victims of
A. B. C.	Canada arrested and sent some of its citizens to internment camps because of World War I the <i>War Measures Act</i> World War II Pearl Harbor
15.	To prohibit people from doing something or reading certain things is called
16.	Women who advocated for the right to vote were called
17.	When people make decisions based on race, age, nationality can best be described by the term
18.	This Act was deemed a violation of Charter Rights, especially the fundamental right to freedom of conscience and religion and was overturned.
19.	T F The <i>Indian Act</i> of 1876 restricted the rights of Aboriginal Peoples by making them wear only their traditional clothing.
20.	T F The legislative branch makes decisions regarding the law and its restriction of peoples' rights and freedoms.
21.	T F A school principal or a teacher can search your personal belongings if they have reasonable grounds for doing the search without consent.
22.	The Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects individual's rights, but with these rights come
23.	Canada is a free and society.
24.	Democratic, mobility, and legal are all categories of to which each

- 25. The Charter's fundamental freedoms include:
- A. Being able to vote
- B. Being able to move to any province or city
- C. Being free from discrimination
- D. Begin able to express your opinions
- 26. Which of the following sets out the framework for how Canada is to be governed?
- A. Judicial Branch
- B. Constitution
- C. Charter
- D. Governor General
- 27. A club to promote women's suffrage was started in 1876, as a way to campaign for
- A. A woman's right to vote
- B. Women's mobility rights
- C. Women's pay equity
- D. Women's reproductive rights.
- 28. 1n 1988 and 1990 the Canadian government formally apologized to which groups of people because of the *War Measures Act*?
- A. Russians and Poles
- B. Chinese and Koreans
- C. Italians and Japanese
- D. Aboriginals and Germans
- 29. T F In order to be protected by Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms, a person must be a Canadian citizen.
- 30. T F The Charter of Rights and Freedoms is part of Canada's constitution, and it is the highest law of Canada.
- 31. In court, failing to provide interpreters for people who rely on sign language for communication is a violation of their
 - A. fundamental freedoms
 - B. democratic rights
 - C. mobility rights
 - D. equality rights
- 32. T F Canadian women were given the right to vote in 1876.
- 33. T F In February 1942, the Canadian government moved all people of Japanese origin, even those who were born in Canada, away from the west coast.

34.	A form of government that allows citizens to help make decisions is	
35.	These rights protect you from discrimination,	
36.	T F Sunday shopping was always legal, but most provinces chose to observe the Lord's Day Act and did not allow shopping on Sunday.	
37.	T F As of June 2007, if a person's name appeared on a "no fly" list they could be barred from flying, even if they were not proven guilty of any crime.	
38.	It is important for Canada to have a constitution to ensure equal protection to everyone. Which one of the following is not a reason why Canadians needs a constitution? A. Canada is vast and diverse B. Canada has 11 governments C. Canada has 2 official languages D. Canada is a peaceful country	
39	The right to vote for a new government at least every five years is A. a fundamental freedom B. a democratic right C. a mobility right D. a legal right	
A. B. C.	. Under the Charter of Rights the government can never restrict the rights of citizens Canadians cannot challenge laws that restrict their rights the government is justified in restricting rights when necessary all people, whether they are Canadian citizens or not, have the same rights	
41	.To be discriminated against because of race, ethnic origin, or a physical disability is a violation of a person's rights.	
42	. The <i>Indian Act</i> prevented First Nations from taking political action. According to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, this went against their rights.	
43	. Prisoners-of-war were sent to where they were made to build roads and do other forms of labour.	

- 44. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms was incorporated into the constitution in 1982 for which of the following reasons?
 - A. to please the British monarchy
 - B. to ensure that all Canadian citizens, regardless of where they lived in Canada, were protected by the same law(s)
 - C. to make sure all Canadian citizens could challenge in court the laws that restrict their rights
 - D. to help Canadians assimilate
- 45. Which of the following groups of people were **not** sent to internment camps because of their heritage?
- A. Ukrainian
- B. German
- C. Greek
- D. Italian