

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS (p. 76)

**group video*

*In 1969, Trudeau's government released its White Paper. It essentially emphasized individual rights over collective rights, and declared that Native Peoples had no special status and should evolve freely and equally. It called for the repeal of the Indian Act, along with existing treaties.

*In 1970, the First Nations responded with the Red Paper, initiating a movement for reform.

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS (p. 76)

**group video*

*The Indian Act of 1868 legalized assimilation. In 1951, amendments were made to the Indian Act, however, few changes were made to the clauses regarding voluntary and compulsory enfranchisement.

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS (p. 80)

**individual presentation*

The Constitution Act of 1982

Reform: How does Section 35 recognize Aboriginal rights?

IMMIGRANT RIGHTS (p. 86)

**group video*

*In 1947, Prime Minister Makenzie King's government introduced a new immigration policy to attract Europeans. Non-Europeans were considered 'undesirable'.

IMMIGRANT RIGHTS (p. 85)

**group video*

*The Immigration Act of 1910 allowed the federal government to reject 'unsuitable' races. In 1917, the government created a list of 'preferred' and 'non-preferred' countries.

IMMIGRANT RIGHTS (p. 87-88)

**individual presentation*

The Immigration Acts of 1976 & 2001

Reform: Who does Canada welcome and who does Canada reject?

GAY & LESBIAN RIGHTS (p. 89-90)

**group video*

*Before 1967, homosexuality was treated as a criminal offence in Canada. Gay men and Lesbians were persecuted and prosecuted, and did not enjoy the same rights and protections as heterosexual people.

GAY & LESBIAN RIGHTS (p. 90)

**group video*

*Until the 1990s, same sex couples were discriminated against and did not enjoy the same legal benefits given to heterosexual couples.

GAY & LESBIAN RIGHTS (p. 89-91)

**individual presentation*

The Canadian Human Rights Act: amended in 1996 to include "sexual orientation"

Reform: How have policies changed to allow equal rights and benefits to homosexuals and same-sex couples?

RIGHTS OF THE DISABLED (p. 92)

**group video*

*Although the Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees children with disabilities the right to an education, before 2001, many schools could not meet their needs and, therefore, could not provide full and equal access to education.

RIGHTS OF THE DISABLED (p. 93)

**individual presentation*

The Child and Family Services Act

Reform: How does the Act address government obligations to provide access to services for children with severe disabilities?

OR:

RIGHTS OF THE DISABLED (p. 94)

**individual presentation*

The BC Human Rights Code

Reform: How does the Code allow disabled people to pursue complaints against businesses and agencies who have discriminated against them due to their disabilities?

RIGHTS OF THE POOR (p. 94-95)

**group video*

*At present, several million people living in Canada are poor and live below the 'poverty line'. Make a case in support of giving all Canadians a GAI (guaranteed annual income).

RIGHTS OF THE POOR (p. 94)

**individual presentation*

1966: The Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), and

1968: Medicare

Reform: What programs and protections exist to support and guarantee the rights of poor people to shelter, health care, education, etc.?
