Notes- Pg 118-122

* Collective rights are granted to groups in society for historical and constitutional reasons
	+ They are given because a person belongs to a group in society
	+ Examples of these groups include First Nations, Metis, Inuit, Francophones, and Anglophones
	+ Not everyone has collective rights
* These rights are established and protected by the Canadian constitution
	+ Aims to create a society where different identities are accepted
	+ Acknowledges the founding peoples of Canada
* Collective identities are declared with the collective rights
	+ A collective identity is a common identity shared with a group of people
	+ Language and culture contribute to collective identities
* Many legislations are related to collective rights
	+ Examples: Indian Act, Manitoba Act, Canada’s Constitution, Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Quiz Questions

In what ways has the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms fostered recognition of collective rights in Canada?

* The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms recognizes collective rights in Canada by granting language rights to collective identities such as the Francophones and Anglophones.
* The Minority Language Education Rights also allows minority Anglophone and Francophone groups to have their children receive education in their language.

Critical Questions

1. Why are collective rights important to all Canadians?
* Collective rights are important to all Canadians because they are an important part of the constitution that develops respect for all cultural groups, enabling Canada to be the multicultural country it is today.
1. Why do you believe Canadians want to commemorate the link between history and the identities of Francophones, First Nations people and the Metis?
* Canadians would most likely want to commemorate the link between history and the identities of Francophones, First Nations and the Metis because their groups contributed greatly to the history of Canada as its founding peoples.