HANDOUT 7.2: HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

	Highlights	Examples
(★ □ † Fundamental Freedoms	 Freedom to worship in the religion of their choice or to not worship at all Freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression (within limits) Freedom of the media to report on anything in Canada Freedom to meet as a group in private or publicly provided that the meeting is non-violent and peaceful Freedom to associate or to befriend anyone they choose 	You cannot be punished for your religious beliefs.
VOTE Democratic Rights	 If you are a citizen and 18 years of age or older, you have the right to vote in elections or be a candidate in an election The requirement that governments must hold elections every five years or less The requirement that elected representatives meet at least once each year 	You can run for political office and vote when you turn 18.
Mobility Rights	The right of every Canadian to choose to live and work in any province or territory in Canada. Canadians also have the right to live in, leave or re-enter Canada whenever they choose.	You can visit another country and come back when you choose.
Legal Rights	The guarantee that Canadians, when arrested, must be told of their right to see a lawyer and must be taken to court within a reasonable amount of time. Canadians are also guaranteed the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.	You will receive a fair trial if you are accused of a crime.
PA & Equality Rights	The right of any Canadian not to be discriminated against on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical ability.	You cannot be excluded from an activity because of a disability.
Official Languages of Canada	The right of all Canadians to use either English or French in communications with Canada's federal government and some of Canada's provincial governments.	You can send a letter to your Member of Parliament in English or French.
Minority Language Education Rights	The right of French or English minorities in every province and territory to be educated in their own language.	You can attend an English or French school based on your language anywhere in the country (with some exceptions, depending on the province or territory).