

Chapter 7 and 8 Vocabulary

Interned: means to be forced to stay.

Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Rights and Freedoms	Description
Fundamental Freedoms	People in Canada can follow any religion they choose and think and believe what they like. They can also say what they think, give their opinions in newspapers and other media, and meet peacefully with others.
Democratic Rights	Citizens have voting rights. Governments must sit at least once a year. The same government cannot be in power for more than five years without an election.
Mobility Rights	Citizens have the right to enter, remain in, or leave Canada. They can move to any province or territory and work there.
Legal Rights	People have certain legal rights when they are arrested, when they are put on trial, and when they are imprisoned.
Equality Rights	Everyone has the right to fair and equal treatment and cannot be discriminated against.
Language Rights	Canada is officially a bilingual country and people can communicate with the government in either French or English. People have certain official education rights, depending on the language they speak.
Other Rights	Aboriginal rights, Canada's multicultural heritage, male and female equality rights, and other issues are also covered.

Entrench: It is a great deal more difficult to change the Constitution than to change a statute or law. For this reason, it was decided to firmly establish or entrench our rights and freedoms by making them part of the Constitution Act.

To **appeal** means to ask a higher court to review a decision made by a lower court.

To **interpret** is to explain or make sense of something. The Supreme Court may be called on to interpret whether a Charter right or freedom applies in a certain situation.

Allies are people or groups who work together.

Ambassadors are people who are chosen by their nations, governments, or leaders to represent them at meetings with officials from other nations.

Diplomacy means the skilled management of discussion and agreement among groups.

A **plebiscite** is similar to a referendum in that people vote directly on a decision that affects them.

Being **accountable** means taking responsibility for your actions.

Grassroots organizations are made up of concerned individuals who work together on environmental, political, or social issues.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are groups organized on a local, national, or international level. They work independently of government on such issues as the environment, health, or human rights

Having **status** means that a person has certain collective rights because he or she is Métis or belongs to a First Nation.

When you are **charged** you are accused of committing a crime.

When organizations get together to work for a common cause, this is called a **coalition**.

A **stakeholder** is a person who has a share or an interest in an issue.