



# Civic Studies 11 Marker Training Papers January 2006

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## PART B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

*Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.*

- **Canada gives official aid either bilaterally or multilaterally. Bilateral aid is given to a single country. Often this money is given in the form of tied aid—the receiving nation must promise a certain degree of trade with Canada or to buy Canadian-made products. More than 30% of Canada’s bilateral aid is tied.**
- **Multilateral aid is also given—usually this type of aid is given through international organizations, such as U.N., and is not tied aid.**
- **Other Canadian aid comes from NGOs such as OXFAM, World Vision, Save the Children, Red Cross, Rotary International, Doctors Without Borders, Engineers Without Borders, etc.**
- **NGOs are often given matching grants by the government. Sometimes these grants are even double or triple the original amount donated by the NGO.**
- **Canada’s major involvement in giving foreign aid started in 1950 with the Colombo Plan.**
- **Colombo Plan established an aid plan for Commonwealth countries in South and South-East Asia.**
- **Rationale for the plan was not entirely humanitarian, as part of the idea was to stop the spread of Communism in that part of the world.**
- **Since that time, Canada has given over fifty billion dollars’ worth of official assistance to over 130 countries.**
- **Two thirds of the money has been given directly to governments or through matching grants to NGOs.**
- **One third has been given to organizations, such as the World Bank, or United Nations agencies, such as UNICEF.**
- **During the 1950s and early 1960s, the reality was that considering our high standard of living, Canada did not contribute a significant amount of foreign aid.**
- **This situation changed under Prime Minister Lester Pearson when he appointed Maurice Strong as the director of the Foreign Aid Office. Canada immediately increased its share of aid.**
- **In 1968 Prime Minister Trudeau created the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Its job was to coordinate and promote Canadian foreign aid.**
- **In 1970 Trudeau promised that Canada would meet an Official Development Assistance (ODA) target of 0.7% of GNP. By 1975 Canadian ODA was over \$900 million and had**

reached 0.53% of GNP. Canada at that time was considered a generous donor by the world community.

- During the 1980s and the 1990s, there was less emphasis on foreign aid by the Canadian government. By 1990 the total aid budget had grown to \$3 billion but the ODA/GNP had dropped to 0.45%. Canada was below some northern and western European countries, but still high.
- The 1990s saw the end of the Cold War and much of the geopolitical reasons for giving aid to the developing nations ended. Most western nations reduced foreign aid, including Canada. Between the mid 1980s and 1999 Canada dropped from fifth to ninth. By 2002 our ODA/GNP ratio had dropped to 0.24% and seventeenth place. The Paul Martin government elected in 2004 has promised to increase foreign aid.
- A further problem with Canadian aid has been that it tends to be spread thinly amongst many countries in the developing world. Critics believe that our aid would be better spent in a more concentrated fashion.
- In recent years, Canadian aid has focused more on helping countries become more self-sustainable rather than relying on aid. There has been a greater emphasis on small, self-sustaining projects, such as simple pumps to ensure enough water for an African village, or small ovens that are powered by solar heat.
- Another positive is that CIDA has been a world leader in coordinating government and non-government foreign aid.
- Canada has also been a world leader in forgiving foreign debt—a recent example occurred after the 2004–2005 Tsunami disaster.
- A final point in Canada's defence is that even though our ODA/GNP ratio may not be as high as many think it should be, our total amount of foreign aid keeps getting bigger because of our healthy, rich economy which keeps pushing our GNP higher.
- Currently, the Canadian government is proposing to concentrate its aid on only 25 countries. This would create more impact on each of these countries.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #1

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Since Multiculturalism became one of policy of Canada, there are many kind of people who came from other country. "Foreign aid" is one of programs for them. Because of different looking and different culture, many foreigners were treated unequally.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #2

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

The role played by Canada in foreign Aid programs since 1945 was A difficult time. They have/had A lot of support throughout the program. They did the best that they could do to support All the people, and do the best, and be the best they could be. This was A huge commitment not only for them, but for everyone else Around them. The program was A great success, and got A lot of credit for the Job that they had taken on for others. They have A lot of responsibility to carry on. They have the courage and Ability to change the world & lives of the people for the best.

### Question 1 – Training Paper #3

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Here in Canada we have excellent living conditions, and many Canadian citizens take our privileges and resources for granted. That's why it is our responsibility to help people in less fortunate countries. There are many organizations in Canada dedicated to assisting those in need. Most of these organizations are non-profit, they send money so that children can go to school, can get medical care, and get water that is safe to drink. Doctors without borders is an organization that provides medical attention to people around the world, anyone in need will get attention. They also teach people why they get sick and how to stay healthy. The Canadian Red Cross is an organization that aids countries that have suffered natural disasters, and armed conflict. They provide food, clothing, shelter, medical attention and anything else to get people back on their feet. Since Canadians already have a great life and our country is one of the richest in the world, we might as well improve the lives of people who don't have it so well.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #4

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Canada has played a very big role in foreign aid programs. This is because Canadian citizens have reached out to other countries.

Many Foundations have started because of concerned citizens, even more so, they are also funded by donations. By reaching out to less fortunate countries it makes Canadians seen in a positive manner.

Canada has helped to abolish poverty in some parts of Korea due to the Red Cross. Doctors without Borders is a medical team that helps countries after disasters. and helps families after crisis. Because of Canadian citizens and their concern and selflessness to reach out it has made our country a more united place to live.

I believe Canada has supported foreign aid programs very well and has done a good job to show the true colours of Canadians.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #5

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Canada has been a big provider of foreign aid since 1945. Canada provides foreign aid to developing countries. There are many NGO's that take part in foreign aid missions.

The U.N is a big part of foreign aid. Canada provides them with money so that they can use that to provide assistance as well as protection to other countries.

One NGO that is involved with foreign aid is Red Cross. They provide shelter and fresh water as well as health care to foreign Countries.

Canada plays a big role in foreign aid.



## Question 1 – Training Paper #6

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

### CANADAS ROLE IN AID PROGRAMS

Canada has been described as a peace keeping nation dedicated to helping other countries, promoting peace, and being a model country for others.

Canada has played a strong role in helping other countries since 1945. Canada provides many tax dollars and resources to less fortunate and 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries. Every year millions of dollars are sent into south america, africa, asia to help war torn and developing countries have a chance at recuperation.

Not only does canada send resources to countries, but it also sends peace keepers, these people help set up a model government and show many people a healthy and constructive way to live, learn and get along with each other to promote peace and prosperity.

Canada, without being modest, has become one of the world's model countries today, there is no civil war, violence is low, it is in a fair

financial position and has the diversity of many nations. This is why many countries can look and arrange their Democratic system, law system and other building foundations to model Canada's.

Canada has been lending its services to many countries for a great deal of time helping to restructure fallen or mislead countries onto the right path. This is how Canada has shown strong foreign aid since the 1940s along with Unicef, Red Cross, Greenpeace, and among others that also help better the world we live in today.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #7

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Canada has played a large role in foreign aid programs since 1945. Canada supports the other countries in the commonwealth while also helping many other countries in a case of a natural disaster or even peacekeeping missions.

Canada has done many peacekeeping missions around the world over the years normally helping the United States with their decisions. Canada helps in Kabul on keeping the peace and are expanding to the rest of the country as time goes on. Plus Canada has given troops to the UN so they can keep the peace around the world. For example Romeo Dallaire (Canadian soldier) was sent to Rwanda to help during the Tutsi genocide.

The Canadian Red Cross is also a huge help supplying countries with water, food, shelter, and medical attention during natural disasters and war. One of the most current examples of the Canadian Red Cross helping a country during a natural disaster was in Thailand. There were many Red Cross volunteers sent to Thailand to help out. Canadian citizens and help groups also donated a lot of money to help out. They made this money

through various fundraisers.

Overall Canada has helped immensely over the years in foreign aid. The many ways Canada helps are all very successful and will continue to help with foreign aid in years to come.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #8

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Since 1945, Canada has been a major part of world aid. In fact, it is because of this that Canada has its friendly, peaceful reputation that is so attractive to others.

One way Canada contributes to foreign aid is through its participation in the UN. In the year 2000, Canada had been on every peacekeeping mission the UN had sent out. Also, Canada is involved in UN agencies like the WHO, UNICEF, & UNAIDS.

Another way, and probably the greatest way, Canada has been a part of foreign aid is through all of the non-government organizations we have. So many Canadians choose to help others through establishments like Save the Children; World Vision; Canadian Red Cross; the Salvation Army & many more. There is also CIDA, the Canadian International Development Agency, which is a large contributor to Canadian foreign aid efforts.

As you can see, Canada is a country with good intentions. Whether it's through the UN, various NGOs, or CIDA, Canada's role in foreign aid is a big one.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #9

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Since 1945, Canada has played a prominent role on the International level, when it comes to foreign aid. Canada has done this in many different ways, whether it be through NGO's, tied-aid, UN organizations/funds, or a more direct route by donating food or money to a country in need.

Between 1945 and the current date, Canada's has helped many countries (such as those in Africa) through a form of "tied-aid." What this means is that Canada will give or lend money to a country, but this will come with restrictions. For example, Canada might limit what the money might be used for, say to the construction of a hydro-electric power plant. This reason Canada would make such a restriction, is to make sure that the money will go to good use, for the people of a country, instead of just ending up in the pockets of a dictator.

Another way Canada has contributed in aiding a foreign country, is through NGO's (Non-Governmental Organizations). Throughout the past Canada has donated to such NGO's as the Red Cross, Oxfam, and Doctors without Borders. Although this may not be the most direct route of

foreign aid, it is still very effective. An example of such a contribution at work can easily be seen in the Red Cross, anytime there is a disaster of some sort, the Red Cross is there helping to create shelters, get clean water, provide clothing, and providing many other necessities of which people need to live.

A third avenue of foreign aid which Canada commonly employs, is supporting UN sponsored foreign aid. This means that when the United Nations proposes to help a certain country Canada will endorse it whether it be through the contribution of food, clothing, money, etc. This has benefited countries all around the world, whether it be in Asia, Africa, or even the Americas.

The previous paragraphs have explained several ways Canada contributes to the world when it comes to foreign aid. The methods Canada uses, vary in shapes and sizes but all go towards the benefit of mankind. For these reasons Canada has earned a respected place among countries.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #10

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Canada has been a large supporter of foreign aid and has provided this aid in a positive way since 1945. Canada is one of the world's largest forgivers when it comes to debt from other countries. Canada has set up many different programs that promote and give foreign aid to countries all over the world. The Colombo Plan, Bilateral Aid, and Multilateral Aid are just some of the ways Canada has assisted in foreign aid since 1945.

The Colombo Plan was Canada's first program for aid. Helping countries in different ways. This plan helps to maintain and help build more independent nations throughout the world. The Colombo Plan mostly provides goods and services along with peacekeeping troops or other support. Canada's programs help to assist foreign aid and The Colombo Plan was our first program for that.

Bilateral Aid is another very important program for foreign aid. This program meaning country to country, helps Canada deal with one problem at a time, also it provides a more one on one with in countries. Bilateral Aid is usually not provided in cash, instead this is also



another program that provides help with goods and services.

Multilateral Aid is associated with Canada and World Organizations. Instead of our help being country to country Canada helps countries with this program on more of a world scale. This is a form of aid that is more common to be provided in cash. Multilateral Aid is represented by organizations that Canada contributes to. The most notable in the United Nations (UN) which deals with foreign affairs along with aid. Canada is a member of the UN and helps to support their goals in peacekeeping and other services. The World Bank (WB) is closely tied to the UN. The World Bank provides funds for nations to reconstruct, or help with finances. Canada donates large portions of money, time, and resources into these foreign Aid programs.

Canada has continued to give aid and support to developing countries since 1945. We have developed and adopted into many organizations. Canada has given this aid in goods, services, support and cash. We have also paved the way and been a role model to other countries and organizations who have started to assist the world in foreign aid. Canada has been positive and proactive in our fight to assist the world.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #11

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Canada's role in foreign aid programs has grown rapidly since 1945. Beginning with the Colombo Plan in 1950, continuing with the formation of CIDA in 1968, and today providing bilateral and multilateral aid to over 100 countries, Canada has come a long way in providing foreign aid.

In 1950, Canada joined with other countries such as Ceylon, Australia and Great Britain to form the Colombo Plan. The Colombo Plan was one of the world's first foreign aid programmes, and it was intended to prevent the spread of Communism in the east.

In 1968, the Trudeau government created the Canadian International Development Agency. CIDA is the agency that distributes foreign aid either bilaterally or multilaterally. Bilateral aid is usually not money, and is provided in Canadian goods and services, such as trained personnel or grain. Multilateral aid is when Canada gives money to UN development organizations such as UNICEF, and NGOs such as the Red Cross and Oxfam. The majority of aid that Canada provides is bilateral.

In the future, it is likely that Canada will also provide aid in

the form of debt forgiveness. This would involve forgiving developing countries of their debt in order to help them escape from the cycle of poverty. The idea is that the money spent repaying debts and the interest that builds on them could be used to improve the living conditions of the people in these countries and allow them to get back on their feet.

Not only has Canada developed its role in providing foreign aid since 1945, but Canada has also become a role model for other countries. Through the formation of the Colombo Plan and CIDA, Canada is now able to provide foreign aid to over 100 countries, focussing on 30 in particular. The bilateral and multilateral aid that Canada provides is extremely valuable, and Canada can be proud that its contributions are helping less fortunate countries grow and improve.

## Question 1 – Training Paper #12

1. Describe the role played by Canada in foreign aid programs since 1945.

Canada's dedication to international aid programs is illustrated by the founding principal of our Foreign Affairs Department: to protect international human rights and encourage the principals of democracy. In fact, Canada was the first nation to make the correlation between human rights and foreign aid. The world has benefited greatly from Canadian assistance in the areas of funding (through the Canadian International Development Agency), peacekeeping, and peace building since 1945.

CIDA is a key institution to the funding of foreign aid. This organization delivers millions of dollars every year through multilateral aid (working with international agencies), bilateral aid (working with individual countries), and tied aid (although this is a controversial channel of spending). CIDA is involved in helping rebuild devastated infrastructure in places like Pakistan and South East Asia, and providing means for organizations like the Red Cross to deliver much needed medical care. Because of its active role in saving lives, CIDA can be counted among Canada's most valuable organizations.

Although peacekeeping is considered a "hard" form of diplomacy, it

allows the intervention of other organizations. If it had not been for the presence of Canadian peacekeepers in Rwanda in 1994 (led by Canadian, Romeo Dallaire), the chaos would have prevented the Red Cross (and other such organizations) from helping at all. This ingenious concept originated with a Canadian, (Lester B. Pearson) in 1956. Canada has been a key player in every United Nations peacekeeping mission since its creation in 1945. We have helped maintain peace in places like Haiti, Somalia, Cyprus, East Timor since 1956, and most recently Afghanistan. Peacekeeping makes way for peacebuilding and is essential for foreign aid to be able to be delivered to countries in need.

Aside from their active role in the United Nations, Canada's foreign aid workers are skilled in peace building in their own right. In the war torn Afghanistan, Canada has made its largest contribution to date; two hundred, sixty-six (and a half) million dollars. After its invasion by the United States, Afghanistan was in dire need and Canada has stepped-in to help rebuild the stricken nation. Canada's role in peace building demonstrates our dedication to solving the root conflicts that cause devastation in the world.

The foreign aid that Canada imparts has created a long-standing

(positive) reputation for us on the international landscape. In fact, we were a signatory member of the United Nations (the largest body with the purpose of aiding international development). For such a small country, our aid has exceeded what could be expected of us, especially in the provision of funds, peacekeeping, and helping countries reach their potential. The quiet pride of Canadians should be encouraged by our significant contributions to foreign aid.

# Rationales for Question 1

## Training Paper #1 — Mark: 0

- No attempt to address the topic

## Training Paper #2 — Mark: 1

- Position/thesis attempted but is inadequate
- Deficient recall of factual content, though some attempt to address topic
- Absence of supporting details

## Training Paper #3 — Mark: 2

- Thesis is adequate
- Flawed understanding of concept of foreign aid
- Too brief to achieve purpose
- There is a conclusion, but it is extremely limited

## Training Paper #4 — Mark: 2

- Inadequate thesis
- Insufficient recall of factual content
- Absence of supporting detail
- Shows understanding but extremely limited evidence

## Training Paper #5 — Mark: 3

- Relevant thesis
- Minimal recall of factual content
- Position supported by some detail
- Attempts organization

## Training Paper #6 — Mark: 3

- A thesis/position is attempted but focuses only on peacekeeping
- Minimal level of concepts mentioned but without supporting facts or detail (i.e. generalities)
- Organization is weak with false conclusions

#### **Training Paper #7 — Mark: 4**

- Relevant thesis is evident
- Organization is present
- Just barely adequate level of detail
- Sufficient understanding of topic

#### **Training Paper #8 — Mark: 4**

- Thesis evident
- Adequate recall of content
- Purposeful organization
- Position supported with a range of examples which aren't detailed or in-depth

#### **Training Paper #9 — Mark: 5**

- Thesis is clearly stated
- Well organized
- Addresses a range of concepts within the topic
- Concepts are explained but the details provided require more depth
- Conclusion is effective but not insightful

#### **Training Paper #10 — Mark: 5**

- Strong thesis
- Proficient recall of content with clear explanations
- Thoroughly developed details
- Weak conclusion due to lack of insight demonstrated

#### **Training Paper #11 — Mark: Low 6**

- Relevant position/thesis clearly stated
- Organized in a highly purposeful and effective manner with excellent factual content
- Position is supported with well developed details
- Expression is clear

#### **Training Paper #12 — Mark: 6**

- Thesis/position supported using details in highly insightful manner
- Excellent recall of factual content regarding a variety of points
- Organized in a purposeful and effective manner



**Use the following information to answer question 2.**

Citizens of Canada have benefited from the addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution.

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

*Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.*

The student response should include an introductory statement that recognizes that the inclusion of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the Constitution of Canada has changed Canadian society and the lives of Canadian citizens. A thesis statement that validates that there are two opposing viewpoints on this issue should be included.

#### **I. Benefits of the Charter**

**Constitutional protection of rights ensures that unless the terms of the amending formula are reached, individuals in Canada and Canadian citizens in particular will have their rights protected.**

**Judicial review of human rights violations by the government is guaranteed.**

**Specific protections guaranteed by the Charter should be explained.**

**For example:**

**Fundamental freedoms**

**Legal rights**

**Democratic rights**

**Mobility rights**

**Minority rights protected in the provisions for equality rights, minority language rights and specific mention of Aboriginal people**

**Support of multicultural policies**

**All rights and freedoms follow the principle of the rule of law and are subject to section one of the Charter which explains that these are subject to “reasonable limits” that are demonstrably justifiable in a free and democratic society.**

## **II. Concerns about the Charter**

**Constitutional supremacy allows the Judicial branch to overrule the actions of Parliament.**

**Protection of legal rights provides protection of criminals and becomes an obstacle to the enforcement of laws.**

**Minority rights are sometimes viewed as being taken too far to the disadvantage of the majority.**

**For example, some might argue that voting by inmates in correction facilities or the issue around same-sex marriage are detrimental to the welfare of Canadian society.**

**The charter application is limited to situations involving government vs. an individual and does not protect Canadians from non-government interference in their lives.**

**Because the rights and freedoms are not absolute rights but subject to interpretation by the courts, some might argue that they are being unreasonably limited.**

**The notwithstanding clause does allow governments to override the Charter in some specific sections and could therefore concern individuals that their protection through the application of the Charter may be unfairly but lawfully limited.**

## Question 2 - Training Paper #1

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

The Charter of rights and freedoms gives Canadians many unrealistic rights and freedoms.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #2

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

Ever since the Canadian charter of Rights and Freedoms was added to the Canadian constitution citizens have said that they are much happier, and that they have benefited from it. Others on the other hand disagree. they are very concerned with the charter.

Both sides have an equal say and should both be listened too.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #3

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

Ci ti zens of Canada have benefited from the addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadi an Consti tution.

Canadi an ci ti zens have benefited from the Charter of Rights and freedoms because they are more protected. A right is whats gurenteed by law. If we didn't have that, we could be getting arrested for pretty much anything and everything we di d.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #4

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

Citizens of Canada and Government have symbiotic relationship which means that they can not live without each other. Since Canada became democratic country, the government concerns more about human rights and freedoms. The addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution helps citizens in a lot of different ways. The addition of them protects from unfairness of government controls and respects the human rights like women can vote.

To begin with, when it comes to democracy, the government has to listen to citizens everytime. Citizens have right to argue or talk to government if something is wrong.

Second, the addition of them respects the human rights like women can vote. Before 1929, only men were able to vote. However, after women realized they have right to vote, the government passed the bills

## Question 2 - Training Paper #5

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

I believe that the addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution was very beneficial to the citizens of Canada. It gives us the outline of the rights and freedoms we have as Canadian citizens. It allows us to be spared from any cruel or unusual punishment and lets us speak our minds freely, without the worry of being judged or disliked for our opinions. I have few concerns about the Charter. I believe that the rights and freedoms it gives us are very fair and we couldn't really ask for more. The only concern that I have with the Charter is the fact that it can be changed. I fear a new radical government will one day be elected and remove some of our rights and freedoms from that Charter. For example, they could remove the right that we have to not be arrested or detained without a lawful reason.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #6

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

The Entrenchment of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms into the Canadian Constitution.

The entrenchment of the Charter of Rights and freedoms into the Canadian Constitution has been very controversial. There have been benefits as well as concerns about this. The Charter's benefits include; fundamental freedoms, legal rights, mobility rights, democratic rights, and many more, but also the Charter is not directly Judicial, and Minority rights concern a lot of people.

Fundamental freedoms, legal rights, mobility rights, and democratic rights are viewed as very beneficial. As Canadians, it is important to us that we can express ourselves with our fundamental freedoms, we have the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty, we have the right to leave and enter Canada as we please, and we have the right to vote.

Along with the benefits of the Charter being entrenched in the



constitution, the concerns need to be taken into account too. With the Charter entrenched in the constitution we don't have a directly Judicial Law system. Court cases are viewed over and can be changed by the government as well as laws can be too. People also see a problem with minority rights. They don't think that people in jails should be allowed to vote, and don't always agree with gay marriage.

So as you can see there are both benefits and concerns with the Charter of Rights and freedoms being entrenched in the Constitution.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #7

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

Since the addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution, Canada has undergone many changes, some positive and some negative. The results of these have had an impact on Canadian citizens, also ranging from positive to negative.

The benefits of the Charter are many. It has attempted to remove all types of discrimination from Canada in an effort to make it a better place. People can no longer be discriminated against for things such as race, age, or sex, in an effort to promote unity and fairness for all citizens. This discrimination involves employment, housing or rent, and imprisonment. This helps to promote balance and happiness among all citizens in Canada.

There are, however, some concerns also. These laws against discrimination have left room for interpretation and have sparked many legal battles. Exceptions to these laws, such as someone not being able to do something, it being impossible for them, have caused room for interpretation and attempts at finding a personal idea of the rules.

The results of these benefits and concerns for the charter are both positive and negative. Canada is a fair and very diverse country. The Charter leaves room for interpretation and for different perceptions, but

it also leaves room for growth and development for our country, both socially and economically. This results in a better place to live in for us all.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #8

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a great fundamental tool in our government because it protects the rights and Freedoms of all Canadians. However, there is some flaws to the Charter such as people can override it with the notwithstanding clause. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms put into the Constitution in 1982 by Pierre Trudeau to replace the Bill of Rights is a great standard for human rights but it could be improved.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a great outline of what the rights and Freedoms should be for everyone. There are many rights and Freedoms expressed in the Charter. Some Freedoms are Freedom of speech, opinion, conscience, and Freedom to a fair trial. Some rights is the Charter are right to vote, right of mobility meaning you can leave and come back whenever, and the right to run in an election. The Charter gives Canadians so many rights and freedoms that it makes it a privilege to live here and not in a country that doesn't practice these same rights and freedoms.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms still could be improved because

it has some flaws. A Flaw in the Charter is that it could be overridden by a political party using the notwithstanding clause. Having such a clause takes away the whole purpose of the Charter. So in getting rid of this clause will improve the Charter significantly.

The 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms put into the constitution is wonderful for the rights and freedoms of Canadians but it could be improved. The Charter gives us rights such as voting, mobility and the right to run in elections. It also gives us freedoms such as speech, opinion, conscience, and a fair trial. This Charter could be improved by taking out the notwithstanding clause because that takes away from the purpose of the Charter. However the Charter is still a great outline for human rights in Canada and I am proud to live here and not in a country that doesn't practice these rights

## Question 2 - Training Paper #9

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a charter that outlines the Canadian Values of equality and fairness changed into law form in order to protect Canadians from organizations more powerful than them. The addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution has caused both benefits and reason for concern.

The addition of the Charter to the Constitution has ensured Unconditional equality and Fairness Throughout all of Canada. Because of the Charter the rights and beliefs of minorities are protected just as strong and fearfully as those of the majority. The section in the Charter known as the Legal rights protects the people from going to jail unfairly and without reason. This allows the people of Canada to live their lives blissfully with the knowledge of protection from unfairness under the law. This Charter also shows the international Community that Canada is a place of equality whose Ideals should be used as a model for their own countries.

This addition has also sparked some concern among Canadians. The

rights and beliefs of Canadian's frequently overlap, and under the constitution the Minorities of Canada has somewhat more power over the majorities. Also because the Judicial court is the only group allowed to interpret the constitution there is another inequality of power, meaning if the judges are biased in one way or another their judgement would not be fair to one side, and since the judges are not elected there is no way to stop them and control their bias. The biggest concern is the Notwithstanding Clause, this clause allows the government to ignore certain aspects in the charter. This is an extreme blow to the Canadian Ideals of equality and fairness, and it makes the Charter somewhat hypocritical as it is those Ideals that it was made to protect.

I therefore conclude that the addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution has caused both benefits and reasons for concern. The Charter is a very good thing which must be kept, however the Charter must be tweaked in some ways in order to eliminate these concerns so it may be allowed to protect the Canadian Ideals fully and unequivocally.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #10

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

In 1982 Trudeau repatriated the constitution and in it he entrenched the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This Charter outlines the rights and privileges that all Canadians are entitled to. There were many supporters of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and its entrenchment in the Canadian constitution, but there were also many concerns raised.

There were many reasons why people supported the Charter. Many people supported the idea that the rights and freedoms Canadians cherish would be upheld in a written document. However, the document can only be used if governments impede upon these rights. Also, the Charter is subject to interpretation, which means a judge may interpret it differently than others. This may cause confusion and causes concern to some people.

Another benefit of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is its protection of minority rights. Due to the section in the constitution that states that what is best for the majority will pass,



the minority rights clause ensures that the rights of all people remain upheld and are not infringed upon.

Because the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is entrenched in the constitution, it is not easy to change. The strict amending formula states that all ten provinces and territories must agree on an amendment before it can pass in the federal legislature. Some believe this gives the provincial governments too much power. But this amending formula also ensures that one group or person does not hold the power to strip Canadians of the freedoms they are entitled to.

The most controversial clause in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms is the not-with clause. This gives governments the power to override the Charter with a legislation that conflicts. Some people believe this defeats the purpose of the Charter.

There are many rights and privileges outlined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They ensure that all Canadians have the opportunity to live in a nation free of discrimination. All people, big and small, have the right to be free, and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms brings us one step closer.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #11

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

There are both benefits and concerns for the Charter of Rights and Freedoms being added to the Canadian Constitution. The major benefit is that it is entrenched in the constitution and is therefore harder to change. Some of the concerns include the notwithstanding clause and the fact that it's open to judicial interpretation. The benefits must be balanced with the concerns to determine whether it's a useful addition or not.

The fact that the Charter is entrenched in the Constitution is the main benefit. This means that it is very difficult to change it. This guarantees many fundamental freedoms to Canadians such as freedom of expression, religion, assembly, mobility rights, legal rights, democratic rights and many more. This is important because it prevents the government from changing such an important set of laws to suit them. This Charter also protects the rights of minority groups and guarantees equality. However, a loop-hole has been left.

This loop-hole is the notwithstanding clause. It allows the

government to modify the Charter under certain conditions. If the government feels that Canadian citizens are being treated unfairly they can make amendments. For example, many people feel some minority groups have too many privileges and a future government might do something about this sentiment. However, the amending formula is long and complicated to ensure it isn't taken lightly. Another concern is that the Charter is open to judicial interpretation. This means that judges can interpret it and then pronounce judgement. This is concerning because many judges could be biased. They are, after all appointed by the Prime Minister and could be influenced by the party in power at the time.

Overall, the addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution is a good thing. Without it, it would be much easier for the government in power to change it to suit them. Even though the notwithstanding clause allows some flexibility, this addition is much better than no addition at all. Canadian citizens are guaranteed fundamental freedoms and we must ensure they are never taken away.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #12

2. Evaluate the statement above. Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.

The addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution has greatly benefited Canadians, but it has also presented some concerns. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms was entrenched in the Canadian Constitution in 1982 by Pierre Trudeau. Prior to the Charter, the British North America Act of 1867 outlined the rights and freedoms of Canadians. The fact that the Charter was entrenched is important because this meant it was incredibly difficult for the charter to be changed in any way. The charter has provided Canadians with many beneficial qualities, as well as causing some ongoing concerns.

The Charter holds many positive aspects for Canadians. Some of these being, Fundamental Freedoms, Legal Rights, and Democratic Rights. Fundamental Freedoms include, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom of peaceful assembly and association. All of these freedoms are important and beneficial to Canadians because they allow individualism for citizens, while still being protected from prejudice and discrimination. Some of the Legal Rights of Canadians include, the right to an attorney, the presumption of innocence unless proven guilty, and the right to privacy unless warrant demands search. These rights are

incredibly beneficial seeing as they present everyone with the same legal boundaries, and give equal opportunities to those accused. Another important right given to Canadians is Democratic Rights. These rights allow all eligible citizens to vote, run as a candidate, and participate in political activities. This is important because it gives all Canadians equal chances in governmental situations. All of these components and many others show why the Charter of Rights and Freedoms is so beneficial to Canadians.

The Charter also presents some concerns for Canadians. One of the biggest issues regarding the charter is the fact that the Judicial Branch of government is responsible for interpreting the constitution. This means if there is a violation to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, then an unelected body is going to be making the final decision. This worries many Canadians who are so used to an elected body being in charge of all crucial decisions. Another concern of Canadians involves the Legal Rights aspect of the Charter. The legal rights protect many known criminals due to the specific details in the charter. For example, when there is a known criminal, it is impossible to even search them without pieces of hard evidence. This presents a large security problem to many Canadians. One more issue of the charter which concerns Canadians is the notwithstanding clause. This aspect allows the

government to override certain sections of the charter, the fundamental freedoms in particular. This puts a damper on the individualism Canadians should be entitled to. All of these concerns are growing to become bigger issues for Canadians.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms displays both benefits and concerns for Canadian citizens. Most feel that the benefits show more importance than the concerns, but the issues with the Charter should still be recognized. Overall, the addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian constitution has led to many positive changes for Canadian citizens.

## **Rationales for Question 2**

### **Training Paper #1 — Mark: 0**

- Writing is evident but no attempt to address topic

### **Training Paper #2 — Mark: 1**

- A position/thesis is evident
- No factual content or details to support thesis

### **Training Paper #3 — Mark: 1**

- A position/thesis is evident, but there is deficient recall of factual content and absence of supporting detail
- No attempt to address concerns about Charter

### **Training Paper #4 — Mark: 2**

- Thesis is inadequate
- Insufficient recall of factual content
- Absence of supporting detail
- Expression is awkward
- Attempts to address only one aspect of topic (e.g. Benefits only)

### **Training Paper #5 — Mark: 2**

- Use of first person in the opening sentence limits its value as a thesis or position
- Recall of a limited number of Rights and Freedoms
- Includes benefits and one problem but without specific details
- No conclusion

### **Training Paper #6 — Mark: 3**

- Thesis is evident but unclear
- Minimal recall of factual content with inaccuracies present
- Shows organization
- Weak conclusion restates topic without analysis

### **Training Paper #7 — Mark: 3**

- Clearly stated thesis
- Minimal recall of factual content, purposeful organization
- Very little specific or developed detail
- Weak, general conclusion

### **Training Paper #8 — Mark: 4**

- Thesis and introduction recognize both sides of the issue
- Provides information addressing each side
- Details support the positions and clarify understanding
- Lack of detailed analysis
- Adequate but repetitive conclusion

### **Training Paper #9 — Mark: 4**

- Solid thesis
- Adequate recall of factual content and organized in a purposeful and effective manner
- Position supported with sufficient details and adequate conclusions drawn

### **Training Paper #10 — Mark: 5**

- Thesis is clearly stated
- Proficient recall of factual content
- Effectively organized
- Few flaws in communication
- Lacks depth or insight of a 6 paper

### **Training Paper #11 — Mark: 5**

- Clearly stated thesis
- Purposeful organization
- Some well developed details and others generally stated
- Fluent expression
- Some inaccuracies
- Evidence of analysis, although based upon some flawed understanding, elevates this paper

### **Training Paper #12 — Mark: 6**

- Clear, well developed thesis
- Excellent factual content and organization
- Insightful analysis and thoroughly developed details