Nom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**UNHEARD VOICES/UNTOLD STORIES:**

**history of injustice and oppression in....CANADA!**

*What is* ***discrimination?***

Discrimination is an action or a decision that treats a person or a group badly for reasons such as their race, age or disability.

**Grounds for Discrimination**

* race
* national or ethnic origin
* colour
* religion
* age
* sex
* sexual orientation
* gender identity or expression
* marital status
* family status
* disability
* genetic characteristics
* a conviction for which a pardon has been granted or a record suspended

<https://www.chrc-ccdp.gc.ca/eng/content/what-discrimination>

Several ‘unique manifestations of the human spirit’ have been put down and oppressed throughout history and of course this continues today. We know that with oppression, many voices aren’t often heard and stories are not always told. For many years, little information regarding groups that experienced injustice and persecution in Canada was available or well-known among the general public. Over the last few decades, however, several actions have been taken by various groups, organizations and governments to redress wrongs, to apologize and compensate victims, to raise awareness, to honour and remember victims and their families and to educate Canadians about some of the wrongs committed in this country.

Many historical (and more recent) injustices in Canada related to RACE, NATIONALTIY, ETHNICITY and CULTURAL BACKGROUND but also GENDER, AGE, ABILITY, RELIGIOUS BELIEFS and SEXUAL ORIENTATION.

**Choose one of the injustice specific to Canada since 1900**

* 1960 Scoop: Metis and First Nation kids were given to adoption
* Inuit High Arctic Relocations in Canada
  + 1st wave: From Inukjuak, Northern Quebec to Grise Fiord, on the southern shores of Ellesmere Island, now **Canada's** and Nunavut's northernmost community, is about 2,000 km away from Inukjuak. Some were also take to Resolute Bay (place of darkness in Inuktituk)
  + Some families from Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet), on the northern tip of Qikiqtaaluk (Baffin Island) were relocated to help the Inukjuak Inuit with the transition to the High Arctic. The distance from Mittimatalik to Inukjuak is almost 1,600 km.
* Inuit dogs slaughter
  + Series of dog slaughters were undertaken or ordered to be undertaken by Canada and Quebec government officials or their representatives in several Nunavik communities from the mid-1950s until the late 1960s.
  + However, the report concludes that there is no information of an RCMP or a federal policy to eliminate sled dogs, but that the RCMP destroyed some dogs because they were disease-ridden, hungry, the number of dogs was too high or because they were dangerous.
* Inuit taken to sanatoriums in southern Canada for tuberculosis treatment in the 1950s and 1960s without
* The Chinese head tax was levied on Chinese immigration to Canada between 1885 and 1923.
* The SS Komagata Maru was excluding immigrants from India
* On 7 June 1939, 907 Jewish refugees aboard the MS St. Louis were denied entry to Canada
* Jewish Canadiens couldn’t attend McGill university from 1920 to Second World War
* Women’s rights
  + Women’s suffrage is the right of women to vote in political elections; campaigns for this right generally included demand for the right to run for public office.
  + The Persons Case (officially Edwards v. A.G. of Canada) was a constitutional ruling that established the right of women to be appointed to the Senate.
  + The Wartime Elections Act of 1917 gave the vote to female relatives of Canadian soldiers serving overseas in the First World War.
* Africville was an African-Canadian village located just north of Halifax and founded in the mid-18th century. The City of Halifax demolished the once-prosperous seaside community in the 1960s.

# Prisoners of War Camps in Canada

* + The first camp for civilians [interned](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/internment/) during the [First World War](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/first-world-war-wwi/) opened on 18 August 1914. Civilians with links to Germany, Turkey and the Austro-Hungarian Empire (including Ukraine and other parts of central Europe) were arrested and vetted as possible threats to Canadian security.
  + With the outbreak of the [Second World War](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/second-world-war-wwii/) in 1939, the [War Measures Act](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/war-measures-act/) was passed, and several thousand civilians were interned in holding camps in [New Brunswick](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/new-brunswick/), [Québec](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/quebec/), [Ontario](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/ontario/) and [Alberta](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/alberta/). Those interned included [Germans](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/german-canadians/) and [Italians](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/italian-canadians/) suspected of spying, subversion — or of simply having fascist sympathies.
  + Beginning in early 1942, the Canadian government detained and dispossessed the vast majority of people of Japanese descent living in British Columbia. They were interned for the rest of the Second World War, during which time their homes and businesses were sold by the government in order to pay for their detention.
* Sterilization Act of Alberta and BC: **Alberta and British Columbia** are the only provinces where, for a number of years, the government **sterilized** mentally ill men and women without their consent. The science of eugenics, which came into prominence during the late nineteenth century, was concerned with improving the human race.
* LGBTQ-two spirited people

**Nom de l’injustice choisie:**

*Sois clair et spécifique et réponds en phrases complètes, svp.*

1. **Fais un résumé de l’injustice commise.**
2. **Quand/ pendant quelle période est-ce que ce groupe ou ces personnes ont été maltraités?**(années, décennies, dates importantes)
3. **Où est-ce que les injustices se sont passées?** (endroit spécifique ou partout dans le Canada)
4. **Qui a souffert de ces injustices?** (inclus des nombres si c’est significatif et possible)

1. **Qui a infligé et perpétué ces injustices?**

1. **Qu’est-ce qui s’est passé plus précisément? Et pourquoi?**

Fais juste mentionner les événements importants.  Quel type de discrimination est-ce que c’était?

1. **Quels étaient les effets négatifs à court terme et à long terme pour les victimes?**
2. **Qu’est-ce qui est fait pour arrêter ou atténuer les injustices et les préjudices?  Quand?**
3. **Quelle est la situation pour ce groupe ou ces personnes en 2018?  Quels sont les progrès, les améliorations?**

1. **Quel est ton opinion sur la situation?  Est-ce qu’il y a des discriminations similaires qui sont arrivées dernièrement? Si oui, nomme-les?  Comment se porte le Canada face aux discriminations? Et les citoyens canadiens? Sommes-nous tous inclusifs et ouverts?**
2. **Copie les liens des sites internet que tu as utilisé.**

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/fr/article/politique-dimmigration-1>

Réflexion

Qu’est-ce que notre identité canadienne veut vraiment dire???

Quelle est l’importance et la valeur de nos excuses?