



Voting Rights Through Time: Inquiry and Blended Learning

January 20, 2021
OTF Webinar

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**Elections^x
& Democracy**

A learning initiative from Elections Canada

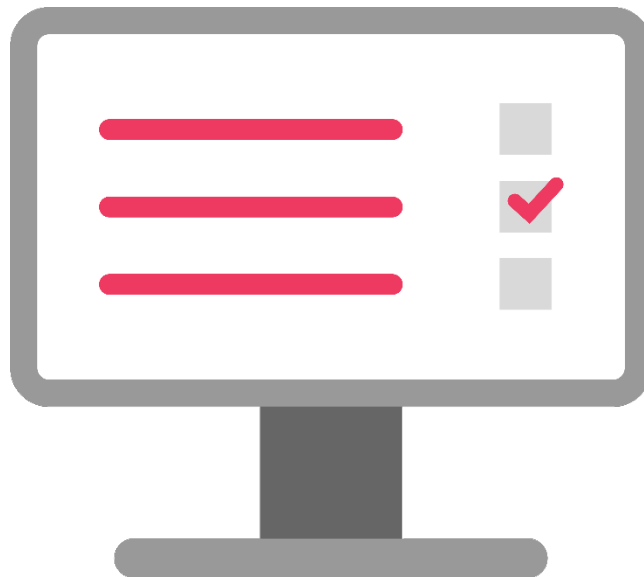
Engage.
Empower.
Learn.





Poll

Who is here today?





Elections Canada's educational resources are:

- Inquiry based
- Cross-curricular
- Collaborative
- Non-partisan
- Bilingual
- Accessible
- Free



Each lesson includes:

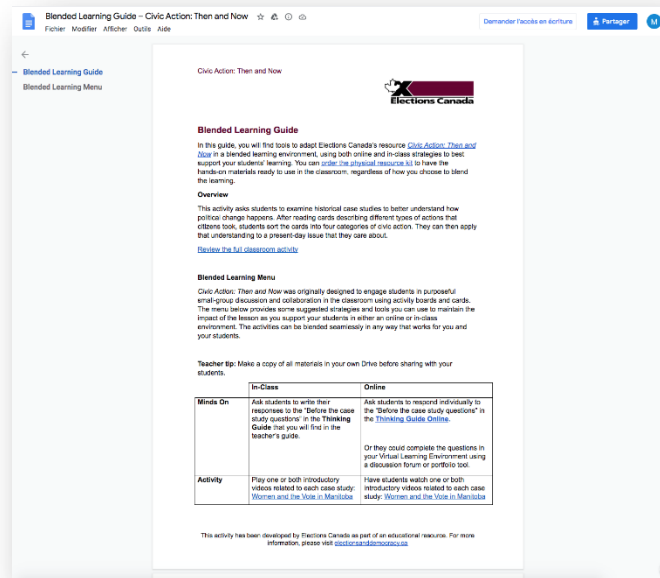
- Big Idea
- Inquiry Question
- A three-part lesson structure
- Hands-on materials





New blended learning tools from Elections Canada

- Adapt our physical resource kits to your blended learning environment
- Use both online and in-class strategies to best support your students' learning



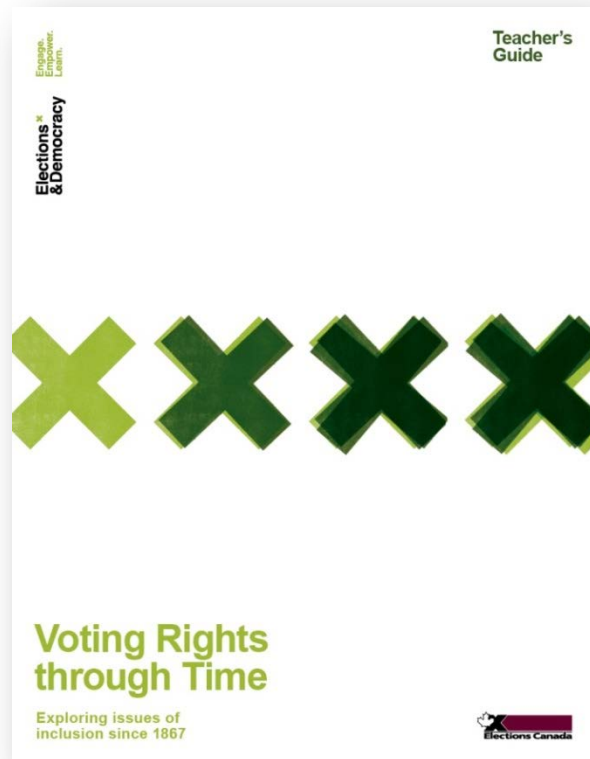


Blended learning includes:

- a seamless connection between online and in-class learning
- a virtual learning environment
- increased student-to-student and student-to-teacher collaboration
- increased student control over time, place, pace and path of learning
- repurposed instructional time

Voting Rights through Time

Exploring issues of
inclusion since 1867



Think of a time when
you felt **excluded**
from something.



Think of a time when
you felt **included**
in something.



Students examine a voting rights case study in small groups



Activity



Voting Rights through Time

Online adaptation

Send students a link to one of the case studies:

- Japanese-Canadians
- Women
- Youth
- First Nations Peoples



Case Study: Japanese Canadians

Japanese Canadians have lived in Canada since the 1870s, mostly in British Columbia. In this province, they worked as fishers, farmers and business owners. Due to racism, the British Columbia government banned Japanese Canadians who lived there from voting in provincial elections. This ban also affected their right to vote in federal elections.

Canada fought with Japan in the Second World War (1939–1945). During this time, Japanese Canadians lost even more democratic rights. The government thought that Japanese Canadians threatened Canada's security and forced them to move away from the Pacific Coast. They could not vote in federal elections, no matter which province they lived in. Japanese Canadians were finally allowed to vote in all federal and provincial elections in 1948.

In the years that followed, Japanese Canadians asked for an apology. They finally got one in 1988, when the federal government formally apologized for past wrongs.

✖ Activity

Turning Point Frame

A turning point is when the process of change shifts in direction or pace.

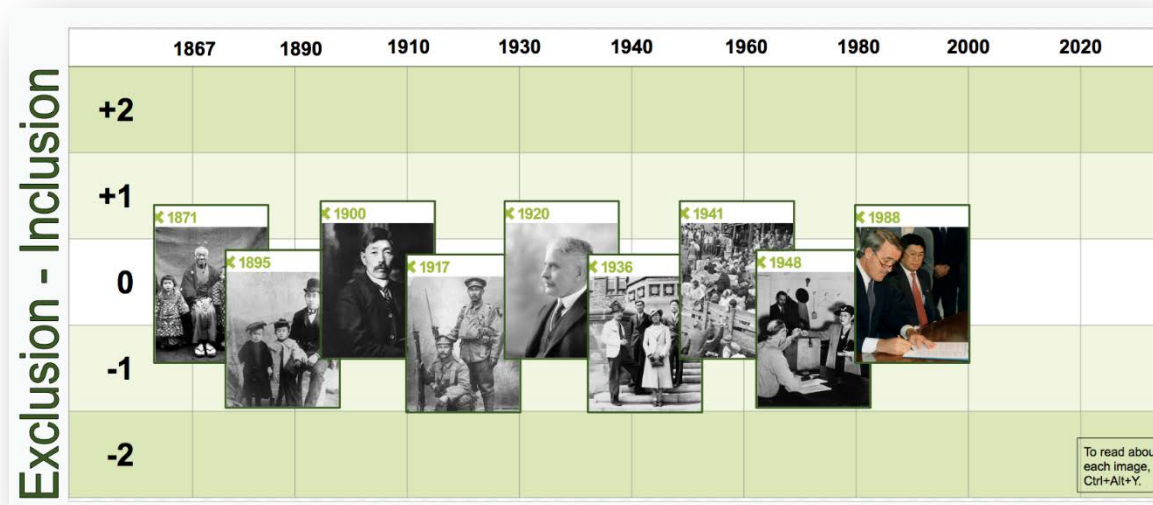
Was there a turning point in your case study?

Place your **Turning Point Frame** on your timeline.



Online adaptation

Timeline online





Consolidation

Reflect and discuss

Does getting the right to vote always mean inclusion in democracy?

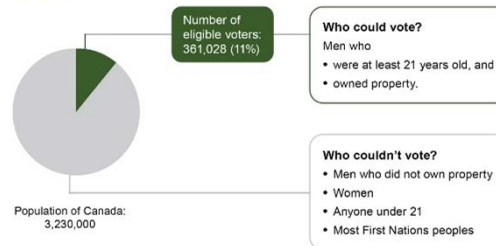


✕ Consolidation

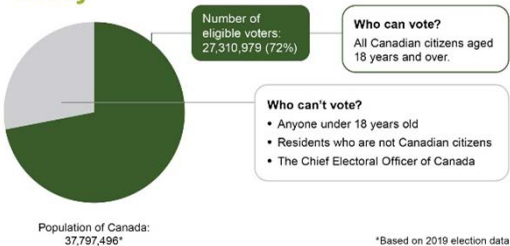


✕ The Right to Vote in Federal Elections: Then and Now

1867



Today



*Based on 2019 election data

Reflect

- What surprised you the most about inclusion and exclusion in Canadian democracy?
- What is one question you have now?
- Are other changes needed to make Canada's democracy more inclusive?

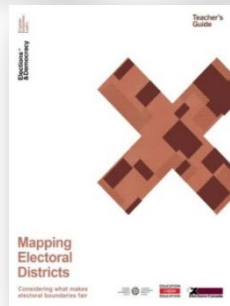
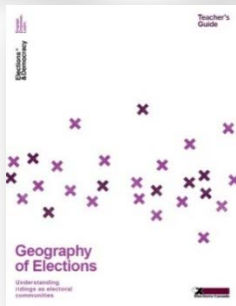
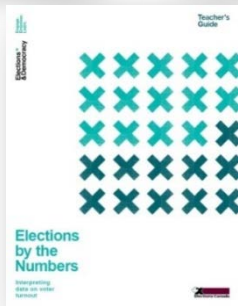
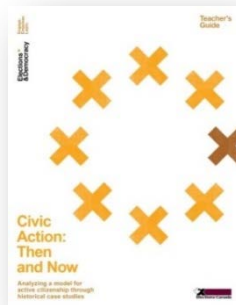
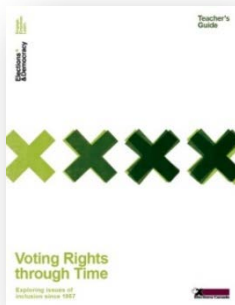


Consolidation

What are your takeaways?



Explore all of our resources





Curriculum Connections

Our educational resources link to secondary-level curricula in every province and territory.

Step 1: Select your Province or Territory (mandatory)

Province or Territory

- Any - ▼

Step 2: Narrow your results by searching for your course name or subject area, language, or Elections Canada resource

Course or subject area

Language

- Any - ▼

Elections Canada resource

Civic Action: Then and Now ▼

SUBMIT RESET

Search Results (172 results found)



View, Download and Order

Visit our website:

electionsanddemocracy.ca

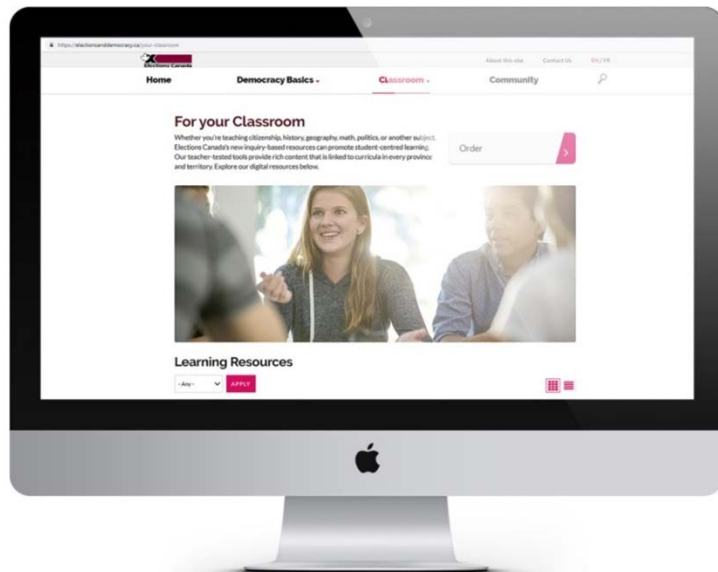
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Thank you!