**Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message

Description automatically generatedSOCL1430: Evaluation 2.3 (20%)**

**Activism Research Report**

**Instructions: Read and complete correctly.**

**Step 1: Find a local activist organization or group that is fighting for the rights of ONE of the following: Indigenous Peoples, Racialized People, 2SLGBTQA+ People, or People with Disabilities. \*Your choice can be the same as one of those presented in week 10.**

**Step 2: On the next page, write a report that includes information from the topics below. This report should be 1 page long and 12 pt font. The information included must be true, correct, and demonstrate what you learned from your research. Please use APA to cite the research you include in your report.**

**Here are some possible questions and topics to consider when writing your report.**

**\*THE ASSIGNMENT IS NOT TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW. These questions should be used as research questions to help you collect information to include in your report.**

* **What types of social problems/discrimination does the organization/group work on?**
* **Why do these problems exist?**
* **Why is it important to work to remove these problems?**
* **How long has the organization/group been doing this work?**
* **What has inspired this activist organization/group to do this work? How or why did they get started?**
* **How does the organization/group interact with society, individuals, and communities?**
* **What methods are used to do this work?**
* **What challenges are experienced by the organization/group while doing this work?**
* **What are the organization/group’s needs to continue doing this work?**
* **How many people work for this organization/group? What do they do? Are there volunteer positions?**
* **What message(s) does the organization/group promote in their activist work?**
* **What successes has the organization/group experienced during their activist work?**

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| **Organization Name** | **Idle No More: An Indigenous Activist Movement** |
| **Reference(s)** | **Caven, F. (2013, February 20). *Being Idle No More: The Women Behind the Movement*. Cultural Survival Quarterly.** [**https://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/being-idle-no-more-women-behind-movement**](https://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/being-idle-no-more-women-behind-movement)  **Coates, K. (2015, April 24). *Idle No More helped Aboriginal Canadians break cycle of despair*. Macdonald-Laurier Institute.**  [**https://macdonaldlaurier.ca/idle-no-more-helped-aboriginal-canadians-break-cycle-of-despair-mli-commentary-by-ken-coates/**](https://macdonaldlaurier.ca/idle-no-more-helped-aboriginal-canadians-break-cycle-of-despair-mli-commentary-by-ken-coates/)  **Talbot, A. (2013, January 18). *How Idle No More may build on its early success*. Western News (University of Western Ontario).** [**https://news.westernu.ca/2013/01/how-idle-no-more-may-build-on-its-early-success/**](https://news.westernu.ca/2013/01/how-idle-no-more-may-build-on-its-early-success/)  **Levy, A. (2013, January 12). *Idle No More: A profound social movement that is already succeeding*. Canadian Dimension.** [**https://canadiandimension.com/articles/view/idle-no-more-a-profound-social-movement-that-is-already-succeeding**](https://canadiandimension.com/articles/view/idle-no-more-a-profound-social-movement-that-is-already-succeeding) |

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| **Idle No More: An Indigenous Activist Movement**  **Introduction**  Idle No More, started in Canada in 2012 as a grassroots protest against government policies that threatened Indigenous rights and the environment, also known as Bill C-45. The law amended more than 60 regulations, including the Fisheries Act, the Indian Act, and the Environmental Protection Act, without properly consulting Indigenous communities. To raise awareness of this new Bill C-45, four women from Saskatchewan, Sylvia McAdam, Jessica Gordon, Nina Wilson, and Sheelah McLean, organized teach-ins to inform people about the law. Social media and community efforts helped the campaign quickly gain support.  **Social Issues and Importance of the Movement**  Idle No More fights to end the ongoing injustices faced by Indigenous communities, including the violation of treaty rights, environmental harm, and government policies that ignore Indigenous voices. The movement was sparked in 2012 by Bill C-45, a law that weakened environmental protections for Indigenous lands and waters without proper consultation (Idle No More, n.d.). The movement is still strong today, planning demonstrations, awareness-raising events, and lobbying activities to support environmental sustainability and Indigenous rights. Idle No More emphasizes that Indigenous rights are not just about fairness; they are crucial for protecting sovereignty and ensuring a sustainable future for everyone.  **History and Inspiration**  Idle No More was founded in November 2012 by four women in Saskatchewan—three Indigenous women(Sylvia McAdam, Jessica Gordon, Nina Wilson, and Sheelah McLean) and one non-Indigenous ally(Sheelah McLean)- who conducted informational workshops to inform and educate everyone about Bill C-45 and its consequences. They gained momentum quickly through social media and public demonstrations, which also included peaceful protest and  Round dance flash mobs (A traditional Indigenous dance symbolizing unity and resistance). One if moment in the movement’s growth was Chief Theresa Spence’s hunger strike, which drew national attention to Indigenous grievances (Talbot, 2013).  **Interaction with Society and Activism Methods**  Idle No More engages with society through grassroots activism(community-led activism for Indigenous rights and environmental protection), digital campaigns, and public demonstrations. Using social media such as Twitter and Facebook to mobilize supporters and spread awareness. Public rallies, marches, and highway blockades have been used as direct action strategies (Levy, 2013). Integrating traditional Indigenous activities like Drumming, the movement also supports and promote change while preserving Indigenous identity and culture.  **Challenges Faced by Idle No More**  Despite its success, Idle No More has encountered several challenges. Certain sources suggest that the movement's lack of centralized leadership makes it challenging to maintain long-term objectives (Coates, 2015). Furthermore, the government introduced legal obstacles to activism, including anti-protest laws like Bill C-51 (Levy, 2013). Since the movement’s relies primarily on volunteers and community support, they can’t organize large-scale events due to financial constraints that also limit the movement’s ability.  **Organizational Needs and Volunteer Involvement**  As a grassroots movement, Idle No More depends on community engagement and volunteer efforts. Volunteers play a heavy role in mobilizing local communities, coordinating projects, and maintaining digital outreach. They continue to collaborate with environmental organizations and human rights groups to strengthen their impact. Therefore, being a grassroots movement, Idle No More depends on community engagement and volunteer efforts.  **Key Messages and Achievements**  Empowerment, justice, and environmental responsibility are the key messages of Idle No More. The movement promotes nonviolent resistance while demanding the preservation of Indigenous resources and rights. One of its major successes was compelling the Canadian government to engage in discussions with Indigenous leaders regarding treaty rights and environmental policies (Talbot, 2013). Finally, the movement has impacted public conversations on Indigenous sovereignty and motivated a new generation of Indigenous activists.  **Conclusion**  Idle No More still remains a strong voice for Indigenous rights in Canada. Using different methods to bring movement’s like Community activism, social media, and cultural advocacy, it has brought attention to key issues. Despite facing multiple challenges, the movement remains committed to justice, ensuring Indigenous voices are heard and their rights are protected. |