

How Effective Have Responses to the Legacies of Historical Globalization Been?



WRAPPING UP CHAPTER 8

Overview

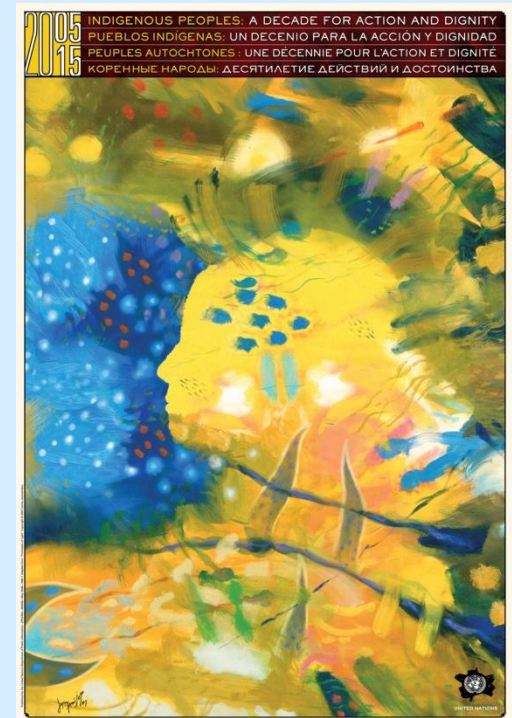


- The United Nations
- South Africa: A Governmental Response
- Canada: Internment
- Canada: The Indian Act
- How Legacies Continue to Affect us Today

The United Nations



- An international organization that tries to:
 - Keep peace & security
 - Promote human rights
 - Fight poverty and disease
- **Complications:**
 - Your country may not be recognized
Many indigenous people are not.
- **Solution:**
 - Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
est. 2002
 - 2005-2015 Second Decade of the Indigenous Peoples
(First: 1995-2005)



South Africa: A Governmental Response



- 1926: South Africa becomes an independent dominion within the British Empire
- Blacks outnumbered whites 10:1
- Government Response: *Apartheid*
 - Strictly segregated the population
 - South Africans became: white, Asian, colored (mixed) or black
 - Homes, jobs and schools were in separate areas
 - Suppression of resistors: Nelson Mandela & African National Congress

South African Inequality Under Apartheid, 1984



Racial Designation	Income per Person (In rands, South African currency)	Literacy Rate (Percentage of adults)	State Spending per Student on Education (In rands)
White	14 880	93	2 538
Asian	4 560	71	1 857
Coloured	3 000	62	1 286
Black	1 246	32	504

Note: In 2007, 1 rand = 16¢ Canadian or \$1 Canadian = 6.25 rand.

Ending Apartheid



- Pressure from the international community
- Pressure from within the country
- Officially began to be dismantled in 1986
- 1994: First Elections in which *all* South Africans could vote – Mandela was elected as president.

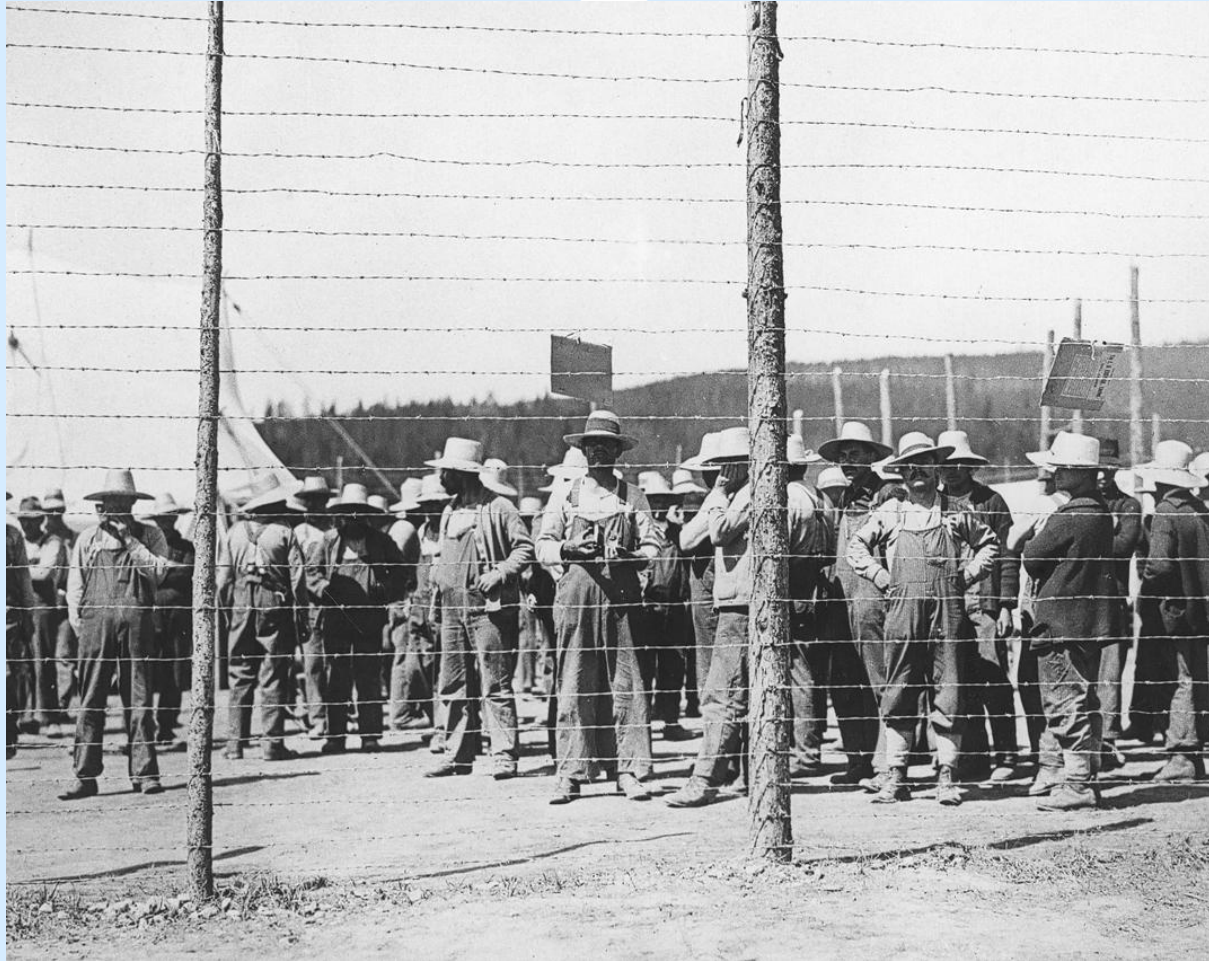
Canada: Internment



- **WWI: German & Ukrainian internment**
 - “Prison like conditions” (p. 199) ; Work Camps; Mines
 - \$2.5 million for memorials and education programs
 - No apology

- **WWII: Japanese Internment**
 - “Only allowed to take what they could carry” (p. 199)
 - 1988: Settlement
 - \$21,000/survivor
 - Governmental apology
 - Canadian Race Relations Foundation

Castle Mountain Internment Camp, AB



Japanese Internment, BC Interior



Canada: The Indian Act, since 1876



- Continuing and controversial legacy
- Critics argue:
 - Ensure FN do not receive equal treatment
 - Limits FN right to self-government & determination
 - Assumes the Federal government “knows best”
- Response:
 - 1991 Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

“What are the foundations of a fair and honourable relationship between FN and the federal government?”

The Indian Act Today



- Royal Commission conclusion
 - *“The main policy direction, pursued for more than 150 years ... Has been wrong.” (p. 200)*
 - 1998 Statement of Reconciliation
- Changes to the Indian Act?
 - Unfortunately, the debate over what to do about the Indian Act still continues.



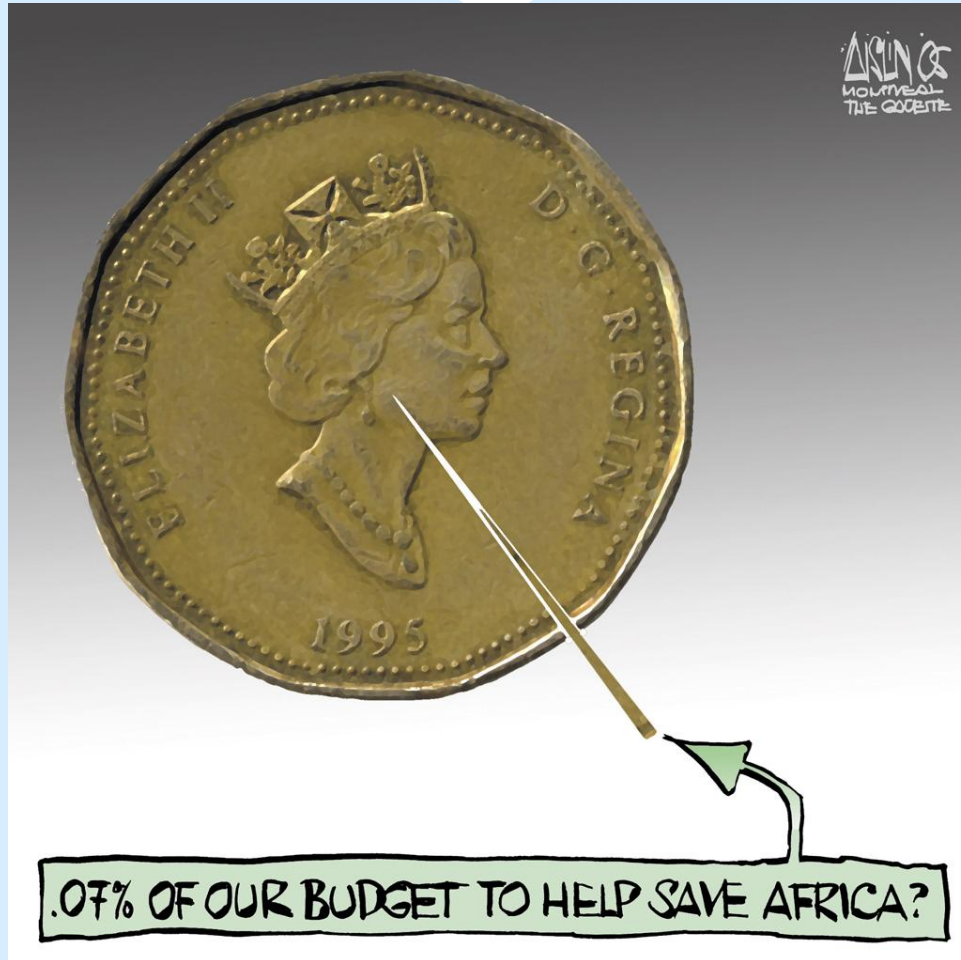
How Legacies Continue to Affect Us Today



- **Global Income Inequality**
 - Growing gap between the rich and the poor – especially visible in South America
 - Responses include: foreign aid, loans, professional and social assistance programs, direct food distribution.
- **One Response: Foreign Aid**
 - Money, Expertise, Supplies, etc.
 - The UN encourages nations to contribute to foreign aid, goal is set at 0.7% GNI, but this has never actually been met.



Foreign Aid



UNIT REVIEW



CHAPTERS 5-8

Key Terms, Ch. 5



- Historical Globalization
 - Imperialism
 - Mercantilism
- Industrial Revolution
 - Grand Exchange

Key Terms, Ch. 6



- Legacy
- The Raj
- Deindustrialization
 - Genocide
 - Displacement
 - Depopulation
 - Migration

Key Terms, Ch. 7



- Policy
- Practice
- Assimilation
- Adaptation
- Residential Schools
- Restitution Plan
- Seven Years War
- Treaty of Paris
- Royal Proclamation
- Conscription Crisis
- Wartime Elections Act
- Quiet Revolution
- Official Languages Act
- FLQ Crisis
- War Measures Act

Key Terms, Ch. 8



- Non-Governmental Organization
 - Apartheid
 - Internment

Think About It...



- Discuss Britain's role in historical globalization

Think About It...



- Explain why European imperial powers initially cooperated with aboriginal people in Canada?
- Compare and contrast European imperialism in North and South America. Explain the reasons for the differences.

Think About It...



- Explain the causes and effects of deindustrialization in India.

Think About It...



- Explain the following 3 types of legacies of historical globalization, include an example of each:
 - Displacement
 - Depopulation
 - Migration

Think About It...



- Discuss the motives for creating, and the legacies since creation, of residential schools in Canada.
 - What were they?
 - Why were they established?
 - How have they been responded to over time?

Think About It...



- Discuss Quebecois experiences of British imperialism from the Seven Years War 'til the present.
- How do Quebecois experiences differ from other experiences of British imperialism? Why do you think that is?

Questions?

