
Toronto Past, Today, Tomorrow:

Re-remembering Settler-colonialism in Toronto and Canada

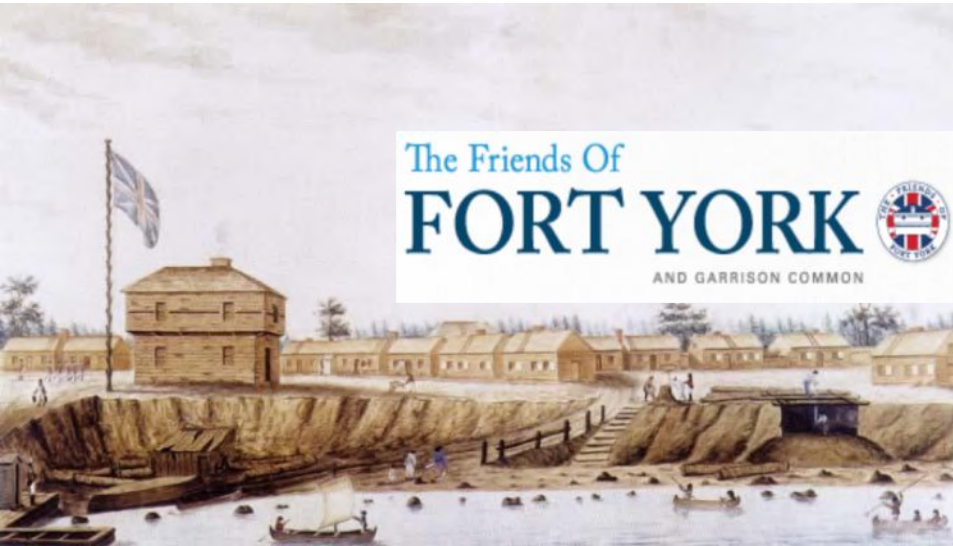


School of Cities
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Heeho Ryu, Research Fellow

November 1st, 2019

Introduction



The Friends Of
FORT YORK
AND GARRISON COMMON



 **TORONTO**

Research Methods

Media Observations:

- Websites of Fort York National Historic Site and City of Toronto
- Dates: May 8th & May 10th , 2019



Field Observations:

- Fort York National Historic Site (250 Fort York Boulevard, Toronto, ON.)
- Dates: May 29 (3-5PM), July 24 (2-4PM), August 28 (3-5PM) / 2019

The Tourist Gaze: Urry (1990)



The Tourist Rhetoric: Lofgren (2004)



Authenticity: Bruner (1994) MacCannell (1999)

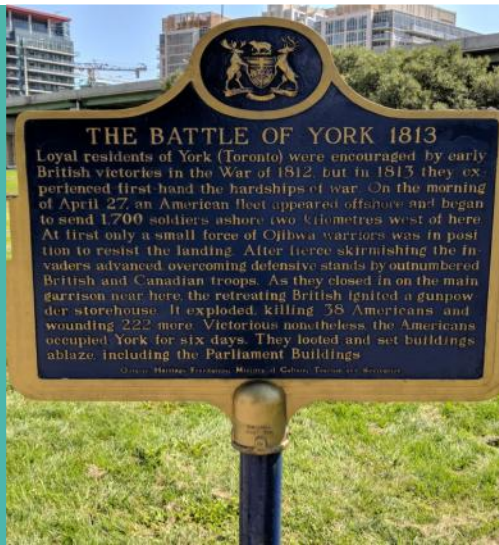


Authenticity:

Bruner (1994) MacCannell (1999)



Site of Pilgrimage: Graburn (2004)



Contestations of Meaning : The Contact Zone Pratt (1992)

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Indigenous Arts Festival: Kaha:wi Dance Theatre



“a contact zone is defined as the space of colonial encounters, the space which peoples geographically and historically separated come into contact with each other and establish ongoing relations, usually involving conditions of coercion, radical inequality, and intractable conflict”

- Pratt, 1992, p. 6-7 -

Colonialism in Canada

Colonial Cities

- Availability of large mineral deposits
- Suitable climate for agricultural production
- Large sedentary Indigenous population

- E.g. Mexico and Peru

- Labour exploitation of Indigenous populations
- Domination by a small group of European elites
- Driven to extract natural resources and produce agricultural commodities for export
- Driven for the accumulation of wealth in Europe
- Unequal distribution of property, wealth, and political rights

Settler-Colonial Cities

- Lack of available mineral deposits
- Less-than-ideal climate for agricultural exports
- Smaller semi-sedentary Indigenous population

- E.g. Canada and United States

- Eviction / relocation of Indigenous peoples
- Dominated by large European settler populations
- Driven for the appropriation and settlement of Indigenous lands for internal development
- Driven for self-accumulation of wealth
- lands More equal distribution of property, wealth, and political rights (at the total exclusion of indigenous peoples)

“There is a notion that “Ottawa” as a metropolitan environment is a settled, stable, and knowable social, spatial, and scalar constellation, without acknowledging its deeply contested status and the ongoing relationships and responsibilities that the Anishinaabek have to the land and waters that constitute the city-region;

the city is also the terrain of persistent anti-colonial indigenous struggles for life, land, and self-determination, which include struggles over the meanings and definitions of territory, place, scale, identities, and modes of governance”

- Tomiak, 2016, p. 9 -

Animalization and Racial Hierarchy

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Kim (2015)

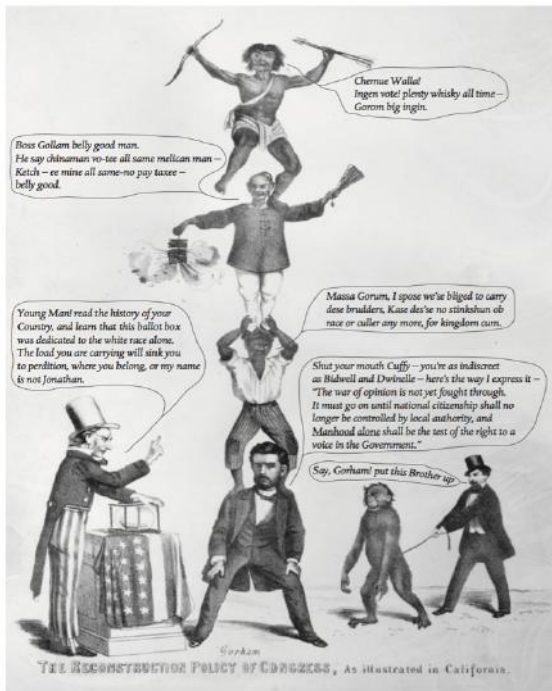


FIGURE 2.1. "Reconstruction". Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Conclusion

“Until museums do more than consult, until they bring a wider range of historical experiences and political agendas into the actual planning of exhibits and the control of museum collections, they will be perceived as merely paternalistic by people whose contact history with museums has been one of exclusion and condescension”

- Clifford, 1997, p. 207-208 -

Heeho Ryu (2019). Toronto Past, Today, Tomorrow: *Re-remembering Settler-colonialism in Toronto and Canada*. A project presentation. Toronto: CA. School of Cities, University of Toronto.

Thank you for listening!

Hope y'all have a great day 😊



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