Introduction
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)
Authenticity:
Site of Pilgrimage: Graburn (2004)

Loyal residents of York (Toronto) were encouraged by early British victories in the War of 1812. But in 1813 they experienced first-hand the hardships of war. On the morning of April 27, an American force appeared on the horizon and began to send 1,700 soldiers ashore two kilometers west of here. At first only a small force of British soldiers were in position to resist the landing. After fighting skirmishing the invaders advanced, overcoming defensive stands by outnumbered British and Canadian troops. As they closed in on the main garrison near here, the retreating British ignited a gunpowder magazine killing 35 Americans and wounding 23.2 more. Nevertheless, the Americans occupied York for six days. They looted and set buildings ablaze including the Parliament Buildings.
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
- More equal distribution of property, wealth, and political rights (at the total exclusion of indigenous peoples)

(Sokoloff and Engerman, 2000 & Hugill, 2017)
“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

Kim (2015)

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“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 -
Thank you for listening!

Hope y’all have a great day 😊