

MONDAY, JAN 26 (Continuation of last week's lecture)

Tkaronto (Week 3)

- History is misleading; not telling you how things really went
- Indigenous people here before first Europeans
- Not always the same Indigenous groups that resided; Iroquois, Seneca, Mississauga
- Wanted to give soil chance to regenerate
- Not clear why groups left or stayed
- French and Indigenous: not as bad as b/w British, Spanish they met in American places
 - French were peaceful b/c they needed them for trade purposes
 - Dangerous relationship for Indigenous people
 - French brought European diseases
- French replaced by British
 - British view: everyone good with French were enemies
 - Most Indigenous people at war
- Important points:
 - Indigenous people significant help for 1st Europeans for trade relations and setting up places where to trade
 - Fort Rouille
 - French est. 1st fort
 - Where Indigenous people started
 - Area was good position to connect Lake Ontario and Simcoe, Georgian Bay
 - 1759: French replaced by British

Colonization 101

- 1787: Toronto bought it by Mississauga
- Europeans and us; had concept of ownership of the land
 - Moment you buy something; it's yours; you own and possess it
 - Ie. Burn, divide
- Purchase unknown to Indigenous People
 - Land cannot be possessed
 - Something you had to be entrusted with; take care of for future generations
 - Nothing is ever going to be yours
- Different understanding of what "purchase" means; hard to establish contract

*****New Material*****

Caulfield (Reading) -Inner Areas of City

- Initially, we have centre of city (inner zone) or as the "Downtown"
- Outer: all developed after WWII
 - Big development/expansion b/c of good economy and rising # of immigrants
- Toronto's inner zone:
 - The Distillery
 - Holy Trinity Church
 - Regent Park
 - St. Jamestown

The Distillery (Gooderham and Worts)

History: initially, a mill then added a distillery

- Post war: not convenient to have factory downtown (closed down)

- 1990s; same buildings but was empty
 - Revitalize area: after mfg. left downtown, what will we do?
 - Service sector
 - Open restaurants, malls, café that will entertain people
 - Make sure wealthy have a reason to come to the city to spend money
 - 1865: factory existed
 - Today: # of amenities that entertain people
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- Pre industrial phase: Toronto was a service and trade centre (1830-1861) *also administrative centre
 - Good military position
 - Take advantage of Toronto passage (Trade)
 - Examples:
 - Food
 - Industrial phase: mfg. develops (mainly became this) and society sorts itself by class (1870s-1950s)
 - How did it come about?
 - 1867: Year of Confederation; Canada is officially born
 - First prime minister: John A. Macdonald
 - Canada providing resources for Great Britain; we harvest and ship
 - Mfg. in GB were using resources for their use; creating items to Europe and Canada
 - Competition tough
 - National policy: imposing tariff on any mfg. coming from outside
 - Post-Industrial phase: mfg. moves out of city, Toronto's globalization, gentrification (1950s-present)
 - Cost of labour is cheaper
 - Less regulations
 - Reason for movement: improvement in transportation
 - Federal gov't starts extensive program funding for highways (50s)
 - Don't need to be close to railway anymore; use trucks and highways

Holy Trinity Church

- 1/6 Toronto churches built in 1840s
- 1840s: City received lots of immigrants (Irish)
- 1870s: Industrial period
 - Factories: same side as Eaton Centre
 - Was a factory before a mall; producing items instead of selling
 - Workers lived close to workplace
- 1960s: Toronto became a service centre (from mfg.)
- 1970s: Mall and convention centre

Urban Change

- Shifts in:
 - Urban form: use to be houses, replaced by condos and malls
 - Urban Function: use has changed; ie. The Distillery District

Regent Park

- Largest housing project
- Built in 1950s
- 14 city blocks east of downtown
- Gov't est. public housing subsidized meeting qualifications for an affordable price

Modernism: developed in Europe in the 20s

- Wanted to create low cost, efficient, clean housing
- Functional
- Mono-use (residential)
- Why did it fail?
 - Wanted to remove previous neighbours
 - Disconnected from its surrounding context
 - Resulted in parody of modernism
 - No streets, only residential
 - Made into a ghetto; only residents

Modernism: New Science of Urban Design

- Movement in Europe in 20s
- Response to effects of industrialism on city fabrics
- Replacing slums with healthy and efficient lower cost housing
- Promoting more equalitarian urban society

Anti-Modernism

- Jane Jacobs: living in NY
 - Always better to have mixed uses (than mono-use)
 - Older urban districts = necessary element in vibrant city
 - Higher concentrations of people and activities bring life

Post-Modernism and Regent Park Re

- Not only public housing; private sector brought in
- Social mix; mix of uses
- New streets to tie neighbourhood back into city's street grid

St. Jamestown

- Examples of dialogue in urban forms:
 1. Modernism (good housing for working class)
 2. ...

White

Jacob's Impact on Toronto

The Spadina Expressway *Most important

- Envisioned in 1940s
- Formally planned in 1959
- In the 1950s, more people were coming after the war, downtown core wasn't enough to accommodate

- Federal said its impossible to expand without infrastructures
- In late 50s, plan to connect 401 to
- 1961: resident's opposition started to S.E
- Jane Jacobs: backing opposition but would've been strong without her
- 1971: killed by provincial gov't
- Reason for cancellation:

Urban Renewal

- 1947 with construction of Regent Park
- CMHC study became blueprint for renewal program 1956
 - Federal agency
 - Managing public housing
- 1964 federal and provincial gov't extended program to entire city (not only public housing)

1972 election that terminated victory david as mayor of the city ... very strong opponent all forms of modernist and of theory of jane jacobs