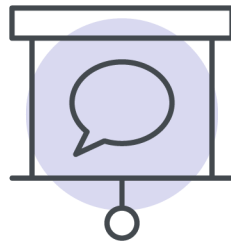


OneClass

N0105

FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

Fall 2018



Lecture Notes

NO105 – BILLIONAIRES, BEAVERS & BANDITOSWEEK 2

Question...

Do we actually live in a post racial society?

Video...

- Secret ugliness of belonging
- OKA CRISIS
 - o Took place in 1990
 - o Wanted to build a golf course and needed to cut down trees in order to continue with the course
 - o The trees were on the Mohawk Reserve
 - o Montreal
 - o Stand off
 - Involved the community
 - Involved the Canadian Military
 - o Turing point in indigenous activism
 - o Land rights
 - o Indigenous people had a voice
 - They were willing to risk a lot
- Club Native...
- What is the connection between the story of indigenous women and reality?
 - o The stories are very complicated
 - o You have to look at them very carefully

MEXICO 2

- La Malinche
- Translator for Cortes during his conquest in Mexico
- Name has become synonymous with “traitor” and “whore”
- Ended her life with the Christian name after her baptism, Marina

NO105

- Worth 7%
- Have your name and student # clearly on the research assignment
- PDF/WORD format

- Due JAN.29.2018

Steps...

1. Identify a broad topic in the course from one of the course weeks (review your choices in the syllabus)

- a. Colonization
- b. Race
- c. Labour and migration
 - i. Then, identify a more focused topic that could be addressed in an essay of 2000 words
 1. Don't worry – you're not actually writing the essay
 - ii. The next assignment will take us from topics to questions and thesis
 - iii. BROAD TOPIC
 1. Syllabus
 - iv. Then, FOCUSED

2. Locate SEVEN relevant sources you would use to complete this essay

- a. 3 journal articles
- b. 3 monographs (scholarly books)
- c. 1 primary source
 - i. Diary
 - ii. Newspaper
 - iii. Website
 - iv. Photos
 - v. Survey
 - vi. Film

3. For each of the 7 sources;

- a. Full bibliographic entry, according to MLA format
 - i. 1 sentence that explains how/why this is a scholarly source
 - ii. Format in MLA as it is in the instructions
 - iii. "I know this source is scholarly because ... "
 1. Publisher?
 2. Author?
 3. Documentation?
 4. The peer reviewed button?

Notes:

- Perception and misperception
- Formation of national identity
- During the conquest and the colonization of NA, these women (and likely others) were at times

- Pocahontas
 - Her story is told as one that takes place during **colonization** as pure, virginal, romantic princess
- Thanadelthur
 - Her story is that of a rugged, strong, powerful woman during the fur trade who was a peacemaker, translator and negotiator who navigates the harsh northern wilderness
- La Malinche
 - Her story is fundamentally seen as that of a 'loose' Indigenous woman who is **scapegoated** for the brutal colonization of Mexico by the Spanish for allowing the colonizer to penetrate her land during **conquest**
- "speakers for the dead"
 - Why is ON perceived to be originally settled by Whites? Do you (or did you) believe that?
 - Why (and how) is it beneficial to the National Narrative to plough under the headstones in Black pioneer cemeteries?
 - Was the person in the film being racist when she said that the potatoes planted in the burial site were tasty? How do you characterize such an attitude/view?
 - They took away the headstones
 - Grew potatoes on the soil of graves
 - They were the best potatoes ever
 - Used for home plates for baseball games
- Lorenz and Murray
 - NBA - 75%
 - NHL - 2.5%

NO105 - Billionaires, Beavers, and Banditos
Weekly Reading Response
Week 4: Labour and Migration



Readings:

Gabriel, Christina, and Laura MacDonald. "Citizenship at the Margins: The Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program and Civil Society Advocacy." *Politics and Policy* 39.1 (2011): 45-67.

Otero, Gerardo. "Neoliberal Globalization, NAFTA, and Migration: Mexico's Loss of Food and Labor Sovereignty." *Journal of Poverty* 15.4 (2011): 384-402.

Instructions:

- 1) After completing the readings, answer the following questions the best you can. Remember that we are not expecting you to perfectly understand what you have read, but **we do expect you to read the articles** and to try to **assess and analyse** what the authors have written. In total, you should **write no more than 200 – 300 words to answer both questions**.
- 2) In developing your responses to the questions, do **not** rely heavily on quotations from the authors. Use only your own words; as necessary, you can paraphrase an author's words, but please do so **sparingly**.
- 3) Upload your completed answers to the Dropbox on MyLS – you can find it in the Week 4 (Labour and Migration) folder. Remember that the document you upload must be in **Word or PDF format**. This must be done by 9:00 am on the day of your class.
- 4) Print a hard copy or have a file ready on your laptop/device, and bring this to class to help you participate during class discussions.

Questions:

- 1) Knowing that our course title (Billionaires, Beavers, and Banditos) highlights **perceptions and misperceptions**, and considering the arguments in these readings, who are the 'real' Beavers in North America? Why is it important to deconstruct or consider the idea of work / migration in North America?
- 2) How and/or why has the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) impacted the migration of Mexicans to the other two nations in North America?

NO105

Notes

Last Week...

- The article "Goodbye to the Gangstas" was an academic case study about the way in which both the NBA and the NHL "**discipline, police and contain**" young men by favouring 'white cultural norms' over urban, black culture

- **New Racism** or **Democratic Racism** does the following:
 1. Downplays
 2. Denies
 3. Is marked by colour blindness
 4. Blames victims
 5. Creates moral panic

Convergence**

- Pabst calls for a 'transnational' understanding of blackness where we account for both **Routes and Roots**
- In the film *Speakers for the Dead* we see the intentional **erasure** of Black Presence in Ontario. By removing headstones of early black pioneers, later white settlers are seen to be taking them out of history and underscoring the story that whites were the settlers
 - o Divergence**
 - o In terms of blackness
 - o Misperception on who the settlers are?

The Other Side of Immigration...

- Corn & Avocados
- Promoting the fantasy
- No one tells you how difficult it is to work in the US, you just hear stories about how great it is
- Anyone with money, had a pig farm
- When NAFTA came along, the pig farmers didn't have a chance anymore, couldn't complete
- When they couldn't make a living anymore, they would migrate to the US
- If you invest \$100 to grow corn, you won't make that \$100 back
- Grains – Mexico cannot compete in this area
- The government doesn't help any of the corn farmers

NAFTA

- January 1st, 1994

Corn

- Staple **FOOD** of Mexico
- US started to produce corn at higher quantities
 - o US government gave farmers **SUBSIDIES**

Avocado's

- Increase as a commodity for export by Mexico
- Export*

Mexico compared to US, does not have...

- Technology/Machinery
- Capital

Is migration really a choice?

- They don't really have a choice because if they don't make enough money from their farming, and can't make back their investments, they have no other choice but to migrate to the US to find work there

From last week... (week 4)

- Gabriel and MacDonald claim that citizenship rights can be divided into 3 categories:
 - o Political
 - o Civil
 - o Social
- Yet, the workers who come here are regularly denied some **Substantive Social Rights**
- The temporary foreign workers are "flexible, disciplined, unfree and reliable"
- It has fallen to **non-state** local actors to advocate and intervene on behalf of the workers to ensure **rights** since they are vulnerable to workplace abuses
- They lack '**voice**'
- SAWP:
 - o Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program
 - o For migrant workers
 - o They are being treated poorly
 - o No access to healthcare
 - o No safe working conditions
 - o Pensions
 - o Leave their families for majority of the year, in a different country, come back to their families for a little bit of time and then leave again
 - Might have been doing this for years and years
- According to Otero, **NAFTA** has been bad for Mexico because it has caused the loss of both **food self-sufficiency and (thereby) labour sovereignty**
- The film, *The Other Side of Migration* demonstrates the **voices** of rural Mexicans whose stories show the **asymmetrical** ways in which NAFTA has functioned
- "The debt is eating us alive"

- Canada and the United States benefited from NAFTA in an agricultural way, 1994
- 1st time El Chapo has escaped
 - Laundry basket
- 2nd time escaped (2015)
 - Underground tunnels
 - 2016, he is recaptured
 - 2017, extradited from Mexico to the United States

Assignment Steps

1. Identify a more focused topic that could be addressed in an essay of 2000 words; you can use the one you already worked on previously – or you can choose a new one
2. Develop TWO good questions that flow this focused topic and that will lead to a good thesis. In particular, consider using... “why” or “how” questions.
 - a. What is my focused topic?
 - b. “how” and “why” questions are the best for analysis
3. Develop **ONE** good thesis statement
 - a. This thesis statement should be a clear and thoughtful answer to one of the questions you posed in Step 2
 - b. Has to be very specific
4. Develop an outline for a paper, assuming that the final essay would be 2000 words
 - a. Your outline should demonstrate should demonstrate that it has developed a structure that would directly support the claim(s)/argument you are making in your thesis statement
 - b. The number of points and/or sub points **will vary** depending on the nature of your thesis statement. Each point or sub point should be given its own paragraph
 - c. In an actual essay...

NO105
Week 6

Art, Identity and Popular Culture

So far in NO105...

- We have been exploring North America through the lens of:
 - Life stories/biography
 - Interdisciplinary

Life Stories/Biography

- The life stories instruct us about broader themes in the study of North America...
 - Thanadelthur (Colonization)
 - Martin Luther King Jr. (Race)
 - Dolores Huerta (Labour and Migration)
 - El Chapo (Narcotrafficking)
 - Frida Kahlo (Art, Identity, and Popular Culture)

Interdisciplinarity

- We have engaged with interdisciplinary approaches...
 - **Folklore** (Downs; Mulholland)
 - **History** (Van Kirk)
 - **Sport/Racism** (Lorenz and Murray; Films: Club Native and Speakers for the Dead)
 - **Life Story** (Pabst; Kevin's Lectures; Various Films)

Themes

- We have interrogated the following themes in the study of North America...
 - **Perception/Misperception**
 - NAFTA, Narcotrafficking
 - **Convergence/Divergence**
 - Democratic Racism, Blackness, Colonization / Colonialism
 - **Continentalism/Sovereignty**
 - War on Drugs, Migration: Food / Labour
 - **Asymmetry**
 - Citizenship, Narcotrafficking, NAFTA
 - **National Identity Formations**
 - Thanadelthur, Pocahontas, La Malinche, Mixed Races, Music and Art – Popular Culture

From Last Week...

- Evelyn Karache Morris

- She writes in **Foreign Affairs**. This is significant because she is suggesting that one of the United States' most important foreign affairs issues is drug trafficking organizations (DTO's)
- DTO's use business models including vertical integration, logistics, and profitability
- Ultimately, the cartels will deal in whatever 'product' will earn profit
- Mercille
 - He offers an alternative explanation for the drug war, based on the central role of **political economy**
 - He argues that the US government is playing an increasing role in fueling the drug industry in order to promote their **hegemonic** project of economic liberalization

Canto de Familia – Film...

- Mariachi was the mother's outlet
- It is a very important part of their culture as a family

Week 7

From Last Week...

- Modern Nation States use cultural **images** to tell the story of who we are (Canada as benevolent, helper, peacekeeping)
- These **hegemonic** ideas of the nation mask ethnocentric norms, values and interests
- *construction of national identity*
 - Mariachi is a symbol that is represented by the **blood** (mestizo), **sweat** (working the land) and **tears** (men experiencing heartbreak by a woman)
 - Mulholland is prompting the reader to the question **authenticity** and consider a vision of what might be a 'false Mexico'
 - What is an **invented tradition**?
- *Idea of mariachi vs 'music without borders'

Assignment 3: Steps 1 and 2

- 1) Using your outline assignment, restate your thesis at the top of the page
- 2) Choose one point in support of your thesis, taken from any of the points that you included in your outline
 - a. Restate it below the thesis statement
- 3) Write 1 paragraph (250-300 words)
 - a. Follow guidelines for writing a good academic essay
 - b. Use MLA format
 - c. Works cited
 - d. Introduction sentence and conclusion sentence
 - e. 1 main point, don't go off to 6 points in one paragraph

NO105

Week 9

Citizenship, Borders and Security: Maher Arar

Citation / Plagiarism Assignment...

- 4% of final grade
- Watch a series of videos (Chicago style)
- Finish a quiz of 20 questions and have 20 mins to finish
- Opens Friday, March 16, 2018
- Closes March 30, 2018

From Last Week...

- Fuchs tells us that the US healthcare system is very *different*. It spends more, but the share of expenses paid by government is much lower
- The OECD countries are compared to the US and Fuchs claims that there is greater income inequity in the US.
- This is *rooted in American history, values and politics*.
- Roseneau demonstrates that even very *reputable* news sources (i.e. NY Times and the Wall Street Journal) make mistakes and don't always provide *full, complete, accurate* coverage of an issue
- This contributes to *misperceptions* about Canadian healthcare and, as a consequence, about Canada more generally
 - o Perception and Misperception*
- Building the wall, make the Mexicans pay for It
 - o Keep the illegal immigrants out of the US

NO105 – Week 11

Resistance – Annie Mae Aquash

Annie Mae Aquash –

- She is the most transnational person in the course of north American studies

From last week...

- Gun trafficking is profitable because markets in Canada and Mexico are strictly regulated; the USA then is relatively low-cost supplier for illicit guns
- The Second Amendment in the US has both historical and contemporary significance
- In Canada, not much has happened since the 1970's
 - o But in the us a great deal has changed
 - o There we see 'tough on crime' reform
 - o 3 strikes and you're gone – related to marijuana

- Tonry concludes that Canada's approach (doing little to change sentencing) has been more effective and humane, relative to the USA
- Narcotrafficking, healthcare
- Indigenous Peoples are overrepresented in Canada whereas black people are overrepresented in the United States

The Zapatista Uprising –

- NAFTA was founded in 1994
- Chiapas – was a city in Mexico
 - They are worried about their land
- What happened 20 years after??
 - Idea of them having control and made an education system, etc
 - They had to have an uprising to eventually get what they wanted in the end

Ashleigh King
NO105 – Billionaires, Beavers and Banditos
Weekly Reading Response
Monday, January. 15, 2018
171647550

WEEK 2: COLONIZATION

- 1) Based on the readings by Downs and Van Kirk, indigenous women such as Pocahontas, La Malinche and Aboriginal Canadian women are perceived differently in the various lands that will become the three North American nations by their similar, but different stories. Malinche and Pocahontas were the two women that Downs focused on. La Malinche and Pocahontas share very similar stories but serve different cultural roles. La Malinche arises from a period in history of conquest whereas Pocahontas comes from a time of colonization. La Malinche was an indigenous woman that served as a translator for Cortes during his conquest to Mexico. Cortes described her as “intelligent, without embarrassment having a noble bearing and being an excellent woman” (Downs, pg. 399). In both readings, they talk about women (Native women) having sexual relations with white men. Women being sexual figures came about many times throughout the stories of the indigenous women, but Pocahontas as a mother figure, was much less sexualized. It is said that La Malinche was seen as a traitor to her people and Pocahontas has been used as a symbol of American nationalism. Pocahontas’ actions to aid the European settlement of the indigenous people make her a mother figure for the United States (Downs, pg. 412). Throughout the readings, the theories inherent in the conquest and colonialism are extremely vivid in these two female archetypes.
- 2) Interracial relationships today may be different from the nature of interracial relationships in the past, according to the readings would be that a lot has changed over the years. In the past, interracial marriages were definitely frowned upon because it was not common and people would get arrested for it. But, today, it is a little bit more warmed up to, and people have less of a problem with it now, although some may still have issues with it, for the most part that has come a long way in society. According to the reading, it is said that, “By the early nineteenth century, intermarriage was reported to be quite rare.” (Van Kirk, pg. 5). Which makes sense, because people were just not used to it. Intermarriage back then was “seen as a vehicle” for removing Aboriginal women from their own cultures. There is many differences between back then with interracial marriages and now, because of the many years we have gotten to understand and accept that there is nothing wrong with people choosing a partner of a different race.

Works Cited

Downs, Kristina. "Mirrored Archetypes: The Contrasting Cultural Roles of La Malinche and Pocahontas." *Western Folklore* 67.4 (2008): 397-414.

Van Kirk, Sylvia. "'Marrying-In to Marrying-Out': Changing Patterns of Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Marriage in Colonial Canada." *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies* 23.3 (2002): 1-11.

Week 3 Response

1. NHL & NBA...
 - a. Within the National Hockey League (NHL), it mainly consists of white North American men, as compared to the NBA. The talk over racism in the NHL is a lot less spoken about compared to the NBA and NFL because those leagues consist of mainly African-Americans. The NHL was developed by mainly white people, including coaching staff, players and also fans. Building on this, there has only been about 40 black hockey players in the NHL (Lorenz & Murray, pg. 38).
 - b. The NBA on the other hand, which is mostly made up of African-American players, with about 75% of the league is African-American compared to the NHL with only 2.5% of the players being black. As for the dress code implementations talked about in this article, the clothing such as sneakers, chains and bandanas were used as a form of expression, but they were eliminated so that they could "whiten up" the NBA and appeal to a whiter audience (Lorenz & Murray, pg. 43).
2. I think the meaning of being "black" in Canada and being "black" in the United States has very different meanings. In Canada, we are an extremely multicultural country and therefore have 'adopted' the African-American culture better than some states in the United States. There are some places and people in Canada that are still very racist, but I think that the United States is worse for racism. Pabst talks about Canada's adaptation of the 'cultural mosaic' while also highlighting the fact that being black puts a immediate target on you or, makes you stand out. They should express their culture, rather than just melting in (Pabst, pg. 122). This course theme would be convergences and divergences. I also think that perception and misperception could be used to describe the different views Pabst's piece.

References

Lorenz, Stacy L., and Rod Murray. "Goodbye to the Gangstas': The NBA Dress Code, Ray Emery, and the Policing of Blackness in Basketball and Hockey." *Journal of Sport and Social Issues* 38.1 (2014): 23-50.

Pabst, Naomi. "An Unexpected Blackness." *Transition* 100 (2008): 112-132.

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January 29, 2018
NO105

Week 4 Reading Response

Knowing that our course title (Billionaires, Beavers, and Banditos) highlights perceptions and misperceptions, and considering the arguments in these readings, who are the 'real' Beavers in North America? Why is it important to deconstruct or consider the idea of work / migration in North America?

- Seeing as our course is billionnaires, beavers and banditos, I think the "real" beavers in North America are most likely the workers and laborers. It is important to deconstruct the idea of work migration in North America because this is one of the reasons that the continents develop. Work migration has had a large role in North American society.

How and/or why has the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) impacted the migration of Mexicans to the other two nations in North America?

- There is a program called SAWP, which consists of farmers hiring international temporary workers under a special contract in Canada, so that they have some type of job when they decide to reside in Canada. NAFTA's goal was to slow down immigration as it led to an extremely high volume of undocumented immigrants from Mexico, entering the United States.

Bibliography

Gabriel, Christina, and Laura MacDonald. "Citizenship at the Margins: The Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program and Civil Society Advocacy." *Politics and Policy* 39.1 (2011): 45-67.

Otero, Gerardo. "Neoliberal Globalization, NAFTA, and Migration: Mexico's Loss of Food and Labour Sovereignty." *Journal of Poverty* 15.4 (2011): 384-402.

Week 5 Reading

1. Asymmetrical relations in power characterize international relations in North America. In other words, the United States tends to wield more power than either Canada or Mexico. How does Mercille's article demonstrate this 'imbalance' in power, with regards to the illegal trade in drugs?
 - The United States is an extremely powerful nation. The United States, compared to Canada and Mexico has the largest demand for illegal drugs. They also have more power politically, economically and militarily, if compared to the other two countries. Overall, the USA is an extremely powerful nation that is capable of many, many things. The USA is using the drug war, according to the reading, to become more powerful than they already are, across the border. According to Mercille, he mentions that the USA also uses the drug war to extend its hegemony in Mexico.

2. According to Krache Morris, legalization is not an effective solution to the drug problem in the United States? Why? How does she suggest the drug problem be more effectively addressed?
 - In this reading by Morris, she mentions that they will always be able to replace the drugs. The underlying purpose for drugs is money, if the money and the financial institutions are taken out of the equation, that simply means that the cartels will not operate and therefore would rapidly reduce power. As for the legalization of drugs in the United States, this will only provide many opportunities to increase and expand which then leads to an increase in supply. The way to deal with the cartels is with money. Money, usually is the answer to power in the drug war, if you have it, you have power and therefore, money is so important in the drug industry.

Bibliography

Krache Morris, Evelyn. "Think Again: Mexican Drug Cartels." *Foreign Policy* 203 (December 2013): 30-33

Mercille, Julien. "Violent Narco-Cartels or US Hegemony? The Political economy of the 'war on drugs' in Mexico." *Third World Quarterly* 32.9 (2011): 1637-1653

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Week 6 Response
Art, Identity and Popular Culture

1. Why do authors Fast and Pegley believe that images of Canadians as loving, peacekeeping, and generous should be questioned?
 - a. Authors Pegley and Fast believe that images of Canadians as loving, peacekeeping and generous should be questioned because within this article, 'Music and Canadian Nationhood Post 9/11: Analysis of Music Without Borders: Live', they touch on the misconceptions about Canadian identity and also touch on 9/11 and the United States' benefit concert. One of the first things the authors mention is the irony of all of the musicians, and may I mention, in an event that is supposed to be presenting multiculturalism, has no non-white musicians performing at the concert. A rapper, that goes by the name Choclaire, 'asked' to join the set as one of the African Americans to sing, but they only gave him a 15-minute set, right at the beginning, while fans are getting into their seats. So, this would make his set one of the least important. They also fail to include a strong female artist/band and only include male artists/bands. The authors of this article are intrigued by the fact that even though the United States is the clear victim from the 9/11 attacks, Canada disregards the United States heartache and focuses on their 'peacekeeping' mission. Both authors show the realities that went into creating the event and how the event actually contradicts to the images of loving, peacekeeping and generous.

2. According Mulholland, in what ways is mariachi both a symbol and a myth of Mexican national identity?
 - a. According to this article, even though this can produce 'false Mexicanism', she does touch on and appreciate all the different traditions and hard work that goes into their performances. She mentions the myths of mariachi musicians being moustached, wearing sombreros, silver-studded cowboy outfits, strumming guitars, drinking tequila, etc (249). Whereas, mariachi is actually a music ensemble consisting of 8-12 performers dressed in traditional *trajes de guitarró* while playing a variety of instruments. Mariachi being both a symbol and a myth of Mexican identity, is true. When people think of Mexico and mariachi, most will picture Mexicans in bright clothing and everything described above. Mariachi is created when the Mexican indigenous people played along with the Spanish developing to 'Mexicanized' European instruments.

Bibliography

Fast, Susan and Karen Pegley. "Music and Canadian Nationhood Post 9/11: An Analysis of *Music Without Borders: Live*." *Journal of Popular Music Studies* 18.1 (2006): 18-39

Mulholland, Mary-Lee. "Mariachi, Myths and Mestizaji: Popular Culture and Mexican National Identity." *National Identities* 9.3 (2007): 247-264

Week 7 Response
International Trade

1) Greg Anderson, in "NAFTA on the Brain," argues that big trade agreements such as NAFTA or the Canada/US Free Trade agreement are exceptional in the history of North American integration. He argues that these agreements obscure a more significant history of incremental (or slower, consistent) integration. Why does he believe that incremental change has been more important?

- In the article, "NAFTA on the Brain", Anderson believes that incremental change has been more important because, it is a lot better to take things at a good pace, rather than rushing into it and having it done poorly. Anderson really focuses on incrementalism and its ability continue to improve on past implementations, for example, the outcomes for the 1987 and 1994 trade agreements. He touches on and says that "incrementalism allows the US to recognize its security bureaucracy to include most immigration issues under the DHS umbrella, while Canada opts to leave them out of Public Safety (Anderson, 457). This action permits bureaucracies such as the RCMP and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service under the public safety, while the FBI and US Intelligence are separate from the DHS.

2) Donald Trump has strongly spoken out against NAFTA, but in "Beyond the Continental Divide" Robert Pastor has argued that the United States should focus on North America when it comes to international trade. Who is emphasizing continental integration and who is emphasizing sovereignty? Who is right? Why?

- In "Beyond the Continental Divide", Pastor very strongly wants much deeper continental integration between the NAFTA parties, Canada, Mexico and the United States. Pastor looks at collaborating more common policy, job expansion and much more, but Pastor would definitely be the one who is emphasizing continental integration more than Trump. Donald Trump fights for sovereignty. He definitely wants less integration with Mexico and Canada and would like to re-write the trade agreements and policy. As for who is right and why, I honestly think there is no right or wrong answer, I say this because I think people will have different views on the topic which therefore shows that people will just have varying thoughts and opinions on this.

Bibliography

Anderson, Greg. "NAFTA on the Brain: Why Creeping Integration Has Always Worked Better." *American Review of Canadian Studies* 42.4 (2012): 450-459.

Pastor, Robert A. "Beyond the Continental Divide." *The American Interest* 7.6 (2012): 61-68

Ashleigh King
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March 12, 2018

Week 9 Reading Response
Security, Citizenship and Borders

- 1) Are the Lake Superior communities studied by Alm and Burkhart (Thunder Bay/Duluth and the Twin Sault regions) truly *borderland* communities? To answer this question, compare communities on either side of the border and explain whether their similarities are more important than their differences.
 - Thunder Bay / Duluth as well as the Twin Sault regions are truly borderland communities because of the convergence between them with their neighboring nation. Canadians feed off of American culture greatly, especially being so close to one another; for example, Canadians are more likely to travel to America for shopping or leisure activities. Compared to the Thunder Bay / Duluth region, the Twin Saults show a much higher degree of connectedness. In both America and Canada, there is a high degree of experience crossing the border and they see major changes since 9/11. There is a substantial difference between the two sides though, which is the fact that a higher percentage of Americans viewing the relationship as special and just a lower percentage of Canadians that feel this way. Between the borderland communities I believe that their similarities are a lot more important than their differences are.
- 2) Lee Rodney writes about the messages that appear in borderland areas, in North America. Considering the recent American election, write your own message that you would display on a border billboard, and explain why it is particularly appropriate to a North American border.
 - Considering the most recent American election with President Donald Trump and his proposal to building a wall and dividing Mexico and the United States is interesting. If I were to ever create my own billboard near any North American border, I would have to choose on the Canadian side probably. I would make the sign say, "No wall, no problem". I would make this the sign because it would poke at the Mexican – American borders, rather than the Canadian – American because it is talking about Mexico and America.

Works Cited

Alm, Leslie R. and Rosse E. Burkhart. "Canada-US Border Communities: What the People Have to Say." *American Review of Canadian Studies* 43.1 (2013): 33-34.

Rodney, Lee. "Road Signs on the Border: Transnational Anxiety and the Rebordering of North America." *Space and Culture* 14.4 (2011): 384-397

Week 10 Response
Violence, Crime and Punishment

- 1) What is the Second Amendment? How do Cook et al say it is important to the illicit firearms trade within the three North American countries, and beyond?
 - The Second Amendment is defined as, giving Americans the right to possess and own firearms. Considering most recent news, the age restriction on having the right to carry and own a firearm is very young, which is allowing these incidents to happen. It's almost easier to buy a firearm in the United States, then it is to purchase a package of cigarettes; which is the frightening part. Because of the low-regulation on firearms, the United States has become a low-cost supplier to the other NAFTA countries, Canada and Mexico. According to Cook et al, about 70% to 90% of crime with firearms from Canada and Mexico are traced back to the United States, because it is so simple to purchase a firearm there (Cook et al, 2009). Although dangerous, it has given the United States a massive trade surplus within the firearm market for a product that influences crime.

- 2) Tonry's article leads us to question the differences, in approaches to sentencing of criminals, between Canada and the United States. Why do you think we use this article in this course?
 - Within this course on North American studies, we have to analyze key themes and ideas across North America, even as they are changing. While talking about crime and punishment within the United States and Canada, the key theme to be detected is *convergences and divergences*. Within the article, Tonry covers and compares different sentencing guidelines when comparing the United States and Canada; such as Harper's mandatory minimum and the three-strike law, and how they are affecting the incarceration rates. The largest comparison when talking about Canada and the United States is the fact of how quickly the incarceration rates are changing.

References

- Cook, Philip J., Wendy Cukier, and Keith Krause. "The illicit firearms trade in North America." *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. 9.3 (2009):265-286
- Tonry, Michael. "Nothing' Works: Sentencing 'Reform' in Canada and the United States." *Canadian Journal of Criminol Justice* 55.4 (2013);465-480

Week 11 Response:
Resistance

- 1) Adam Barker concludes, "...for Occupy and Indigenous movements to truly support each other, decolonization must be central to their future relationships." How has the Occupy movement not effectively supported Indigenous movements so far?

The Occupy movement has not effectively supported Indigenous movements so far because of the government and private sector power as the goals for the both of them do not match up and do not support the collaboration. Indigenous movements usually aim to reestablish relationships to gain quality whereas the Occupy movements aim to seize properties, therefore, the uncommon goal between both movements has fallen to the Occupy movement not supporting the Indigenous movements.

- 2) Why do you think NO105 begins and ends with topics that specifically address Indigenous Peoples?

I think that NO105 begins and ends with topics that specifically address Indigenous Peoples because in relation to the formation of the countries of NAFTA; Canada, Mexico and the United States, and currently today, there are conflict with Indigenous peoples. Therefore, it is only fitting that because it is such a large topic discussed, we should begin and end with them and talk about their stories. When mentioning concepts and ideas about the Indigenous Peoples, we can use key course themes such as, continentalism and sovereignty, convergences and divergences, perceptions and misperceptions, asymmetry and national identity to help identify the past issues the Indigenous Peoples have gone through collectively or specifically in their countries. I think it's really important for this to be taught because it an interesting topic and there are many good points to come of it by learning about the Indigenous Peoples.

References:

Barker, Adam J. "Already Occupied: Indigenous Peoples, Settler Colonialism and the Occupy Movements in North America." *Social Movement Studies* 11.3-4 (2012): 327-334.
Hayden Taylor, Drew. "This Boat." *This Magazine* 38.1 (2004): 22-23.

NO105 Writing Assignment

Ashleigh King

171647550

THESIS:

The crimes and violence within media such as television, movies and video games, make children violent in later years due to a number of different factors such as the psychological effects from violent media, developing aggressive behaviour, decreasing social behaviour and empathy towards others.

POINT FOR THE PARAGRAPH, TAKEN FROM OUTLINE ASSIGNMENT:

Psychological Effects from Media Violence

PARAGRAPH:

Whether it be the news, a television show, the internet or a movie, one way or another, there is violence surrounding it. Children take in any and everything they see and hear and therefore, it is concerning what their later years in life could be and how it would affect them psychologically. Unfortunately, violence is one of the most popular forms of entertainment for everyone. According to the Academy of Pediatrics, they say that "more than one thousand scientific studies and reviews conclude that significant exposure to media violence increases the risk of aggressive behaviour in certain people..." (Heffner). These violent acts on any media platform can result in negative psychological effects, and even though it may be small, nonetheless, it is still significant. Media violence has a desensitizing effect and the potential for increased aggression within young children. For example, children who even briefly witness violent programs experience a diminished level of excitement toward real-world violence and think that it is okay (Smith). A review by psychologist Craig A. Anderson and others have suggested that "the evidence strongly suggests that exposure to violent video games is a causal risk factor for increased aggressive behavior, aggressive cognition, and aggressive affect and for decreased empathy and prosocial behavior" (American Psychological Association). "Call of Duty" and "Grand Theft Auto" are violent video games but are also extremely popular to young adolescents and there have been many reviews that have reported negative effects of exposure to these violent video games. Over 60 percent of television shown today contain some form of violence, which would again, negatively affect young children and affect them psychologically (Heffner). Therefore, the crimes and violence within media such as television, movies and video games, make children violent in later years due to a number of different factors such as the psychological effects.

WORKS CITED:

"Violence In The Media — Psychologists Study TV And Video Game Violence For Potential Harmful Effects". *Http://Www.Apa.Org*, 2018, <http://www.apa.org/action/resources/research-in-action/protect.aspx>. Accessed 3 Mar 2018.

Heffner, Christopher L. "The Psychological Effects Of Violent Media On Children | Allpsych". *Allpsych.Com*, 2018, <https://allpsych.com/journal/violentmedia/>. Accessed 3 Mar 2018.

Smith, Sky. "Psychological Effects Of Violent Media On Children". *LIVESTRONG.COM*, 2017, <https://www.livestrong.com/article/95972-psychological-effects-violent-media-children/>. Accessed 4 Mar 2018.

NO105 Research Assignment

Ashleigh King
171647550
January. 29, 2018

Broad Topic:

Violence, Crime and Punishment

Focused Topic:

Media and TV Violence Exposure to Children Leading to Crime and Violence in Adulthood

Bibliography

Anderson, Craig Alan, Douglas A Gentile, and Katherine E Buckley. *Violent Video Game Effects On Children And Adolescents*. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 2007. Print.

- I know this source is scholarly because it comes from a university press, more specifically, Oxford University Press. Which is a reliable source.

Haugen, David M, and Susan Musser. *Media Violence*. Detroit: Greenhaven Press, 2009. Print.

- I know this source is scholarly because it is published from a reliable press, Greenhaven Press, which is an American Publishing Company.

Huesmann, L. Rowell et al. "Longitudinal Relations Between Children's Exposure To TV Violence And Their Aggressive And Violent Behavior In Young Adulthood: 1977-1992.." *Developmental Psychology* 39.2 (2003): 201-221. Web. 26 Jan. 2018.

- I know this is a scholarly because while on Wilfrid Laurier's library PRIMO search, after inputting my information, I clicked peer-reviewed so therefore the journal was a source I was able to use and cite.

Jones, Tim, Peggy H. Cunningham, and Katherine Gallagher. "Violence In Advertising." *Journal of Advertising* 39.4 (2010): 11-36. Web. 24 Jan. 2018.

- I know this journal is scholarly because using PRIMO search, I used the peer-reviewed journal to ensure this was a reliable article to continue using.

Kirsh, Steven J. *Children, Adolescents, And Media Violence*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE, 2006. Print.

- I know that this book is scholarly because the publisher is a SAGE Publications, publisher which is therefore reliable for my bibliography.

Sasha Emmons, Parenting.com. "Is Media Violence Damaging To Kids? - CNN." *CNN*. N.p., 2018. Web. 26 Jan. 2018.

- I know that this primary source is scholarly because it is opinionated, and it is also a newspaper within a website, which is considered a primary source.

van der Molen, J. H. W. "Violence And Suffering In Television News: Toward A Broader

Conception Of Harmful Television Content For Children." *PEDIATRICS* 113.6 (2004): 1771-1775. Web.

- I know that this journal is a scholarly source because when using Laurier's PRIMO search, I utilized the peer-reviewed button so that I could retrieve the most solid source possible.

NO105 Thesis/Outline Assignment

Ashleigh King
171647550

Focused Topic:

Media and TV Violence Exposure to Children Leading to Crime and Violence in Adulthood

Two Good Questions Related to this Focused Topic:

1. Why does extremely violent crimes within media such as TV, movies and video games make children violent in later years?
2. How do some children think after playing violent games or seeing it on television, that violence is a good idea to pursue?

One Good Thesis Statement Related to one of the Questions Above: (#1)

The crimes and violence within media such as television, movies and video games, make children violent in later years due to a number of different factors such as the psychological effects from violent media, developing aggressive behaviour, decreasing social behaviour and empathy towards others.

A Sample Outline...

Introduction... Which will end with my Thesis Statement

Paragraph #1... History of Media Violence

Paragraph #2... Decrease in Social Behaviour, Empathy and Moral Engagement

Paragraph #3... Psychological Effects from Media Violence

Paragraph #4... Violent Media Effects

Paragraph #5... Aggressive Behaviour, Aggressive Thoughts and Angry Feelings

Paragraph #6... Columbine High School Shooting, Aurora Colorado

Conclusion... A Restatement of my Thesis

NO105: FINAL CLASS – EXAM NOTES

What was this course trying to do?

- Provide you, as first year students, with opportunities to develop university level **skills** (Ex. Reading, writing, research, and collaboration)
- Convey and expose students to the fundamental **themes** important to North American Studies
- Foster a more **democratic** and **smaller** learning venue by combining online and (active learning) classroom work, resulting in an alternative / transformative approach to learning in a university course

THERE ARE 5 QUESTIONS ON THE FINAL EXAM → EACH COURSE THEME HAS IT OWN QUESTION ASSIGNED

EACH QUESTION IS WORTH 50 MARKS

5 course themes / 1 approach:

1. **Perception and Misperception**
2. **Convergence and Divergences** (In what way the countries/ themes are the same/ different)
 - a. Ex. Convergence of colonization in all 3 nations
3. **Continentalism and Sovereignty** (Integrating continents and political sovereignty for each nation)
 - a. Robert Pastor's reading is important → integration of all 3 nations
4. **Asymmetry** (Imbalance between each 3 Nations)
 - a. The United States has an imbalance in power vs. Canada and Mexico (Hegemony)
 - b. Mexico has however less power than Canada (Ex. How NAFTA affected Mexican farmers)
5. **National Identity** (How it changes through the countries)

Note the 'Interdisciplinary' approach this course takes to each of the course themes

Reference the works from class:

Draw out evidence from all the works and connect the five themes of the course

10 lectures

20 readings

10 films

Final Exam:

- Only essay questions
- It covers whole course
- You must write two essays
- You will have a choice of five questions
- It is a two-hour exam
 - Spend an hour on each question
- Be sure to answer the question
 - State the answer of the question in the thesis
- double space pages

Essay length: “Write as much as you fucking can”

Exam Instructions:

- Your answers to the questions must be in **proper essay form: a thesis is required**, though only a brief introductions and conclusions are necessary. Personal pronouns can be uses (Ex. ‘I’) when it seems appropriate to do so
- **When demonstrating your thesis, be sure to provide specific evidence drawn exclusively from course readings, lectures (both online and in class), and films – put these in body paragraphs**
- Try to give as many examples as you can. Remember, you are trying to **prove** to your instructor that you have read all the readings, viewed all the lectures and films, etc. Providing as many examples as possible with **demonstrate** this.
- **DO NOT** substantially repeat evidence presented in response to one question in your response to the other – Do not use the same example in both essays

Take the first 10 -15 minutes of the exam to plan both questions

- ➔ Organize examples
- ➔ Do not use both examples

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION:

In what ways have the national identities of Canada, the United States and Mexico been constructed or imagined? In replying to this question, you should focus on two of the three nations.

5 THEMES ORGANIZED:

1. **Perception and Misperception**
2. **Convergence and Divergences** (In what way the countries/ themes are the same/ different)
3. **Continentalism and Sovereignty** (Integrating continents and political sovereignty for each nation)
4. **Asymmetry** (Imbalance between each 3 Nations)
5. **National Identity** (How it changes through the countries)

Perception and Misperception	Convergence and Divergences	Continentalism and Sovereignty	Asymmetry	National Identity
-Perception of the Canadian Health System in the eyes of Americans	-Different health care systems Ex. Michael Moore's Sicko Canada = Social, America = Private Mexico = Hybrid -America is a lot more tougher on crime with standardized sentenced methods -Imprisonment has been normalized too	-NAFTA: Trade economically improves a countries wellbeing, however Mexico was effected – farmers lost (The other side of immigration) -Borders and Security: Create a single North American passport The ability to travel, work and learn freely throughout all 3 nations	-America's power imbalance between Canada and Mexico J.D. Rockefeller	

ALL COURSE CONTENT COVERED:

Topics / Lectures (10)	Readings (20)	Films (10)
Colonization (Thanadelthur)	Downs; Van Kirk	<i>Club Native</i>
Race (Martin Luther King Jr.)	Lorenz & Murray; Pabst	<i>Speakers for the Dead</i>
Labour and Migration (Dolores Huerta)	Gabriel & MacDonald; Otero	<i>The Other Side of Immigration</i>
Narco-trafficking (Joaquín 'El Chapo' Guzmán)	Krache Morris; Mercille	<i>The Deadly Genius of Drug Cartels</i>
Art, Identity, and Popular Culture (Frida Kahlo de Rivera)	Fast & Pegley; Mulholland	<i>Canto de Familia</i>
International Trade (J.D. Rockefeller and Carlos Slim)	Anderson; Pastor	<i>United We Fall</i>
Healthcare (Tommy Douglas)	Fuchs; Vaillancourt Rosenau	<i>Sicko</i>
Citizenship, Borders and Security (Maher Arar)	Rodney; Alm and Burkhart	<i>Are We Safer?</i>
Violence, Crime and Punishment (Clifford Olson)	Cook et al; Tonry	<i>Prison State</i>
Resistance (Annie Mae Aquash)	Barker; Hayden Taylor	<i>The Zapatista Uprising</i>

WEEK 2: COLONIZATION

Thanadelthur

Convergence: All three North American countries were colonized by Europeans. However, all 3 nations already had indigenous people present → The Europeans ended up oppressing them

WEEK 3: RACE

Martin Luther King Jr.

Perceptions and Misperceptions can be used to describe one's view of some race

Divergence: Of what it is to be black in Canada (Mosaic) and in the US (Melting Pot)

- *Pasbt's story of her life shows this*

WEEK 4: LABOUR AND MIGRATION

Themes: Asymmetry/ Convergence and divergence

NAFTA:

- The United States contained all of the bargaining power, then Canada, then Mexico
- NAFTA has caused Mexico to lose food self-sufficiency
 - "The debt is eating us alive" – a farmer states for the film *The Other Side of Immigration*
 - American subsidized farms have pushed Mexican farmers out of business → This is pushing them from living in Mexico and having to move to America as undocumented workers
 - Proof that NAFTA has caused an imbalance of power: It has increased the amount of undocumented immigrants coming from Mexico
 - Subsidized American mega-farms can now make immense amounts of profit
 - Canada also benefits from their power imbalance with Mexico, through the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program they can employ Mexican workers temporarily at cheap prices
 - They can use them to fill spots that are unattractive

WEEK 5: NARCOTRAFFICKING

War on Drugs:

- As the United States more powerful nation economically, politically and militarily in comparison to Canada and Mexico, it begins to play a bigger and bigger role in the war on drugs
 - The United States contains a massive demand, Mexico and Canada supply and take the blame
- As Mercille Julien argues in "Violent Narco-Cartels or US Hegemony?", the United States uses the drug war as an opportunity to develop their power into Mexico → creating an imbalance of power
 - An example is the United States funding the war on drugs in Mexico, the Merida initiative

WEEK 7: INTERNATIONAL TRADE:

NAFTA - Largest free trade agreement in the world

- Canada and Mexico have a trade surplus with the US, they serve them 40% of all their oil
- This 'Creeping' activity (incrementalism) activity has a profound impact
- Robert Pastor, an advocate for North American continentalism, suggests NAFTA could serve as a North American blueprint for a community that blinds all three nations to advance collective goals and interests as neighbors

- Think transit passes, a highway from Canada – US – Mexico, integrated labour standards
- NAFTA trades more than European Union
- Robert Pastor explores the idea of collaborating more common policy within North America to combat issues such as Mexico's income gap regards to Canada and the U.S., climate change, low labour standards and much more
- He suggests this as a means to combine together to relieve the imbalance of power

WEEK 8: HEALTHCARE:

- The OECD countries are compared to the US and the Fuchs claims that there is greater income inequality in the US. This is rooted in American history, values, and politics
 - The US does not trust their government – It is their fundamentals, think about the revolutionary war (National Identity)
- Canadians trust their government → Healthcare is their National Identity

- Rosenau demonstrates that even very **reputable** news sources (Ex. New York Times and Wall Street Journal) make mistakes and don't always provide **full, complete, accurate** coverage of an issue
 - This leads to **misperceptions** about Canadian healthcare and, as a consequence, about Canada more generally