

CHAPTER 2

To what extent does globalization affect people's identities?

Social Studies 10

Ms.Gill

Individual Identity

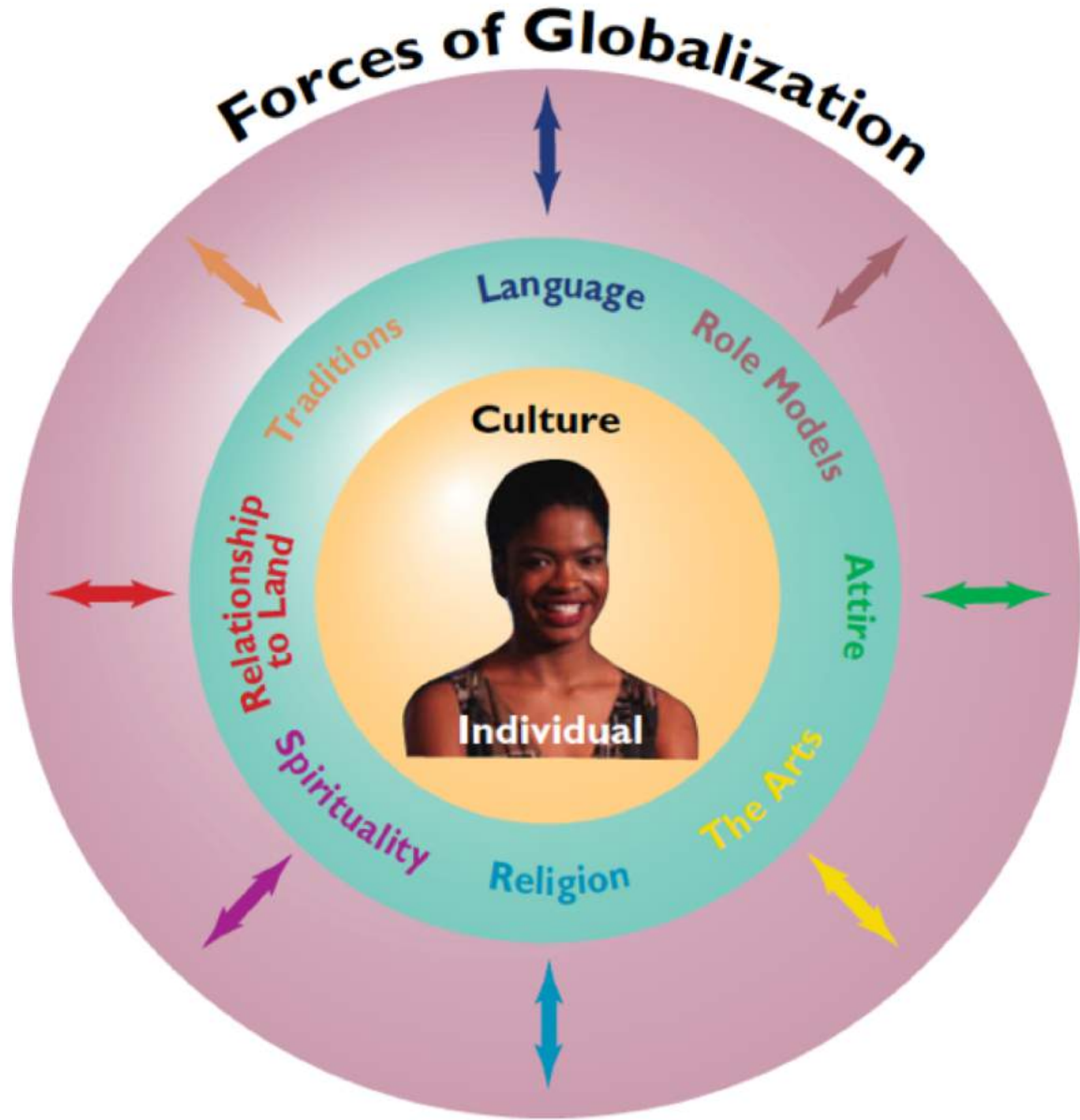
The traits that make up a person's sense of individuality

Example: your name, accomplishments, what you like to do in your spare time, etc.

Collective Identity

The combination of beliefs, values, view of history, and language of a people

Example: student, teenager, community, a musician, cultural background, etc.



What makes up your identity?

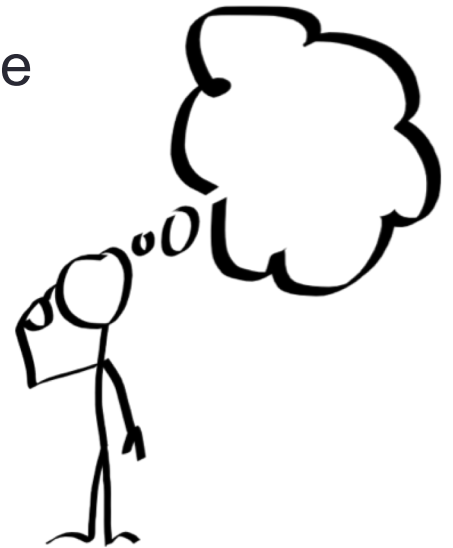
Take a few minutes and make a list of things you think make up your own individual identity and collective identity.

Now, answer the following questions for each trait you listed:

- Why is this something that came up to mind?
- Is this something that has always been a part of your identity (did you inherit it) or did you choose it?

Things to consider...

- As children, we learn to think, act, and speak from the people closest to us. Now that you're a teenager, you're working out for yourself those elements you will keep in your life, and which you will reject. You are making choices about your identity.
- Your great-grandparents probably had a much easier time making decision because most people followed the traditions passed on.
- You on the other hand have access to the entire world at your fingertips! This is because we now live in a **pluralistic society**.



Pluralistic Society

A society made up of many groups

Metis Identity

Under what circumstances can global interaction lead to the creation of new collective identities?

- Why do you think the official definition of Metis includes the requirement that the individual choose to identify him or herself as Metis?
- The Metis have been called “the First Canadians” because their identity was formed out of the intermarriage of First Nations and Europeans.
 - How can this be linked to issues all Canadians face in identifying their Canadian identity? What does this tell you about the possible effects of globalization?

The Hmong

To what extent do you think refugees who come to Canada undergo similar changes in their way of life?

Traditional Hmong Culture

- Traditional Hmong culture placed a high priority on family and interdependence. Often an extended family, including several of the husband's relatives, lived together in the same house.
- The authority of the father in traditional Hmong culture was not questioned.
- Children showed respect for their parents and rarely questioned their wishes.
- The Hmong lived a traditional farm life, growing crops and raising livestock. Higher education was not an option for most.
- The Hmong were mistreated in Asia for practising their traditional religion.

Hmong Culture in the United States

- When the Hmong arrived in the United States, clans and families were split up and sent to different states and regions, so as not to burden one area with too many immigrants.
- In the United States, the women's rights movement was strong, and ideas about gender roles and equality of the sexes were very different from those in Asia.
- Since Hmong parents often could not speak English well, their children became interpreters for them. This weakened the traditional authority of the parents.
- Many Hmong are now graduating from universities and colleges in the United States and taking on professional careers.
- In America, the Hmong were free to practise their religion. About half the Hmong in the United States have converted to Christianity.

Identity and Language

Language plays a huge role in the way we see our world – it lets us express ourselves and give meaning to things

If you speak a minority language (anything other than English) you will feel that language affects you more



Official Bilingualism

- Canada is bilingual at the federal level of government, with French and English having equal status as official languages
- This means you have the right to communicate with/plead before a federal court in either language and receive federal government services in either language
- The strongest support for bilingualism is found in Quebec at 98%. Do you believe our community (in Alberta) supports bilingualism? Why or why not?

Cultural Borrowing

Taking ideas, customs, and social behaviors from another culture or civilization



The Maori Art of *Ta Moko*

- What is ta moko?
- Why is its use by non-Maori controversial?
- What is your opinion on this issue?



Other Examples...

- Which of these are good examples?
- Which of these are bad examples?

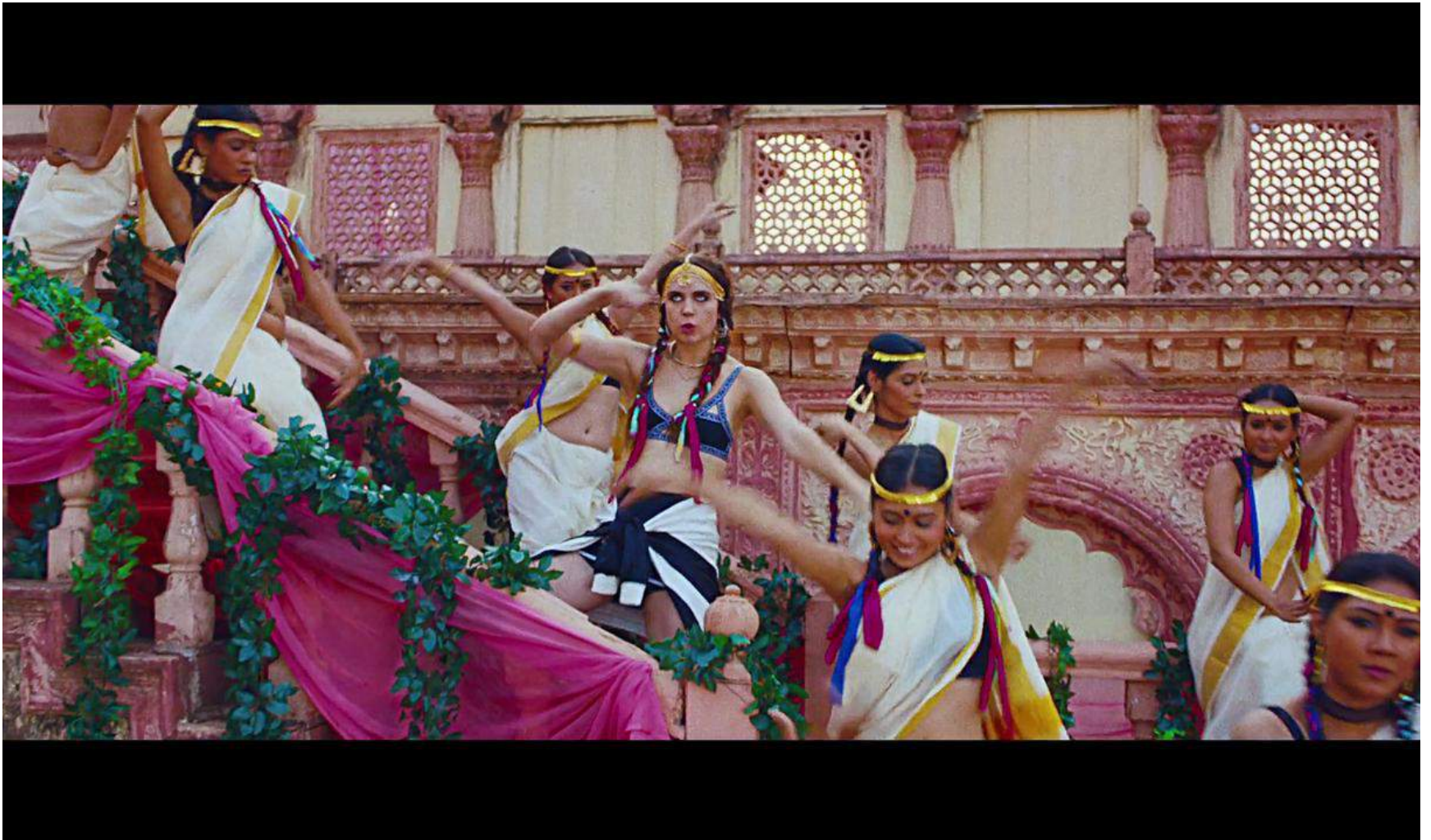


Other Examples...

- Why might some groups take offence to these mascots?



Other Examples...



Cultural Borrowing vs Cultural Appropriation – Mini Analysis Task

- Find an item in pop culture (a song, a film, a piece of art, etc.) that YOU engage with (you listen to this person's music, you buy from this brand, you watch this, etc.)
- Analyze it and find aspects of cultural borrowing or appropriation in it
- Write a half page (single spaced) response on a Google Doc
- What should I include?
 - The title of the piece
 - How this something you engage with
 - What you found, what was done that was good OR what was done that was inappropriate, how you feel about it, etc. a general analysis
 - Be sure to use your social vocabulary and content knowledge in your language
- Share your document with me via email