Chapters 31 and 32:
Society and Culture in a Global Age, From 1973/Into the Twenty-first Century: Six Cities

People
Subcomandante Marcos: mysterious Mexican spokesperson for Zapatistas (Mayan rebels) who won international support for their struggle.
Salman Rushdie: wrote The Satanic Verses, which some Muslims found so blasphemous that it was banned and an assassination order issued against the author.
Augusto Pinochet: former Chilean President who was arrested in Britain on a Spanish warrant for torture, and eventually deemed unfit to stand trial.
Slobodan Milosevic: tried by the UN for war crimes committed while he was the president of Serbia, including genocide.
Desmond Tutu: headed South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission after apartheid.
Michel Foucault: attempted to “deconstruct” our ideas to show that there are no universal truths, just “truth systems” in each culture.
Nelson Mandela: imprisoned for 27 years for his struggle against apartheid; upon release he became the voice of the African National Congress.
F.W. deKlerk: President of South Africa, who worked with Mandela to end apartheid.
Roy Lichtenstein: a pop artist of comic book images who wanted his work to be taken seriously like museum art.
Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn: a Russian author who challenged the state’s manipulation of history.

Terms
greenhouse effect: a phenomenon thought to be produced by increase in global temperatures due to buildup of carbon dioxide from burning of fossil fuels.
G-8: leading industrial nations of the world; this group holds summit meetings to discuss the economy and other shared issues.
AIDS: a disease of the immune system caused by the HIV virus; it has become a pandemic, especially in Africa.
postmodernism: a challenge to humanist and Enlightenment values in that it views them as social and political constructs (though it does not propose substitutes).
apartheid: system of political and economic segregation initiated by whites of South Africa.
favellas: some of the worst slums in the world are these Brazilian areas of desperate poverty.
Berlin Wall: a symbol of Cold War that was torn down when communism collapsed.
Afrikaners: descendents of Dutch settlers, or Boers, they form the core of white South Africa.
the Ginza: several blocks of downtown Tokyo; its main shopping district and a showplace for imported consumer goods and high fashion.
cosmopolitan: someone or something that is comfortable all over the world.
1. Concerns include:
- Environmental degradation
- Child labour
- Decline of social benefits
- Export of jobs to low-wage regions
- Negative impact on families and women

2.
- **In 1900**, there were historically low numbers of Aboriginal populations in Canada (about 100 000). They were expected to disappear.
- **By 2000**, they recovered demographically and began to use pressure and legal challenges to assert themselves politically. There were about 800 000 in Canada, and important legal precedents were set.

3.
- 1919: First attempt at global justice failed (to try Kaiser Wilhelm II).
- Post-WWII: prosecution of Nazis (at Nuremberg) and Japanese for crimes against humanity.
- 1998: Spanish put out a warrant in peacetime against the former Chilean President.
- 2002: Slobodan Milosevic put on trial by the UN.

4. **Advantages:**
- Stress on plurality and fragmentation; a celebration of many voices.
- Openness and creativity; a liberation from constraints of tradition and acceptance of fresh ideas.

**Criticisms:**
- A denial of universal norms is contradictory.
- Unrealistic in its relativism: why do we reform society if there is no such thing as progress?

5.
- Without a core.
- Urban sprawl, (its parts united by freeways and the automobile is essential)
- Growing Hispanic and Black populations
- Burdened by a history of race riots and violence.
- Tensions over economic and social disparities.
- A city of illusion, (Hollywood and TV centre)
6. Nine percent forested, on a beautiful site on ocean, and famous landmark: Sugar Loaf Mountain.
   - Locals are called *cariocas* and over 5 million of them are of mixed heritage.
   - Popular *Carnival*, the festival before Lent.
   - A mix of colonial buildings, modern houses, skyscrapers, and *favellas* (slums).
   - Football (soccer) success is symbolic of city’s success
   - Wide gap between rich and poor getting wider.

   - Some observers shuddered at memories of German racism and imperialism but
democracy is now embedded.
   - Transparent dome of Reichstag symbolic of government’s transparency.
   - Artists have made it the centre of Europe’s avant-garde.
   - Significant influx of foreign workers, especially Turks, who have not been granted
citizenship.
   - Large numbers, also, of Russians, Poles, etc.
   - It is a symbol of German unification, confidence, and a hopeful future.

8. 1994 saw the first democratic election in the country’s history, as Blacks voted Nelson
    Mandela in as President.
    - A comparatively “new” city, founded on gold wealth by Dutch settlers and fortune
    seekers.
    - The city lacks enough water, with narrow streets in shadow.
    - The city has seen the racism of South Africa’s relocation to Black townships, the pass
laws and apartheid.
    - Neighbouring Soweto exists in stark contrast to the white Johannesburg, illustrating
the gap between rich and poor.
    - The AIDS pandemic continues to spread.

9. Rebuilt several times, and potential for an earthquake causes people to prepare for the
    worst again.
    - Enormous city, modernized in Western ways.
    - A homogeneous population of 12 million.
    - Shows balance of innovation and tradition.
    - Importance of shopping, fashion, technology.
    - Its real estate is the most expensive in the world.
    - Prosperity bubble burst in 1990s.
    - City grows higher for efficient use of its land.
    - Commerce and technology fuel growth.
10. 
• Name comes from Iroquois “meeting place.”
• In the past, known as “Toronto the Good” — a sleepy city.
• Today, it’s a metropolitan population of 5 million (many cultures). It is the most cosmopolitan city in the world.
• Newcomers are not pressured to assimilate, but take on a hyphenated identity.
• Neighbourhoods have been protected, and central core has not been allowed to deteriorate.
• Close connection with US, but more comprehensive health care plan than its neighbour to the South.
• Sometimes tense relations with rest of Ontario.