Chapter Eight Questions - Self Check

**Read the following pages from** [**Chapter Eight**](http://staff.gsacrd.ab.ca/~cmadill%40gsacrd.ab.ca/FOV2-00065971/FOV2-00065974/FOV2-00065975/FOV2-000659A2/Exploring%20Globalization%2C%20Chapter%208.pdf) **of the text, *Exploring Globalization* (as listed below) and watch the coinciding video clips that outline the various impacts of 20th Century colonialism.**

**Simply write summary notes for future study purposes. (Warning: Due to the violent nature of these historical events, some of the video clips contain disturbing content. Select a video that you are comfortable watching)...**

**Genocide in Rwanda
Pages 190-193 - Rwanda -** A Response to Historical Globalization
Watch the following timeline, [Ghosts of Rwanda](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/ghosts/etc/cronflash.html) and [Rwanda, Remembering the Genocide](http://www.guardian.co.uk/flash/0%2C%2C1181893%2C00.html) then watch one video from the [PBS-Frontline](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/ghosts/video/) site.

April, 1994 - plane carrying Rwandan president was shot down.
Rwandan government and Hutu militants blamed the Tutsis.
Government and militia forces take revenge on Tutsis.
By July, 800,000+ Tutsis are killed.

**Apartheid in South Africa**
**Pages 197-198** - South Africa - Redressing Inequities
Watch the following [Legacy of Apartheid](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y9WB5nOnHIY) video, then visit the Apartheid [Museum](http://www.apartheidmuseum.org/)1926 - South Africa gains independence from Britain.
Blacks outnumbered whites by 10 to 1.
Government passed laws to ensure whites maintained political and economical control.
Blacks could not vote.
Post WWII - South African Indigenous people demand independence>
Apartheid - The South African government introduced Apartheid (laws that strictly segregate whites from blacks - separate schools, jobs, living locations, etc)
1970's-1980's - Many peaceful battles to end apartheid. The government responded by banning protest organizations and imprisoning leaders like Nelson Mandela.

**The Indian Act**
**Pages 200-201** - Legacies of the Indian Act
Watch the following video clips from [Special People's Assembly](http://www.archive.org/details/UnionofBritishColumbiaIndianChiefsExcerptfromUBCICSpecialPeoplesAssemblyApril28301992clip009) and [Land is Culture](http://www.archive.org/details/LandistheCulture_4).

Established in 1876
Paternalistic in nature
Purpose was to assimilate First Nations (give up their culture, languages, beliefs, etc)
Restricted the lives of First Nations peoples in the following ways -
Imposed rules on how First Nations children should be educated, banned First Nations traditional ceremonies, controlled how First Nations conducted business,
restricted First Nations from leaving the reserve, etc.
Status Indians were not allowed to vote in Canada until 1961.