

USA/CANADA TRANSCRIPTION

Part 1

[Slide 1] [0:23] The United States and Canada. Story of this surfer picture because I am from California and I wanted to learn how to surf and there were surfers there. However, I started learning to surf in Florida. Someone asked me why and I said I don't need a wetsuit!

[Slide 2] [0:38] North American cultural contributions. Okay, so I was playing the beach boys when you came in. If I was to play something that people were to consider truly essential American, looking at the picture, what kind of music would I play?

(Student in background)

Jazz! Why is Jazz very American? Because Jazz is a mix between two different musical traditions. Let's take a guess. Where might these places be?

(Student answers in background)

Africa, absolutely! Because you have it brought over from slave culture. And

(Student says something in background)

Spain, yes, but let's make that even bigger. Spain is part of.... Europe! You definitely have Jazz coming from that country as well. Spain would fit into that plus some of the other traditions and now it is quintessentially American which already says so much because they are both from traditions or lands that are not linked but otherwise become one. And that says a lot about how we do a lot of things here.

[Slide 3] [2:11] So, you can see on this picture of the United States. I tried to cut off this line, but keep this really important state. What you can cut off here is Mexico. Some people put that in North America depending on how you feel about it culturally. However, we will talk about it with Latin America, which is next week. Ok, 48 contiguous United States. And everyone is like "Oh, I learned about that in 6th grade." Contiguous, what does contiguous mean?

(Student answers in background)

[2:57] Yes! Contiguous means next to each other. They are connected to each other. There are 48 contiguous states, but we know that we have more states than that. There are two non-contiguous states.

[Slide 4] [3:01] They are what and what?

(student answers in background)

Yes. Alaska and Hawaii. So those are our two non-contiguous. Wonder how we [United States] got them.

[Slide 5] [3:17]

Alright. Canada. Canada is big. And that's actually important. Anywhere that has a huge landmass that becomes important. We thought the Russian Federation was huge? Well, second to

the Russian Federation is Canada. So this is important. It is an important part of the world and an important part of our connection.

[Slide 6] [3:38]

So North America, we go way way north. We go up to the arctic. I have a picture of Alaska here. Obviously this is out of my hotel and it's not a really nice hotel. I had taken this picture at 11 o'clock and this continues to fascinate me. Is this 11 am or pm?

(students answer in background)

PM! And that just trips me out. So am I here in winter or summer?

(student answers in background)

Summer! Very much summer. During winter, it would be so dark for most of the time. And also again, the span of this area we are talking about goes all the way down to the south. Sub-tropical. What is the most subtropical place in the United States?

(students answer in background)

Florida! And yep, someone actually said Hawaii which was not too terrible but they're actually sort of tropical.

[Slide 7] [4:46] Ok. So when we are talking about Canada and the United States common physical resources. We have minerals. Fisheries. This is not my picture. I was in Alaska. I was very excited. I was like "oh, im going to stand on a bridge and see what they were waiting for". It was Salmon. So I went to look over the bridge to get a picture for the class, and I waited and waited. Nothing. So I got this fine individual instead. Fertile land, so you have a lot of farming. Most of it looks like this. Forests. Kind of interesting since both place have forests too but none of the textbooks discuss this. Wildlife. Ah! Not my picture.

[Slide 8] [5:38] But that, with the little black blob. That's my picture.

(Student in Background: Is that a black bear)

Yes, that is a black bear. Who has seen a bear? Yes! You are way ahead of all of use. So we see this black blob and we're driving around and im like 'oh! This is so exciting!' so we get out and the bear is trundling off and we see it sitting and it is eating berries. And when you see a bear and you see an animal in the wild doing its thing, its really incredible. So we went and we took the pictures and it was super exciting. And they were like "Did you hear about the hiker yesterday? He was killed and eaten by a bear." I was like ' a black bear', because grizzlies are what people tend to think of. And they said, "yea, a black bear"

Oh. Who's seen 'The Revenant'? Ok, I gotta be honest, I have not yet. There's a bear scene and that made me worried than I was. So I went out the next morning and I went for my little jog. And I feel very clever and I brought along my little bear bell. And it's even got the little maple leaves because its Canada. So, I am going out for my run and I have my bear bell. So I am going for my run and I walk into a bear. And I am here, and it was about where you guys are in the front row. And all I can think of is 'I can't outrun a bear'. So I start to back up slowly and there is a little river creek thing. And I am thinking I will go to the water and then the bear won't get me. Is a bear afraid of water? And then I was like 'wait no. That's a bad idea.' And then I

thought, and I am sure this is from some movie, act big and act scary! Yea, it was a really bad idea. So I am looking at the bear and we are looking at each other and I go *roar*! And you know how animals do that thing where they cock their head? And then I got scared and thought it was going to eat me. And then I just thought maybe if I act weird. So I'm just looking at it and I just go *makes noise and hand motion*. Then it just looks at me and walks off.

(Student says something inaudible background).

Well, that is probably one of the things I should have done but that is not what came to mind. So now I have to decide what to do. Do I go back? Do I go forward? And so I went *shakes bells*. So you are supposed to let the bear know you are coming. And if it knows you are coming, it is not supposed to be interested in you. It's when you shock it that it usually has a tendency to eat you. So that's my bear experience. I don't want to see the Revenant. I am good.

[Slide 9] [9:32] So I keep going. And there are other animals out there to see, such as bighorn sheep. I remember driving in the car and then said 'I want to get a picture'. So they started coming to the window. And I was look 'Ooh, can I get your picture' *makes snapping motion

[Slide 10] [9:48] Another thing that they say we have in common is physical beauty, which always makes me laugh because its like 'does it mean other parts of the world don't have physical beauty?' which is just not true. But this is just something we have in common

This top left is Alaska on a train ride going up into the mountains and it's beautiful. [The other picture] is Canada, and again, we live in and live next to a truly, truly beautiful landscape.

Ok. Another thing that we do well in the United States and Canada is we use our technology to exploit our resources.

[Slide 11] [10:25] So one example of that would be going down to the Mississippi river. This is a big river , but what did we build a bunch of

(Student answer in background)

Canals and levees! Now the reason why is that the Mississippi river is a meandering river. A meandering river moves like this *makes s shape* so it will go this way, then this way, ok, so it's not straight. So a meandering river, what it does, is it changes course. The way that a river flows, the outside part of the river is faster, so it actually starts to cut out further, so the whole thing starts to move over. So you have this moving river, and we just talked about it, but you want [towns] to be near the water and people settle near the river. Now, everyone is excited and goes 'Cool. We got that river front, yay!' But now the river is going to come out and wipe out [the towns] and everyone goes ugh. And they don't want that. So they built the levees. We are controlling our resources. We are using our technology to control it so that you can have the river, you can be close to it, but the river doesn't wipe you out. It also doesn't do its natural course. Now, clearly we do what we can. In Katrina, what happened to those levees?

(Students answer in background)

They broke! So again, we do what we can to control nature, but at some point there is only so much we can do. With Katrina, the levee broke, and caused devastation and a lot of people lost their lives.

[Slide 12] [12:05] So some of the results of this are a really high standard of living in both of these places. Here is a picture of Vancouver. Some people live there. It is a beautiful city. And as a result, there is a lot of pollution. That picture is from California. I'm from northern California.....

This [picture] is from somewhere in California famous for their smog. What city is this?

(Student answers in background)

Los Angeles. [Inaudible] I just like Los Angeles.

US and Canada lecture part 2

So this is a landscape as a generality. Interior, kind of low, borders, of your mountainous topography. We'll go into a little more detail, but you can just think of it generally as sort of this bowl type shape you can see where they were.

So some specifics. The central lowland area, you have the Canadian shield, the interior lowlands, and the great plains. Probably if you're going to think of the great plains, you're going to have a lot of agriculture. So this is huge. Agriculture for us, agriculture for export. This is an important part of our country and [INAUDIBLE].

Moving up, at the Extreme North. That permafrost, we talked about that before where your subsoil is permanently frozen, but good thing your topsoil is not always. And this is not a good picture, at all. That's my picture. The Tundra Espresso, like, stops the car, it says tundra. All right. So the one that's at an angle, that's mine. And you get this small vegetation again, things can have deep roots, can have things like caribou.

So I'll step up in this area. You have the Alaskan glaciers. You hear a lot about how they're shrinking, and it's pretty notable when you're there, where this little chunk right there that's about to fall off. And we waited and waited and waited, and it didn't. But just to get a sense of the size, that's another boat. So they're huge. And we took a helicopter, and you go in, and you've got your crampons, and I was walking like this. Everyone always walks sideways. And then you go into the glacier, and it is truly another world. The color down there, the sensation of I can't believe I'm in a glacier. So next time you get a chance at a glacier, go in.

Appalachian Mountains. We're in the East. Who's been to the Appalachians? Yeah. Beautiful, beautiful. They have high crests lower than the West. We'll talk about that. It's looking out and it's the place to go. It's not that far. And then the last that we have the really high mountains. We have the Sierra Nevada range, the Cascade range and the Rockies. So these are high, high mountains. This is in the Sierra Nevada, this is in Tahoe, California. That is my friend swimming, and it's beautiful. Super, super, super, super cold water. Why is the water so super, super cold? So it's super deep, that's going to keep it cold.

And where is it coming from into these deep areas? Right, so it's more on top of the high mountains. From the first glance from the high mountains, it falls as-- snow. So this is melted snow, and holy bejudies, it just melted.

Yosemite is in the Sierra Nevada range. Has anyone here been to Yosemite? If you get a chance. You've got the Cascade range, and then the Rocky Mountains. Then you've got this Intermontane

Basin. So this is going to be between [INAUDIBLE]. So we'll look at some of what goes on in between there. West of the Rockies, in the Colorado Plateau, there's a big old canyon, and it's called the what? The Grand Canyon. Who has been to the Grand Canyon? Yeah! I have not. But one day. So awesome, awesome. Arches, I have been to. Arches, and there's Zion, and Bryce all of those. And it's pretty incredible. I had never been to this part of the world, and this is when I was cocktail waitressing in Vail, Colorado. And we decided we were going to go take a camping trip. And so we drove, and late into the night, we get into Utah.

And it's cold, and I can't see anything, and we set up the tent. And I'm laying down, and thinking, I think I hate Utah. Which is not true, but I opened the tent in the morning, and I'm all crabby. I know where we are. And I open up the tent flap, and there is the bluest sky, and the reddest rock. And it is just amazing, It's beautiful, and I just, oh my gosh I mean, this picture doesn't do it justice. It's this incredible, incredible landscape. And one of the things they have out there is sedimentary rock. So you have all of these arches through erosion. Sedimentary rock who's heard of sedimentary rock? We know some classes, you've heard it. OK, anybody want to give it a shot what you think sedimentary rock is? Just maybe I'm going to It's layers of sediment that have been layered on after millions of years. Yeah, so layers, layered after millions of years. Exactly. What it is is the dust comes down, and then more comes on top and presses down. But it's just layered You don't have any of that other [INAUDIBLE] all sorts of things So you can just see the layers of where it comes [INAUDIBLE] give myself [INAUDIBLE] afterwards. Sedimentary rock in this area. Rock is accumulating in layers.

OK, you have the marine west coast. There's a supersonic tree in this area It has a color as a part of its name. What tree is it? Big, big, tall, awesome tree? Redwood, yes. Just these huge, incredible trees. This is in [INAUDIBLE] those two were in my picture, but this one. oh, there's Katherine and there's her husband. Hello, baby. And we're inside the tree, because the way the redwood bark inside will burn, but the tree will continue to grow. Redwoods are an incredible thing. When I went to summer camp in the.. when I was younger, we would have redwood trees, and you'd have two trees, and a bed would be hanging in the tree. And you'd climb up your ladder, and climb into your hanging bed. You're like, woo-hoo, redwoods. This is not my picture, but this is a huge redwood, and there's an address for it, it's number 67402 Drive Thru Tree Road. I love that. Probably not great for the tree, but still growing. And just to get a little bit of a sense.

So, environmental history. So starting off with the Indigenous subsistence hunting and gathering [inaudible], what they made, why [inaudible]. And then things happen and the Europeans come. Wah [inaudible] Google european and then a lot of people will show up. There she is. So Land ownership and boundaries and indigenous people. [inaudible] Still if you are an indigenous person in a house, and then there are certain times of year where you gather berries and go hunting they are happy, and then seasons change and all of a sudden and boom. Now there is private ownership and all of a sudden [inaudible] It makes it really hard for people to survive in these areas that are not european.

United States and Canada Module Part 3 Transcription

And in this area were natives or indigenous people, where did the Indians even come from? What, why were they called that? (Student - because of Columbus). Yeah, exactly. So he was looking for a passage to India and he bumped into the Americas, the Caribbean. And he said "Awesome, here I am, these must be Indians". Um, they were not Indians, they were not from

India, so now we got people from India. (student interrupts). So south Asia and we'll talk more about that. (Student - what was he looking for?). He was looking for the Indies, not India, and it became a part of that correct. Um, they did not have representation of India, so now we have Indians but we want to keep in mind however that Europeanized contact and the term is incorrect, and they are native to this land. So Columbus started his journey (inaudible) the colonization. In the 16th and 17th centuries, what paved the way? England. And then who else came this way? It looks kind of like the Netherlands, but a little bit of France and Spain. The Netherlands, they were kind of a big country at the time. Canada, they split into British and French Canada. In both of these Britain is the one that dominated, so the USA and Canada are the culture and all the things about it, like main colonizing force, come from Britain. But that's not (interrupted by student). So when you're in the landscape, it's this crazy wild landscape. Redwoods, I'm from California. (Inaudible), this is a typical type of redwood. Um, and they thought it was unspoiled, pretty, and trees everywhere. And then, in Europe it was really ordered, like you have to work the land. You made it work for you and that defined civilization. It showed what you could do in a way to settle the land. So they thought that they (inaudible) and hadn't been worked. So they viewed the people who lived here as not knowing how to handle the land, so they must be inferior. And we are learning along the way that it was quite the opposite. (Inaudible) building in time. So you have this disregard and also have a certain amount of death. The most we've seen with death, what was the main cause of death among the native population during colonization? Disease, yeah. Huge amount of smallpox, and the chicken pox, and the flu. You know I had chicken pox, who here has had chickenpox? (Inaudible). So the chickenpox, I had the chickenpox when I was 15. You usually get it when you're younger but I had them, yeah you shouldn't do that. So I'm freaking out, I had chickenpox everywhere, on my nose, (inaudible). They are contagious, I was 15, and was going to take my Driver's Ed, which was important to me. So I'm covered in all of these pox and they are contagious. I walk in and I have a (inaudible) and they were like "Woah!". And I'm here to drive. And it wasn't too bad, I definitely could bear it, as a teenager that was right, but I was a little sore from it. And I was like "Eh I'm fine", uh I didn't die, and then why didn't I die? Or of the other people in here who have had it, why not? What do we all have (inaudible), or if we have a cold or a flu? We do have an adaptation in the US and Canada which helps with a lot of things in this day, and what they didn't have was medication. Even though I had chicken pox (inaudible) as a mixed spread of chickenpox because comes from person to person in that way. But I'm still okay, it made me sick but it didn't kill me. So um in this case we don't have any existence in this age (inaudible). So when you look at the national identity in the US and Canada, there is a difference. Starting off, the US. In the US Britain went through attacking the colonies, and the colonies didn't like that. So for a lot of reasons in terms of individual colonies, how did the colonists react to being attacked initially? What did everybody say? "We are no longer a part of Britain", what did we do? Revolted, thank you! A revolution. We made the American Revolution ba dum! And then we made a declaration of independence from Britain. (Inaudible), grab your bayonet, (inaudible), and really I believe they don't look quite like that. Um, so we fought for our freedom, and many people think that has to do with how we function in the world in many ways. Um, our national identity or our initial, people say America has what? (Inaudible) Apple pie. Now where did it come from originally? (Student interjects). Really really really close, (student interjects). No, not from Seattle, they come from the middle east, which means that our world politics were a little bit interesting. There are American pies that come from the middle east. So let that all sink in. Canada did not revolt, okay. We had our division, uh, Canada was also a British colony, with the

French, French colony was part of it too. They were watching, and the British were watching. That's why in the US it's pretty (inaudible), the US didn't attack Canada, and they didn't want to be with Canada. And they didn't once again want to be in this, this issue. The French speaking minority, you know the ones with France, they didn't want to be the same. They wanted to be separate. So things were starting to get really (inaudible), and Britain said "You know what?". Why don't we pass the North American Act? It basically says you get your freedom". So as many of them that have that, originally as an independent country, (inaudible), um, and the US too. In 1867, they had a peaceful; separation. And basically Britain said "Canada you can have your, you can have yourself". (Inaudible). So they, their national identity was very different. (Inaudible). They had a peaceful separation, a lot of this, a lot of traveling. Uh, many Canadians have the Canadian flag on their backpacks, and what does that indicate? They're Canadian, why do they want people to know what? (Student - they are not fighters?). Okay, you're not fighters, but that's definitely not their national identity. They're not fighters because many people think that fighters come from the US. So they're saying "I'm not from the US, but I'm confident in the US". I'm confident in the US. We have an amazing country here, and when you think of what to do in the world and that people are making it clear they go somewhere else and they're not from here. Alright, so settlement. Okay so we have people from over there, we've got people who are coming in from all over, and areas that are being settled starting with the Spanish. We're in southern California, which is the (inaudible). What city is this? Los Angeles. Okay we're in LA, cool, LA, what's that in other words? Los Angeles... (student- los angeles). Los Angeles, yes thank you very much. Los Angeles, and what does "los angeles" mean? City of Angels, thank you. (Addresses inattentive students). So let's look at the city of angels. Um, so that's a Spanish word so we incorporate that into our vocabulary without even thinking about where it came from. And the origin of many people that were there, this is a desert area, in um, the southwest where everything looks (inaudible). Dopes anyone know how to, it's in New Mexico, anyone know where the city might be? In New Mexico? Okay it looks like this because it's Santa Fe, and again "santa - saint", and "fe - faith". And again that is in spanish, that is not English. You have this city, this town, Santa Fe, (inaudible). So again with the corporations and they are in downtown (inaudible) and when you look at the, you have the Spanish influence here in Latin America, (inaudible). And then a little bit north of this is a college, a cute little street, a library, stairways going up the lighthouse. Where am I? Saint Augustine. Who has been to Saint Augustine? Go to Saint Augustine if you haven't been, it's about four hours away and it's worth it. And so there you have, there they actually had a lot of different colonizers came and fought with each other. But the main one definitely was Spain, who came to look for the fountain of youth. It wasn't there but it's going to be a history you have in this place. And then you have a picture of what bridge? (Student- Brooklyn Bridge). Brooklyn Bridge in New York, but that's Dutch. People from Deutschland came here, "oh yeah I never thought of the Dutch being here", and many of these people came from Amsterdam. (Inaudible). And they're like "You know we owned you for a reasonable amount". It used to be called New Amsterdam but now it's called New York City. And there is this terrible picture of the bridge. And this is Rotterdam, I am in Amsterdam - you move back to (inaudible) and NY and Rotterdam. And of course a lot of people have to go from the Netherlands (inaudible) to NYC all the way from Amsterdam and to NYC which is right here. You have the restaurants, it's a popular place to go. And we went there, and I thought it was kind of interesting I went over to Amsterdam expecting it to be different than NYC (inaudible) and there I am biking around. I'm in the Netherlands and we pass this place, right so clearly when you look at signs for places you'll see familiar names. When I lived in NY

I lived on the lower east side. I used to go down 5th Avenue in Brooklyn, and you see that and you go “hey that’s familiar!”. Um, so we made it to Brooklyn Bridge, and I don’t think I took that photo, it’s garbage or something. So we’re walking across Brooklyn Bridge. Alright, so other cities, we have British cities. Um, the Red City in general, famous marathon, what is it? (Student - Boston). Boston. Okay, so Boston is British, this is not over in England but the geography is very similar. Here the Mayflower landed in Plymouth, and went to the northeast. Um, this city is at the inner harbor, northeast, not far north, does anyone know? Johns Hopkins is there? (Student - Baltimore). Baltimore, okay. So Baltimore is there (inaudible). And then you have a British power city, and we’re in a southern state now. Craft baskets. Does anyone know this southern, very cute (inaudible)? (Student - Charleston). Yes, Charleston. It’s Charleston! It’s a beautiful, who here has lived in Charleston? Yeah, oh really really really cute historical city. (Inaudible). An example, what do they all have in common? What was in all the pictures? (Student - water). Water, okay so they all have ports. Without ports, we couldn’t access the rest of the world. So this is Savannah (inaudible) but you can see right here there is shipping. Some of these are on the ocean, some are on big rivers. And that was very important to the cities that they had harbors, that they had ports, okay. British influence in Canada, we’ve got Vancouver, and also Toronto. So visit this city if you ever get the chance. Then you have French cities, this is Quebec. This area in Canada, they’re going to have much more French, um so that’s going to be Quebec. And the other one is going to be what? Montreal. So I’ve never been to Montreal but I’d love to go there. However you’ve got Vancouver and also the people at the time in Toronto, and if you look at this landscape, to me that feels very brilliant. You can definitely see the construction from whoever made this city. And then we (inaudible) city where (inaudible) is very kind of American. I was just passing through Daytona, saw the sign, and was like “wait I want to take a picture!”. Celebration, who has heard of Celebration? You’ve heard of it, and maybe anybody else heard of it? Yes? Yeah okay, it’s in the Disney area. Is anyone from Celebration? Anyone else grow up there? Hey! Anyone else from up there? Okay, okay. Okay well I’m fascinated. So okay, near Disney (inaudible). Can anyone describe Celebration in one sentence? Either of you guys or somebody else want to give it uh, you don’t have to (inaudible). Anyone? Have you heard of what Celebration is? Celebration is a community and you can correct me if I’m wrong, Celebration is a community that was originally built by hired people, Disney hired people to develop it in 1990. You have this city, this town. A very gigantic city connected to Disney, and it’s still connected to Disney. You can take a drive, and if you take that drive you’ll end up right in the Magic Kingdom. I don’t know if as a child you’ll be like “oh I’m going to walk to Magic Kingdom”. Sure everybody (inaudible). Um, so you have this beautiful city (inaudible). So I went to Celebration, I went there one day and I couldn’t find a picture (inaudible). Pardon me (student interjects). Oh I don’t know, is it called (inaudible) in Celebration? Um, so when you talk about neo urbanism or new urbanism, give me an example besides Celebration. The newest one so we can say (inaudible). The idea is you want to reduce shopping and so you want to reduce your (inaudible). You want to sandwich it all together. Now in America we have the suburbs, spread out, and there were a lot of issues with that. And so this is how the city is if you think of NYC, it’s all mixed together. Um, but even in a suburban place you get a new urbanism like Celebration (inaudible). And it looks like any type of housing we’d have around here. (Inaudible) Disney is not like real life, but that wasn’t true when I was there. I went on a field trip to Celebration and I went jogging there one morning and I had to stop and was “oh well, I guess this is popular”. (Inaudible). So um, (inaudible), but it’s not like they didn’t have it. But as one person recommended, well it was for me (inaudible) that it was a place people

chose to live. I might like it if I grew up there, but to choose to live there, um but this is a place we look at being very very nice anyways.

US and Canada Lecture part 4

Ok, Culture, people, and language. In the United states, the main language is going to be English. And what is the other language that a lot of people are Speaking? Spanish.

In Canada, the main language is going to be English and the other one is going to be? French. Absolutely.

So if I am in Vancouver, it is an English British country, and when you're in the airport and you go to buy a sandwich, there are two menus. One in English and one in French. And when you are in Montreal it would actually be flipped, and you would have the french before the English.

So there is a kind of thing called religious regionalism. So there are areas in the United States that are[talking to students]

Ok, religious regionalism. The Bible Belt, we have the Bible belt. Protestant fundamentalism, the Baptist could be an example. And there was one man who found Baptist is part of the Bible belt situation. It's definitely a part of it. And why isn't it everywhere? So what state is that? Utah. So Utah what is a religion that a lot of people are here? Mormons. [inaudible]

The South West. What do we think the Spanish would mostly practice? Catholicism.

Ok, so when we look at this region, Catholicism is going to be the main religion practiced. But I am sure that is not the only one.

Canada! Ok so in this region you are going to find more catholicism in general. So let me ask you a question. Why would there be more Catholicism? What influences did they have? English and French. So again you have a whole lot of catholicism coming from that background. There are many religions in Canada as well. [Inaudible]

Alright, ethnic breakdown. So this is going to be very general, these numbers change [Inaudible]. Here is the gist of it. So we have white or Caucasian, African, American, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islanders, and .8% Native Americans.

In Canada, you have a lot of British, you have a lot of French, the British and the French traditionally haven't had very good relationships. But you do have a whole lot of people who are mixed. You also have African American, Indigenous, and incoming Asian. A lot of people are coming from Asia. So those are the numbers we want to look at. .8% Indigenous. Now, this number is a whole lot bigger than this one. So when we look at some of those differences between the United States and Canada, this is it. That is a little [inaudible]. So we will be looking at the distance between these groups.

In the United States, we had a big push on Indians into reservations. The reservations are on really, really marginal lands. The land of the Sicangu Lakota Oyate that other people didn't want. The Burnt Thigh Nation. I don't know what that means, but I love it. Anytime we hear Indians, we hear poverty in America.

It is different in Canada. In Canada you have reserves. Now here you might want to put a big star in your notes. There will be a test question. Reservations in the United States, they were given

land and poverty. Reservations vs Reserves. Reserves are in Canada. Reserves are in Canada and reservations in the United States. They were given unwanted land. Different from a reserve, that is located in Canada.

The reserves in Canada, they call it the First Nation, in Canada they were the first ones there in the 1950s they had a [inaudible]. This is an Inuit girl, in Nunavut.

Reclaimed lands. They maintained them for hunting and fishing rights.

Big Nunuvut, this was a really big area, a concession, and a big deal. That the native's people of the First Nation got in with negotiations of the 1970s. And they got a large, large concession. And that matters.

22,0000 of the First peoples. Most of them Inuit, but not all of them.

Also, here are the Inuit homes. Like oh, you don't look like the First people...

Ok. In the Us and Canada, there are people from all over the world. But there are different ways of dealing with it. Assimilation. Multiculturalism. So, assimilation is what we do in the United States. Assimilation we have the Great American what? Melting pot. The Great American melting pot. The idea is that you take all of these ingredients and you try to make it one big soup.

So the process by which people of different cultural backgrounds who occupy the same place form a similar culture. The idea is that everybody mashed into one stew.

But what is the biggest ingredient? Ok, that is going to affect the whole pot? So you have this melting pot that becomes more like a dominant culture. Dominant cultures originally from British influences, which is changing along the way as there are more immigrants. [Inaudible]

Multiculturalism. People are in the same national space, but they have different cultural systems that do not merge into one, but they remain separate side by side. So what we have here is stir fry.. Stir fry! So I like the corn, I am going to pick it out. I like the peppers, I am going to eat those. So have this whole thing, but with all of these individuals identities.

Then we have internal migration. Yeah, the sunbelt. You have a lot of people coming to the sunbelt. Moving to our area, to the sunbelt. Ok, we have year-round warmth, people like that, You have the South, the southwest and Florida!

Then when you get to Florida, you also get to come here. This is what? Daytona speedway. Auto racing, while you are here check it out, and a car goes by. And when you get in the car and it woosh, oh this is something! Who here watches NASCAR? You watch it on tv. Why not try it, would you? The guy next to me is like yeah!

Since I was on a geography field trip, I sat next to this flurry dutty British geographer.

Ok, so whether you watch it or you don't it is a global phenomenon for people all over the world.

So I walk in and they take you back to where they talk to the race car drivers. And we are all flipping out. And one of the guys goes, I will take a picture if you take a picture of me. So I ran up there and he took a picture of me.

So you have the sunbelt. And that's urban to suburban. It's got a little bit of both. So you can go out of the cities and then to a place that is very popular. You can get married here really easily. Yeah, where am I talking about? Vegas. They have industry gambling, and they allow people to get married [inaudible]. So you stand outside the chapel and you wait 15 minutes and you see the bride and groom come out and the line moves and you shuffle in. and then you have pronounced as bride and groom again. What?! Now, Vegas is the number 1 tourist destination. Who here has been to Vegas? It is a place that you should go to at some point. [inaudible].

So who knows the history of Vegas? Vegas is way, way out there. The Native Americans were out there, then there were Mormon farmers. The only problem with being out there is that there is something you don't have enough of. What do you not have? Yeah, exactly. Water. So you're out in this desert and you're trying to make a living but you don't have enough water. And that's a shame.

Does anyone know what dam this is? So then the Hoover Dam. The 1936 Hoover Dam backs up on one side of the river so that you have water [inaudible]. And I went to the museum and it is definitely an awe-inspiring thing, technology. The mafia [inaudible]. So until they were taken care of, the mafia controlled the water. [inaudible] So now and again there is a dam tour. And there is a bridge. And we were there watching this being built and all I can think about is I do not want to be where that is.

Sin city. People refer to Vegas as Sin City. There's a very high crime rate. You choose to live here, you choose a higher crime rate, but you're getting a lot of these urban areas and businesses.

So for an area with not a lot of water, there is more water per resident than anywhere else in the world. So you can look at where the priorities are. So they have the water [inaudible] water and with all these shows, oh, let me check it out. There's water there, the water there. [inaudible] of the desert.

And when you look at that, look at the vegetation. [inaudible]. You have these lawns and gardens and pools that all require water.

But that, that's what the landscape is. That is what it looks like. So there's a lot of water for it to be what it is.

And with that, there's a cost to the animals in the area.[Inaudible]

Ok, last slide. We are in the states, we are one of the richest nations. We also have 34 billion people and that number is changing constantly but poverty we have a huge gap that is increasing. We have a map and you can see the darker ones where there is more poverty and you look at Florida and it is not too bad. But when we look at this thing it is a beautiful thing, the United States and Canada.

US and Canada Transcript part 5

Okay, and the last two slides just hang in there.

Wealth and inequality, okay, we're in a bit of an issue.

We are one of the richest nations for sure.

We also have 34.6 million people; that number is changing constantly below the poverty line.

So we have a huge gap and we know that a gap is in many ways increasing.

and just here is a, uh, a map and you can see where the darkest ones where there is more poverty.

But you look at Florida and it is not too bad.

Um, but again when we look at all of this, the beautiful things here in Florida and in the United States and Canada in general.