*FREN290 Lectures*

*Colin Morris-Moncada*

*Spring 2020*

Lecture 1

Quebec City is a walled city to keep “invaders” out. Also, an old city.

Encourage you to practice and hone writing skills in this class.

Professional way of writing in an academic setting.

Scott H. Young Quote

We think in narrative – as in makeup stories when talking to one another

Individually, collectively, nationally

We make up stories from our experience.

Also, we make assumptions about things and people and create our own stories of “fiction”

Breakout Session

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bOGMApCZXj5kxdbjhCTP2jp3LpLcOjZoodigQjUZsT8/edit?usp=sharing>

If all people's experiences are biased how do we know what to belief?

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Multiple perspectives shape our experience and our story.

JOURNAL DUE THIS WEEK  
WORK ON WEB ASSIGNMENT

Lecture 2

WATCHING THE MOVIE

When trying to understand to stories we need background information.

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**Quebec My Country Mon Pays**

As you watch the documentary, think about the following questions, which you will use to write a descriptive essay about the video.

St. Lawrence river in Quebec

Narrator’s family is from Ireland whose ancestors fled 150 years from the famine that British authorities ignored. 250 years ago, English red coats shipped Irish to Montreal like cattle.

English Minorities Exodus – as the pursuit of an independent Quebec ensued

Narrators parents fled Montreal during this time

Why leave Quebec?

Narrator left for his job at the time and thought it was temporary. However, it became permanent, perhaps due to his job not being available in Quebec?

* Dad was a graphic artist in a downtown studio in Quebec
* Mom seemed to be a stay at home mom

Catholic religion dominated Montreal – 200 years of domination

* Faith was important at that time
* Money was associated with the English and SIN
* Best job for a French-Canadian was a clergy position
* Religion ruled until the 1960’s and 1970’s
  + Were under a class system because the church wanted it so.

People were tired of the clergy “suffocating” them and wanted to be free from the church.

***Cite Libre*** – book of intellectual resistance

Maurice Duplessis died in 1959

* Liberals were elected in 1960 and a new era was born
  + “Quiet Revolution”
    - Got rid of Latin and stop English language from dominating.
    - Establish a socialist, secular, independent country
    - Society changed silently

School in Quebec

* Planes of Abraham (Battle in the French and Indian War)

Trapped in a black and white myth central to the narrator’s identity as Quebecers

Hockey Rink was central to Canadian identity

* Brought out the English and French politics

People of Montreal did not quite fit in because they seemed to align with English, and this made them get teased by other people around Canada for not being French enough

1963 – Cities of 9-10 bombs were placed in mailboxes

F.L.Q. planted bombs to advance cause for independence

Quebec culture was mandated to be shown in films to counter the English culture­­­­­­­

* Perrault was an influential film maker in the 1960’s showcasing the culture of Quebec
  + Quebec gives great respect to their artists
    - Different from English that shows that they are different (THEIR IDENTITY)

Narrator got to experience the similarities between people of Quebec and Montreal.

1. Their Irish heritage
2. Way their house was set up (day to day life)

French-Quebec culture was shaped by music and art at the time

F.L.Q sought violence to liberate Quebec from Anglo-American capitalist oppression.

-> Arrogant English minority

Some French-Canadians wanted to change Ottawa, where they felt there was no place for them there.

“Best thing about Ottawa, is the train to Montreal”

“The Three Wise Men”

1970 Minister of Labor in Quebec’s liberal government was kidnapped “October Crisis”

* F.L.Q. referred to him as Minister of unemployment and assimilation
  + Press overstated and romanticized the F.L.Q.

Narrator took a job in Toronto that seemed like a good idea to him at the time.

After 1976, Parti Quebecois became the majority in the government

* Levesque became the Prime Minister
* 1977 enacted the French Language Charter BILL 101
  + Mandated French to be the language of government, courts, business, and schools

“culture shock” for Anglophones in Canada

Mandate to kick Anglophones out had many people worried.

Animosity between English Canadians and French Canadians exist to this day

Nationalism seems to be exclusionary, pride in one’s culture.

* Any other culture seems to be a threat

Patriotism seems to be inclusionary, pride in one’s country.

* Any other culture is fine, proud to be a citizen of the country

This movie deals with the “Quebec” culture and does not acknowledge what being Canadian means. Only what being a Quebecer means.

* Which means all nationalism for Quebec and no patriotism for Canada

“Change is at a reduction to something else”

1. Nationalistic or patriotic? Make sure you know the definitions of the words decide how you would describe the Quebeckers national identity?

2. Why are the anglophones (English-speakers) moving away from Quebec?

3. What do you think the francophone population in Quebec bases their feelings of patriotism on?

4. How does John Walker, the filmmaker, feel about Quebec?

5. if you feel patriotic, what inspires your patriotism? ?

Write a 500 word essay about the documentary. It will be due on April 17th.

Lecture 3

Murder Mystery Link

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ryifwa7AN75TDR3LEEmtq6w7z3dOItZVPX05o7sVYl0/edit?usp=sharing>

Decide who, how, and why they did the crime?

Starting at the end and work your way forward (to the beginning)

**Breakout Room 4:**

Type of Crime: Murder

Why: Anatomy teacher by day, murderer by night. He is unaware that he is actually killing people. Murders multiple female students in his classes. Has a mental disorder that drives him to kill these women.

The abuse he faced as a kid drives him into “episodes” of rage. Where after the killings he forgets everything that happened the night before.

Murder Weapon: Scalpel, buzz saw to cut his victim up, chainsaw

Location: Murders victims in a cabin in the woods far from his family. Waits until his family is asleep to elope with his students and kill them.

Motive: Hates his mom and was abused so his victims have a great similarity to his mom.

Quirks: Keeps his victims’ hair

Profession: Anatomy Teacher

Name: Dr. Peter Colins

Age: 37

Looks: Charming, hazel-eyed, and is 6’1.

Living space: Modern home with a wife and 3 children.

Victims: (students taking his class) Chelsey Davis, Stacey Adams, Mary Rodriguez.

Wife (Detective): Carol Baskin

Age: 31

Looks: 5’2, beautiful, blonde haired, loving, blue-eyed, and protective.

Flaws: Chooses to see the best in Peter Collins (husband/killer)

Senses something off but is non-confrontational and chooses not to speak up because he’s abusive towards her and she wants to protect the kids.

Initially Carol senses things are off and does not take any action. However, when Peter comes home late one night, she knows she has to investigate.

Carol, after following clues, eventually ends up at the secret cabin and witnesses Peter sawing one of the students.

Lecture 4

BYD Google Doc

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yILZYzQ8WmcpXd74GckosyANs0q43wDj/view?usp=sharing>

Breakout Group 3(chapter 3): Alyssa Castillo, Colin Morris-Moncada

1. He asked him to help because he spoke English better. The Inspector had other agents that spoke better English but since he had happened to see him there, he thought he could go in instead.
2. Gamache knows the library and unlike some of the Quebec City police that have a disdain for the Anglophones of the Lit and His society, he does not. He has an unbiased attitude towards the investigation.

Summary: A police car was in front of the Lit and His Society and Gamache recognized clues that it was most likely a homicide. A body was found by the telephone repair man. Such as, the number of police, the lack of urgency, and the presence of an ambulance. Elizabeth was watching the Inspector and Chief from the 2nd story and chased Gamache and asked him for his help. Elizabeth then whispered to Gamache that the body that was found was Augustin Renaud.

Lecture 5

LEO Stress Work Sheet

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nCBaKZ8TyW6iJRIIEDIpj3Goi8ugj6UCgVteDaYMS2U/edit?usp=sharing>

Breakout Room 6: Brianna Contreras, Colin Morris-Moncada, Tristan Crawford

1. The term “tough guys” refers to both men and women who expose themselves to potentially dangerous or traumatic events. Toughness is necessary for the people to do their jobs effectively.
2. An impediment is the amount of stress they are put under in the situations they experience every day.
3. Some professions that experience traumatic stress include police officers, firefighters, paramedics, dispatchers, trauma doctors, emergency room nurses, and psychotherapists.
4. This article is meant to be for law enforcement supervisors and administrators who want to understand how to provide the best possible psychological services to the men and women under their command.
5. Officers are reluctant because they do not want to show weakness in front of their fellow peers.
6. Downsides includes that it is a very dangerous job, where officers put their life on the line every day. Also, that they are criticized and judged by citizens, media, and the judicial system, and other agencies.
7. Symptoms of trauma include numbed responsiveness, impaired memory, disturbing images of the incident, irritability, hypervigilance, impaired concentration, sleep disturbance, anxiety, depression, phobic avoidance, social withdrawal, and substance abuse.
8. Some coping mechanisms used are repression, displacement, isolation of feelings, humor often seemingly callous or crass humor and generally toughing it out.
9. It could be that officers develop “closed society” because it keeps their minds centered around the purpose of their job rather than the evil and hardships that occur, a way for them to feel safe.
10. In the United States, two-thirds of officers involved in shootings suffer moderate or severe problems and about 70 percent leave the force within seven years of the incident.
11. Gamache tries to bury his problems and that's how he deals with his trauma.

Questions for BYD Chapters 5-8

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1EZspwmdBaoreurPTml7kQE8-pA4BCzgR2ihU2_9PgaQ/edit?usp=sharing>

1. Inspector Beauvoir borrows one of the snowmobiles to visit the Hermit’s cabin to investigate.
2. After the sun goes down, it is dangerous. freezing, exposure to the cold, or taking a wrong path all can lead to death in the Quebec forest. These “invisible creatures” can be quite dangerous.
3. Roar Parra was hesitant to shake Beauvoir’s hand because during the investigation of the Hermit’s murder, Parra was a prime suspect and made his life miserable.
4. That he stole them from desperate people trying to escape from the Eastern Bloc. Communism was crumbling and people were desperate to get out of the country, to the West.
5. He would have died from the cold in the forest.
6. Scared him. Oliver made him think that the outside world was dangerous.
7. He denied killing the Hermit, although he moved the body to the Inn and Spa. And making the word Woo.
8. According to Dr. Gilbert, Inspector Beauvoir's bullet wound had caused bruising to his tissue and the strain on his body impacted that tissue again.
9. Inspector Beauvoir was convinced that Dr. Gilbert was a saint, because of the way he examined his wounds. Dr. Gilbert was kind, unlike the other doctors.
10. Dr. Gilbert claimed that the soup was too salty, and Beauvoir stated it was fine. Dr. Gilbert replied that he had no taste, then Beauvoir saw him as an asshole.

Lecture 6