



CREATIVITY

LEARNING EXPERIENCES

RESPONSIVE

ONLINE AND OFF SCREEN: WALKS

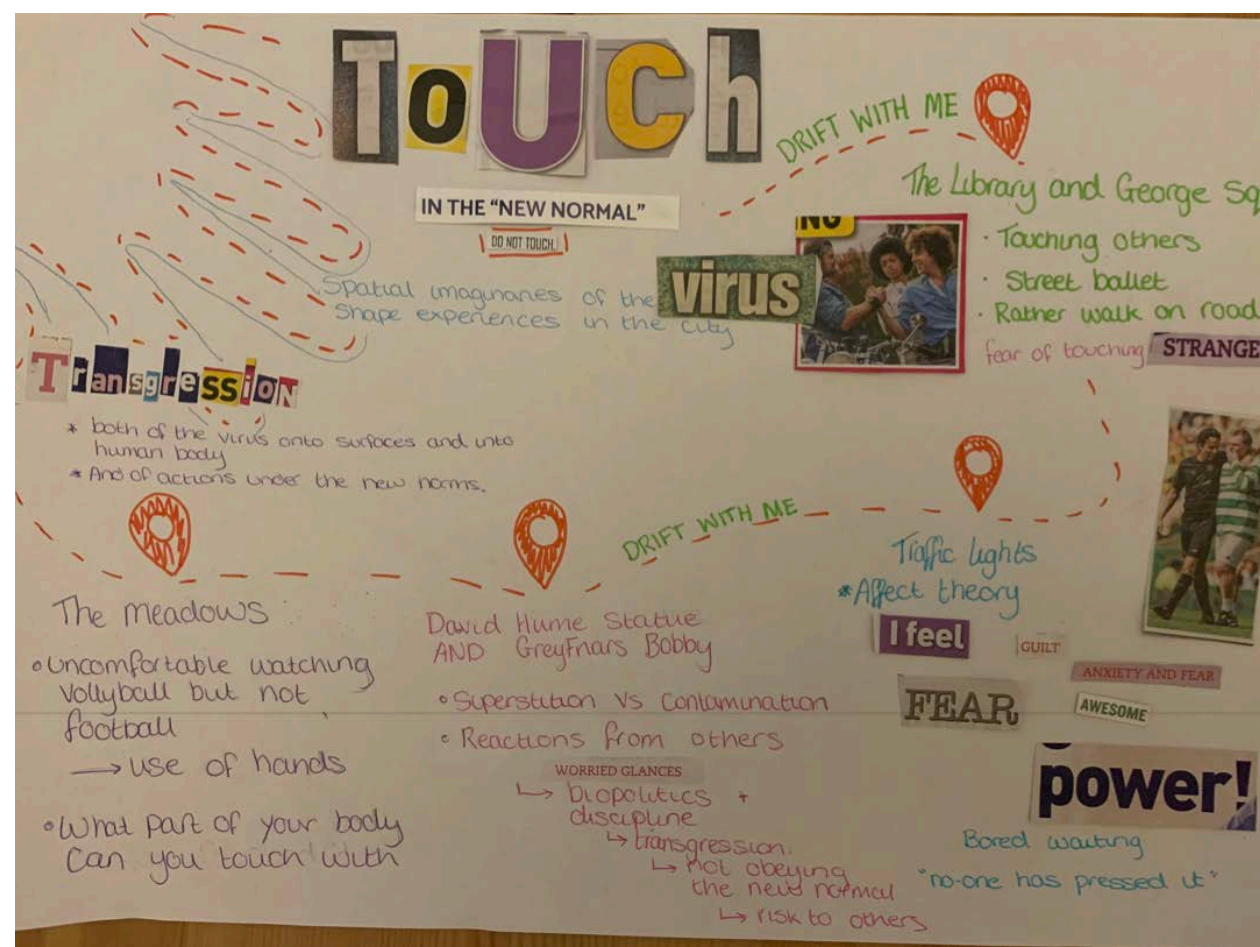
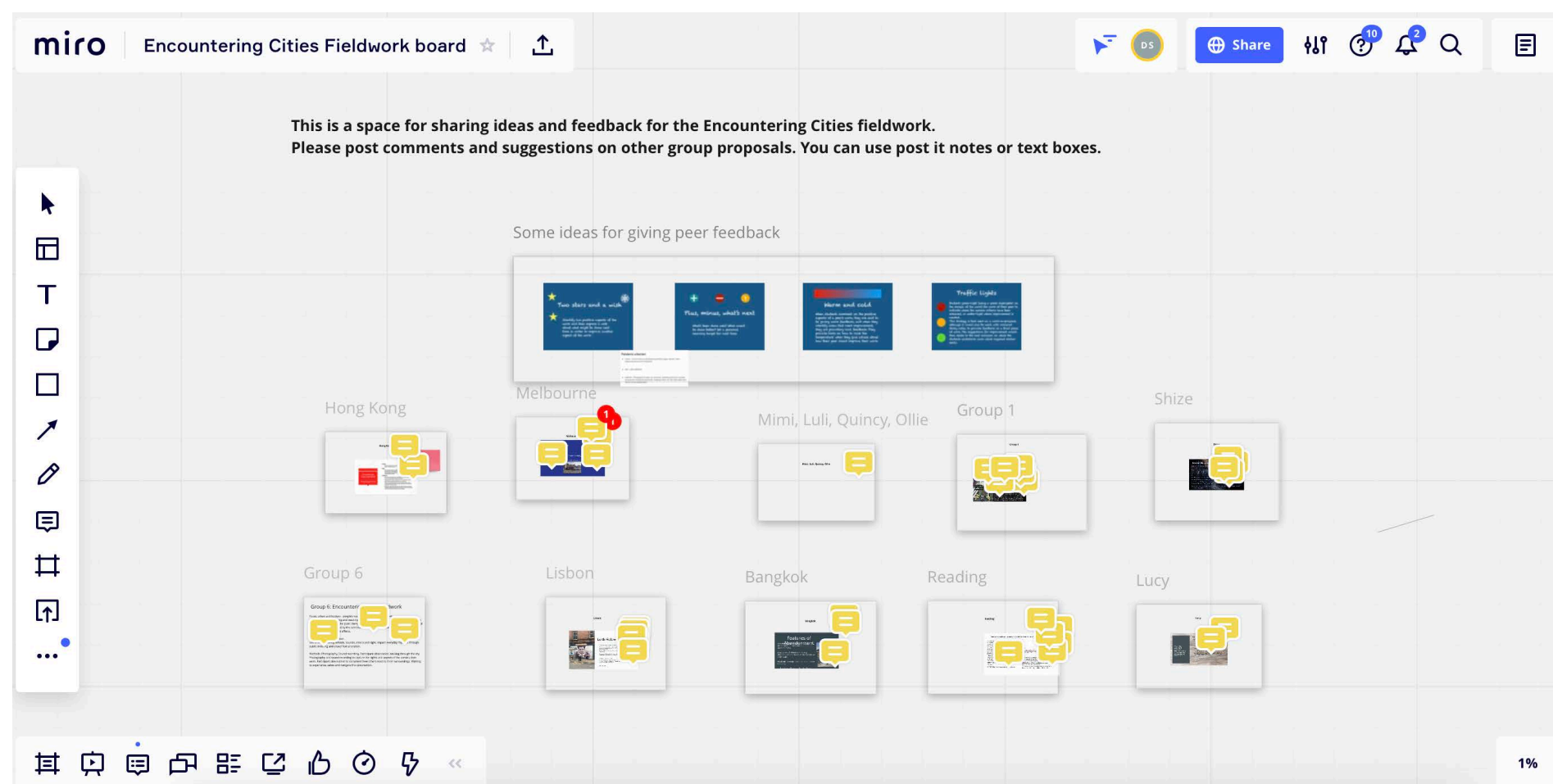


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ONLINE AND OFF SCREEN: FIELDWORK AND ZINES



MIRO: COLLABORATIVE SPACES

miro | Encountering Cities Fieldwork board ☆ |

Share

This is a space for sharing ideas and feedback for the Encountering Cities fieldwork.
Please post comments and suggestions on other group proposals. You can use post it notes or text boxes.

Some ideas for giving peer feedback

- Two stars and a wish**
Each person gives two stars (things they liked) and one wish (something they would like to see improved).
- Plus, minus, what's next**
Each person gives one plus (something they liked), one minus (something they didn't like), and one suggestion for what's next.
- Warm and cold**
Each person gives one warm (something they liked) and one cold (something they didn't like).
- Traffic lights**
Each person gives one green (something they liked), one yellow (something they were unsure about), and one red (something they didn't like).

Hong Kong

Melbourne

Mimi, Luli, Quincy, Ollie

Group 1

Shize

Group 6

Lisbon

Bangkok

Reading

Lucy

1%

The collage consists of several distinct sections:

- Education in Northern Ireland:** A flowchart showing the relationship between the Department of Education, the Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education, and the Department of Education, with a central circle labeled 'Integration'.
- New Focus: Gendered Performance of Spicy Food Consumption:** A research paper abstract discussing the gendered performance of spicy food consumption in a restaurant setting.
- Academic: Basic/grounding reading investigations:** A list of academic papers and books, including 'The Identity of the Irish' by David Wilson and 'The Irish Identity' by David Wilson.
- Identity Cards:** A list of identity cards, including 'The Identity of the Irish' by David Wilson and 'The Irish Identity' by David Wilson.
- Alongside:** A list of identity documents, including 'The Identity of the Irish' by David Wilson and 'The Irish Identity' by David Wilson.
- Theme/chapter 1: #Loveyourlines and beautification of stretch marks:** A list of social media posts related to stretch marks.
- Theme/chapter 2: Specific body positive account(s):** A list of social media posts related to body positivity.
- Theme/chapter 3: Virtual world and digital space: Instagram vs reality:** A list of social media posts related to Instagram and reality.

Dissertation show and tell

The colonial present

In this lecture we've examined how legacies of colonialism and imperialism shape the present. Share an example here of the colonial present. It could be a new example or something that develops something that you've encountered in the lecture or your reading.

Anonymous 15d

British taxpayers paid off government slavery debt after 182 years

I learnt that in 2015 British taxpayers were still repaying government debt as 'compensation' to slave-owners. In 1833 the government pledged £20 million to reimburse slave/plantation owners for their 'loss of property' when slavery was abolished in Britain.

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 16d

Captain Cook's Legacy in New Zealand

In 2019, the Tuia 250 flotilla, which included a replica of Captain Cook's vessel *Endeavour*, circumnavigated New Zealand, stopping in various communities to mark 250 years since Cook's arrival in New Zealand. The journey was devised to "acknowledge the first onshore encounters between Maori (indigenous New Zealanders) and Pakeha (New Zealanders of European descent)". The Tuia 250 organisers used terms such as "encounters" and "meetings" in their official literature which angered many Maori communities who felt that these terms failed to reflect Cook's barbarism and the violence that he brought to their communities. Ultimately, some communities banned the ships from docking in their villages. This demonstrates that the impacts of colonialism are still being felt in communities around the world today (in the colonial present).



He's a barbarian! Maori tribe bans re... A village in New Zealand has banned ... the guardian

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 16d

Australia Day

Australia still celebrates the day that captain Cook landed in Australia as a patriotic and festive event. This has been protested for decades with a growing movement to rename it "invasion day" and to pay respects to the countless aboriginal people that were murdered by colonizers.

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 19d

There were themes of the 'colonial present' and 'othering'

Anonymous 16d

Rohingya Crisis

otherwise Buddhist country and dividing them from Bangladesh with which they share more cultural similarity
2) False categorisation of the Rohingya in the 1911 national census as a foreign rather than indigenous population
3) British favouritism of the Rohingya over the Buddhist communities (promised early independence etc.)
4) Systemic islamophobic sentiment that the British spewed as justification for their invasion of the (muslim) Mughal empire
Over 900,000 Rohingya are currently residing in camps in Bangladesh and Britain is yet to take any responsibility

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 17d

Migration

Trump calling Mexican immigrants 'criminals' and 'drug-dealers' is another example of homogenizing a culture and establishing hate through the process of othering. With this, he justifies the intent to build a wall to separate 'us' from 'them'.

♥ 2

Add comment

Anonymous 18d

LGBT Rights

The fact that being in a same-sex relationship in Kenya can get you a 14 year prison sentence is directly related by colonialism. Its British colonisers implemented the law criminalising same-sex in the 19th century and it's still in place despite campaigns from Kenyan LGBTQIA activists to change it.

♥ 2

Add comment

Anonymous 17d

Edinburgh's Slave Trade

It has been just under 250 years since the slavery in Scotland became illegal and yet we see effects of this imperialism in the colonial present. Until 1778 it was 'fashionable' to have a slave, like having a good car now a days. It was a symbol of wealth. These black people were advertised in the local Edinburgh newspapers, for people to buy. The effect of this can still be

Anonymous 16d

British Empire in America

American tribes in the area. By not giving as much credit to the stories of the indigenous people, the system reenforces the Western-centric view that is a major player in the colonial present.

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 17d

Many of the aristocratic housing

Many of the mansions that are owned by Lords/ other aristocracy were paid for by the former slave trade. Harewood House in Yorkshire is now funded by a trust and visitors and if you look round the museum in the house they try and cover up the fact that the majority of the buildings and artifacts there were payed for by the slave trade. Instead of covering up its colonial past wouldn't it be better to acknowledge it and perhaps make some sort of reparation towards the slaves that paid for it?

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 18d

British Colonial Style

When you google 'British colonial decor/style' you get articles depicting grand rooms that tell you how to imitate the style which would have been imposed in British colonies that would have erased local culture. It seems almost farcical that these websites and articles tell you how to 'get the look' of leather trunks and exotic textiles when really we shouldn't be romanticising or recreating it. It embodies oppression and exploitation yet it is still considered fashionable...

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 18d

DRC

When Belgium left the DRC after ww2 the nation-state's boundaries were drawn in a way which fragmented many different groups and cultures. This played a part in causing conflicts such as the Great War of Africa

♥ 1

Anonymous 16d

Edinburgh's slave shame

minister. "Our glorious New Town, seen by many as the physical embodiment of the Scottish Enlightenment, was, sadly, partly funded by the enormous profits derived from the enslavement of Africans."

<https://www.edinburghhive.co.uk/news/edinburgh-news/city-built-slaves-remembering-edinburghs-18351617>

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 17d

dating scene

The effects of postcolonialism is definitely present in the dating scene in Asia as can be seen from the preference of many Asian women to date a white men. It is almost as if it is something to be proud of to date a white men, whether it is to get out of poverty or to boost their social status. This is definitely also due to the inferiority complex – an effect of colonialism—many Asians face. This is extremely evident in countries like Thailand, Vietnam, etc.

On top of that, the way Asian women are often fetishized may have something to do with the effects of colonialism as they reduce Asian women to be homogenous—simply known to be submissive or exotic.

♥ 2

Add comment

Anonymous 18d

Mission trips

Present day mission trips are a form of colonialism that many people overlook. The act of going to another country and trying to convert them to your beliefs with the assumption that they are savages or need saving cannot be considered anything but colonial

♥ 2

Add comment

Anonymous 19d

Rhodes must fall

I live near Oxford and over the summer the Rhodes Must Fall campaign was re-ignited in line with the Black Lives Matter protests. Originally, the university said that it did not

Imaginative geographies

In the lectures on Empires and Globalisation I have introduced the idea of 'imaginative geographies'. Based on some further reading try to define and provide an example of an imaginative geography.

Anonymous 15d

sometimes be weaponised by those in power to justify projects like colonialism and globalisation. Even in Disney films such as *Pocahontas*, the imaginative geographies of the Native American people living in the 'New World' inform the English settlers' actions.

♥ 0

Add comment

Anonymous 15d

Imaginative Geographies are the ways in which different 'images' of the world are portrayed, viewed and understood by different people, through the media or physical representations. This often creates a sense of 'us' and 'them' with one side being 'positive and romantic', and the other more 'negative and derogatory' (Said, 1978). Examples of imaginative geographies could be many of the Vietnam War films that have been made. Many of these films portray the Americans as 'the good guys' who are trying to save the country, and the Vietcong as 'strange and dangerous, bad guys'. There is much debate regarding the Vietnam war and whether the Americans were wrong to 'join' the war and therefore may be the 'bad guys', but these films do not present this idea. Instead, they represent 'America' as the 'us' in a positive heroic light, and the Vietcong as the 'them' in a much more negative and 'evil' light.

♥ 1

Add comment

Anonymous 15d

The term Imaginative geographies relates to the representative people and places which symbolise the perceptions (e.g. fear or desire) of those who observe them externally. This often results in the creation of intense dualisms where the characteristics of these people and places can be reduced to just their negative or positive attributes so they can represent an 'opposite'. An example of this (which I unfortunately didn't think of but found a study on) is the relationship between 'imaginative geographies and international student mobility' (Beech, 2014). The study demonstrates how alongside standard push-pull factors, international students are heavily influenced by the diverse perceptions of a place that have been constructed over long periods of time when choosing their place of study. These imaginative geographies are the direct result of exposure to a range of media as well as the stories relayed to them from members within their social networks.

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Anonymous 15d

Imaginative geographies refer to the ways in which we perceive the world and others, based on the ways in which people and places are represented, whether this be in the media or through historic representations (for example, through maps and stories). Imaginative geographies can lead to the creation of 'self' vs. 'other' - for example the representation of Native Americans as 'savage', 'barbaric' and 'inferior', as well as the disrespect for their nomadic lifestyle, led them to be pushed out of their land as settlers moved to the Great Plains. This was induced not only by the government policies of

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Add comment

Anonymous 15d

that the literature, art, films or even the way the news is presented to us - almost everything around us is subjective to bias and all together influences the way in which each individual views the world. For example, propaganda used within the colonial period would have been perceived to westerners as unbiased news from intrepid explorers. Within this painting of Columbus proudly standing on a 'wild' and 'unruly' beach as native Americans are depicted within the trees, almost hunched over, communicating the colonial idea of viewing indigenous people as savage and of less intelligence than the dominating colonialisers. Reference list- Driver, F. (2013) 'Imaginative Geographies' *Introducing Human Geographies* Cloke et al.

♥ 0

Add comment

Anonymous 15d

I understand imaginative geographies as the way in which we interpret the world. As noted by E. Said (1979), these envisions help us to understand our preconceptions and desires.

♥ 0

Add comment

Anonymous 15d

An example is after 9/11. D. Gregory (2004) argues that the USA changed their perception of the world into 'us' and 'them' or 'light' vs 'darkness'. The image below was a propaganda poster used to encourage the United States to join the war effort. The poster is called 'Destroy This Mad Brute: Enlist 1917' by Harry Ryle Hoops. The image depicts Germany/ the Nazis as the 'brute' who has arrived on the United States and has kidnapped Lady Liberty who is seen as a symbol of freedom and democracy. The remains of Europe also is visible in the background. During the war propaganda and imaginative geographies have been used to gain support and momentum for the war effort and to gain funds.

♥ 2

Add comment

Anonymous 15d

My interpretation of imaginative geographies is how we view other people and ourselves in the world. It is linked passports which are composed of 'images' - print, photographs, impressions, stamps, digital codes, biometric data. These documents help us to understand how we form identities and distinguish ourselves from others.

Anonymous 15d

Imaginative geographies can be defined as the way that the world can be constructed by people's views and perceptions. This can often be seen in different forms such as films, the media, literature and even things such as textbooks. As suggested in 'Introducing Human Geographies', this idea of people having different perceptions can sometimes have underlying negative consequences, formulating in an 'us' versus 'them' scenario. An example of this is after 9/11.

♥ 0

Add comment

Anonymous 15d

Driver, F. (2013) *Introducing Human Geographies*. Third Edition. Edited by Cloke, P., Crang, P., and Goodwin, M. London: Routledge

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Add comment

Anonymous 15d

I believe that imaginative geography has to do with one particular culture/people group's perspective on another. These perspectives can be portrayed through various means including art, photography, films, literature, the media, poems, music etc. These media forms aid in informing one culture's perceptions of another, such as perceived wealth, landscape or cultural differences. Often these media forms can be biased and solely based on the opinions of a few individuals in that society who have the ability to project their beliefs on everyone else (it may be their only source of information). A lot of the time propaganda relates to imaginative geographies. There have been several instances of governments using propaganda to inform their nation's perspective on another. The image below was a propaganda poster used to encourage the United States to join the war effort. The poster is called 'Destroy This Mad Brute: Enlist 1917' by Harry Ryle Hoops. The image depicts Germany/ the Nazis as the 'brute' who has arrived on the United States and has kidnapped Lady Liberty who is seen as a symbol of freedom and democracy. The remains of Europe also is visible in the background. During the war propaganda and imaginative geographies have been used to gain support and momentum for the war effort and to gain funds.

♥ 2

Add comment

Anonymous 15d

References: Cloke, P, Crang, P, & Goodwin, M 2013, *Introducing Human Geographies*, Taylor & Francis Group, London. Available from: ProQuest Ebook Central. [7 October 2020]

Driver, F. (2013) *Introducing Human Geographies*. Third Edition. Edited by Cloke, P., Crang, P., and Goodwin, M. London: Routledge. p235

Expectations

What are you expectations, hopes and wishes for this course? What are you hoping to learn about? Why did you choose this course?

Understanding and exploring the cities deeply in different

To make me think about the city and the place I inhabit a

Seeing city as someone that is in it instead of a 'typical

moving to Edinburgh was big and exciting. Next I hope to go to London. But I wish to think critically about the cities I hope to live in. I am fascinated in urbanology and that is taking a focus in my history diss this year (AIDS, gentrification and rapid demographic urban shift). I am hoping to deepen my knowledge of urbanology and the cities in which we live, work and play.

♥ 1

I have actually never taken a geography course before, so something that I'm looking forward to is exploring new perspectives outside of what I've learned in sustainable development and anthropology. I'm particularly interested in environmental issues in cities like resource use and interactions with non-human life. I'm hoping to broaden my understanding of these issues this semester.

♥ 0

Having lived in cities all my life I'm really looking forward to understanding them, and their seemingly mundane aspects, in new and different ways. Given that over half the world's population now lives in urban areas I think understanding cities is so important as we ask questions about how we live together, and how we want to live.

♥ 1

I lived in lived in London for 4 years before moving to Edinburgh - 3 years of study and 1 of work. My friends and I spent a lot of time discussing the city and how it affected us and how we interacted with it, how much autonomy we felt we had (financially, socially, lifestyle-wise, emotionally) , why we and other people behaved how they did and realising how many of our behaviours (closely linked to our city) were actually quite odd; effectively, we were discussing urban theory I think! For me, I hope that this course will allow me to continue this theorising in an academic and structured way, discuss city with others from different places and perspectives, and to understand my own relationship with my place better!

♥ 1

city my whole life I find it fascinating understanding the processes that under pin them. I hope to gain a new perspective on these processes, I'm particularly looking forward to gaining a deeper understanding of race relations, a hugely relevant topic which stood out to me in the course overview

♥ 1

I chose this course in particular as after taking geography of borders and coming from the divided city of Belfast I wanted to engage with how different cities find their own flow and what disrupts and hinders the rhythm. I believe this course will allow me to engage with my anthropological understanding of cities and how the everyday interactions which are taken for granted are apart of greater social processes.

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I'm hoping that the course will give me new ways of considering the city and more generally urban space, I'm particularly interested in inequality within urban spaces, especially homelessness and so I'm hoping this course will widen my knowledge and understanding of this. I also hope that the course will increase my ability to critically think about the city and the mundane activities that are usually considered 'normal' and the underlying social norms of being in the city which have not been widely studied.

♥ 1

I really enjoyed my course last year which was Capital, Land and Power which introduced me to really interesting ideas about the city and Edinburgh. I have grown up in a city my whole life and I am really excited to learn and understand news ways of looking at the city. I find the ideas and concepts that are explored in this course really fascinating, particularly the ideas of the marginalised 'others' in the city.

♥ 1

I find cities fascinating, whenever I go anywhere I want to find out as much as I can about where I am. Doing Capital, Land and Power last year was really interesting and exciting and I hope that this course will give me a new perspective to the way I can look at and understand cities. I find it particularly interesting how people interact and experience the space they live in, and how this changes depending on the history, geography, social/cultural/economic demographic of different cities around the world.

♥ 1

Having studied Divided Cities last term and so have a previous understanding of cities from a 'birds eye view', I am hoping that studying this course will enable me to see cities from a different perspective. I want to broaden my understanding of the complexity of interactions within them, whilst simultaneously building on my current knowledge of Urban Theory. I hope this course will drive me to think both creatively and critically about the everyday activities of life in cities, that I would have left as a generalised assumption.

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I'm hoping this course will instill a creative yet forward-thinking mindset I have about 'reading' cities. I'm interested in urban design and how spatial infrastructure have repercussions on the liveability of people in cities. I'm further hoping this course will allow me to relate existing urban theory to that of the development of Smart Cities.

♥ 1

♥ 1