This is a quote from Ban Ki-moon addressing Human Rights and crimes against it. An inappropriate title for this source is Upholding human dignity and rights. He talks about how no one should be held in slavery or servitude and we must honour the Declaration of Human Rights. His perspective is one extremely against racism, slavery and ethnocentrism. He has a large bias for equality and minorities based on his quote. He believes that the world must give equal aid and rights regardless of race or ethnicity. This quote relates to the chapter dealing with the wrong doings and treatment of people considered to be lesser, often because of the Eurocentric views of the time of European imperialism and conquest and its aftermath. Historical Globalization has passed down many legacies to the people of today. Some people think that we shouldn’t respond at all, for these were things of the past and not our responsibility now. Others think that we must completely respond and compensate for these legacies because of the problems they caused at the time and are still causing today. And some think that we should only somewhat respond and not fully because it is things of the past but we still hold some responsibility for our previous actions. We must fully respond to legacies of historical globalization because it continues to affect the people of Canada, it continues to affect people all over the world and in third world countries, the acts committed were unjust and brutal acts that must be acknowledged.

 We must respond to historical globalizations legacies because it affected and continues to affect the people of Canada. Since the discovery of the new world Europeans interacted with First Nations. As Canada became a colony, the Eurocentric views of the time guided much of their actions. The colonists attempted to assimilate the First Nations, setting up residential schools. These schools were intended to destroy the culture of the First Nations by forcing the children to stop their traditional ways and learn to become members of European based society. The schools were also host to physical and psychological scarring many children who attended. In the schools these of children lost their culture as Canada attempted to commit cultural genocide. The Indian Act from 1876 was also a attempt to assimilate the First Nations. The act was racist in nature prohibiting Natives from the right to vote if they chose to become status Indians. It made it so that if the First Nations wanted the perks they were promised in the treaties they must give up the liberties enjoyed by other Canadians. To this day First Nations struggle to regain and continue their culture after the devastating loss for most of a generation. Canada must affirm its past mistakes and compensate those mistreated in history and today.

 Historical legacies have negatively affects people all over the world and the affects are still present today. In the scramble for Africa in the late 1800s many European powers colonized Africa based on the imperialistic views that were held as they colonized as much of the world they could. While these colonies were set up the people of Africa were considered nothing to the Europeans. They set up racist policies and segregated the communites as they exploited the rich land for its resources. For example in the Belgium rule of Rwanda, the Tutsis were considered whiter then the Hutus because of their smaller noses, lighter skin and greater wealth in cows. Because of this the Belgiums put the minority Tutsis in positions of power while putting the Hutus as labourers. When the colonizers left after WWII the social unrest began. The Hutus now wanting to be in power set up a government and many Tutsis now refugees fled to neighbouring countries. The Tutsi rebels supposedly shot down the presidents plane directly after peace treaties were signed in 1993 to stop Tutsi and Hutu fighting. This sparked a massive genocide, almost a million people were killed over a period of a hundred days as peacekeepers sent by the U.N. could do nothing but watch. Some suspect that the Europeans placed different African tribes in the same borders to start conflicts like this so they can stay in the country to continue to attempt to take its rich wealth in resources. The historical legacies of globalization affect people all over the world and its mark is still being felt by countries hardly able to support themselves. These legacies left many countries in need of help that cannot be ignored, and should not morally, be ignored.

 Throughout history, historical globalization led to almost to many wrongs to count. Cultural Superiority and ethnocentric led to many acts of cruel and harsh behaviour. For example the African slave trade. During the colonization of America people wanted cheap labour and because of the rapid disease spread over the Indigenous peoples slaves from other countries were needed. The racist views of America and desire for personal wealth hugely contributed to the slave trade. Africans were depopulated and taken from their homes and families to be sold on the markets at high prices. They were treated like cheap merchandise and disposable merchandise. Many would die on the ship rides there and the rest would live lives of slavery. This became a large part of the American economy and because of that it lead to a civil war to set the slaves free. In Canadas history the internment of enemy aliens also lead to much harsh treatment. The Japanese, ukrianian and german people living in Canada, some being citizens were taken from their homes and put in internment camps because of unrest of the Canadian government that they would rise up. Most of their possessions were sold to pay for their internment and the camp conditions were harsh and unclean. Another Historical example is Nazi Germany, they killed millions of jewish people along with people considered not worthly of the perfect race. This genocide is an unwanted mark on the worlds history. Throughout history horrible acts were commited because of peoples ethnocentrism and cultural superiority that deserve to be affirmed and acknowledged.

The big issue at hand is to what extent should be affirm and respond to legacies of historical globalization. Throughout history horrible acts have been committed that have lead to other preventable atrocities. The value of people’s rights, culture and safety should be upheld. In Canada’s histories dealing enemy aliens and indigenous people’s rights they have been unfair, racist and ethnocentric. In the scramble for Africa European countries mistreated people they considered to be lesser and set up the country for future problems that need to be addressed. Throughout history globalization’s legacies have lead to many horrible acts of slavery, genocide, cultural genocide and unfair treatment that must be addressed and affirmed. If we do not acknowledge the wrongs of the past and their continued affect today, they will only lead to more problems, more killing, more inequality and more cultural loss.