

# [X but also a representation of toronto.](https://assignbuster.com/x-but-also-a-representation-of-toronto/)

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xASSIGNMENT #1 – Toronto’s First StoryFebruary 1, 2018Name: Ran LiuStudent Number: 1002615351 We live, study and work at this city, Toronto. As thecapital of Ontario, Toronto’s position is increasingly important. During theentire Victorian era of the late 19th century, Toronto was still in itsdevelopment stage.

In 1998, five near-effective areas wereincluded in the territory of Toronto, made Toronto become the largest city inCanada and the fifth largest city in North America. By introducing the story ofToronto, everybody cannot ignore the education of this city. The University ofToronto is a prestigious, world-renowned research university located inToronto, Ontario, surrounded by the Queensland Government and Parliament in theheart of the city. As an engineering student studying in this campus, theirs isa building we stay everyday – Sandford Fleming Building. This teaching buildingis not only a microcosm of our school, but also a representation of Toronto. Its course of history is also a story of Toronto. The Sandford Fleming Building was built in 1907 which isdesigned by Darling & Pearson. It’s named to Sir Sandford Fleming afteryears ago.

The building is a center for engineering student activities as ‘ home’. There’re lots of places like The Pit and engineering and computer sciencelibraries. The Sandford Fleming building is neoclassical in art style, typical ofmany early twentieth-century buildings, especially in North America. The mostprominent feature from the outside is the appearance of the east, with itssemicircular protrusions. The original design was a U-shape building (facingthe west in the open “ U”, as a fully landscaped courtyard until theadjacent Galbraith building was built in that space). In addition, it has to besaid the building was destroyed by a massive fire leaving only an externalstructure in 1977.

The interior was rebuilt by the original design of pages andarchitect steele. Photograph 1:  ============================================= This building is named by Sir Sandford Fleming. He’s the oneof Canada’s greatest inventors and engineers.

The Driftscape illustrated hisstory named “ Standard Time” (Sir Sandford Fleming, 1878). Fleming dreamed that the institute liked his idea. He wanted to furtherhis logic and set the clock back a full 50 years. Theoriginal thriving city demolished all new buildings. Yonge Street, King andQueen Street returned to the glory of mud. Fleming himself helped todisassemble his own railway.

Trees are planted and roads are untied. It’sseemed to see the vitality and energetic of nature. Once everything wasrestored to its original state, creative young people started to explore newthings again. That night, there was no fraud between people, just peacefulcoexistence and love. This dream sometimes remains at Fleming Building inSanford, University of Toronto, named after him. This is the dream of Sir Sandford Fleming.

He’s aScottish-born Canadian engineer and inventor who is also a founding member ofthe Royal Society of Canada. He helped plan Canadian earliest railway and designedthe first stamp. The nineteenth century was the steam era, where thetechnological innovators like Sandford Fleming changed the face of theindustrial world and became national heroes. This historical moment reflectsthe energy and spirit of the incumbent Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railroadin Canada who surveyed Canada’s first rail line and designed our first stamp. Heis known for helping to establish a standardized 24-hour international timezone system. In the 1970s, he proposed a new system for the world era: auniversal 24-hour clock divided into local time zones. It will become thestandard for measuring time around the world.

On January 7, 2017, Googlechanged the graffiti on the homepage of its home site to commemorate the 190thbirthday of Shan Buddha Fleming.   Photogragh 2:   Fleming, as the “ Father of Standard Time,” hasalso achieved a lasting international reputation. In the past, local time hadmade sense for everyone, but became very inconvenient and inefficient with theintroduction of railways. To Sanford Fleming, solving this problem is auniversal time system, he designed a world map divided into 24 time zones.

Within each zone, the clock will indicate the same time and the time differencebetween adjacent zones will be one hour. Flemming’s idea is simple, straightforward, practical, but it’s new and therefore unacceptable. For years, it was fired by the government and rejected by the scientific community.

Fleming was even called a communist because of his concept of” internationalism” and was cast aside by some who thought that suchinterference with the nature of time violated God’s will. Fleming, however, persevered and persuasively promotedhis ideas. Eventually, he received official approval at the InternationalAtomic Radiological Conference held in Washington, D.

C., and the standard timecame into effect on January 1, 1885. This is a glorious achievement. Withoutstandard time, the modern life we ?? know today will not be possible. As mentionedabove, this building was once burned.

This experience also added a bit oflegend to this building.  SandfordFlaming House fire in 1977 It is hard toimagine that the flame of the Sanford Fleming House, the heart of the engineeringstudents’ life at the University of Toronto, has been set off. This is what thestudents and faculty members are facing in the early hours of February 11, 1977. The fire that started at the East Point Lecture (about where SF1101 wasnow) spread for eight hours, with almost everything destroying the shell of thebuilding. They are neversure how the fire happened. The two theories are “ wire fault” and” homeless people smoking in the building.” They know whereto start – in the northeast corner of the square (see the first picture), alecture with lots of decks in the room, lots of paper, and who knows what therubbish they are piled below .

It went up from there and then above the attic(destroying the lifetime archives of Professor Jones, along with the tanks ofthe British Academy of Sciences (from the chariot race), to the semicircularlecture hall, which they called the mill floor, Gaping heavy wood, which ishard to get under, but once flames got up there was exposed thinner wood in theattic and burning things started to hit the lower floors My office had smokeand water damage but no flame Or the real heat, even though the fire camestraight from it to the lecture hall, in the first picture you can see all thewindows but my lighting flames. No one wasinjured in the fire, but nearly 50, 000 square feet of classrooms, labs, facultyand graduate offices were lost. Emergency responders were able to save most ofthe computer center in the South Wing and most of the library books were safelybrought to a safe place, but several were unrecoverable. The academy suffered atremendous loss of valuable research and archives. This includes research byfaculty and graduate students, as well as the college’s history collection. ConsequencesDuring thecontinuous rescue work, the students continued their classes to avoidinterruption of scheduling but immediately transferred to other buildings. ReconstructionAfter the fire, the Sandford Fleming complex was rebuilt from February 1977 to June 1982 andrebuilt on the same foundations and walls of the site (although the originalstructure was basically intact despite the destruction of the interior).

The remodeledSanford Fleming House opened in June 1982. These include new facilities in theelectrical engineering and computer science departments, a new structurallaboratory for civil engineering and a greatly improved faculty library. Finally, the buildingreceived much-needed rejuvenation facilities. The “ physical building” originally built in 1907 was not occupied by the engineering department until1967, an outdated building in urgent need of renovation. It is for this reasonthat Eddie King has seen the benefits of the new facility and is optimisticthat the incident is “ a disguised blessing.” June 2012, thethirtieth anniversary of reopening. Thirty years after it reopened, the SanfordFleming Building became the center of engineering student life.

Its basement iswhere the “ atrium” is located, where you can find engineeringstudents working, eating, lining up to buy school supplies, or socializing. This is F! the center of much of rosh Week and Godiva Week’s activities, andmany mysterious and unexpected prank construction sites. Several studentsrunning operations including Suds, Lady Godiva Memorial Bnad, Hard Hat Cafe, Engineering Stores and Engineering Society can also be found here. Located onthe second floor is the Engineering Library, some of the largest computer labson the ground floor. Throughout the school year, these spaces kept buzzing withthe students.

Despite thetremendous damage to our college thirty years ago, there have been someimprovements to the new buildings that have emerged. The Sanford FlemingBuilding has evolved into a center of engineering student life and willcontinue to nurture a future engineering culture.  1.

any themes of Eurocentricification, cultural coloniality and modernitydiscussed in “ Coloniality and Modernity/Rationality,” by AnibalQuijano.  2. relate to the story you have picked and the way it isdescribed across the literatures? Initially, colonialism was a product of systematic repression. It was not only concretebeliefs, ideas, images, symbols or knowledge that were not conducive to globalcolonial rule but also colonial deprivations of colonial knowledge, especiallyin mining, agriculture, engineering, and their Product and work. First, repression mainly falls on the way of knowing knowledge and generatingknowledge, and on the resources, modes and tools of formalization andobjectification of expression, knowledge or vision, ideas, images and systemsof images, symbols and modes of meaning are produced. Second is the impositionof rulers’ own modes of expression, as well as their beliefs and images, referring to the supernatural.

These beliefs and images not only hinder thecultural production of the masters, but also a very effective means of socialand cultural control.           The tall buildings took to the top and the population grew steadily. Thefirst Europeans also immigrated to Canada. In the 1920s, business and commercein Toronto was extremely prosperous, but with the advent of the GreatDepression, economic development stopped. Turning through the dark history ofToronto, after the Second World War, new immigrants began to enter Toronto andbrought a new culture.  The University of Toronto publishes ayearly number of research papers in North America after Harvard University, citing the top five in the world. s a result, New York City hired bricklayers to demolish all new buildings: houses and churches and shops became rubble and dust; their predecessors wererebuilt.

The sidewalk was pulled up by a carpenter; Yonge Street, King Streetand Queen Street returned to the glory of the mud. Fleming himself helpeddisassemble his own railway and took a big hammer on the railroad track. Rubbish was used to fill the quarry; then they were covered with dirt andrepainted. Trees are planted and the road is untied.

The creek was not buriedand the stream was loose. His contributions include proposinguniversal time standards worldwide, designing Canada’s first stamp, and workingon many geological surveys and cartographers for the Colonial IntercontinentalRailroad and the Canadian Pacific Railway, most of which works between coloniesRailway and Canadian Pacific Railway. In the meantime, he also founded theRoyal Canadian Institute in Toronto.)