

X but also a
representation of
toronto.

[Design](#)



xASSIGNMENT #1 – Toronto's First Story February 1, 2018 Name: Ran Liu Student Number: 1002615351 We live, study and work at this city, Toronto. As the capital of Ontario, Toronto's position is increasingly important. During the entire Victorian era of the late 19th century, Toronto was still in its development stage.

In 1998, five near-effective areas were included in the territory of Toronto, made Toronto become the largest city in Canada and the fifth largest city in North America. By introducing the story of Toronto, everybody cannot ignore the education of this city. The University of Toronto is a prestigious, world-renowned research university located in Toronto, Ontario, surrounded by the Queensland Government and Parliament in the heart of the city. As an engineering student studying in this campus, this is a building we stay everyday – Sandford Fleming Building. This teaching building is 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 is designed by Darling & Pearson. It's named to Sir Sandford Fleming after years ago.

The building is a center for engineering student activities as 'home'. There're lots of places like The Pit and engineering and computer science libraries. The Sandford Fleming building is neoclassical in art style, typical of many early twentieth-century buildings, especially in North America. The most prominent feature from the outside is the appearance of the east, with its semicircular protrusions. The original design was a U-shape building (facing the west in the open "U", as a fully landscaped courtyard until the adjacent Galbraith building was built in that space). In addition, it

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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:

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his 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 reflects the energy and spirit of the incumbent Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railroad in Canada who surveyed Canada's first rail line and designed our first stamp. He is known for helping to establish a standardized 24-hour international time zone system. In the 1970s, he proposed a new system for the world era: a universal 24-hour clock divided into local time zones. It will become the standard for measuring time around the world.

On January 7, 2017, Google changed the graffiti on the homepage of its home site to commemorate the 190th birthday of Sanford Fleming

Photograph 2: Fleming, as the "Father of Standard Time," has also achieved a lasting international reputation. In the past, local time had made sense for everyone, but became very inconvenient and inefficient with the introduction of railways. To Sanford Fleming, solving this problem is a universal 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 difference between adjacent zones will be one hour. Fleming'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 such interference with the nature of time violated God's will. Fleming, however, persevered and persuasively promoted his ideas. Eventually, he received official approval at the International Atomic Radiological Conference held in Washington, D.

C., and the standard time came into effect on January 1, 1885. This is a glorious achievement. Without standard time, the modern life we know today will not be possible. As mentioned above, this building was once burned.

This experience also added a bit of legend to this building. The Sanford Fleming House fire in 1977. It is hard to imagine that the flame of the Sanford Fleming House, the heart of the engineering students' life at the University of Toronto, has been set off. This is what the students 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 was now) spread for eight hours, with almost everything destroying the shell of the building. They are never sure how the fire happened. The two theories are "wire fault" and "homeless people smoking in the building." They know where to start - in the northeast corner of the square (see the first picture), a lecture with lots of decks in the room, lots of paper, and who knows what rubbish 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 of the British Academy of Sciences (from the chariot race), to the semicircular lecture hall, which they called the mill floor, Gaping heavy wood, which is hard to get under, but once flames got up there was exposed thinner wood in the attic and burning things started to hit the lower floors. My office had smoke and water damage but no flame. Or the real heat, even though the fire came straight from it to the lecture hall, in the first picture you can see all the windows but my lighting flames. No one was injured in the fire, but nearly 50,000 square feet of classrooms, labs, faculty and graduate offices were lost. Emergency

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responders were able to save most of the computer center in the South Wing and most of the library books were safely brought to a safe place, but several were unrecoverable. The academy suffered a tremendous loss of valuable research and archives. This includes research by faculty and graduate students, as well as the college's history collection. Consequences During the continuous rescue work, the students continued their classes to avoid interruption of scheduling but immediately transferred to other buildings. Reconstruction After the fire, the Sanford Fleming complex was rebuilt from February 1977 to June 1982 and rebuilt on the same foundations and walls of the site (although the original structure was basically intact despite the destruction of the interior).

The remodeled Sanford Fleming House opened in June 1982. These include new facilities in the electrical engineering and computer science departments, a new structural laboratory for civil engineering and a greatly improved faculty library. Finally, the building received much-needed rejuvenation facilities. The "physical building" originally built in 1907 was not occupied by the engineering department until 1967, an outdated building in urgent need of renovation. It is for this reason that Eddie King has seen the benefits of the new facility and is optimistic that the incident is "a disguised blessing." June 2012, the thirtieth anniversary of reopening. Thirty years after it reopened, the Sanford Fleming Building became the center of engineering student life.

Its basement is where the "atrium" is located, where you can find engineering students working, eating, lining up to buy school supplies, or socializing. This is F! the center of much of Rosh Week and Godiva Week's <https://assignbuster.com/x-but-also-a-representation-of-toronto/>

activities, and many mysterious and unexpected prank construction sites. Several student-run operations including Suds, Lady Godiva Memorial Bnad, Hard Hat Cafe, Engineering Stores and Engineering Society can also be found here. Located on the second floor is the Engineering Library, some of the largest computer lab on the ground floor. Throughout the school year, these spaces kept buzzing with the students.

Despite the tremendous damage to our college thirty years ago, there have been some improvements to the new buildings that have emerged. The Sanford Fleming Building has evolved into a center of engineering student life and will continue to nurture a future engineering culture. 1.

any themes of Eurocentricification, cultural coloniality and modernity discussed in “ Coloniality and Modernity/Rationality,” by Anibal Quijano. 2. relate to the story you have picked and the way it is described across the literatures? Initially, colonialism was a product of systematic repression. It was not only concrete beliefs, ideas, images, symbols or knowledge that were not conducive to global colonial rule but also colonial deprivations of colonial knowledge, especially in mining, agriculture, engineering, and their Product and work. First, repression mainly falls on the way of knowing knowledge and generating knowledge, and on the resources, modes and tools of formalization and objectification of expression, knowledge or vision, ideas, images and systems of images, symbols and modes of meaning are produced. Second is the imposition of rulers’ own modes of expression, as well as their beliefs and images, referring to the supernatural.

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

The sidewalk was pulled up by a carpenter; Yonge Street, King Street and Queen Street returned to the glory of the mud. Fleming himself helped disassemble 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 and repainted. Trees are planted and the road is untied.

The creek was not buried and the stream was loose. His contributions include proposing universal time standards worldwide, designing Canada's first stamp, and working on many geological surveys and cartographers for the Colonial Intercontinental Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railway, most of which works between colonies Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway. In the meantime, he also founded the Royal Canadian Institute in Toronto.)