

MULTICULTURALISM

TWO MODELS OF INTEGRATION:

- **Multiculturalism** = coexistence of several cultures, willingness to preserve different cultures and identities
→ In the UK, in the US
- **Assimilation** = adoption of cultural standards
→ In France with **secularism** = separation of civil society and religious society (state neutrality, freedom of conscience and freedom to manifest one's convictions within the limits of respect for public order, equality of all before the law regardless of religion or ethnicity)

IDENTITY POLITICS:

- It is a political approach wherein people of particular gender, religion, race, social background, social class, environment, or other identifying factors, develop political agendas based upon these identities.
- The term is used in a variety of ways to describe phenomena as multiculturalism, civil rights, LGBT movements...
- Critics of identity politics have seen this as **particularism**, in contrast to the **universalism** of liberal perspectives, or argue that it distracts attention from non-identity based structures of oppression and exploitation.

IN THE UK:

- The **2005 bombings** perpetrated by a British-born Muslim questioned the English multiculturalism model → tightening of naturalisation process
- Brexit: the notion of sovereignty became one big argument of the **Leave campaign** ("let's take back control")

IN THE US:

- The US is a **nation of immigrants** because of its history. 45 million of foreign-born residents. The **American dream** is also an ideology that attracts many foreigners. The labour market depends in part on the arrival of high and low qualified immigrant workers. During a long time, the US was seen as a welcoming country for foreigners (ex: The statue of Liberty "Give me your tired, your poor...").
- But in recent decades the US has become increasingly **protectionist**
→ fear of terrorism + economic reasons
→ Trump's "zero-tolerance" policy
- The **melting pot** has been questioned in the 20th century. It is seen as an idealised model.
- The **WASP** (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) culture is dominant.

IN CANADA:

- The **multiculturalism Act of 1988**: It was the first act of its kind in the world. It enshrined into law the federal government's commitment to promoting and maintaining a diverse, multicultural society by removing any barriers preventing full participation in society and promising to assist individuals in eliminating and overcoming discrimination.

Is multiculturalism an idealised model?
Foreign policies and national integration
National identity, dominant cultures

An ethnic minority = *une minorit   ethnique*
A native country = *un pays natal*
A host country = *un pays d'accueil*
A newcomer = *un nouvel arrivant*
A citizen = *un citoyen*
Cultural diversity = *la diversit   culturelle*
Racial bias = *les pr  jug  s raciaux*
Mainstream culture = *la culture dominante*
To assimilate into a society = *  tre assimil   dans une soci  t  *
To become integrated into a society = *s'int  grer dans une soci  t  *
To mix/mingle with other people = *se m  ler aux autres*
To cohabit with sb = *cohabiter avec quelqu'un*
The barrier of language = *la barri  re de la langue*
Mistrust/distrust = *m  fiance*
To be cut off from the rest of the society = *  tre coup   du reste de la soci  t  *
Secularism = *la la  cit  *
Secular = *la  c*
National identity = *l'identit   nationale*
An enclave = *une enclave*
Equal opportunity = *l'  galit   des chances*