

Chapter 7 Ethnicity

Defining Who We Are?

Ethnicities: Key Issues

1. Where Are Ethnicities Distributed?
2. Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?
3. Why Might Ethnicities Face Conflicts?
4. Why Do Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide Occur?

Key Issue 1: Where Are Ethnicities Distributed?

1.1 Introducing Ethnicities

1.2 Ethnicity and Race

1.3 Distribution of U.S. Ethnicities

1.4 Ethnic Enclaves

1.5 Ethnically Complex Brazil

Where Are They From?



Who Are They?



What is their race?

What is their ethnicity?

What is their nationality?

Who lives in an urban area?

Rural?

Who is successful? Failure?

Whose future is brightest?



1.1 Introducing Ethnicities

- Ethnicity: identity with group sharing cultural traditions of homeland or hearth
- Race: identity with group perceived to share physiological (biological) trait like skin color
- Nationality: identity with group sharing legal attachment to a country

Overview of Identity

Derived from genetic background like skin color
Distinguishes persons of color from whites

Genes
Race

A group who share a common biological ancestor

Derived from religion, language, material culture, etc
Identifies groups like African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Chinese Americans

Culture
Ethnicity

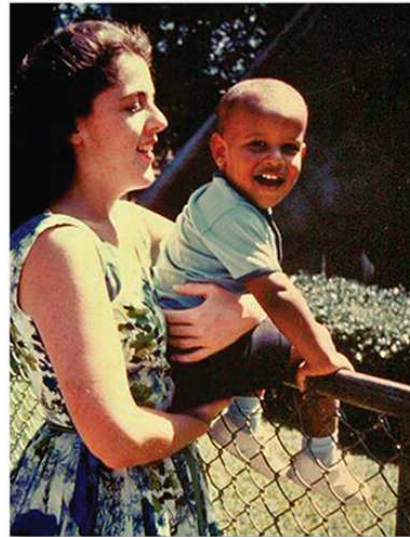
A group who share the cultural traditions of a particular hearth

Derived from voting, passports, civic duties, etc
Identifies citizens- those born and immigrants

Country
Nationality

A group who share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular country

1.1 Ethnic Diversity



(a)



(b)



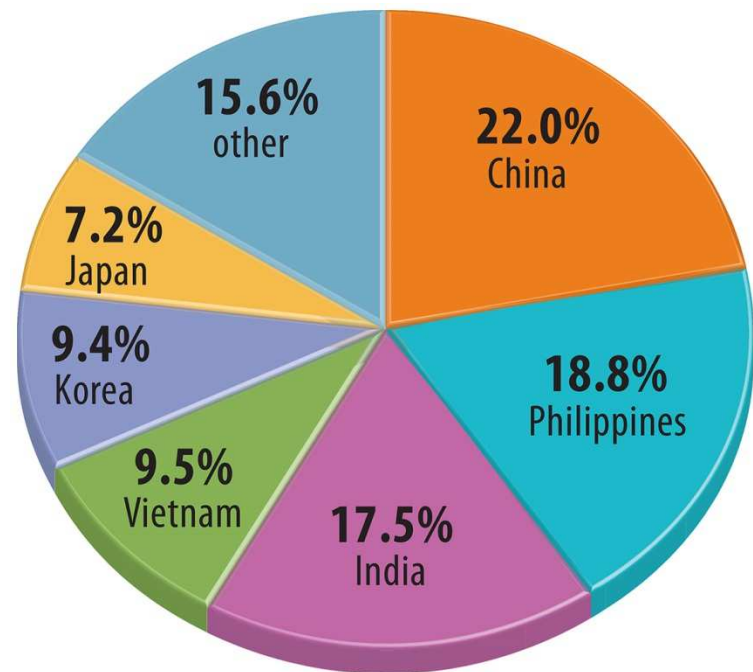
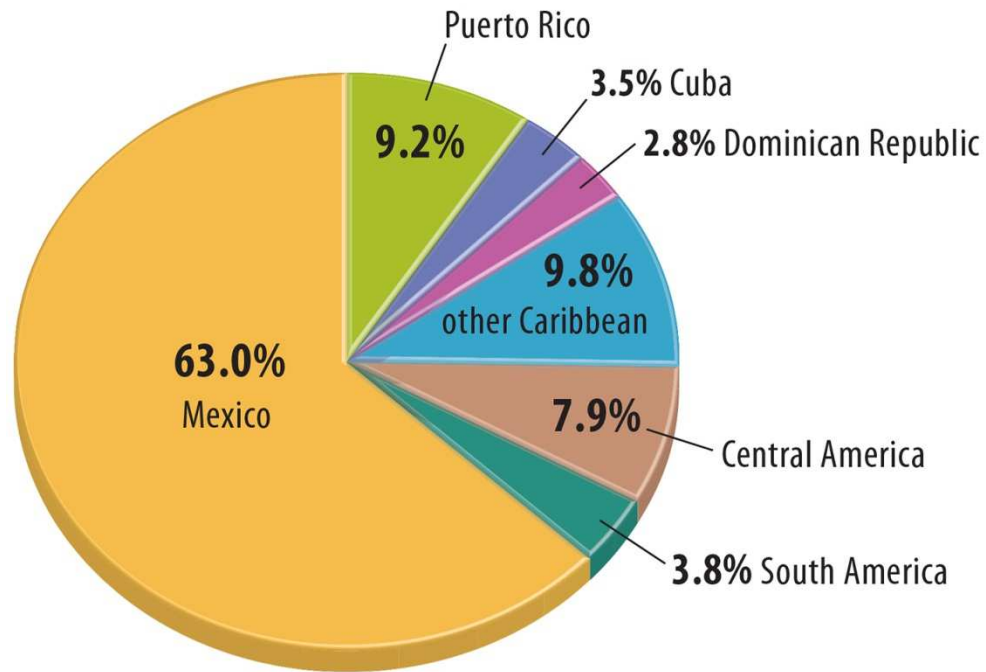
(c)

Figure 7-1: Barack Obama's family illustrates the complexity of race, ethnicity, and nationality.

1.1 Ethnicities in the United States

- Hispanic American: 17%
- African American: 12%
- Asian American: 5%

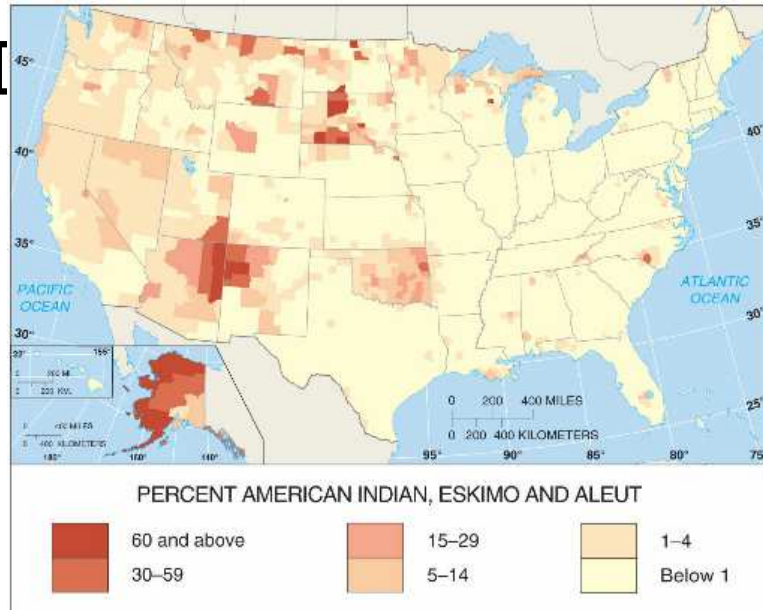
1.1 Ethnicities in the United States



Figures 7-2 and 7-3: Country of origin for Hispanic Americans (left) and Asian Americans (right).

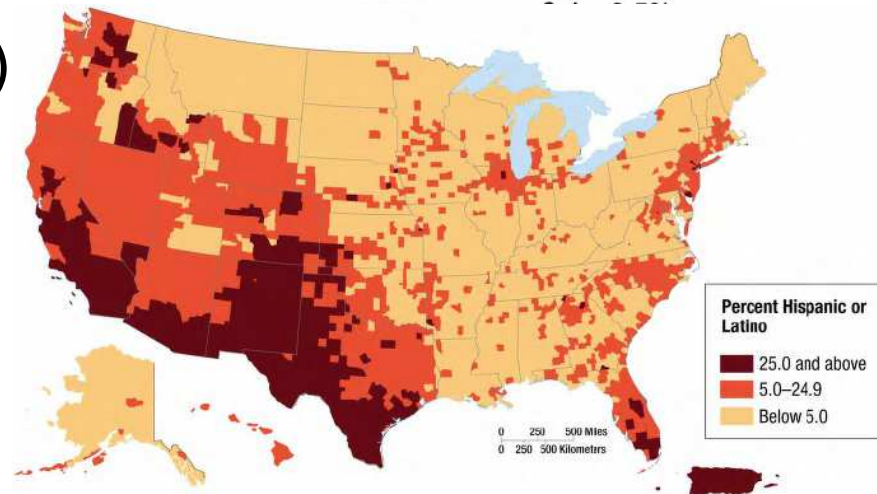
Ethnicity in the U.S.

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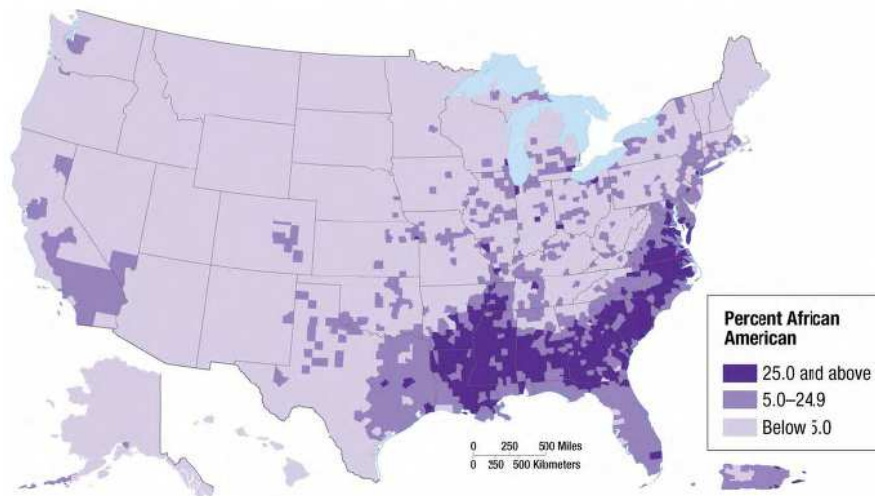
(%)

Hispanics by country of origin



- Who lives where in America?

Asian Americans by country of origin

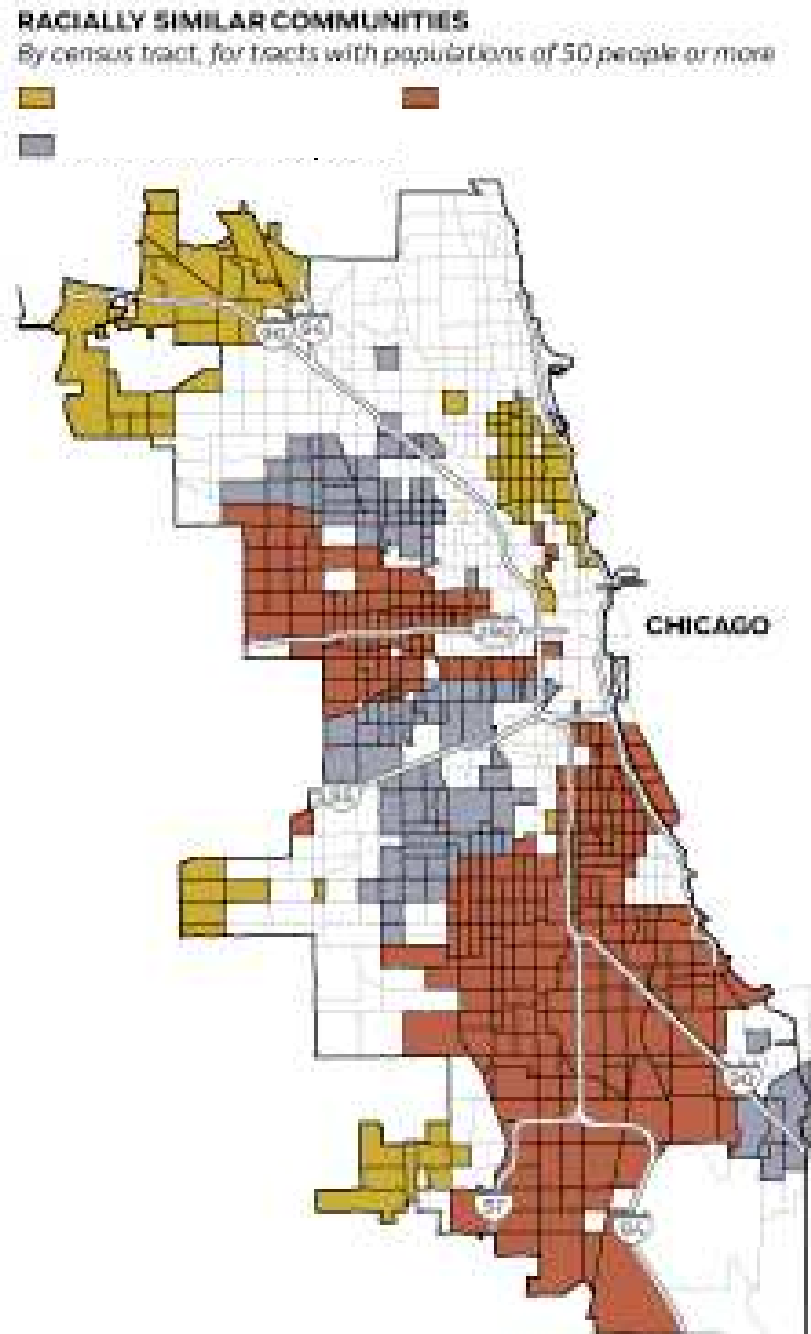


1.2 Race and Ethnicity in the United States

- The U.S. Census reflects complicated nature of racial and ethnic identity.
- Questions include both racial and ethnic terms. E.g. “Black” and “Japanese”

Ethnicity in

- Concentrations
 - African American
- Even more concentrated
 - Ethnic Ghettos
 - Areas of a common language or legal practice
 - Little Italy, Chinatown
 - However, ethnic enclaves are not always homogeneous
 - Food, religion, etc.
 - Chicago??



Illinois

social, economic,

minority

1.3 Distribution of U.S. Ethnicities

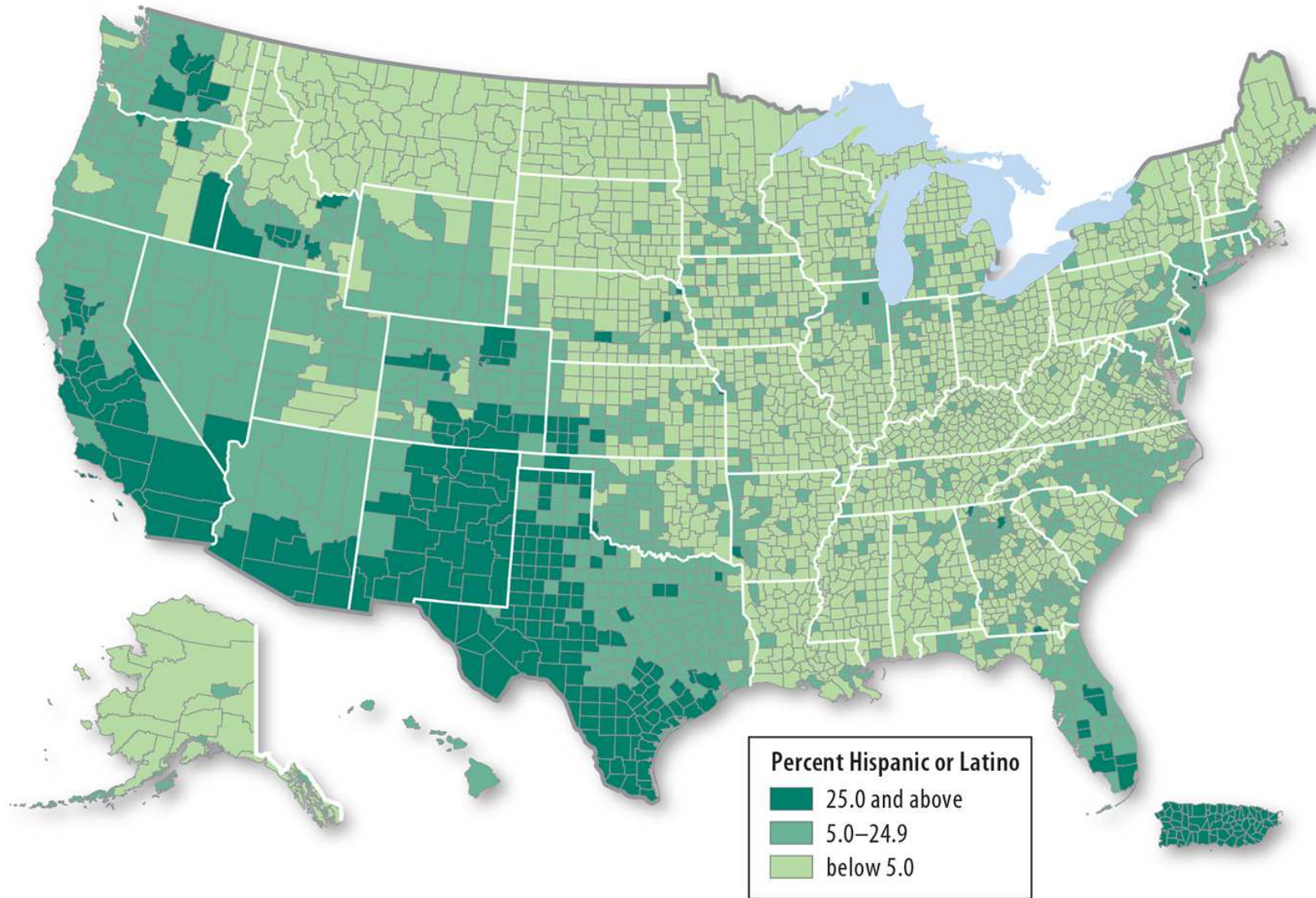


Figure 7-6: Hispanics are clustered in the Southwest.

1.3 Distribution of U.S. Ethnicities

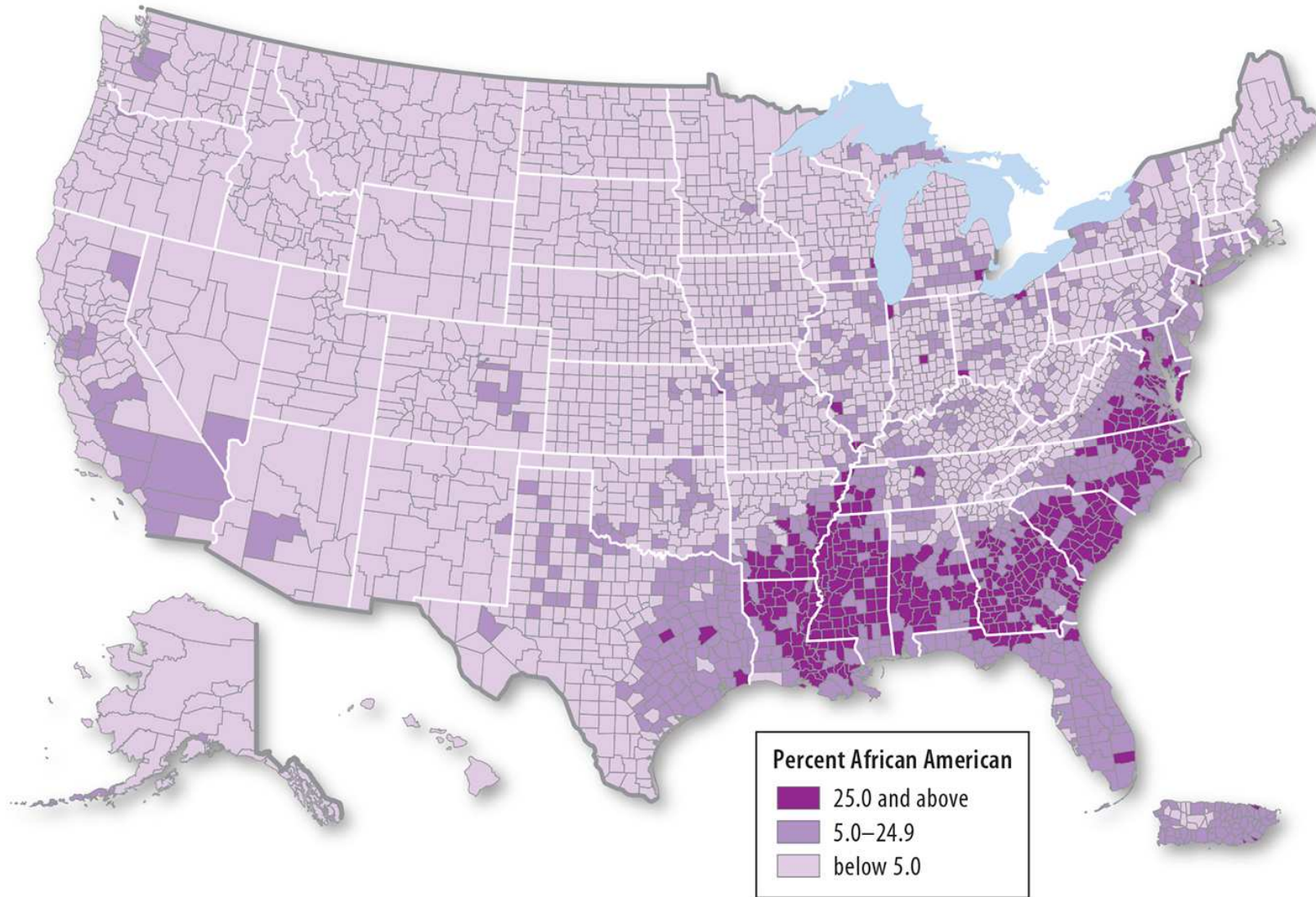


Figure 7-7: African Americans are clustered in the Southeast.

1.3 Distribution of U.S. Ethnicities

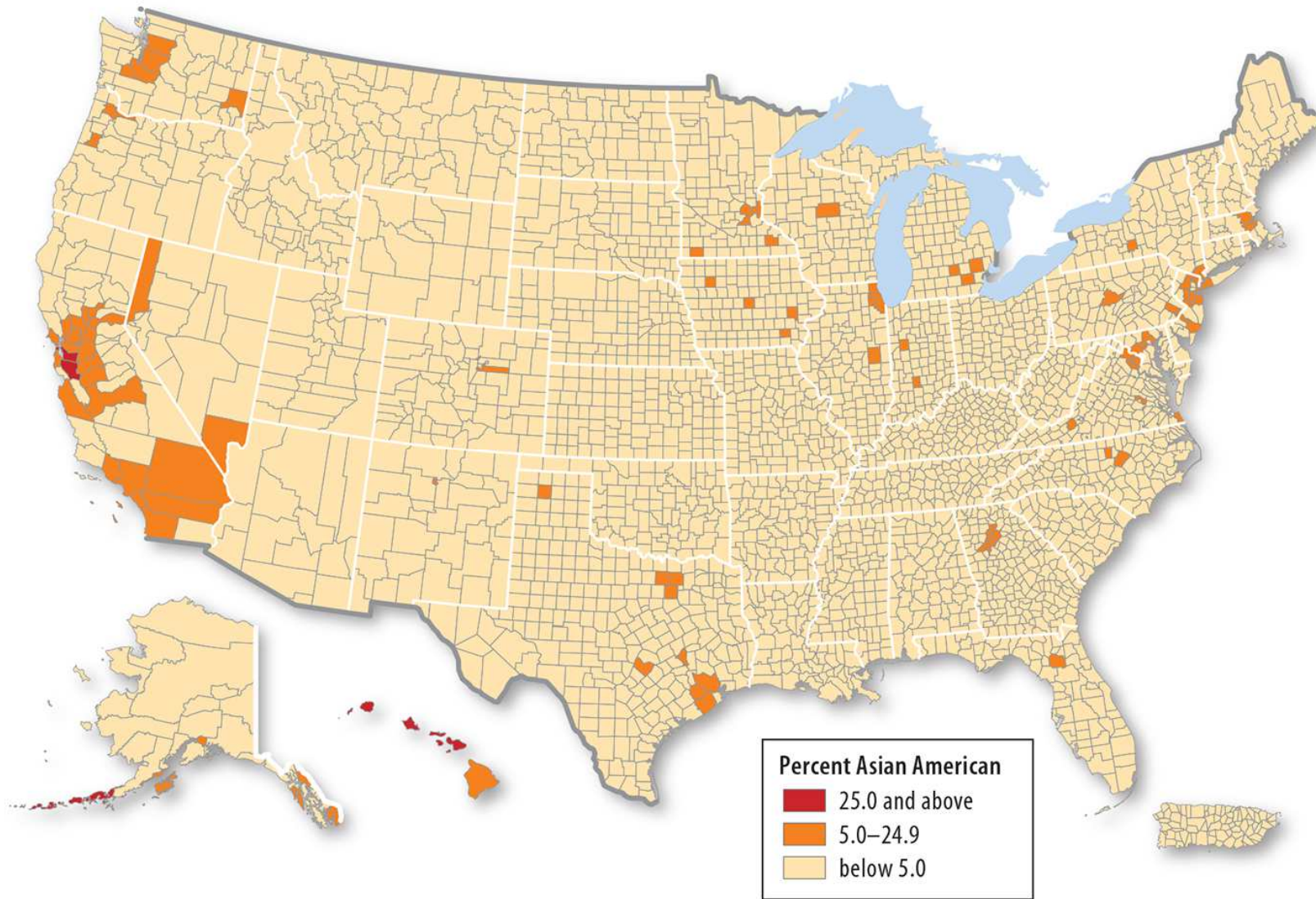


Figure 7-8: Asian Americans are clustered in the West.

1.3 Distribution of U.S. Ethnicities

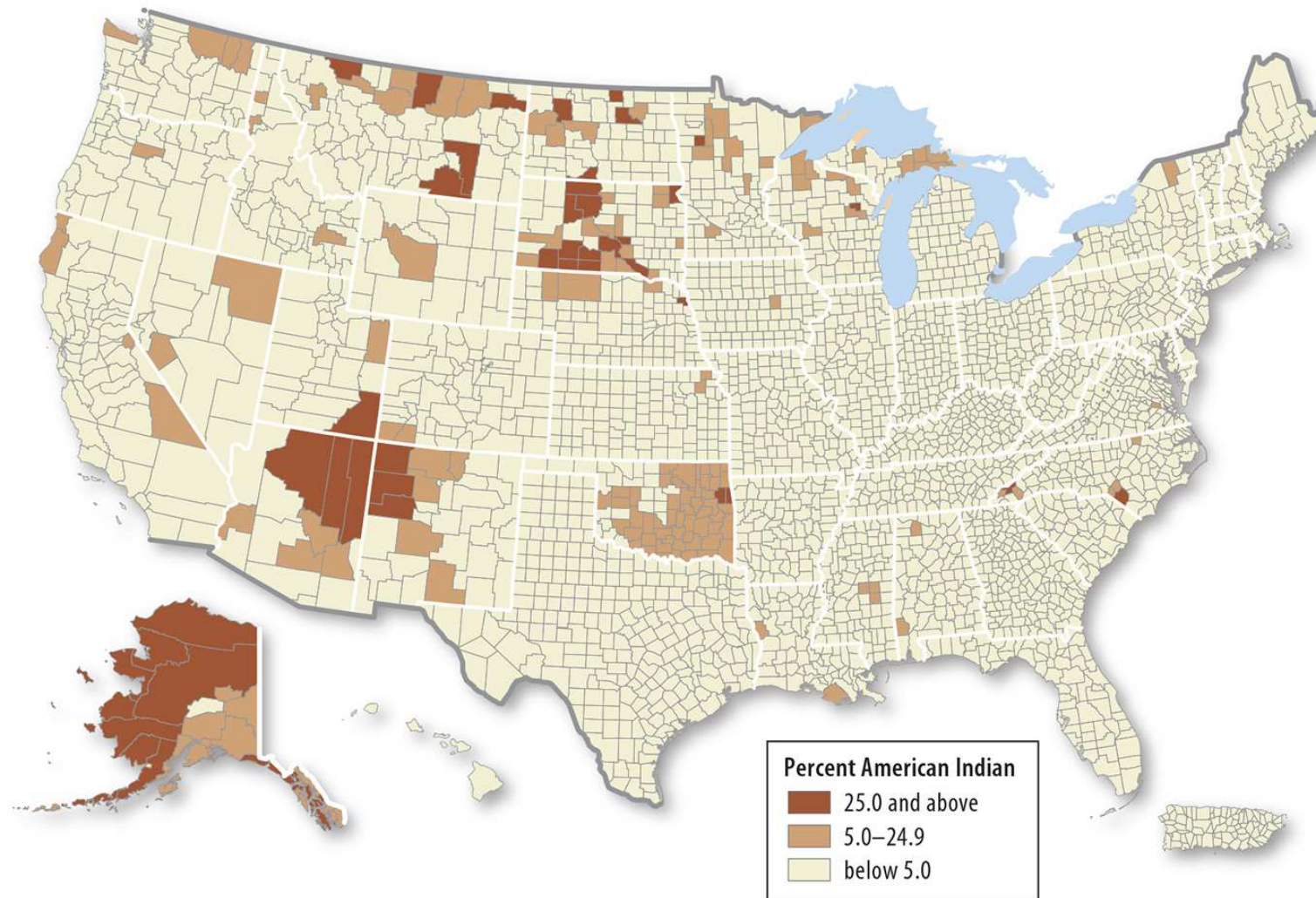


Figure 7-9: Native Americans are clustered in the Southwest and north-central states.

1.4 Ethnic Enclaves in London

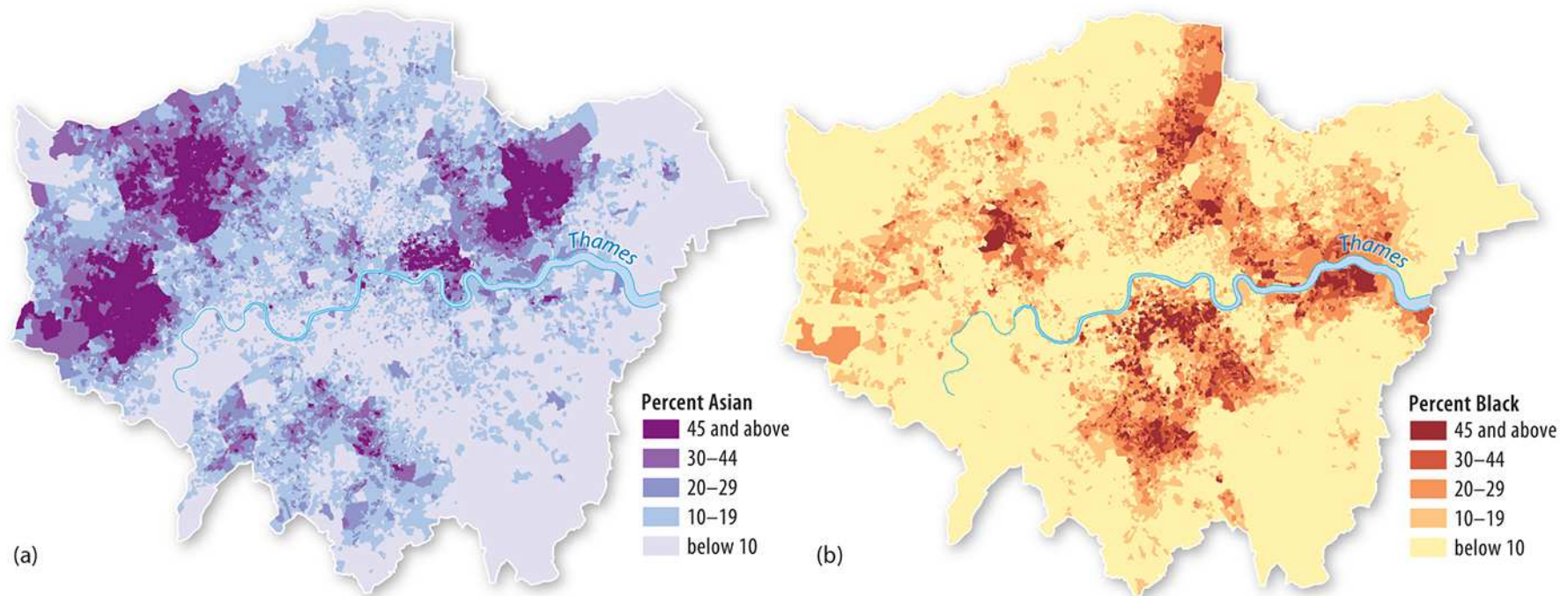
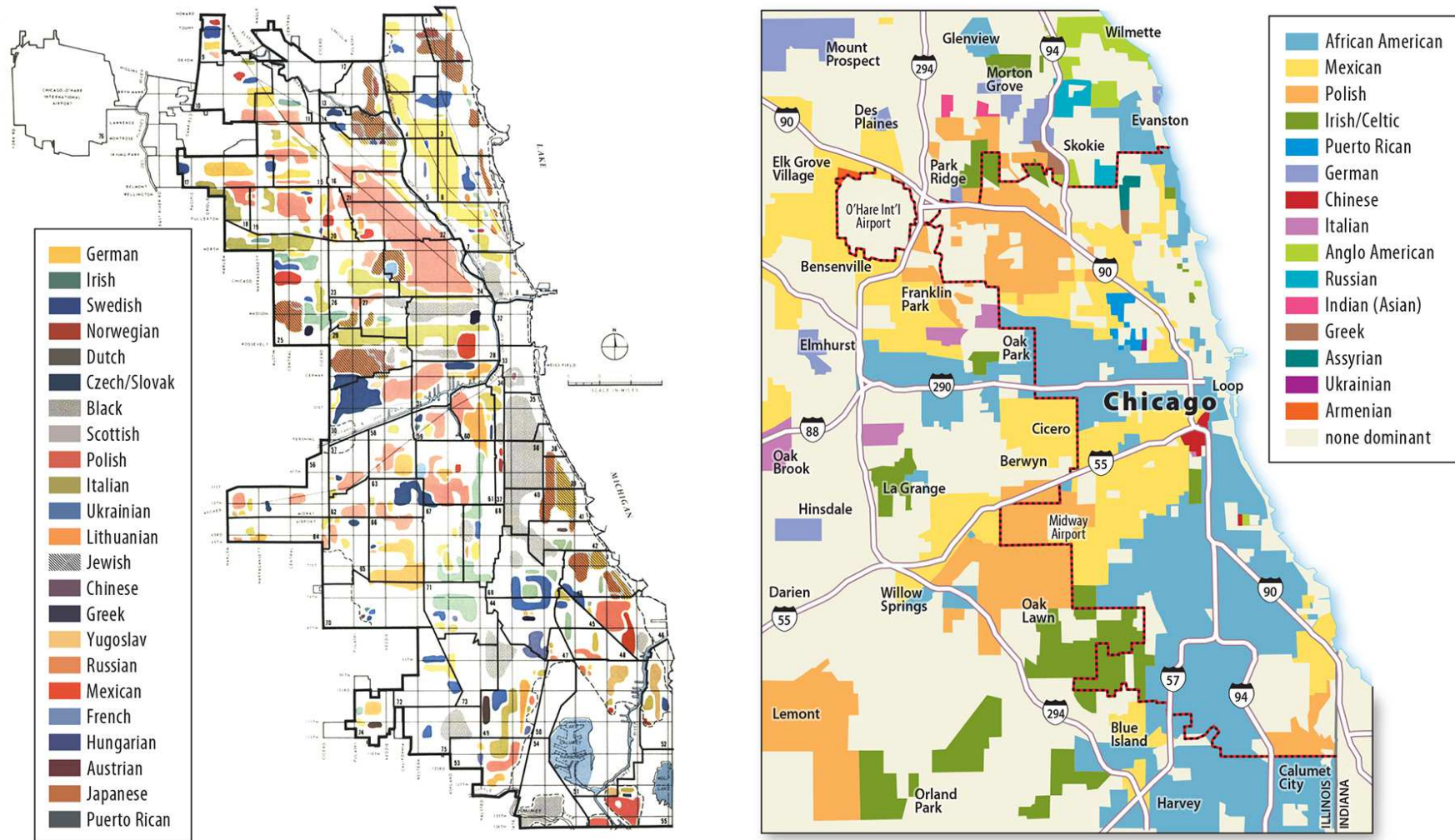


Figure 7-11: These maps show Asian enclaves (left) and Black enclaves (right) in London.

1.4 Ethnic Enclaves in Chicago



Figures 7-13 and 7-12: Ethnic enclaves in Chicago in 1950 (left) were largely European; by 2000 (right), there were increasing numbers of African American, Asian, and Hispanic ethnicities.

1.4 Ethnic Enclaves in Chicago

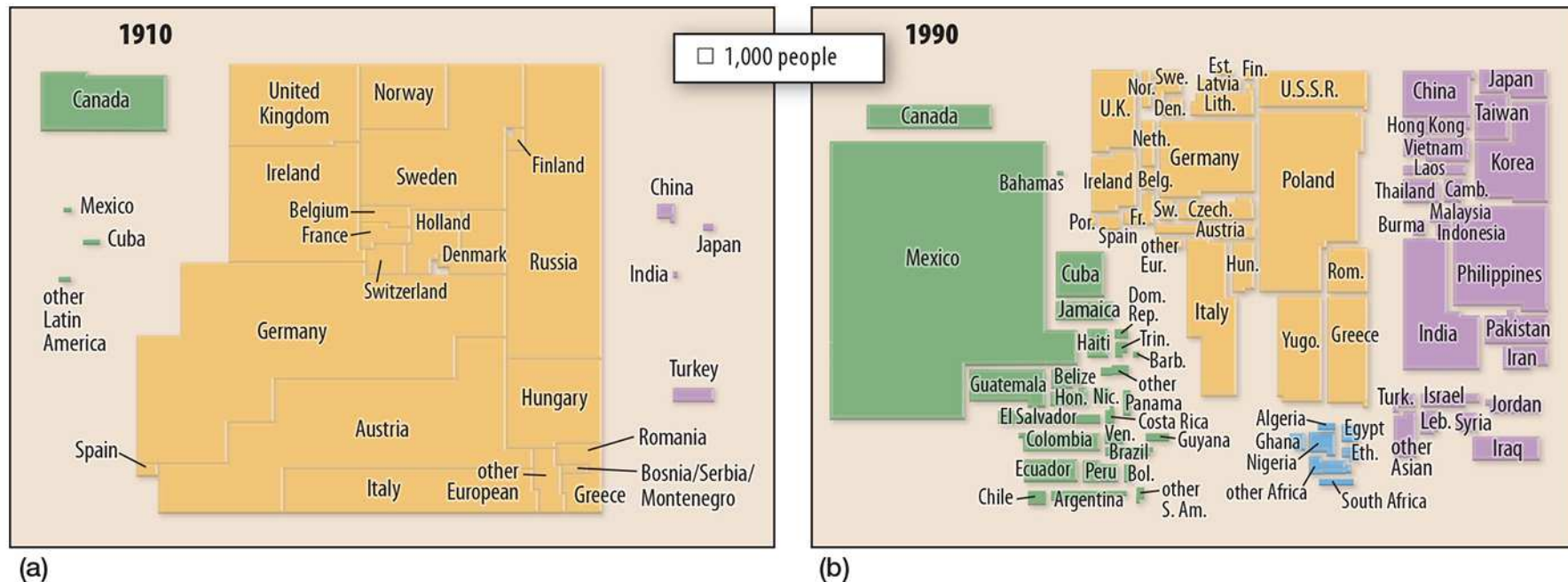
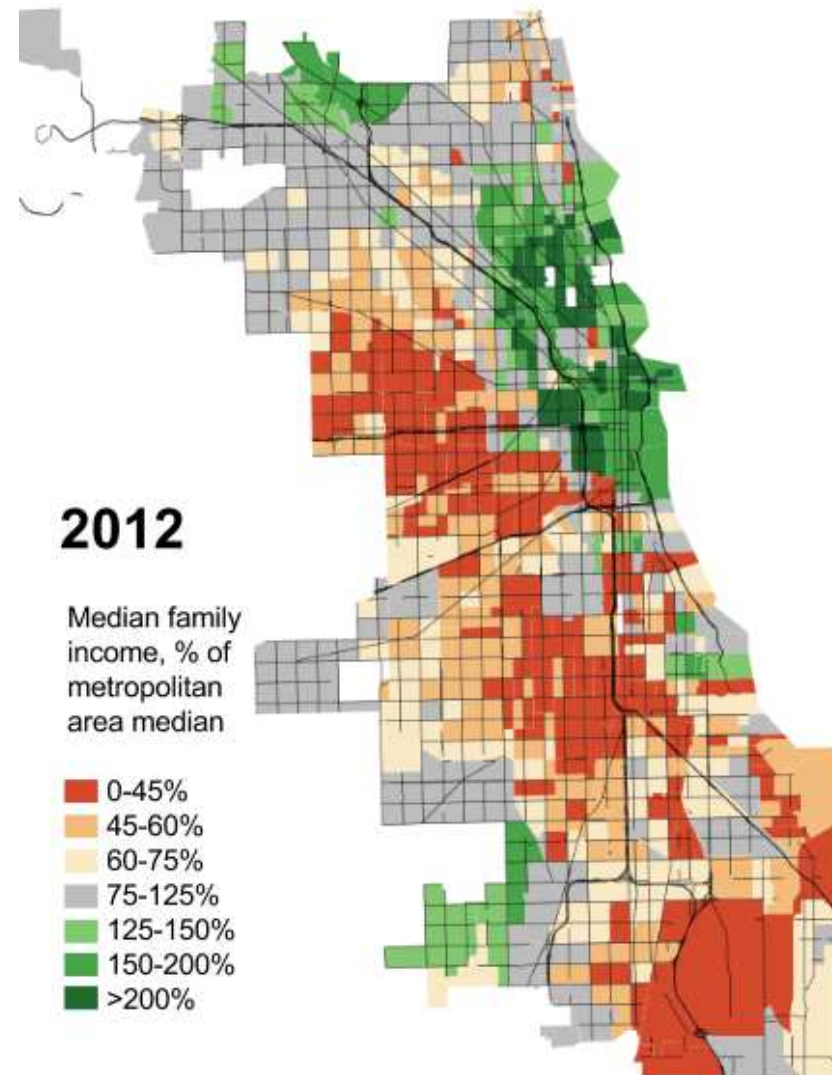
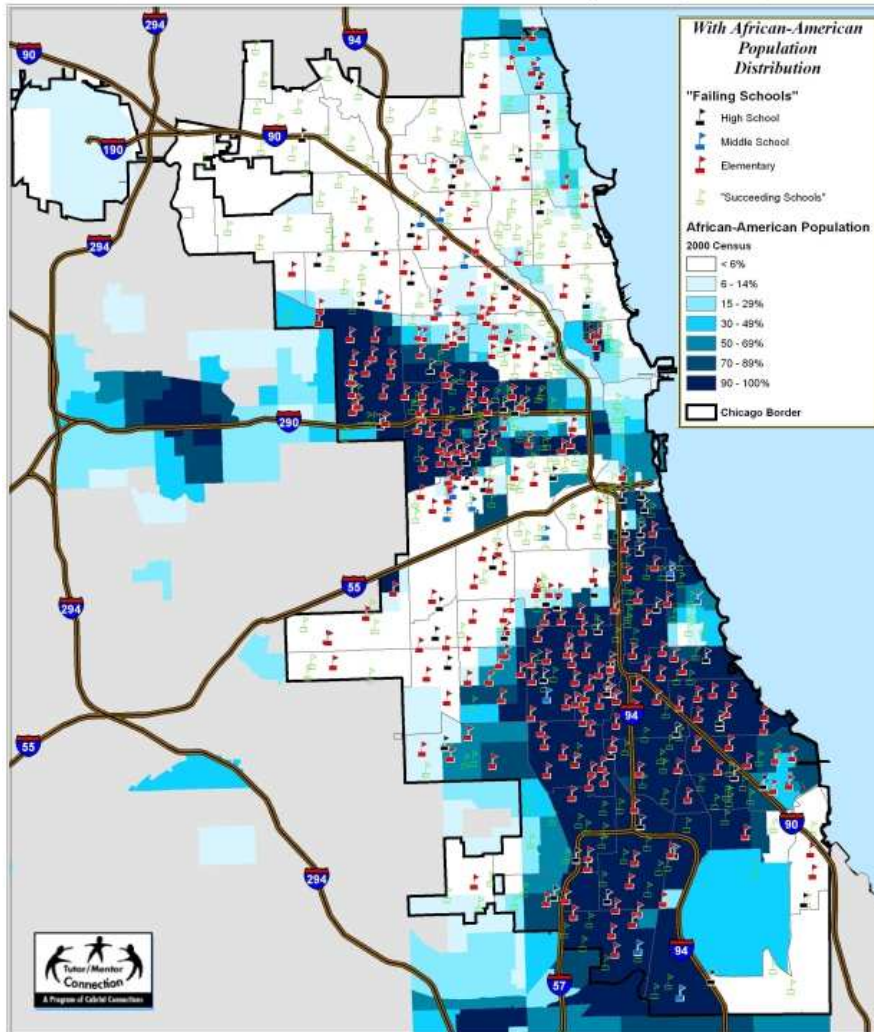


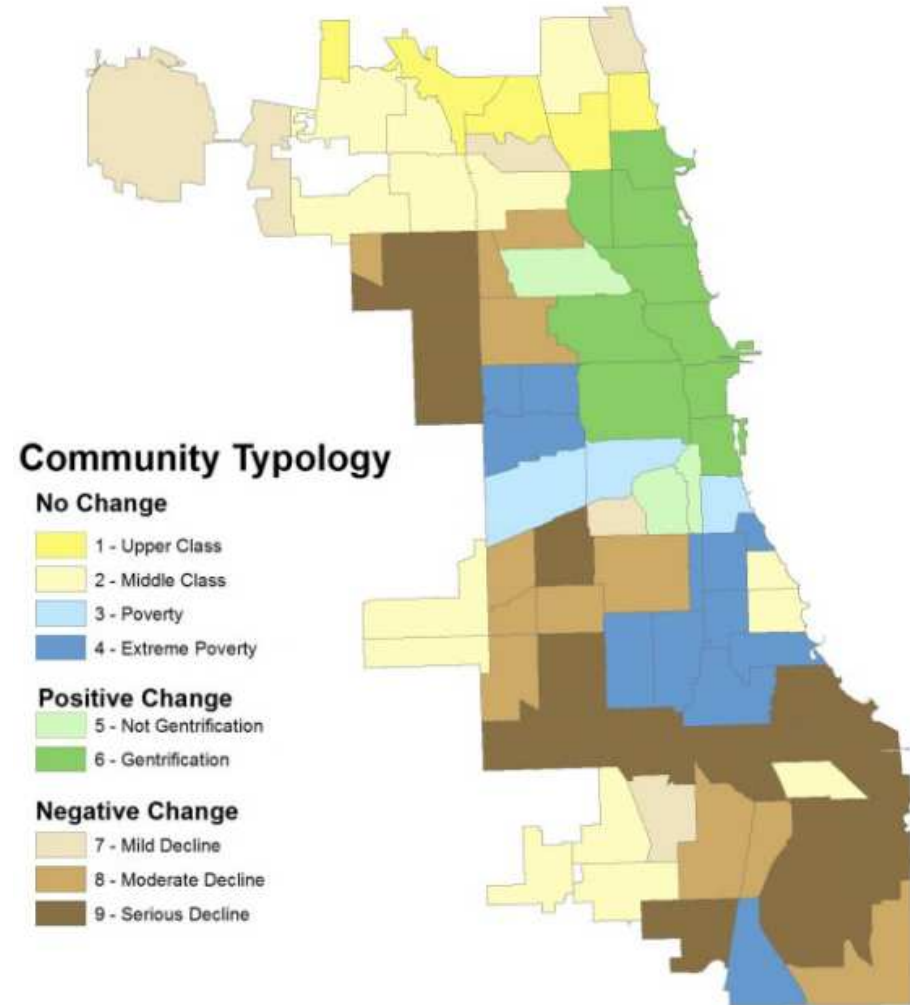
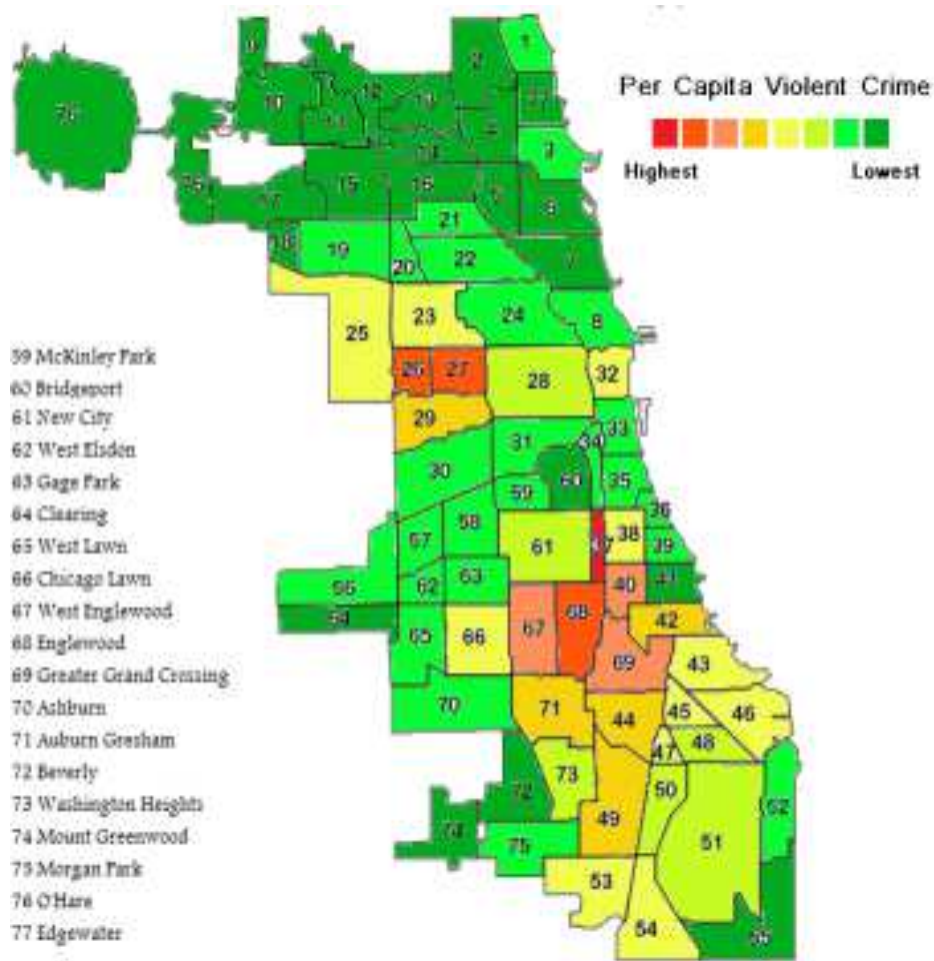
Figure 7-14: Cartograms reveal the changes in Chicago's ethnic groups from 1910 to 1990 (compare to Figures 7-12 and 7-13).

Why it Matters

Chicago Public Schools that are "Failing"
 (Listed as "Academic Watch" or "Academic Early Warning" Status)



Why it Matters



Why it Matters

FOOD

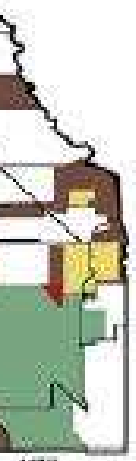
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-  FARTH
DISTA

The Contiguous United States
Visualized by distance to the nearest McDonald's

Created by Stephen Von Worley
<http://www.weathersealed.com/tags/maps/>
Location data courtesy of AggData
<http://www.aggdata.com/>



1.5 Ethnically Complex Brazil

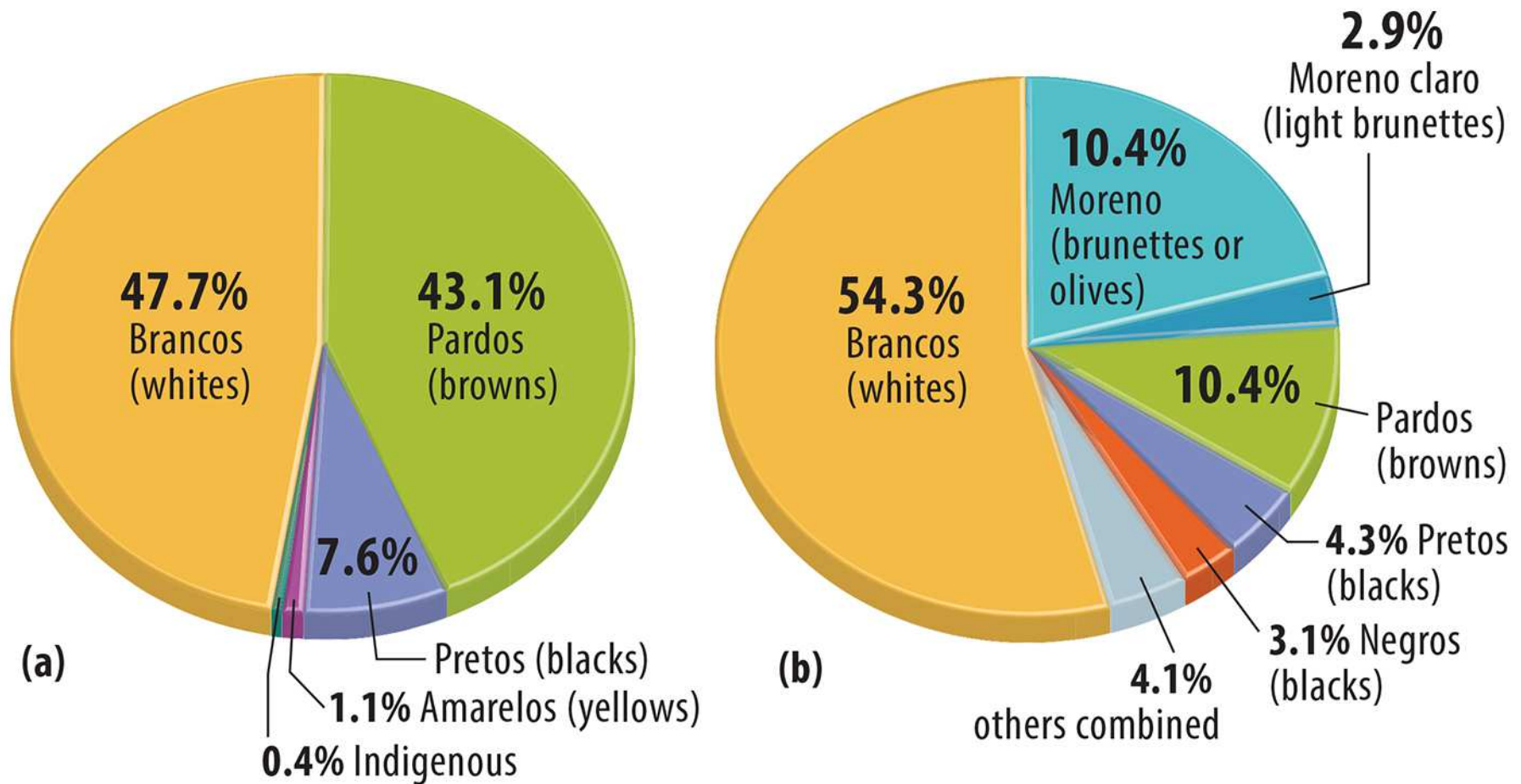


Figure 7-15: The Brazilian census, which limits the choice of race categories (left), differs from an independent survey where respondents could write their own race in (right).

1.5 Distribution of Races in Brazil



Figure 7-17: Northern Brazil is majority brown (pardo); the south is majority white (branco). The area in between and a small coastal region are a mix without a large majority.

1.5 Distribution of Ethnicities in Guyana



Figure 7-18: Guyana's ethnic diversity reveals the indigenous population, the forced migration of African slaves as a Dutch colony, and indentured servants brought from India as a British colony.

Key Issue 2: Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?

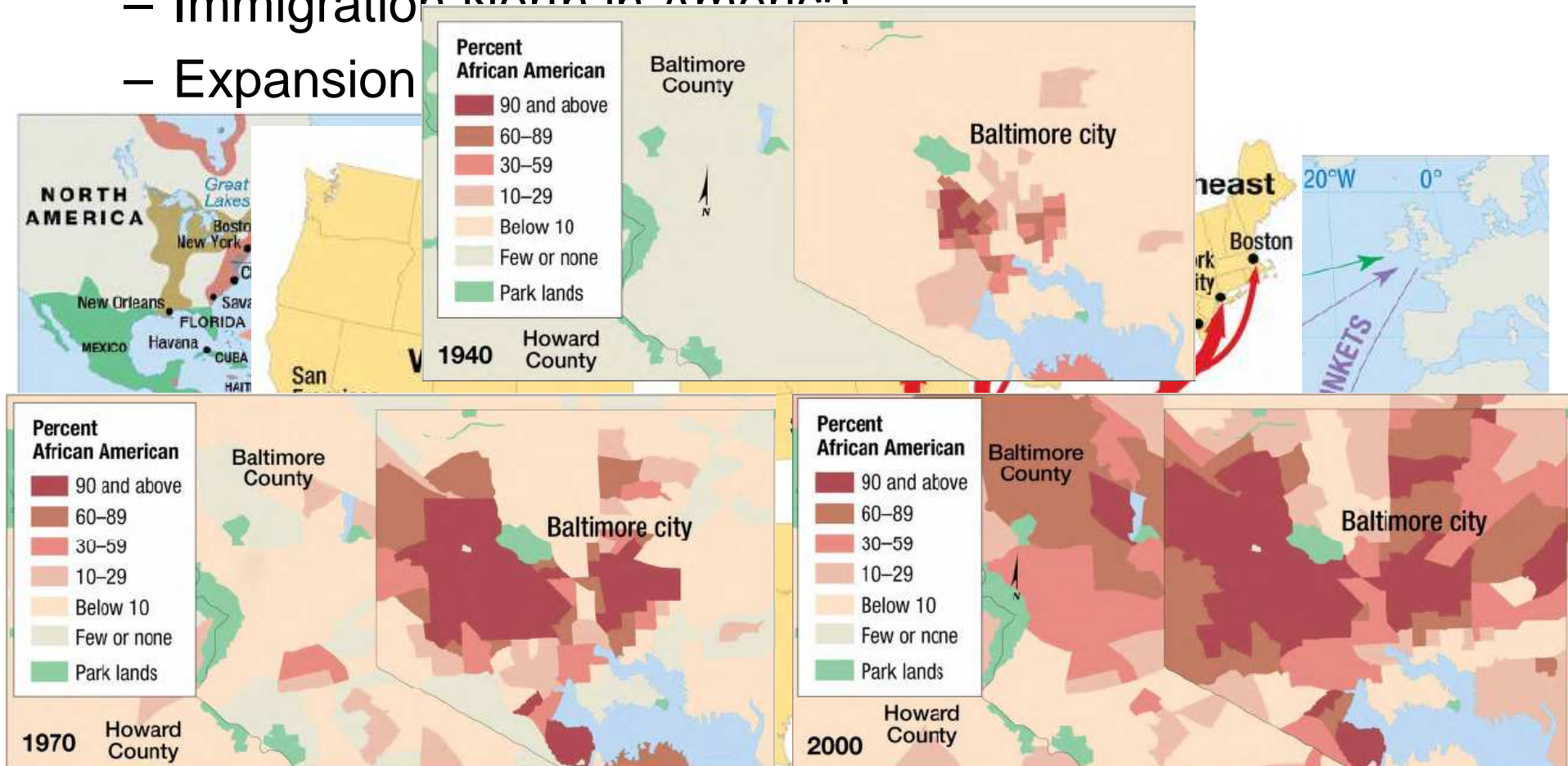
2.1 International Migration of Ethnicities

2.2 Internal Migration of African Americans

2.3 Segregation by Race

Race in the U.S.

- African American migration patterns
 - Forced emigration from Africa
 - Immigration North in America
 - Expansion



Forced Migration: Slavery

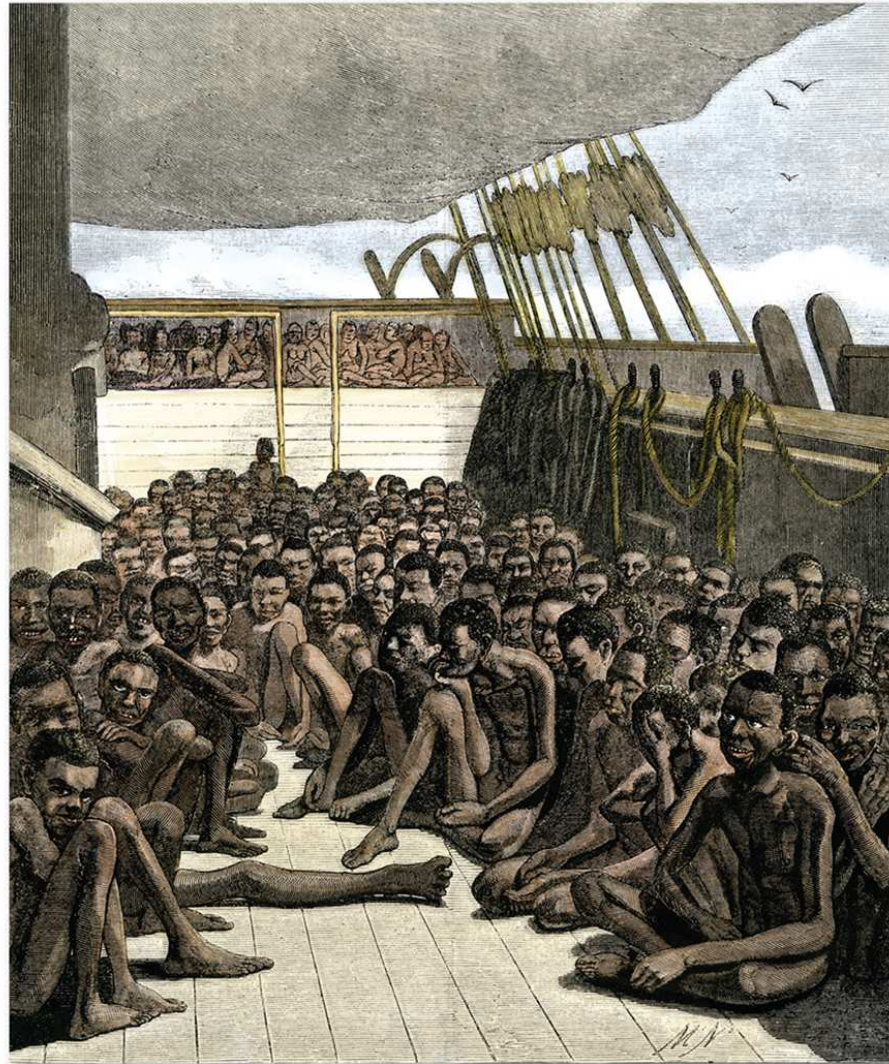
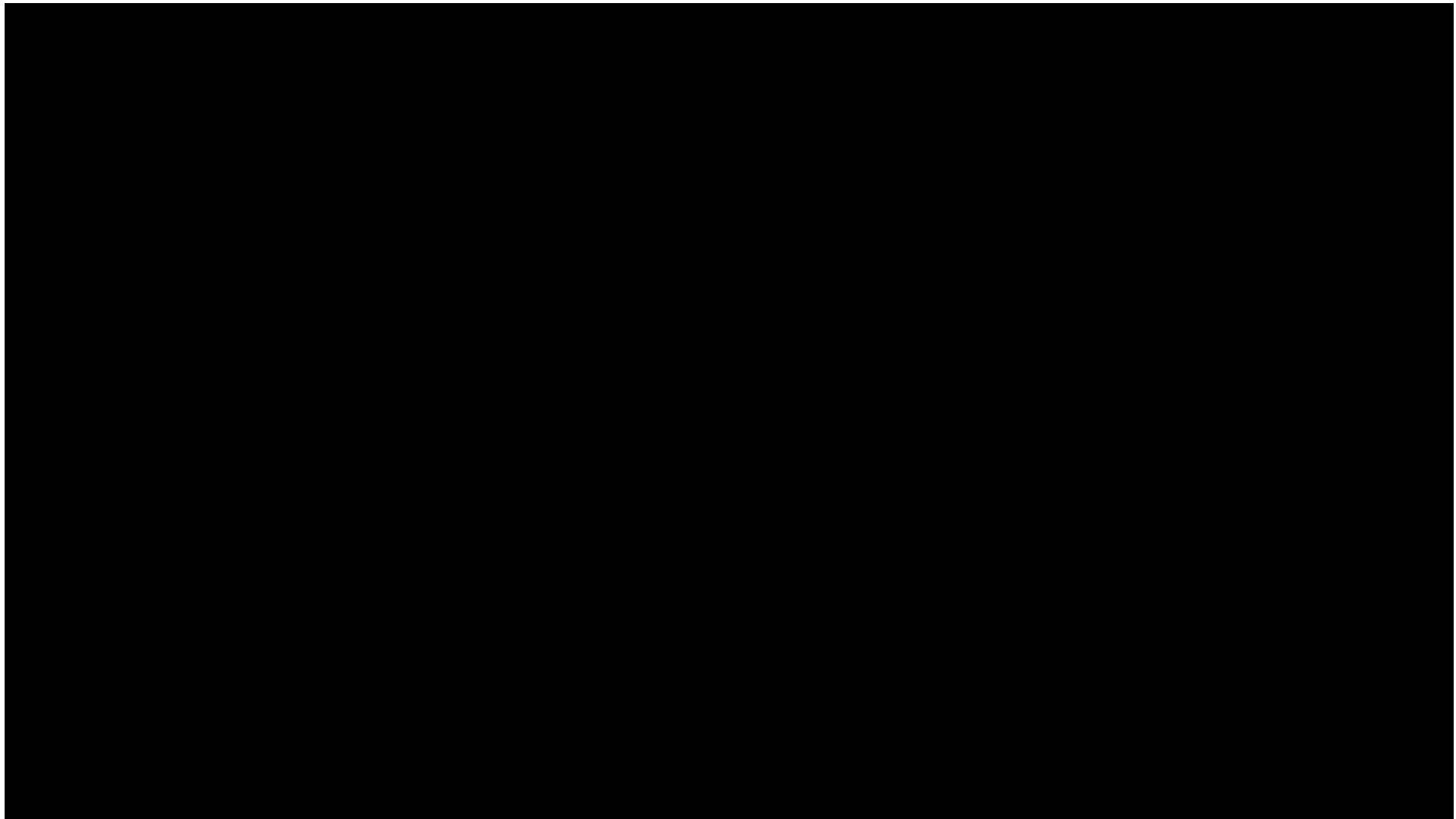


Figure 7-19: Africans were enslaved and brought in poor conditions to the Western Hemisphere.



Race in the U.S.

Tensions, segregation, discrimination, racism, and legislation dominate race in America

- Plessy v Ferguson (Separate but Equal)
- Jim Crow Laws (Enforced Segregation in the South)
- Brown v Board of Education in Topeka, KA.
 - Desegregation with All Deliberate Speed
 - White Flight- Leads to Defacto Segregation
- Montgomery Bus Boycott (Rosa Parks)
- The Little Rock Nine (African American students refused entry into desegregated schools in Arkansas by the Governor)
- Martin Luther King, Jr
- Civil Rights Act of 1964 (prohibited discrimination in public places)
- Voting Rights Act of 1965

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Population Change in Detroit

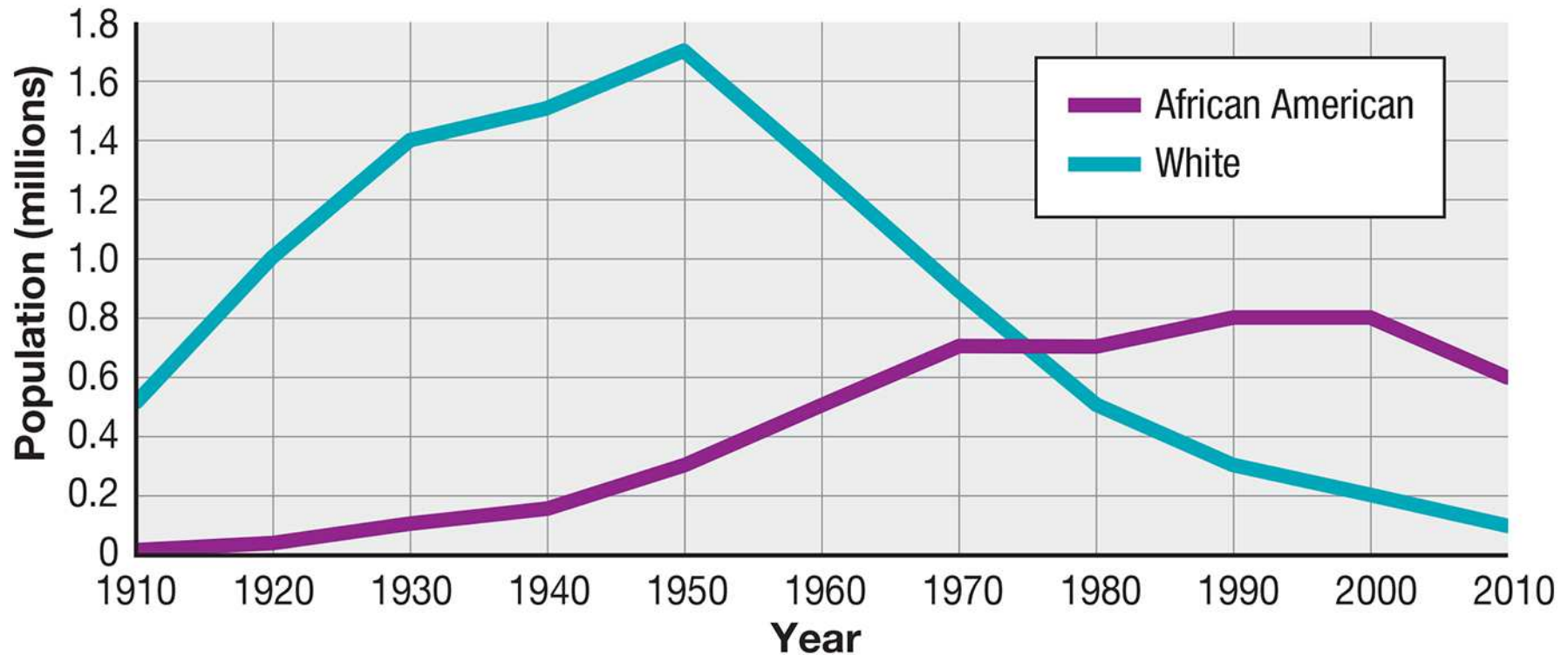


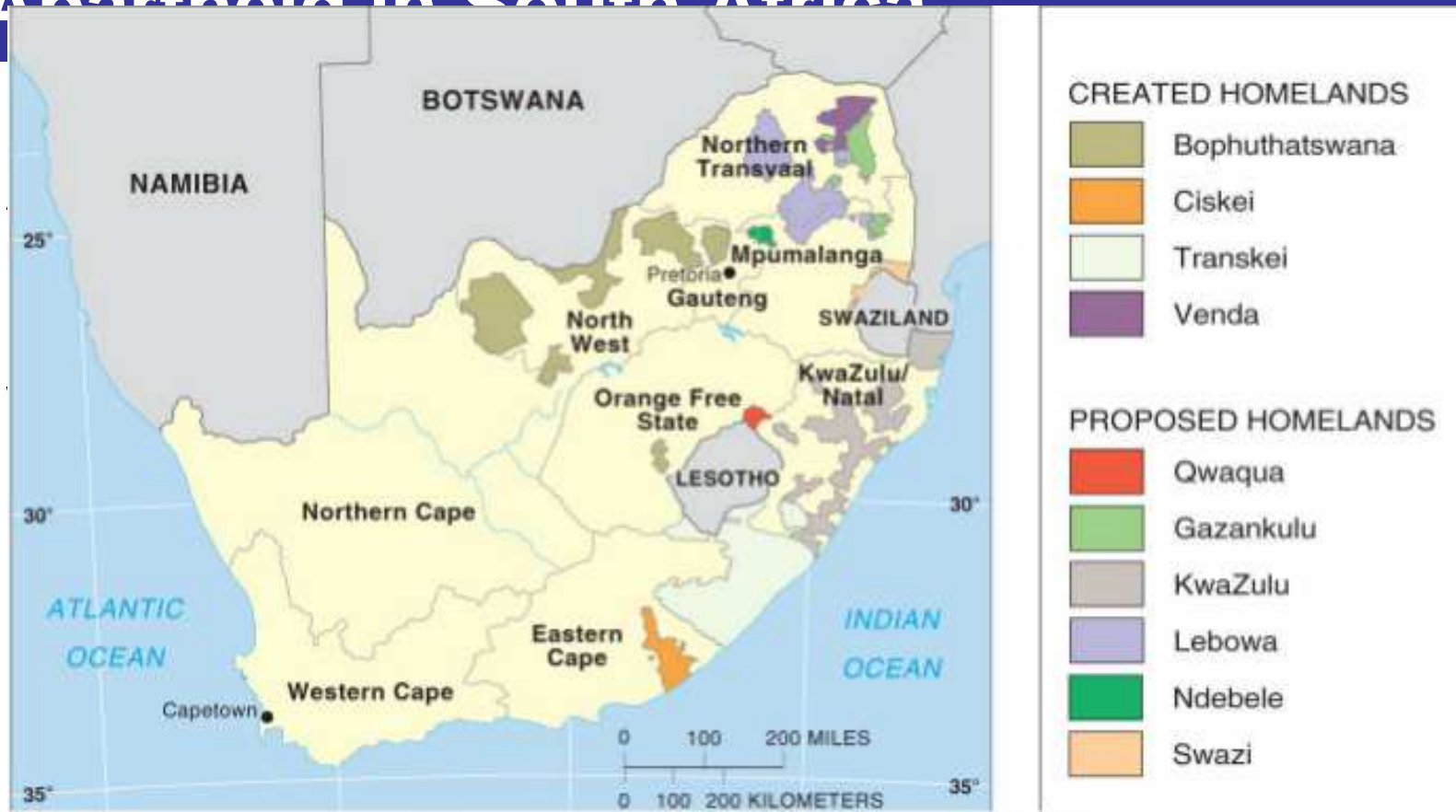
Figure 7-25: The decrease in racially white residents was much larger than the increase in African American residents, evidence of white flight.

Sharecropper



Figure 7-22: The decline of sharecropping in the early 20th century was a push factor out of the South for African Americans.

Apartment in South Africa

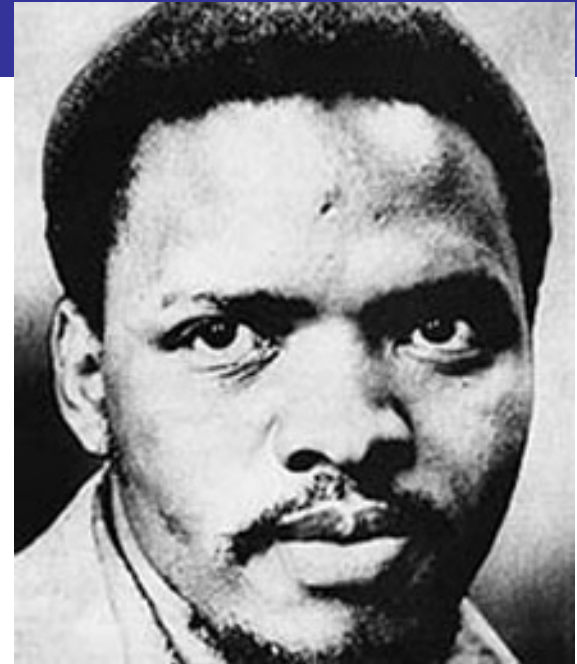


- **BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS**

- The majority ethnic group (70% of the population)
- Extreme poverty and had the worst education, housing, jobs
- Forced to live in townships and Homelands
 - Areas they needed passbook identification papers to leave

Resistance to Apartheid

- Important resisters to Apartheid
 - Steven Biko
 - The people really followed him
 - Killed in prison by the government
 - Nelson Mandela
 - One of the first resisters
 - Imprison 27 years; 18 on Robben Island
 - In 1991 Apartheid ended
 - Became first Black president in 1994



Nelson Mandela
1918-2013



Segregation by Race



Figures 7-26 and 7-29: Segregation in U.S. drinking fountains (left) and a South African train station (right).

South Africa's Apartheid Homelands



Figure 7-28: South Africa attempted to justify racial segregation (apartheid) by creating “homelands” for its black population.

Key Issue 3. Why Might Ethnicities Face Conflicts?

3.1 Ethnicities and Nationalities

3.2 Dividing Ethnicities

3.3 Ethnic Diversity in Asia

Ethnicities and Nationalities

- Ethnicity does not always correspond to nationality.
- United States: shared nationality by many different ethnicities
- Canada: question of Québécois as nationality or ethnicity
- United Kingdom: one British nationality or several?

Ethnicities and Nationalities of the British Isles

- What happens with **conflict**
- Worldwide territorial conflict; some
- Many are full and national
 - United Kingdom
 - Nationality
 - Ethnicities
 - Conflict between
 - Canada
 - Nationality
 - Ethnicities



What about **ethnicities**?

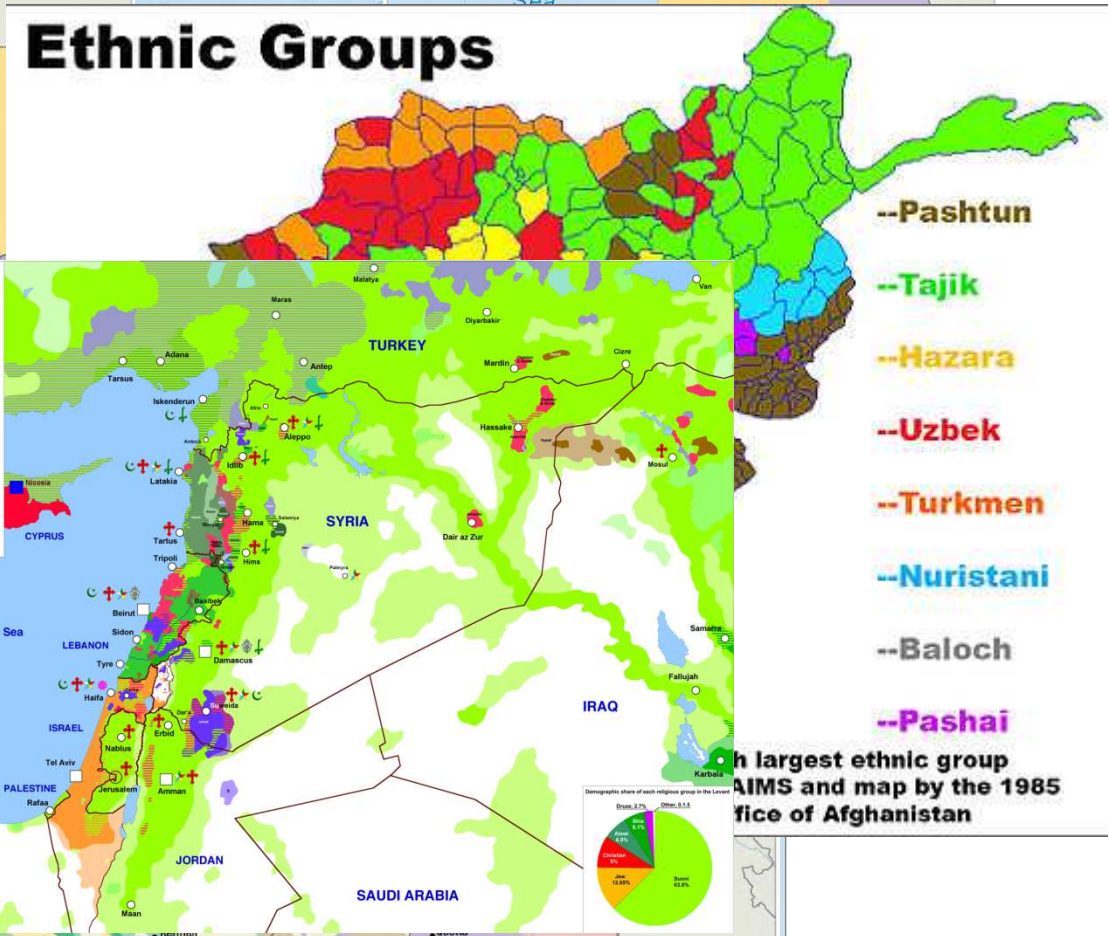
What about ethnic
conflict? peaceful
between ethnicity

between Northern Ireland

Diversity & Ethnicities

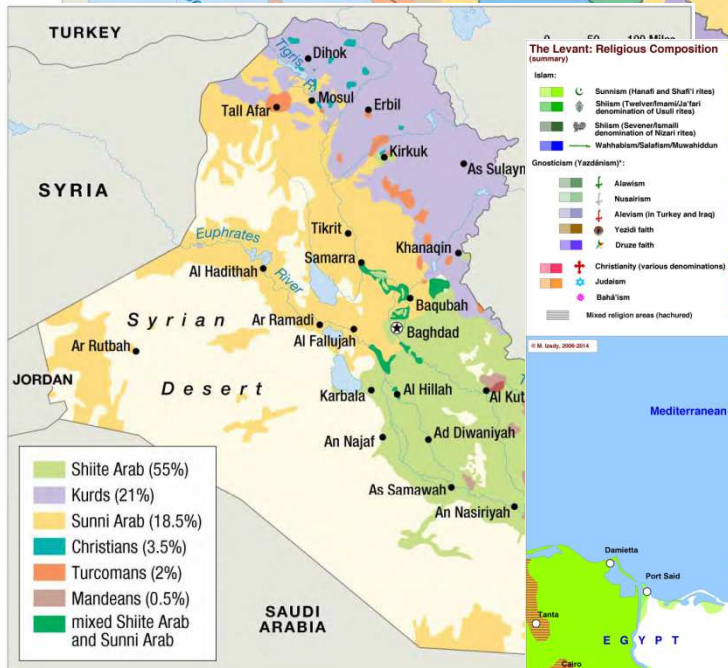


Ethnic Groups



- Pashtun
- Tajik
- Hazara
- Uzbek
- Turkmen
- Nuristani
- Baloch
- Pashai

the largest ethnic group in the Middle East and map by the 1985 office of Afghanistan



The Levant: Religious Composition (summary)

Islam:

- ☪ Sunnism (Hanafi and Shafi'i rites)
- ☪ Shiism (Twelver/Imami/Usuli rites)
- ☪ Shiism (Seveners/Imami denomination of Ismaili rites)
- ☪ Wahabism/Salafism/Muhammadism

Gnosticism (Yazdénism):

- ☪ Alenism
- ☪ Nusairism
- ☪ Alenism (in Turkey and Iraq)
- ☪ Yazidi faith
- ☪ Druze faith

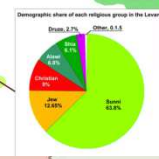
Christianity (various denominations)

Judaism

Baha'ism

Mixed religion areas (hatched)

- Shiite Arab (55%)
- Kurds (21%)
- Sunni Arab (18.5%)
- Christians (3.5%)
- Turcomans (2%)
- Mandaeans (0.5%)
- mixed Shiite Arab and Sunni Arab



3.2 Kurdistan



(a)



(b)

Figure 7-36: Many ethnic Kurds identify as a Kurdish nationality, yet there is no Kurdish country (left). Kurds in Turkey celebrate the Kurdish New Year (right).

Ethnic Diversity in Asia

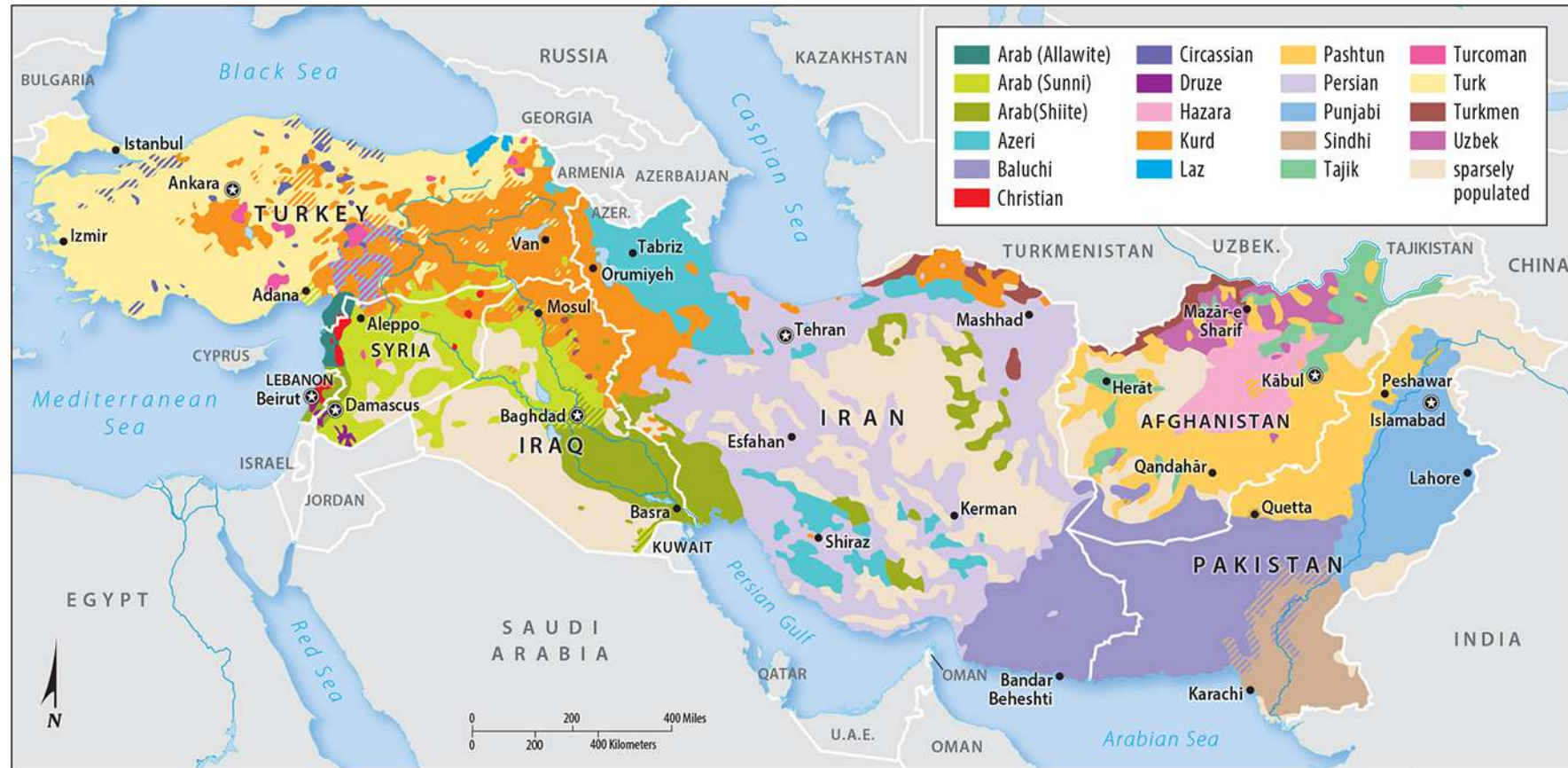


Figure 7-37: Western Asia is a complex mosaic of different ethnic groups, sometimes identified by differences in religion as well as other cultural factors.

Ethnic Conflict

Major fuelled by political, social and economical inequity





Key Issue 4: Why Do Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide Occur?

4.1 Forced Migration in Europe

4.2 Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia & Herzegovina

4.3 Ethnic Cleansing Elsewhere in the Balkans

4.4 Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide in Africa

4.5 Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide in Central Africa

Forced Migration in Europe

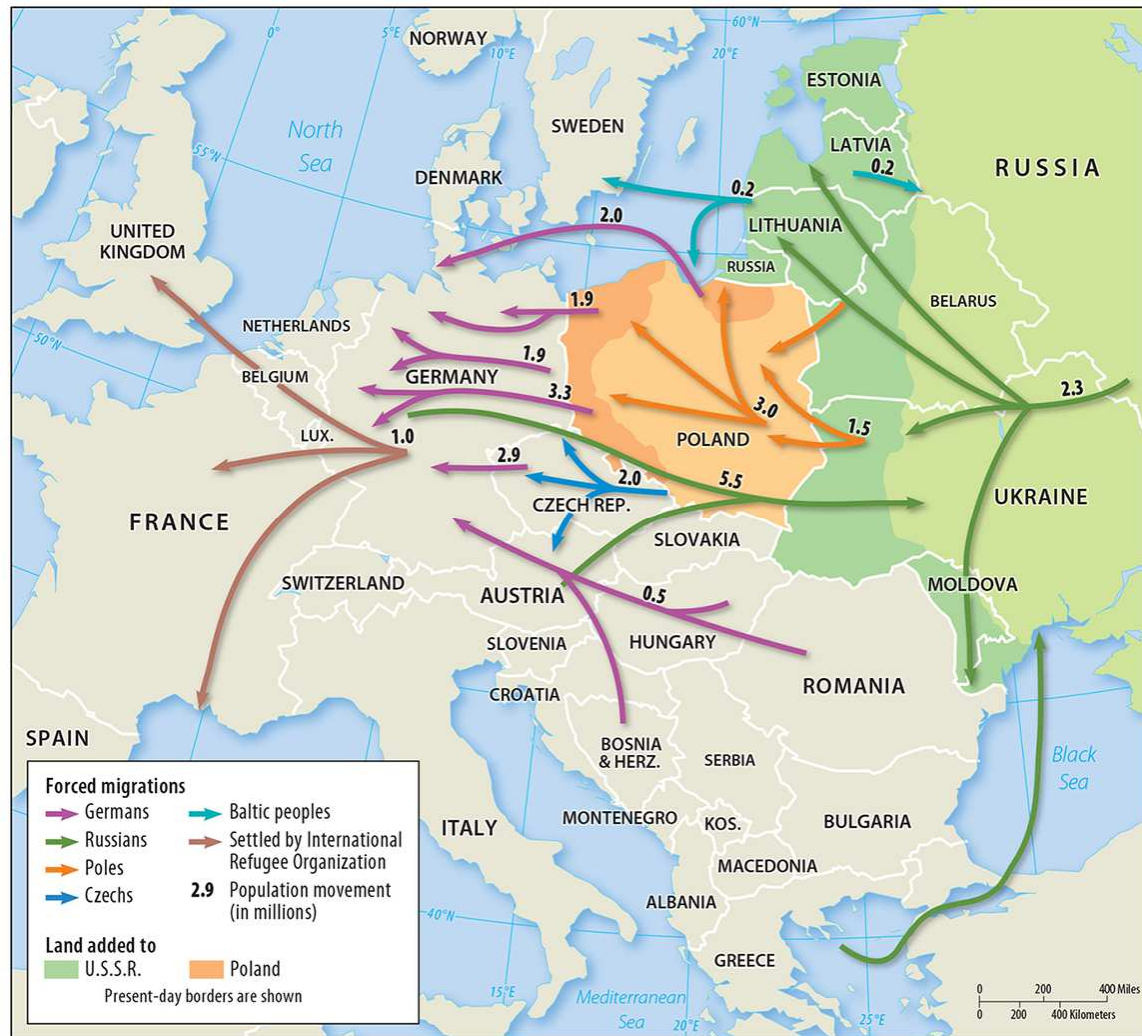


Figure 7-40: The end of World War II saw boundary changes and forced migration of many ethnicities.

The Balkans in 1914



Figure 7-41: The Balkans have a varied history of changing borders with complex ethnic and national identities.

Former Yugoslavia's Seven Countries



Figure 7-42: Yugoslavia was unified until its president's death, after which it divided, and ethnicities fought for control in several of the territories.

Evidence of Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo



Figure 7-47: Air photos document the forced removal of Albanian villagers from Kosovo by Serbs.

Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia & Herzegovina

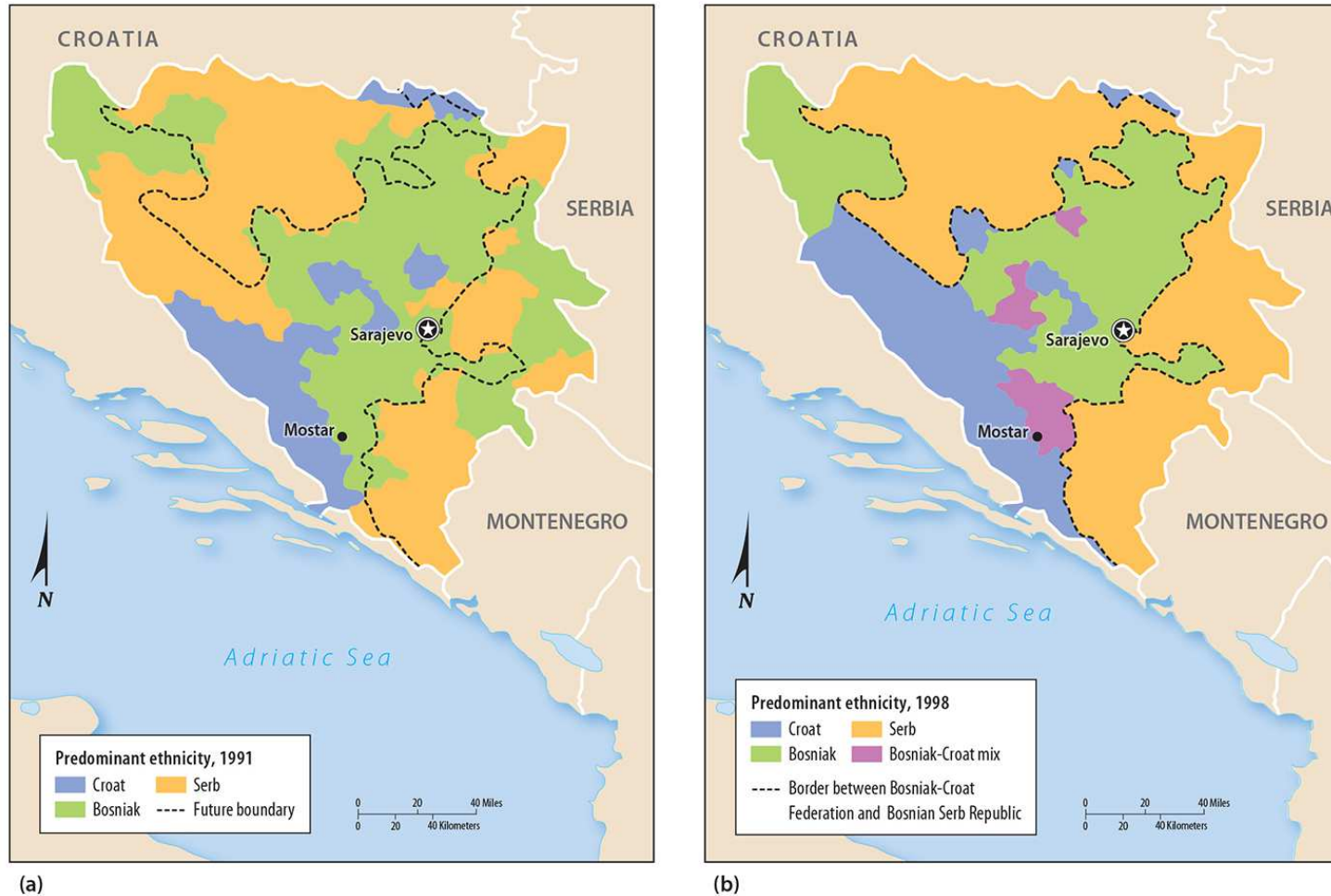


Figure 7-44: Ethnic cleansing changed the distribution of ethnicities in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide

- Ethnic conflict sometimes leads to cleansing and genocide
 - Ethnic cleansing:
 - A more powerful ethnic group forcibly removes a less powerful one to create a homogenous region
 - Genocide:
 - Mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group from existence
- Importance of evaluating an event
 - International agencies tend not to get involved in situations deemed only ethnic cleansing
 - International law only deems genocide as a crime

Africa's Many Ethnicities



Figure 7-48: National boundaries do not match the distribution of Africa's many ethnic groups.

Africa's Many Ethnicities



Figure 7-50: Ethnic groups in the south, east, and west of the Arab majority of Sudan have been subject to ethnic cleansing and genocide.

Ethnicities in the Democratic Republic of Congo

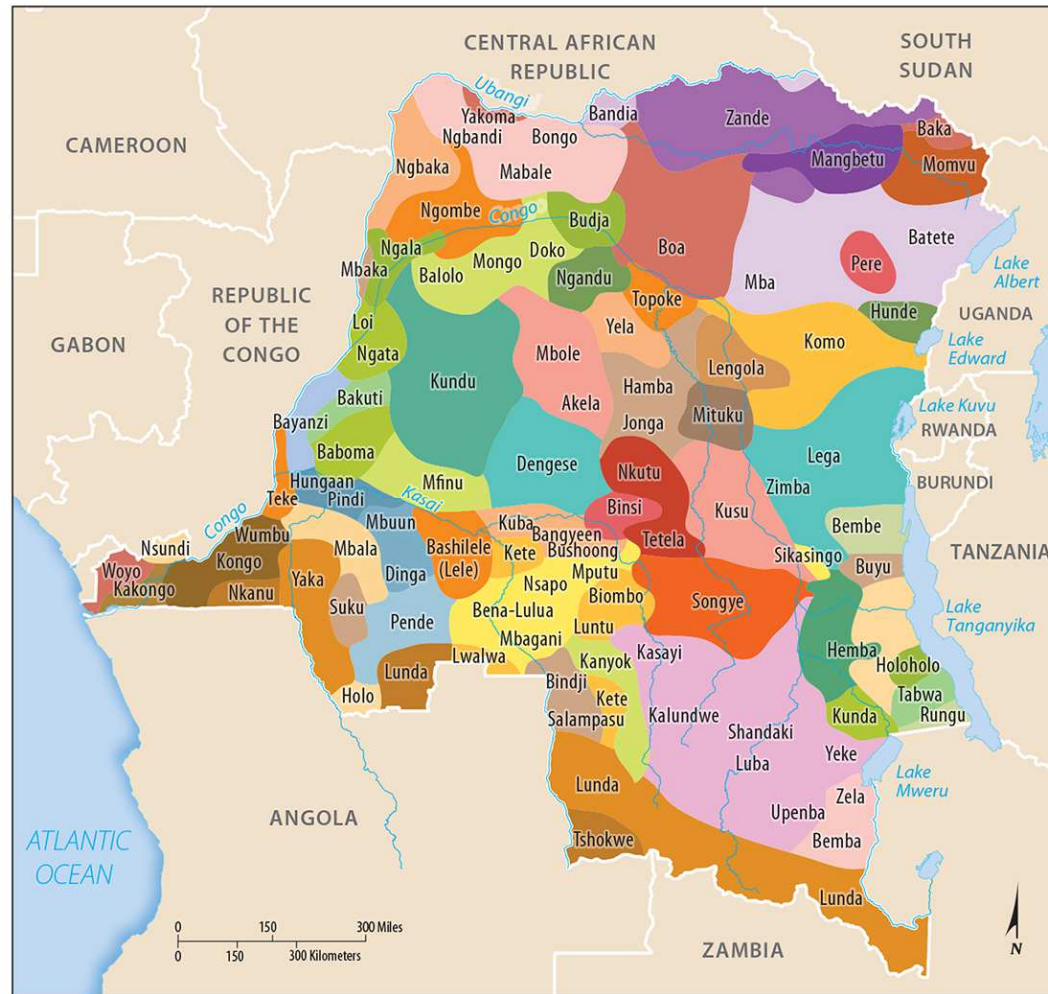


Figure 7-51: Congo has experienced long-running and deadly civil wars.

Five Identifiers of Genocide

Rwandan humanitarian Paul Rusesabagina established the following list:

Genocides...

1: Erupt under the **cover of war**.

2: Are the creations of **insecure leaders** eager for more power.

3: Require governments **ease their people** into them gradually.

4: Require other nations must be **persuaded to look away**.

5: Rely heavily on the power of **group thinking** to embolden the everyday killers.

Week in Review

1. What is the difference between race, ethnicity, and nationality?
2. What do race, ethnicity, and nationality have in common?
3. What are basic characteristics that can define someone's ethnicity?
4. What issues arise from ethnicity and race in the United States?
5. What issues arise from ethnicity and race globally?