Chapter 7 Lecture

Chapter 7
Ethnicities

Tim Scharks
Green River College
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?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Issue 1: Where Are Ethnicities Distributed?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Introducing Ethnicities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Ethnicity and Race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Distribution of U.S. Ethnicities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Ethnic Enclaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Ethnically Complex Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
1.1 Ethnic Diversity

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%
Figures 7-2 and 7-3: Country of origin for Hispanic Americans (left) and Asian Americans (right).
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”
1.3 Distribution of U.S. Ethnicities

Figure 7-6: Hispanics are clustered in the Southwest.
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.
Figure 7-9: Native Americans are clustered in the Southwest and north-central states.
Figure 7-11: These maps show Asian enclaves (left) and Black enclaves (right) in London.
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).
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).
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
2.1 International Migration of Ethnicities

- Slavery: forced from Africa to South America, Caribbean, North America
- 1960s on: voluntary to North America from Asia and Latin America
Figure 7-19: Africans were enslaved and brought in poor conditions to the Western Hemisphere.
2.2 Triangular Slave Trade

Figure 7-20: The forced migration of slaves was one of three legs in the triangular slave trade.
Figure 7-22: The decline of sharecropping in the early 20th century was a push factor out of the South for African Americans.
2.2 Interregional Migration of African Americans

Figure 7-23: African Americans migrated out of agricultural lands in the South to large cities in the North and West in the 1910s and 1920s and again in the 1940s and 1950s.
2.2 Expansion of the African American Ghetto

Figure 7-24: African Americans moved into the center of Baltimore and other northern cities, then expanded outward.
Figure 7-25: The decrease in racially white residents was much larger than the increase in African American residents, evidence of white flight.
2.3 Segregation by Race

- South Africa and the United States: history of laws enforcing spatial segregation
- United States: “separate but equal” doctrine supported by law until 1954
- South Africa: segregated until 1991
2.3 Segregation by Race

Figures 7-26 and 7-29: Segregation in U.S. drinking fountains (left) and a South African train station (right).
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
3.1 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?
Figure 7-32: Most people in Ireland have an Irish ethnicity and nationality. But the labeled ethnicities of the United Kingdom may also identify as their own nationalities instead of British.
3.2 Ethnic Division of South Asia

Figure 7-34: The British partition of South Asia into Pakistan and India resulted in the migration of many Hindus to India and Muslims to West Pakistan and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).
Figure 7-35: Jammu and Kashmir in northern India is disputed territory.
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).
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.
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
Figure 7-40: The end of World War II saw boundary changes and forced migration of many ethnicities.
4.1 The Balkans in 1914

Figure 7-41: The Balkans have a varied history of changing borders with complex ethnic and national identities.
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.
Figure 7-44: Ethnic cleansing changed the distribution of ethnicities in Bosnia & Herzegovina.
Figure 7-46: Refugee Kosovar children stand outside a camp after being ethnically cleansed from Kosovo.
Figure 7-47: Air photos document the forced removal of Albanian villagers from Kosovo by Serbs.
Africa is extremely ethnically diverse.

Colonial boundaries: many ethnicities into single nationalities

Ethnic cleansing and genocide in:

- Sudan: Arab majority on peripheral regions
- Rwanda and Burundi: Hutus on Tutsis
- Democratic Republic of Congo: spillover violence from Rwanda, continued conflict
4.4 Africa’s Many Ethnicities

Figure 7-48: National boundaries do not match the distribution of Africa’s many ethnic groups.
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.
4.5 Ethnicities in the Democratic Republic of Congo

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