



Ethnicities

APHG – Spring 2018

Ethnicity

- Ethnicity = from the Greek *ethnikos*, meaning “national”
 - Ethnicities share a cultural identity with people from the same homeland or hearth
 - Ethnicities have distinctive cultural traits
- Race = people who share a biological ancestor

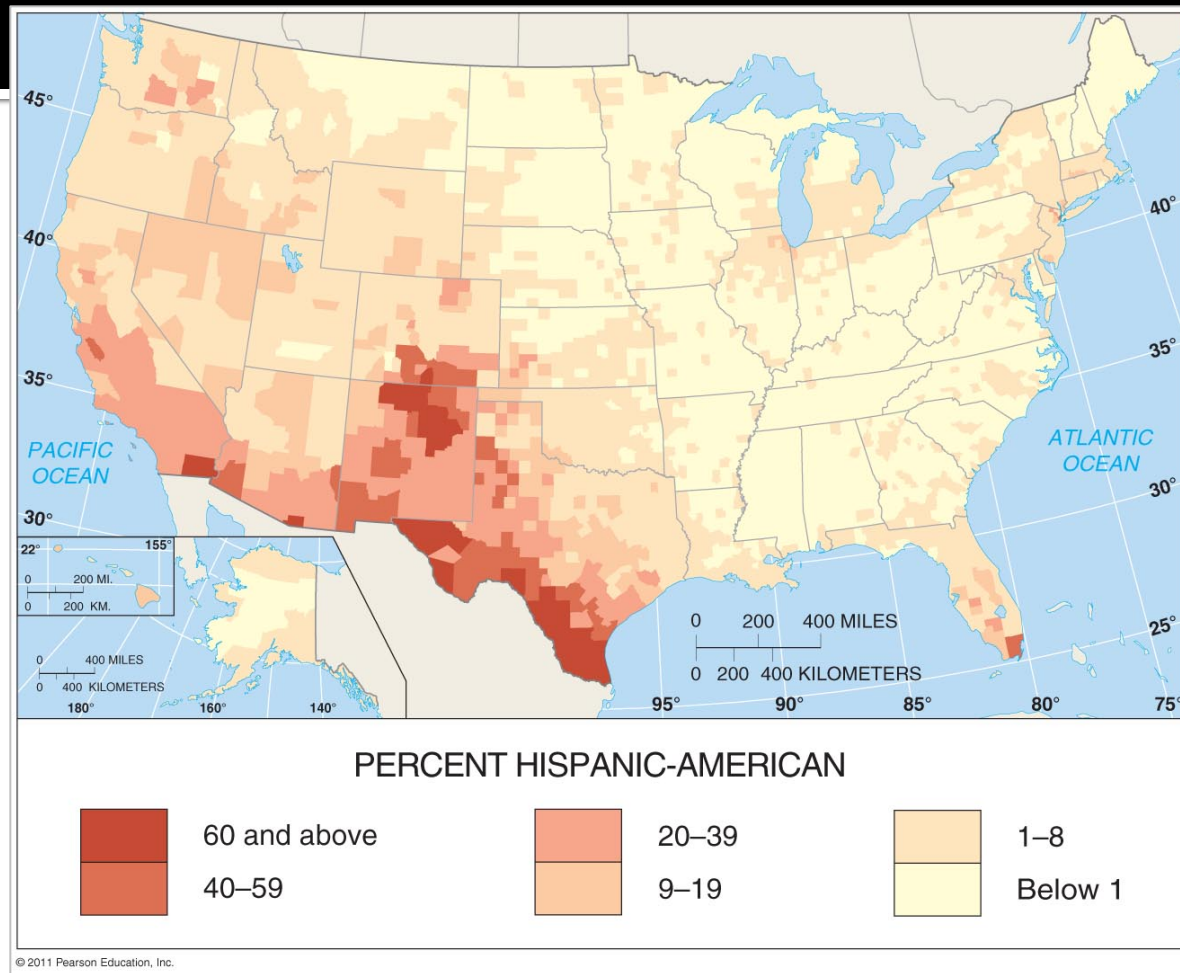
Key Issues

- Where are ethnicities distributed?
- Why do ethnicities have distinctive distributions?
- Why do conflicts arise among ethnicities?
- Why do ethnicities engage in ethnic cleansing and genocide?

Distribution of Ethnicities in the United States

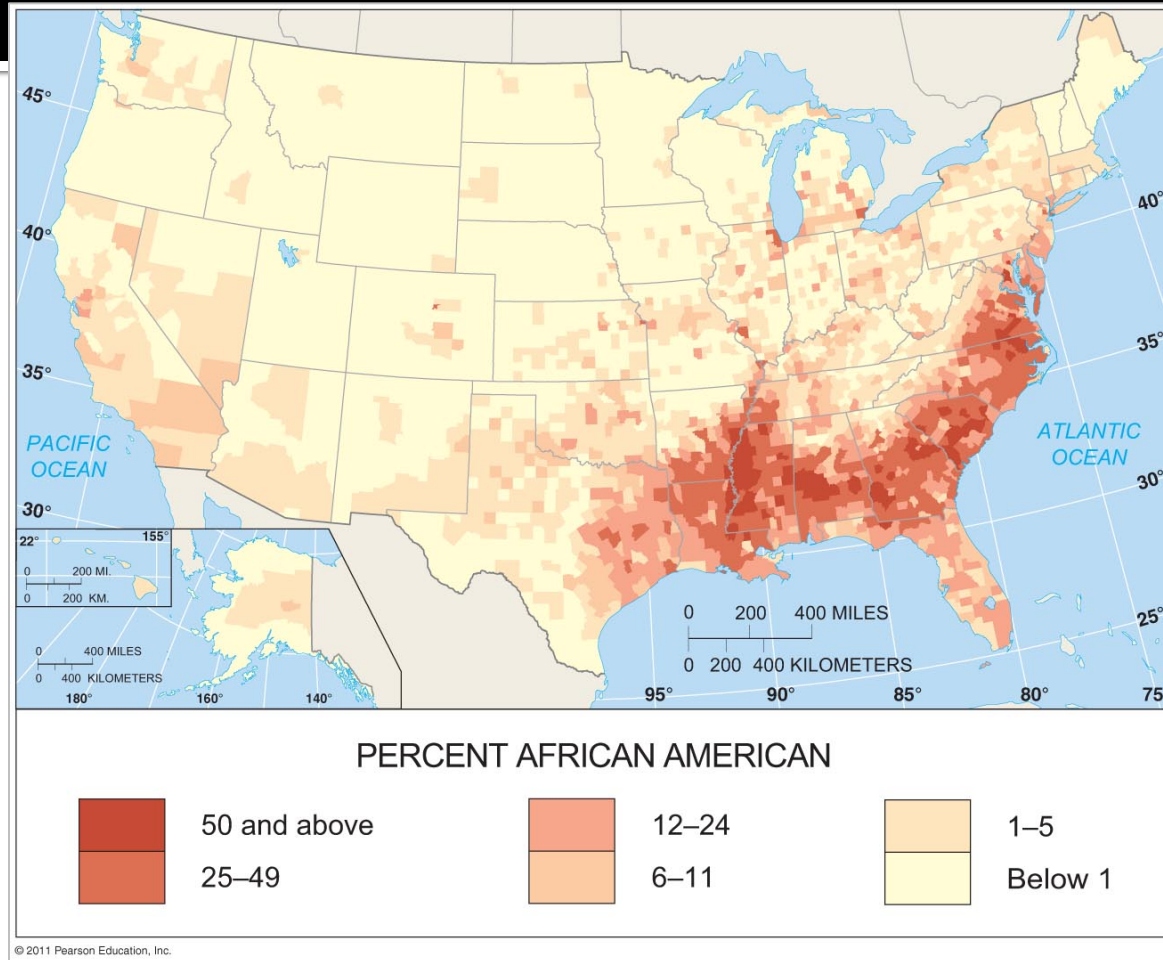
- Distribution of ethnicities in the United States
 - Hispanics (Latinos) = 15 percent of the U.S. population
 - African Americans = 13 percent of the U.S. population
 - Asian Americans = 4 percent of the U.S. population
 - American Indians = 1 percent of the U.S. population

Hispanic Americans in the U.S.



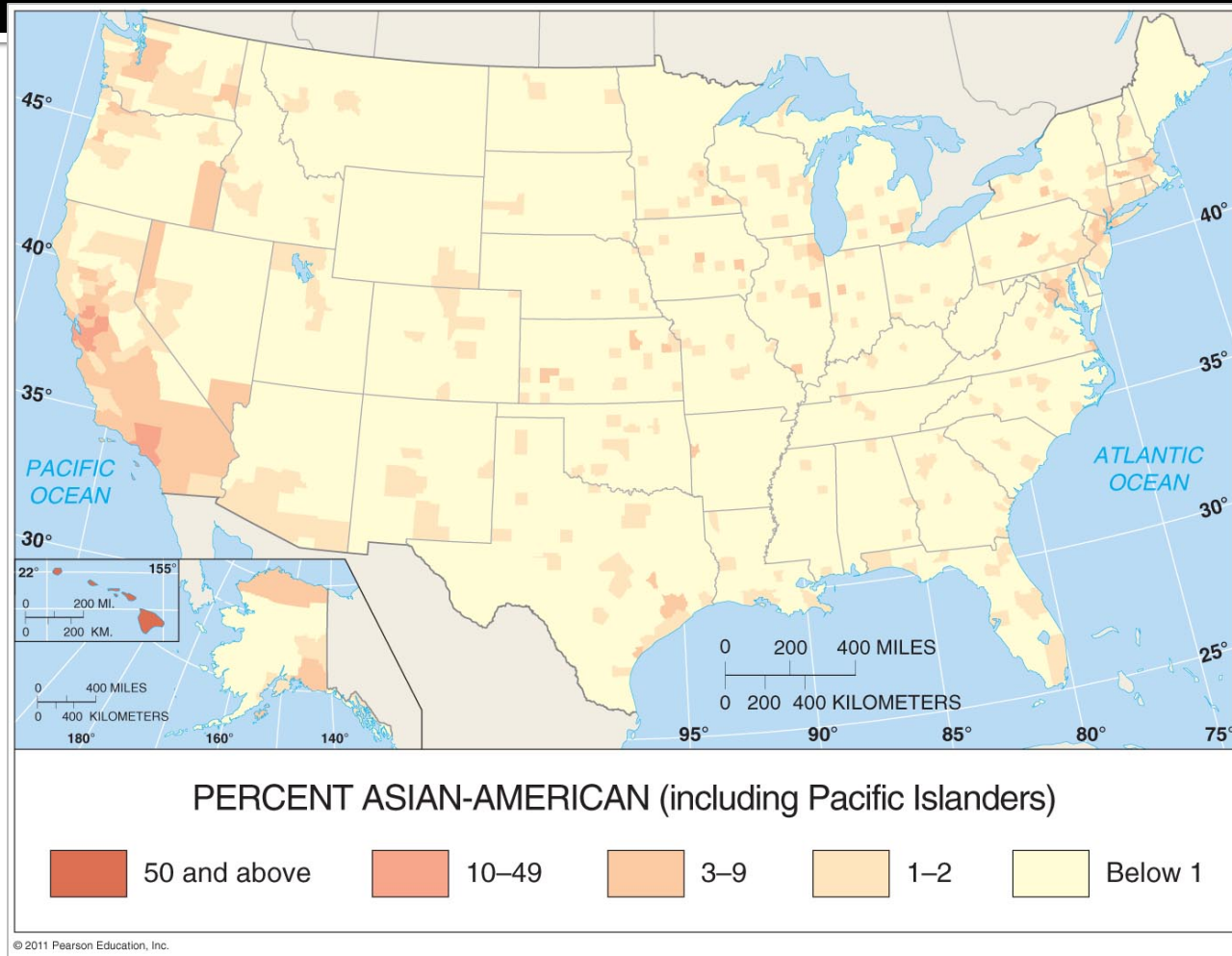
The highest percentages of Hispanic Americans are in the southwest and in northern cities.

African Americans in the U.S.



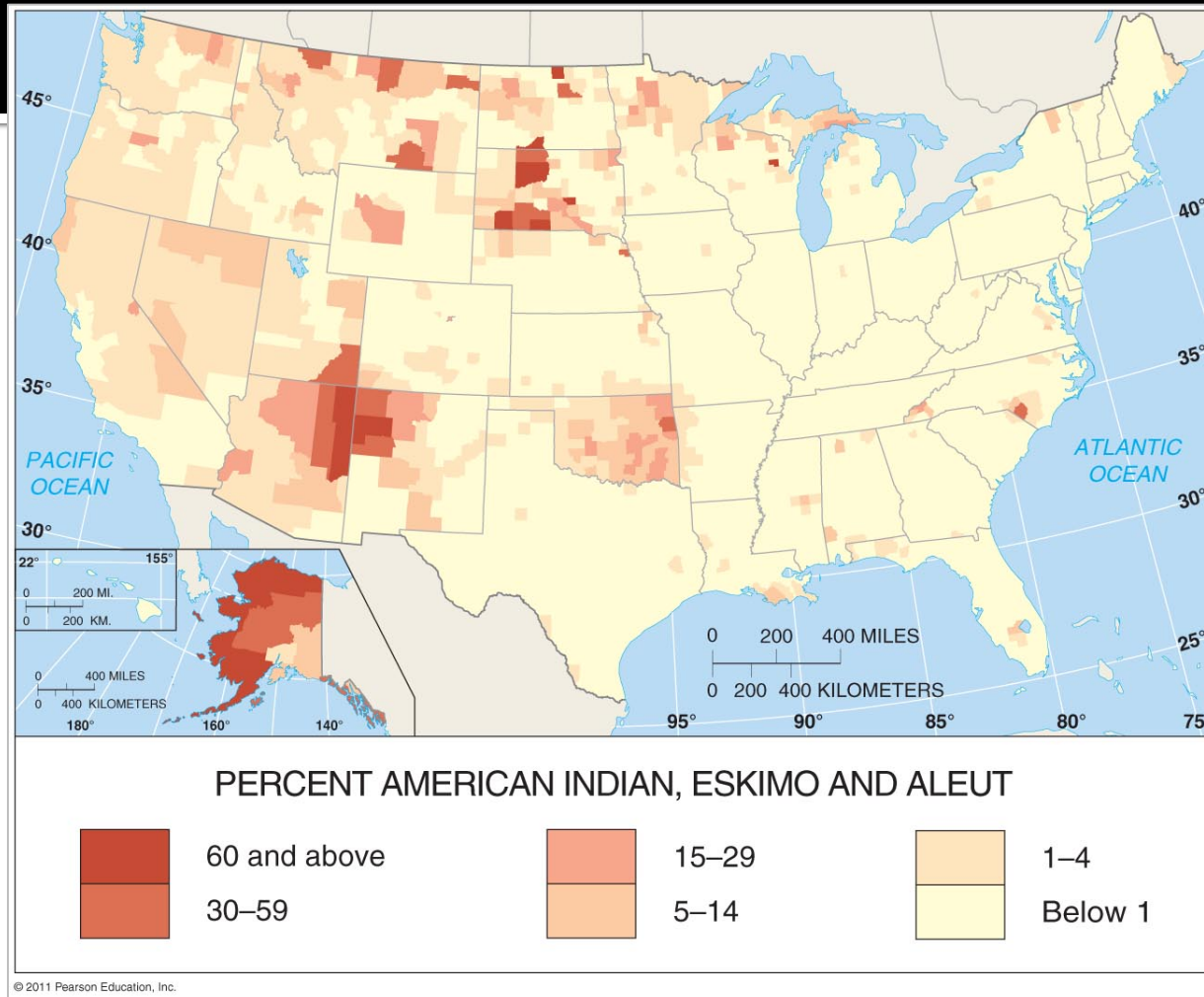
The highest percentages of African Americans are in the rural South and in northern cities.

Asian Americans in the U.S.



The highest percentages of Asian Americans are in Hawaii and California.

Native Americans in the U.S.



The highest percentages of Native Americans are in parts of the plains, the southwest, and Alaska.

Clustering of Ethnicities

Clustering of ethnicities can occur on two scales

1. Particular regions of a country
2. Particular neighborhoods within a city

Regional Concentrations of Ethnicities

African Americans – Southeast

Hispanics – Southwest

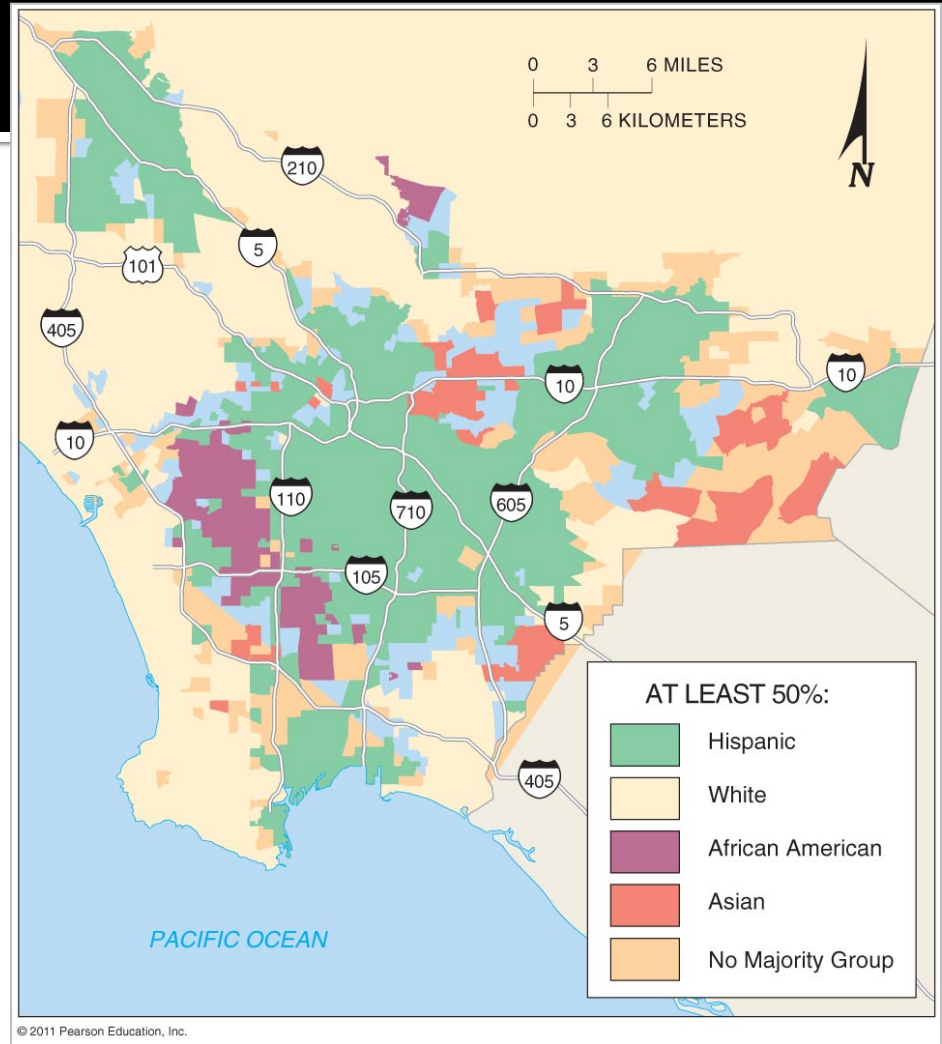
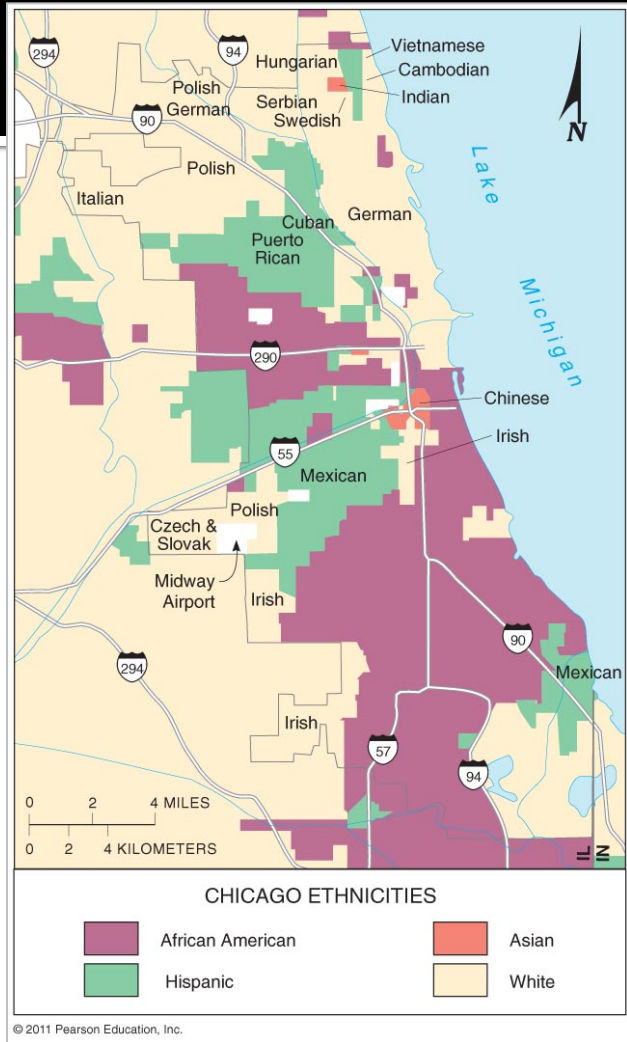
Asian – Americans – West

American Indians – Southwest and Plains

Concentration of Ethnicities in Cities

- Concentration of ethnicities in U.S. cities
 - 90 percent of African Americans and Hispanics live in cities
 - Remnants of twentieth-century European migration = still evident on the landscape
 - Example: clustering of restaurants in Little Italy, Greektown

Ethnicities in Chicago & Los Angeles



African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, and European Americans are clustered in different areas of the city.

Distribution of Ethnicities

- Ethnicities in the United States
 - *Clustering of ethnicities*
 - *African American migration patterns*
 - *Middle of the United States*
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Od3KmLQBFv4>
- Differentiating ethnicity and race
 - *Race in the United States*
 - *Division by race in South Africa*

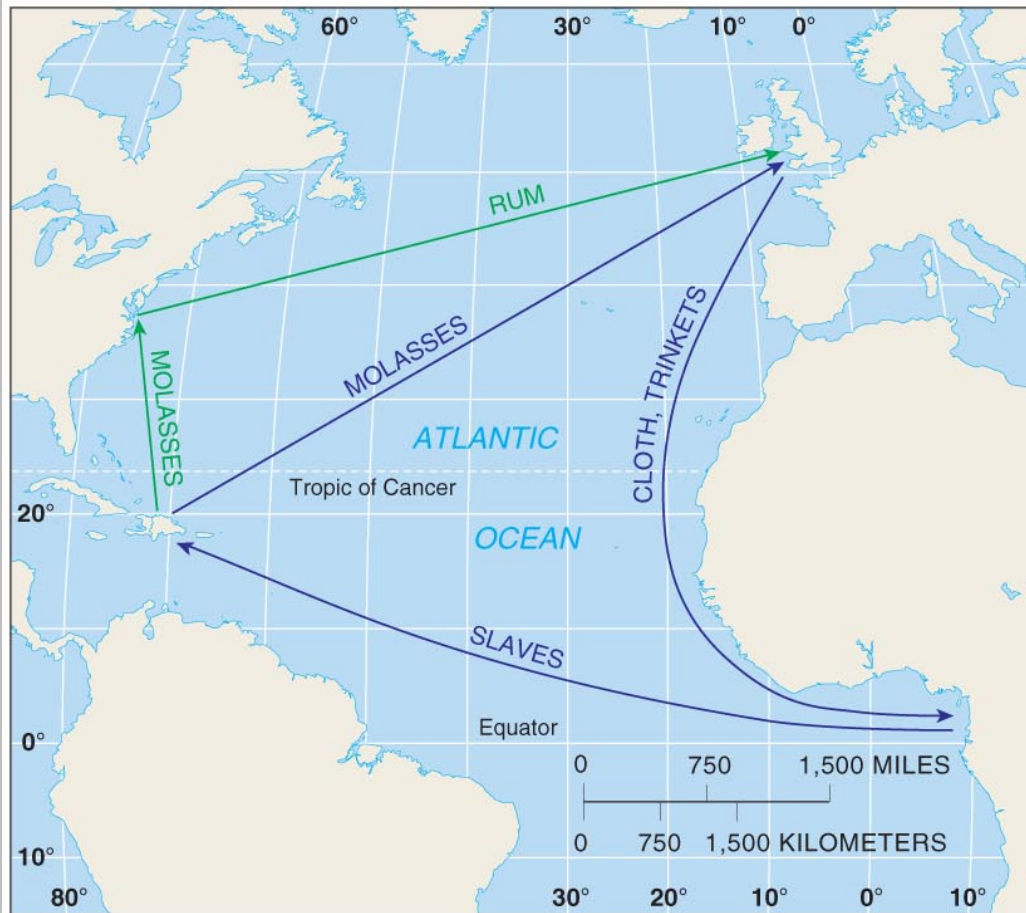
African-American Migration Patterns

- African American migration patterns
 - Three major migration patterns
 - Forced migration from Africa (eighteenth century)
 - The triangular slave trade
 - Immigration from the South to northern cities (first half of the twentieth century)
 - Identifiable paths of migration
 - Immigration out of inner cities to other urban areas (second half of the twentieth century to present)
 - The ghetto

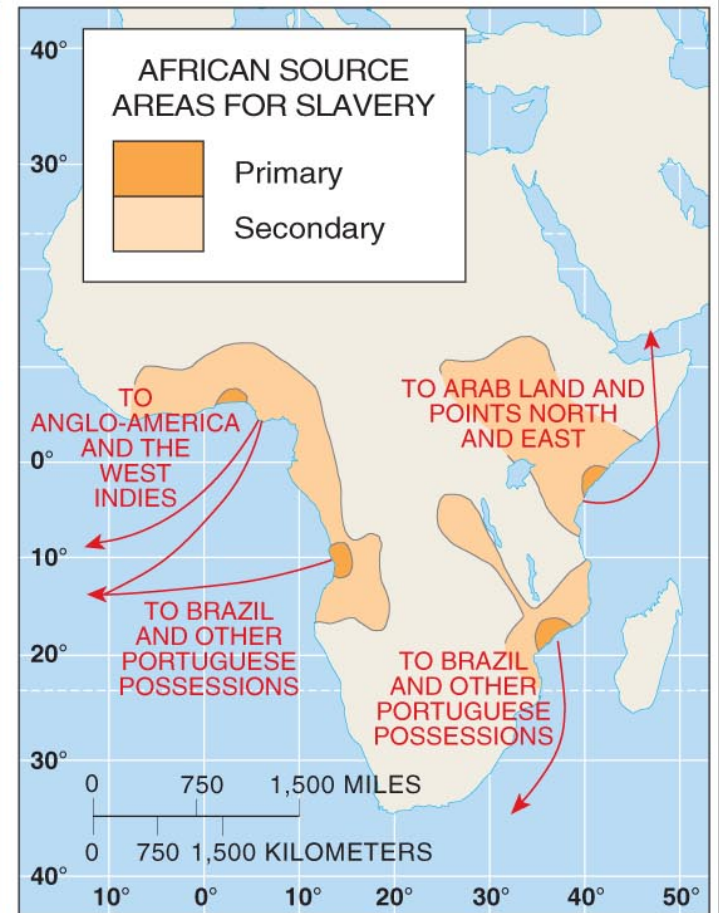
Forced Migration from Africa

- First Africans brought to the American colonies as slaves in 1619.
- During 18th century British shipped about 400,000 Africans to 13 colonies.
- In 1808 the U.S. banned bringing in slaves.
- Forced migration began when people living along the east and west coasts of Africa, captured members of others groups living farther inland and sold the captives to Europeans.
- After the Civil War many African Americans remained in the rural South working as sharecroppers.

Triangular Slave Trade and African Source Areas



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The British triangular slave trading system operated among Britain, Africa, and the Caribbean and North America.

Immigration to the North

- Sharecropping declined in the early 20th century.
- African – Americans were being pulled to jobs in the industrial cities of the North.
- Two major waves of migration to the North
 - 1910-1920 before and after WWI
 - 1940-1950 before and after WWII

African American Migration in the U.S.



Twentieth-century African American migration within the U.S. consisted mainly of migration from the rural south to cities of the Northeast, Midwest, and West.

Differentiating Ethnicity and Race

- Often confusing
- Race = traits that are shared genetically
 - Biological features within one racial group are highly variable.
 - Biological classification of people into distinct racial groups is meaningless and is the basis for racism.
- Spatial effects or racism
 - “Separate but equal”
 - “White Flight” – segregation laws eliminated during 1950s/60s
 - Blockbusting
 - Apartheid in South Africa

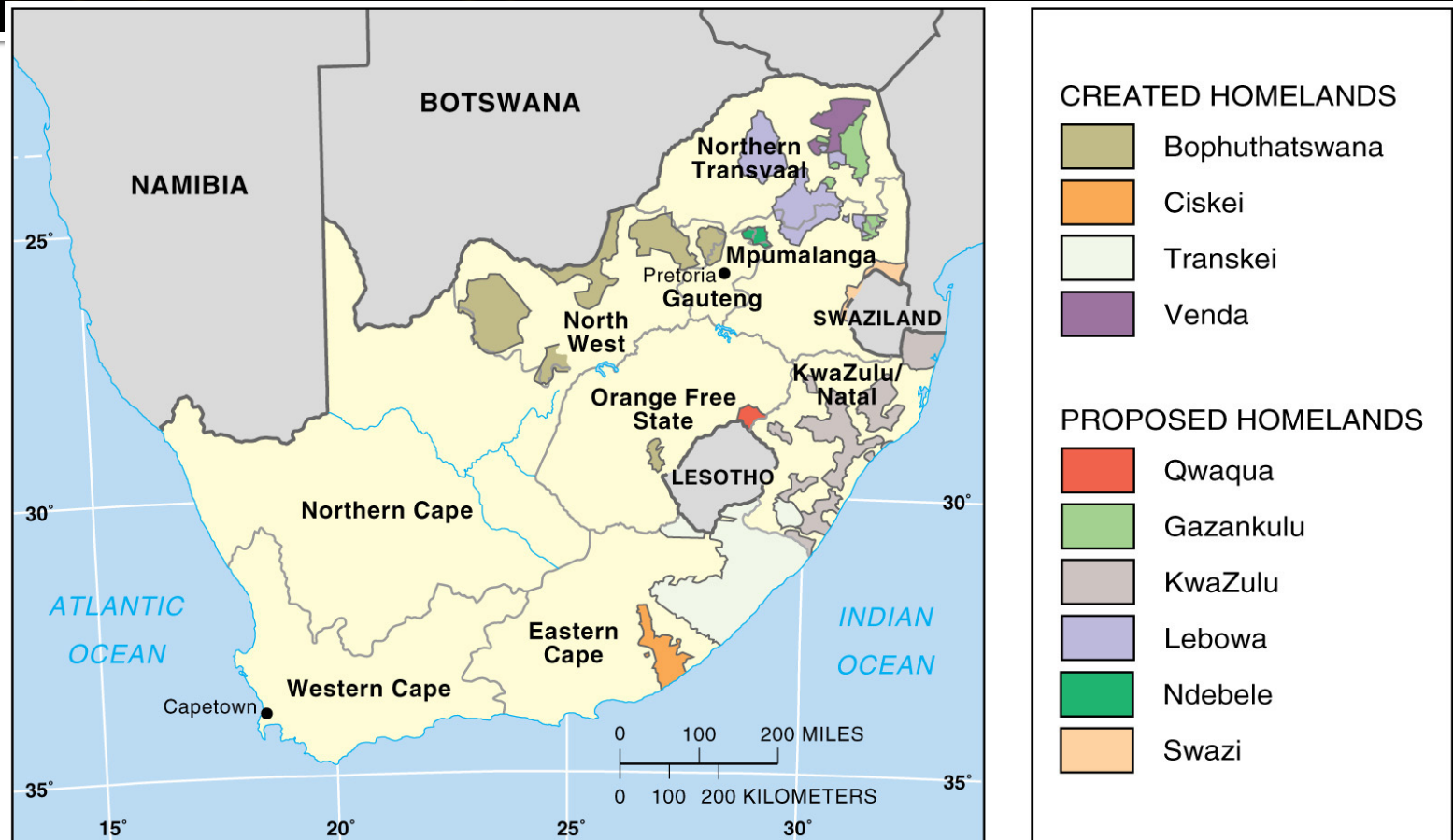
Race Issues

- Division of Race in South Africa –
 - The physical separation of different races into different geographical areas
- *Apartheid System* – in South Africa, under apartheid, a newborn baby was classified as being black, white, colored (mixed white and black), or Asian. South Africa's population is 76% black and 13% whites, 9% colored, and 3% Asian. Under apartheid, each of the four "races" had a different legal status in South Africa.

Apartheid



Black "Homelands" in South Africa



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During the apartheid era, South Africa created a series of black "homelands" with the expectation that every black would be a citizen of one of them. These were abolished with the end of apartheid.

Dismantling of Apartheid

In 1991 the white-dominated government of South Africa repealed the apartheid laws, including restrictions on property ownership and classification of birth by race. The African National Congress was legalized, and its leader, Nelson Mandela, was released from jail after more than 27 years. Mandela was elected the country's first black president. The legacy of apartheid will linger for years. Average income among whites South Africans is about 10 times higher than for blacks.



Why Have Ethnicities Been Transformed into Nationalities?

- Rise of nationalities
 - Nationality = identity with a group of people who share a common allegiance to a particular country (ex. Voting regulations, obtaining a passport, performing civic duties). Confusion between ethnicity and nationality can lead to violent conflicts.
 - Nation-state
 - Examples
 - Denmark
 - Nation-states in Europe
 - Nationalism = loyalty and devotion to a nationality

Nation-states in Europe



— German-speaking territory in 1914



Why Have Ethnicities Been Transformed into Nationalities?

- Multinational states
 - Multiethnic state
 - A state with multiple ethnic groups, all of whom might contribute to a larger national identity
 - Example: the United States
 - Multinational state
 - A state with multiple ethnic groups who retain their own distinctive national identity
 - Example: the United Kingdom
 - Example: Russia (the largest multinational state)
- Revival of ethnic identity

Nation/ State/Nation State ?

Nations - have nothing to do with governments, political boundaries or the control of land; a nation is the spatial distribution of an ethnic cultural group that shares a common cultural history. Formal cultural regions.

State – are countries, land areas with political boundaries and one government in charge: functional cultural regions. State boundaries do not often follow the spatial distributions of nations. As a result, problems have arisen around the world when, during the creation of states, nations of different ethnic groups have been split up by political boundaries or thrown together in one country when they have not gotten along historically.

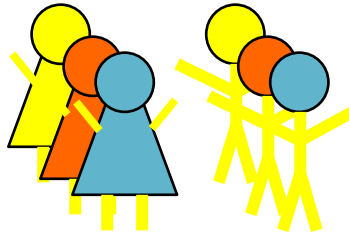
The ideal solution to such problems between ethnic groups is the creation of **nation-state**: countries whose political boundaries are drawn to approximate the spatial distribution of ethnic cultural groups. Ex. France, Former Soviet Union, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh

The “Perfect” European Model of State

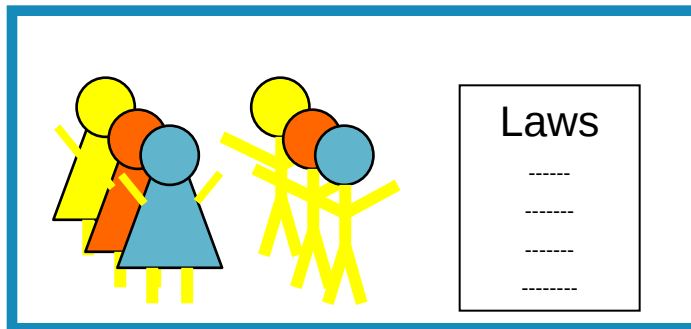
State:



Nation:



Nation-State:



Nation-state:

A political unit wherein the territorial state coincides with the area settled by a certain national group or people.

Although seldom achieved in practice outside of European core, it is the standard to which other global states are compared today.

nationalism

Nationalism and Multinational States

Nationalism typically promotes a sense of national consciousness that exalts one nation above all others.

Multinational States – contain two ethnic groups with traditions of self-determination that agree to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as distinct nationalities. (ex. England, Former Soviet Union, Russia 39 nationalities)

Republics of the (former) Soviet Union

The former Soviet Union consisted of 15 republics that included the country's largest ethnic groups. These all became independent countries in the early 1990s.



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Ethnic Groups in Russia



Russia officially recognizes 39 ethnic groups, or nationalities, which are concentrated in western and southern portions of the country.

Ethnicities in the Caucasus



The Caucasus region is extremely diverse ethnically. Ethnic groups are spread across several national boundaries.

Why Do Ethnicities Clash?

- Ethnic competition to dominate nationality
 - Ethnic competition in the Horn of Africa
 - Ethiopia and Eritrea
 - Sudan
 - Somalia
 - Ethnic competition in Lebanon
 - Religious and ethnic differences
 - Dividing ethnicities among more than one state
 - Dividing ethnicities in South Asia
 - Dividing Sri Lanka among ethnicities

Clashes of Ethnicities

Ethiopia and Eritrea – After WWII the United Nations awarded Eritrea to Ethiopia. Ethiopia dissolved Eritrea's legislature and banned the use of their local language. Eritreans rebelled, beginning a 30- year fight for independence. 1993 Eritrea became an independent state. Ethiopia and Eritrea fought again in 1998 about a border dispute and Ethiopia defeated Eritrea in 2000.

Sudan – In Sudan a civil war has raged since the 1980's between, the black Christian and animist rebels in the southern part of the country and the Arab- Muslims in the north. The black southerners have been resisting government attempts to convert the country to one nationality tied to Muslim traditions.

As of July 9, 2011, South Sudan has become its own country with Sudan to the north.

Somalia – With the collapse of a national government, various clans claimed control over portions of the country. 300,000 people died from famine and warfare between clans.

Ethnicity in the Horn of Africa



There have been numerous interethnic civil conflicts in the countries of the Horn of Africa (including the Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia).

Ethnicities in Lebanon

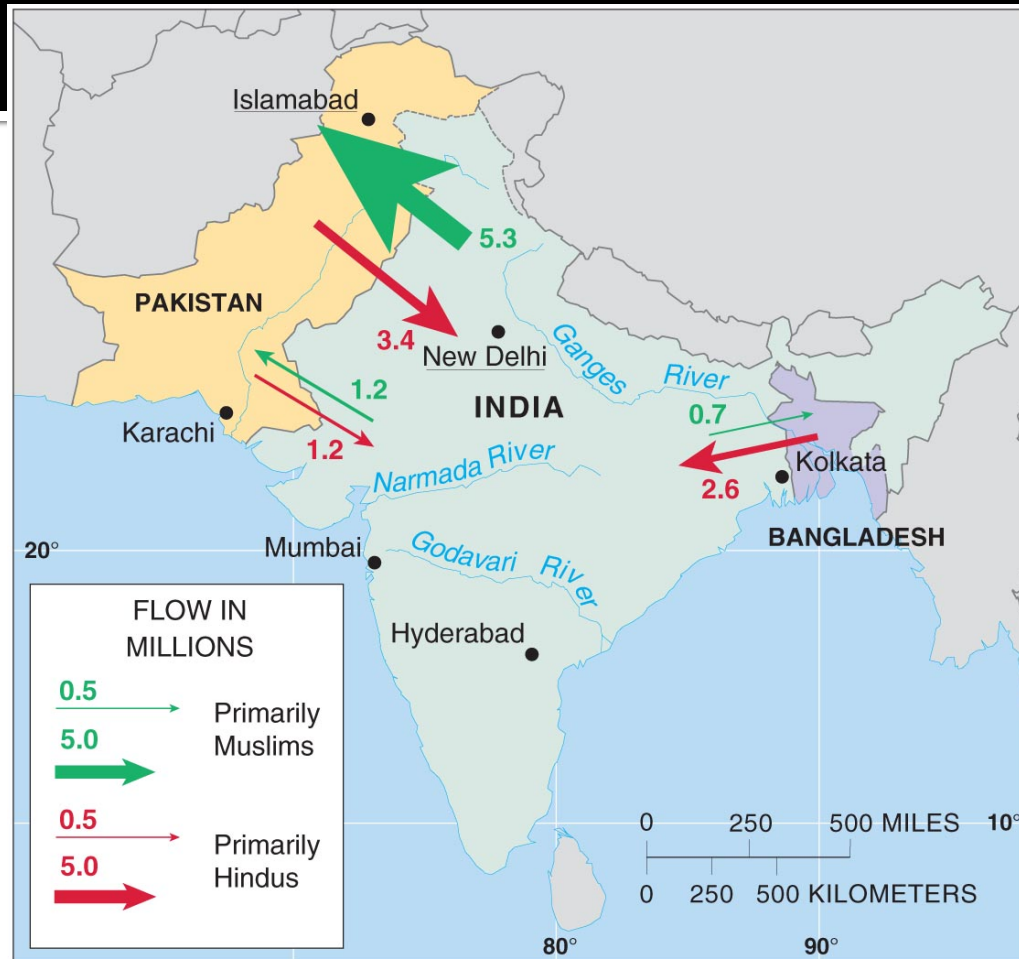


Christians, Sunni Muslims, Shiite Muslims, and Druze are dominant in different areas of the country.

Why Do Ethnicities Clash?

- Dividing ethnicities among more than one state
 - Dividing ethnicities in South Asia
 - India and Pakistan
 - Kashmir
 - Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka

Ethnic Division of South Asia



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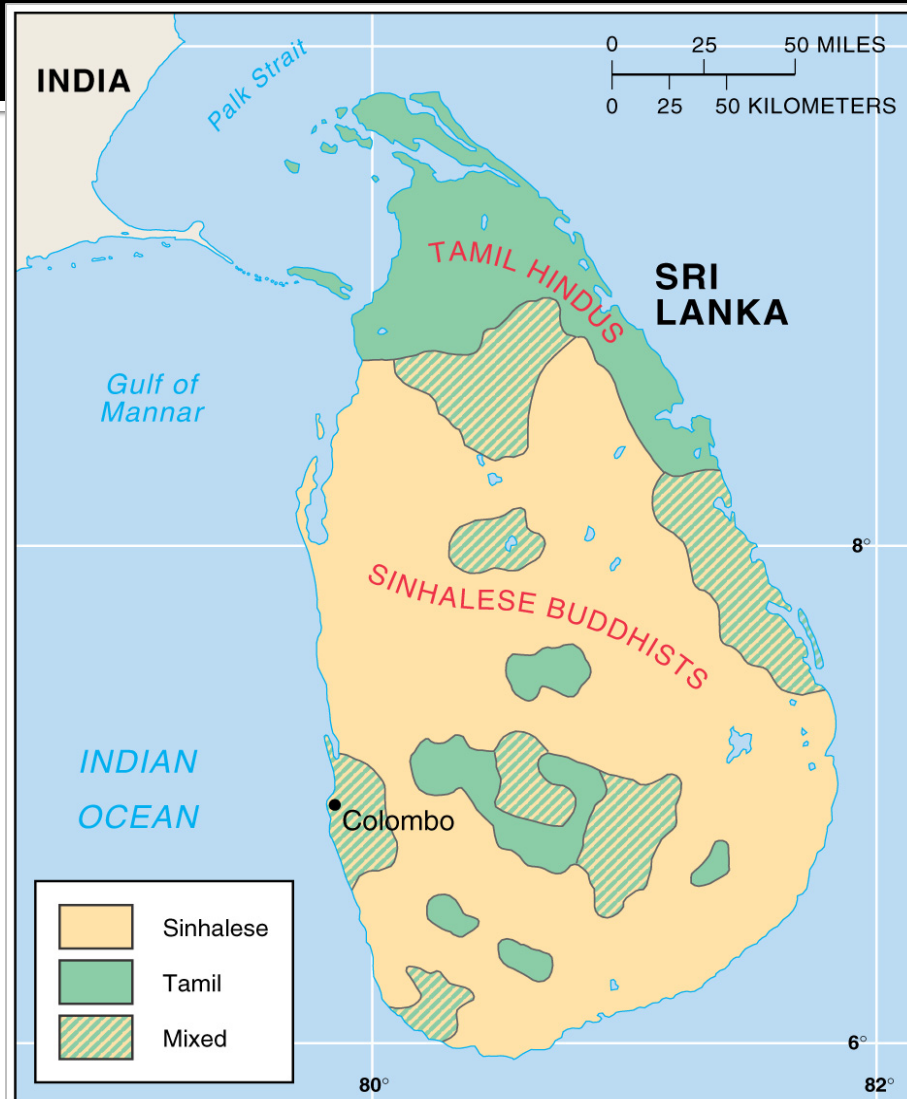
At independence in 1947, British India was divided into India and Pakistan, resulting in the migration of 17 million people and many killings. In 1971, after a brutal civil war, East Pakistan became the country of Bangladesh.

Jammu and Kashmir

Although its population is mainly Muslim, much of Jammu and Kashmir became part of India in 1947. India and Pakistan have fought two wars over the territory, and there has been a separatist insurgency in the area.



Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka



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The Sinhalese are mainly Buddhist and speak an Indo-European language, while the Tamils are mainly Hindu and speak a Dravidian language.

What Is Ethnic Cleansing?

- Ethnic cleansing = process in which a more powerful ethnic group forcibly removes a less powerful group from their territory
 - The purpose is *not* to subjugate, but to remove
 - Today, most ethnic cleansing happens in Europe and Africa

What Is Ethnic Cleansing?

- Ethnic cleansing in Europe
 - Largest forced migration = 1939–1945
 - Jews, gypsies (Romas), and others forcibly removed by Nazis
 - The former Yugoslavia
 - Creation of multiethnic Yugoslavia
 - The breakup of Yugoslavia
 - Ethnic cleansing in Bosnia
 - Ethnic cleansing in Kosovo
 - Balkanization

Forced Migrations after World War II



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Territorial changes after World War II resulted in many migrations, especially by Poles, Germans, and Russians.

Yugoslavia

- Ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia
 - *Creation of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia*
 - *Destruction of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia*

The Balkans in 1914

The northern part of the Balkans was part of Austria-Hungary in 1914, while much of the south was part of the Ottoman Empire. The country of Yugoslavia was created after World War I.



Languages in Southeastern Europe

Several new states were created, and boundaries were shifted after World Wars I and II. New state boundaries often coincided with language areas.

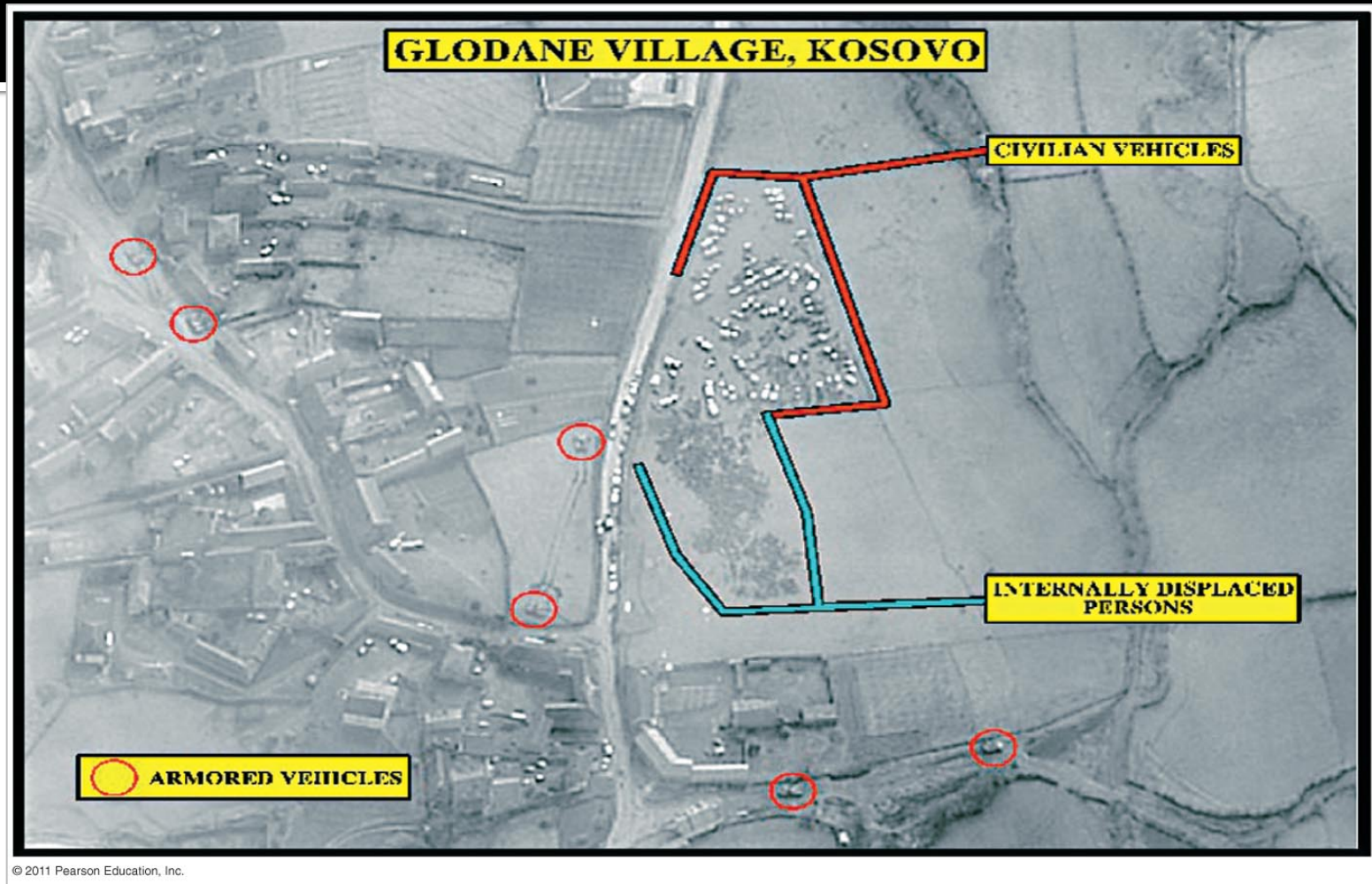


Ethnic Regions in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia's six republics until 1992 included much ethnic diversity. Brutal ethnic cleansing occurred in Bosnia, Croatia, and Kosovo during the civil wars of the 1990s.



Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo



Aerial photography helped document the stages of ethnic cleansing in western Kosovo in 1999.

Africa

- Ethnic cleansing in central Africa
 - Most boundaries in Africa do not correspond to ethnic groups
 - Conflict between Hutu and Tutsi destabilized the region
 - Ethnic cleansing and genocide in Rwanda
 - Refugees spill into neighboring countries
 - Democratic Republic of Congo falls into civil war
 - And the list goes on and on...

Ethnicities in Africa

The boundaries of African states do not (and cannot) coincide with the thousands of ethnic groups on the continent.



Up Next: Exam 2 – Chapters 4 – 7

Next Topic: Agriculture



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Read Chapter 10

Up Next: Spring Break



Finally!!!