





- Race, Ethnicity & Nationality
- Ethnicity in the United States
- African-Americans
- Asian-Americans
- Latin- Americans
- Apartheid and South Africa
- Race and the Census
- Ethnicities into Nationalities

Race, Ethnicity & Nationality

Definitions

- **Race:** A genetically distinct population
 - Traits are passed on biologically
 - Racism: based on biological inferiority
- **Ethnicity:** A historically and culturally distinct population
 - Similar to nations
 - Usually describes minority groups

Race

- Does not exist on a scientific level, despite influence of the idea
- Biological variation is real; the order we impose on this variation by using the concept of race is not
- Race is a product of the human mind, not of nature
- Based on a three category system developed in Europe in the 18th century: Caucasians, mongoloids, and blacks

Race

- ❑ The truth is that there is very little fundamental genetic variety between humans and no way to tell where one category stops and another begins.
- ❑ Race is literally skin deep
- ❑ There has not been enough time for much genetic variation
- ❑ We do not have distinct “races” or “subspecies”

Race in the U.S.

- ❑ Genetic mixing is so common and complete that most geographers dismiss race as a category since it can not be clearly tied to place



Rosa Parks



Japan Town, San Francisco, 1910

What is ethnicity?

How is it different than race?

- ❑ Identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth
- ❑ Thus: customs, cultural characteristics, language, common history, homeland, etc...



Mongolian



Japanese



Kazakh



Thai



Chinese

What is ethnicity?

How is it different than race?

- A socially created system of rules about who belongs and who does not belong to a particular group based on actual or perceived commonality of origin, race, culture
- This notion is clearly tied to place



Nationalities & States

- **Nationality** - legally it is a term encompassing all the citizens of a state, but most definitions refer now to an identity with a group of people who generally occupy a specific territory and bound together by a sense of unity arising from shared ethnicity, customs, belief, or legal status
 - Such unity rarely exists today within a state
- **State** - a politically organized territory that is administered by a sovereign government

Nationalism

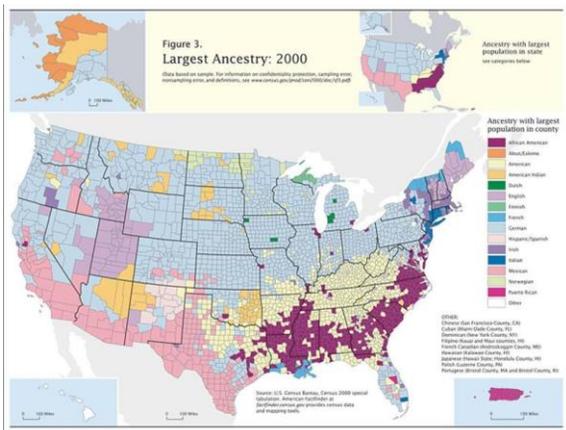
- Helps create national unity
- Can be very dangerous
- Can breed intolerance of difference in others

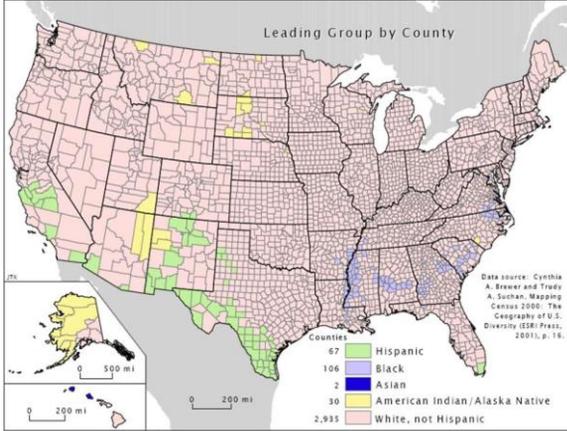


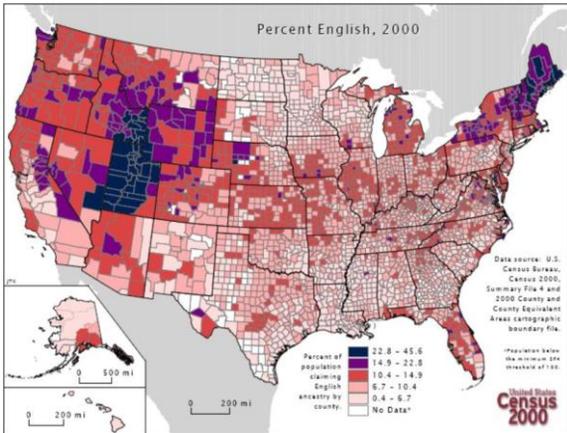
Ethnicity in the United States

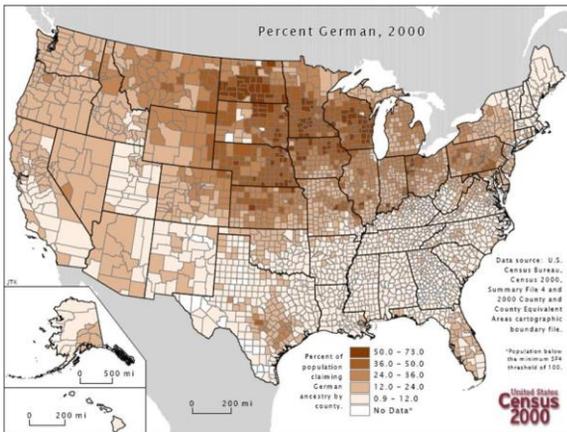
Ethnicity in the U.S. (2000 Census)

- ❑ African-American (13%)
- ❑ Hispanic (11%)
- ❑ Asian-American (4%)
- ❑ American Indian (1%)



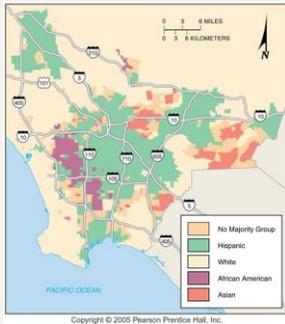




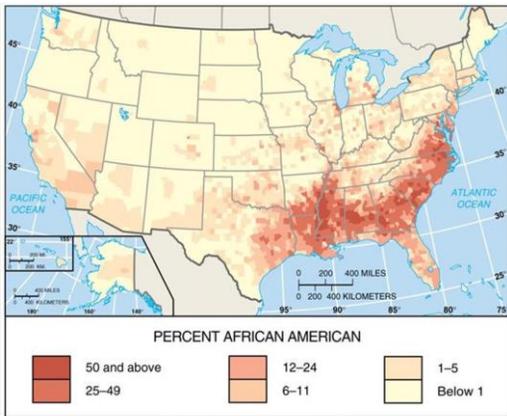


Ethnicities in Los Angeles

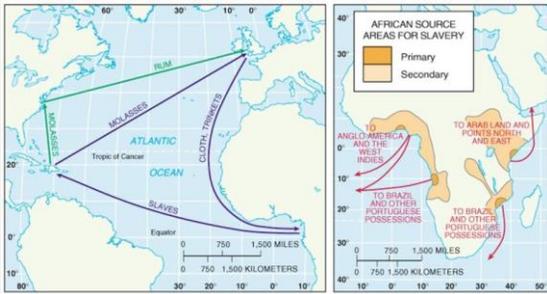
- Hispanic, white, African American, and Asian areas in and around Los Angeles



African-Americans



African-Americans



African-Americans: Great Migration

- Push of poverty, cotton mechanization
- Pull of jobs, tolerance
- 1910s-1920s; 1940s-1950s
- Followed main transportation routes
- Maintained strong connections to home

African-Americans: Migration and the Railroads

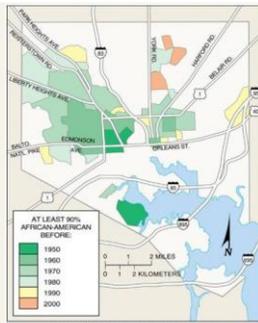


African-Americans: Urban ghettos

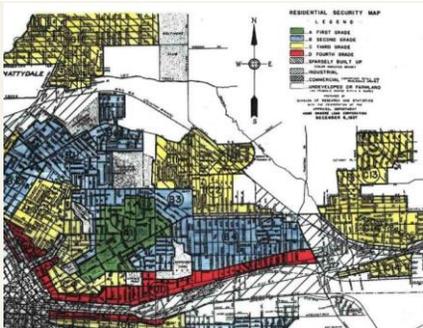
- Extreme overcrowding
 - 100,000 per square mile, not 10
- Restrictive covenants
- Redlining of black neighborhoods
- City-within-a-city
- White flight and blockbusting (after Brown vs. Board of Ed)

African Americans in Baltimore

- Areas with 90% African American population in Baltimore expanded from a core area northwest of downtown in the 1950s



Syracuse, New York





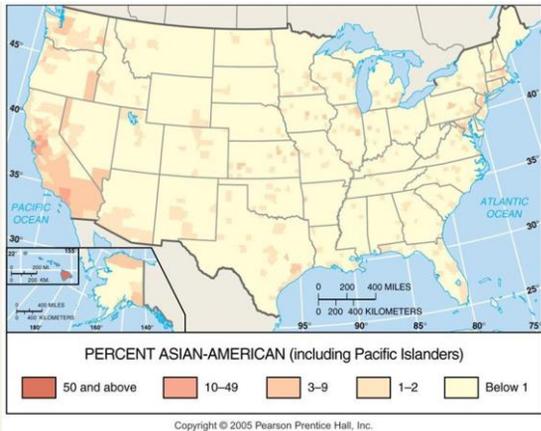
New Africans in America

- Black ≠ African-American
- Recent migrants from Africa, Caribbean
- Tension between two groups
- But seen as same by whites

Asian-Americans

Asian-Americans

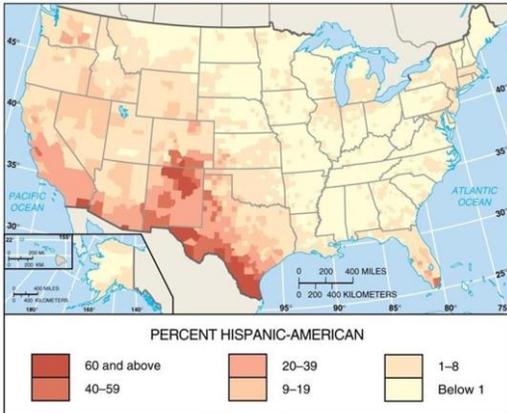
- 1854 – 1882: 10,000 Chinese per year.
- 1882: Chinese exclusion act (1923, Canada).
- Japanese via Hawaii until 1907.
- 1965: End of quota system, sharp increases since.
- War influxes: Vietnam and Korea



Latin-Americans

Latin American Immigration

- Mexico is the 3rd largest source
- Much of Texas and the southwest were part of Mexico
- Cuban and Haitian refugees
- Puerto Rico
- Significant increases in recent decades



Apartheid and South Africa

Apartheid and South Africa

- ❑ Dutch, British colonists
- ❑ Refusal of Afrikaners to allow black rule
- ❑ Strict segregation by race (1948)
- ❑ White (13%), black (76%), colored
- ❑ Homes, school, jobs, stores, land, ambulances

Apartheid and South Africa

- ❑ Blacks could not vote or run for office
- ❑ Whites-only jobs, territories
- ❑ Blacks needed papers to travel
- ❑ Homelands or Bantustans

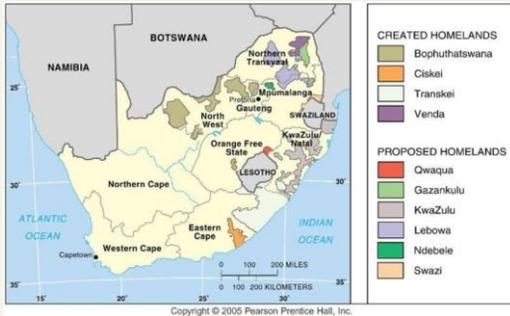
Apartheid and the People of South Africa		
	Blacks	Whites
Population	19 million	4.5 million
Land Allocation	13 percent	87 percent
Share of National Income	< 20 percent	75 percent
Ratio of average earnings	1	14
Minimum taxable income	300 rands	700 rands
Doctors/population	1/44,000	1/400
Infant mortality rate	20% (urban)	2.5%
	45% (rural)	
Annual expenditure on education per pupil	\$45	\$606
Teacher/pupil ratio	1/60	1/22

Figure 1: Disproportionate Treatment circa 1978. Source: [Loo06]

Apartheid and South Africa

- ❑ 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

Apartheid and South Africa



Apartheid and South Africa

- Economic sanctions from 1978
- Prohibitions on international competitions
- 1984: some restrictions lifted
- 1991: apartheid declared over
- 1994: Nelson Mandela first black president

Race & the Census

Race in the Census

- ❑ Included since 1790 Census (3/5 Compromise)
- ❑ 1850-1900: mulatto, quadroon, octoroon
- ❑ 1930: Mexican
- ❑ 1960-1980: Hispanic listed as white
- ❑ 2000: multiple boxes allowed (7 million)
- ❑ Long form includes “ancestry”

Race in the Census

- ❑ Asian = race
 - ❑ Multiple ethnicities within one race
- ❑ African-American, black = race
 - ❑ Only one category
- ❑ Hispanic = ethnicity
 - ❑ Multiple ethnicities, one race

Ethnicities into Nationalities

Ethnicities into Nationalities

- Rise of nationalities
 - ▣ Nation-states
 - ▣ Nationalism
- Multinational states
 - ▣ Former Soviet Union
 - ▣ Russia
 - ▣ Turmoil in the Caucasus
- Revival of ethnic identity
 - ▣ Ethnicity and communism
 - ▣ Rebirth of nationalism in Eastern Europe

Republics of the Soviet Union

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



Republics of the Soviet Union



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



Clashes of Ethnicities

- ❑ Ethnic competition to dominate nationality
 - ❑ Ethnic competition in the Horn of Africa
 - ❑ Ethnic competition in Lebanon
 - ❑ Breakup of Yugoslavia
- ❑ Dividing ethnicities among more than one state
 - ❑ Dividing ethnicities in South Asia
 - ❑ Dividing Sri Lanka among ethnicities

Ethnicity in the Horn of Africa

There have been numerous interethnic civil conflicts in the countries of the Horn of Africa

- Sudan
- Ethiopia
- Eritrea
- Somalia

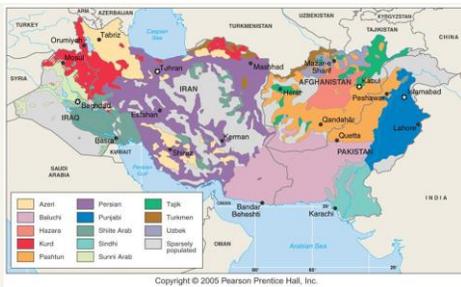


Ethnicities in Lebanon

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



Ethnic Groups in Southwest Asia



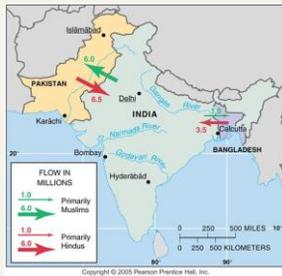
Ethnic boundaries do not match country boundaries, especially in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Ethnic Division of South Asia

- 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

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Train Station in Amritsar, India, October, 1947

- The station is filled with Hindu refugees who have fled from the new country of Pakistan.
- Recommended “must see” historical movie – Gandhi.



Jammu & 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 & Tamils in Sri Lanka

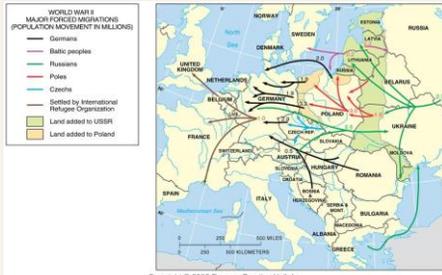
- The Sinhalese are mainly Buddhist and speak an Indo-European language, while the Tamils are mainly Hindu and speak a Dravidian language



Ethnic Cleansing

- Ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia
 - Creation of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia
 - Destruction of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia
- Ethnic cleansing in central Africa

Forced Migrations after World War II



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

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, which contained MANY ethnic groups.



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
- Ethnic cleansing occurred in Bosnia, Croatia, and Kosovo during the civil wars of the 1990's



Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo



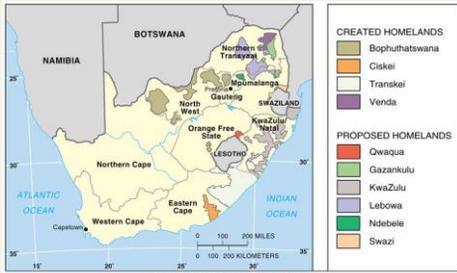
Aerial photography helped document the stages of ethnic cleansing in western Kosovo in 1999

Ethnicities in Africa

- The boundaries of African States do not (and cannot) coincide with the
- thousands of ethnic groups on the continent.
- In Geography, we MEAN "Sovereign States".



Black "Homelands" in South Africa



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.

Discussion Questions

- How is the process of globalization, both economic and culture, changing perceptions of race?
- Are we headed towards one world culture and one world ethnicity?
 - Can you give examples to make your argument?
- Is ethnic identity decreasing in the U.S. in the face of globalization of the media and cultures?
 - Is the situation different in other parts of the world?
