Chapter 5

Ethnicity
Ethnicity

I. Where are Ethnicities distributed?
   A. Ethnicities in the United States
      1. Clustering of ethnicities
         a. Regional Concentration
            1. Hispanics
            2. African Americans
            3. Asians
            4. American Indians
Ethnicity

b. Concentration of Ethnicities in Cities
   1. African Americans and Hispanics
   2. Southern and Eastern Europeans

2. African Americans Migration Patterns
   a. Three Major Migration Flows
      1. Forced Migration from Africa
      2. Immigration to the North
      3. Expansion of the Ghetto
African-Americans in the U.S.

Fig. 7-1: The highest percentages of African Americans are in the rural South and in northern cities.
Hispanic Americans in the U.S.

Fig. 7-2: The highest percentages of Hispanic Americans are in the southwest and in northern cities.
Asian Americans in the U.S.

Fig. 7-3: The highest percentages of Asian Americans are in Hawaii and California.
Fig. 7-4: The highest percentages of Native Americans are in parts of the plains, the southwest, and Alaska.
Ethnicities in Chicago

Fig. 7-5: African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, and European Americans are clustered in different areas of the city.
Fig. 7-6: Hispanic, white, African American, and Asian areas in and around Los Angeles.
Triangular Slave Trade

Fig. 7-7: The British triangular slave trading system operated among Britain, Africa, and the Caribbean and North America.
African Source Areas for Slavery

Fig. 7.7: Europeans obtained African slaves mainly from the western coast of Africa. Arabs and others also obtained slaves from Eastern Africa.
Diagram of a Slave Ship
Cotton Sharecroppers in U.S.
Fig. 7-8: 20th century African American migration within the U.S. consisted mainly of migration from the rural south to cities of the Northeast, Midwest, and West.
Fig. 7-9: Areas with 90% African American population in Baltimore expanded from a core area northwest of downtown in the 1950s.
B. Differentiating Ethnicity and Race

1. Intro
2. Race in the United States
3. Division by Race in South Africa
Segregation in the U.S.
Black “Homelands” in South Africa

Fig. 7-10: 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.
Train Station Stairs for Whites
South Africa under Apartheid
Train Station Stairs for Blacks
South Africa under Apartheid
Ethnicities into Nationalities

II. Why Have Ethnicities have been transformed into nationalities?

A. Rise of Nationalities
   1. Define
   2. U.S.
   3. Canada

B. Nation-States
   1. Define
   2. not perfect nation-states
   3. Nation-States in Europe
   4. Nationalism
NATION-STATES

• Ethnic groups desire for self-determination
• Territory occupied by particular ethnicity that has transformed into a nationality
• Europe – France, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Nazi Germany, Denmark
NATIONALISM

• Loyalty and devotion to a nationality

• Many states use:
  – Mass media (state controlled)
  – Symbols (flags, songs)

• Important example of centripetal force
C. Multinational states

1. Intro

2. Former Soviet Union
   a. New Baltic nation-states
   b. New European nation-states
   c. New Central Asian States

3. Russia

4. Turmoil in the Caucasus
   a. Azerbaijan
   b. Armenia
   c. Georgians
Multi-Ethnic vs. Multinational

• **Multi-ethnic** – more than one ethnicity contributes cultural features to formation of a single nationality (ex. Belgium)

• **Multinational** – contains two or more nationalities with traditions of self-determination (ex. United Kingdom, Soviet Union, Russia)
Ethnicities into Nationalities

D. Revival of ethnic identity
   1. Ethnicity and communism
   2. Rebirth of nationalism in Eastern Europe
Republics of the Soviet Union

Fig. 7-11: The Soviet Union consisted of 15 republics that included the country’s largest ethnic groups. These all became independent countries in the early 1990s.
Ethnic Groups in Russia

Fig. 7-12: Russia officially recognizes 39 ethnic groups, or nationalities, which are concentrated in western and southern portions of the country.
Ethnicities in the Caucasus

Fig. 7-13: The Caucasus region is extremely diverse ethnically. Ethnic groups are spread across several national boundaries.
STATELESS NATIONS

• An ethnic group that considers itself a nationality has no official state or does not have a voice in political matters of the country in which they reside

• Examples – Kurds, Palestinians, Native Americans

• http://israelpalestinian.procon.org/viewresource.asp?resourceID=636#graph1
I. Why do Ethnicities clash?

A. Ethnic competition to dominate nationality
   1. Ethnic competition in the Horn of Africa
   2. Ethnic competition in Lebanon

B. Dividing ethnicities among more than one state
   1. Dividing ethnicities in South Asia
      a. India and Pakistan
   2. Dividing Sri Lanka among ethnicities
Ethnicity in the Horn of Africa

Fig. 7-14: There have been numerous inter-ethnic civil conflicts in the countries of the Horn of Africa (including the Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia).
Farmers from Darfur in western Sudan have been chased from their homes by agents of the Sudanese government.
Ethnicities in Lebanon

Fig. 7-15: Christians, Sunni Muslims, Shiite Muslims, and Druze are dominant in different areas of the country.
Fig. 7-16: 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.
Train Station in Amritsar, India, October, 1947

The station is filled with Hindu refugees who have fled from the new country of Pakistan.
Jammu and Kashmir

Fig. 7-17: 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.
Fig. 7-18: The Sinhalese are mainly Buddhist and speak an Indo-European language, while the Tamils are mainly Hindu and speak a Dravidian language.
I. What is Ethnic Cleansing?
   A. Ethnic cleansing in Europe
      1. Creation of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia
      2. Destruction of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia
         a. Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia
         b. Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo
   B. Ethnic cleansing in central Africa
Forced Migrations after World War II

Fig. 7-19: Territorial changes after World War II resulted in many migrations, especially by Poles, Germans, and Russians.
The Balkans in 1914

Fig. 7-20: 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.
Fig. 7-21: Several new states were created, and boundaries were shifted after World Wars I and II. New state boundaries often coincided with language areas.
Fig. 7-22: 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.
Ethnicities in Africa

Fig. 7-23: The boundaries of African states do not (and cannot) coincide with the thousands of ethnic groups on the continent.