Directions/Notes to students: The theme of Unit 4 is "Ethnic and Political Geography." Between our two texts these topics are intermingled and handled differently. Therefore, it is SUPER IMPORTANT that you follow the page guidance carefully when completing the 4a and 4b guided readings.

de Blij p 146 – 150 (Read these pages and then go back and answer the following questions. It will help you understanding!)
1. What is one of the most powerful ways in which people construct an identity? Identifying against other people.
   a. By what term do we refer to those who are not like us? the "other".
   b. What political entity has become one of the most powerful foci of identity in the modern world? The state.
      i. What term does de Blij use to describe these types of identities? Nationalist.

2. How does Rubenstein define...
   a. Ethnicity:
   b. Nationality:
   c. "Race":
      i. What physiological trait is most used to sort people into racial categories? The color of skin.
      ii. Why are racial categories social constructs? Because it is an idea or a meaning that is widely accepted as natural by a society but may not represent a reality shared by those outside the society.
      iii. How are racial categories reinforced in the United States (de Blij p 148)? Residential segregation, racialized divisions of labor, and the categories of races recorded by the U.S. Census Bureau and other government agencies.
      iv. What is the worst way in which the biological classification by race can be used? Define. Racism, which is the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that one race is inherently superior/ inferior to another.
      v. What is a racist? A person who displays discrimination or feels prejudice against people of particular races.

3. From what is information about race and ethnicity derived in the US? How frequently?
   a. Into what five racial categories can people classify themselves on the Census?
      i. White, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian
   b. Since 1997, how many racial categories can a person choose?

4. How is the category of "Hispanic" or "Latino" handled on the census form? Hispanics can choose any race they wish.

5. Rubenstein p 236 – 237, 242 - 247 and de Blij when noted. Shade regional clusters of major ethnic minorities w/in the U.S. (include Intensity).

Supporting Ideas and Details: Map regional clustering (Rubenstein p 236 – 237)

[de Blij p 153 – 154: The Scale of New York City] What two groups account for over 65% of Hispanics in NYC? Puerto Ricans & Dominicans
By what process do new low-income immigrants move into areas abandoned by older more assimilated immigrant groups? Succession
How do Hispanics in NYC reflect their ethnic pride on an area (see italicized passage)? Business signs, reflect names of places from the home country, or key cultural artifacts, colors of the national flag, national crests in store decor, key religious symbols are prevalent.

[de Blij p 168 – 176: Power Relationships in Los Angeles]
What percentage of the City of Los Angeles was Hispanic in 2010? 48.48%.
What is "barrioization" (see glossary)? A dramatic increase in Hispanic population in a given neighborhood, referring to "barrio", the Spanish term for neighborhood.
How did the cultural landscape of southeastern Los Angeles change after barrioization? Billboards, signage, landscape changed to reflect traditional Hispanic elements like the placement of fences, yard shrines, and bright house colors.

From Unit 3, what are they trying to establish?

Shade the distribution of Hispanics per figure 7-6

In what region are Hispanics clustered within the U.S.? Southwest
In what four states are they greater than 25% of the population?
Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and California
What two other states have large populations of Hispanics?
Florida and New York
(de Blij p 151) What is residential segregation? The degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another in different parts of the urban environment.

What is the trend in residential segregation?
(Rubenstein p 246) What court case established the "separate but equal" treatment of the races (incl. year)? *Plessy v. Ferguson* - 1896

What kind of laws did this ruling allow? Jim Crow Laws

Give examples of segregation resulting from these laws:
On the back of the bus, businesses could choose to serve only whites, separate schools for blacks/whites.

Outside the South, what prevented homeowners from selling their houses to blacks?
Restrictive Covenants

What other groups were excluded as well? "Jews

What court case overturned the segregation laws (incl. year)? *Brown v. Board of Educ. of Topeka, in 1954*

What was the "spatial" reaction among whites to the overturning of the "separate but equal" by the U.S. courts (Rubenstein p 245)? Identify and describe:
White flight - the exodus of whites from an area in anticipation of blacks immigrating into an area.

What post-WWII migration trend (Unit 2) does this support? Suburbanization

What was "blockbusting"? 
Real estate agents convinced white homeowners living near black area to sell their homes preying on fears that blacks would move in. Causing prop. values to fall, then sold homes at higher prices to blacks looking to escape 

What is redlining? Financial institutions drew red-lined lines on a map and refuse to lend money to people for purchasing or improving property with the lines.

What was the result of blockbusting and redlining? Rapid change in neighborhoods from all white to all black.

(Rubenstein p 247) Under what system in South Africa did discrimination by race reach its peak? *Apartheid*

How did the white South African government guarantee the geographic isolation of blacks? "Reserve" or "Africans" from Dutch dialect 1657

In what year was this system repealed? 1994

Who was elected the first black president of South Africa? Nelson Mandela

What terms are used to describe the first European settlers? Boer or Afrikaners

What is a negative lasting legacy of this system? Income, wealth, inequality. Blacks much poorer than whites.

Shade distribution of Asian-Americans per fig 7-8

Shade distribution of Native Americans per fig 7-10

Shade distribution of African-Americans per fig 7-9

In what region (p 237)?
Southeast

In what six states are African-Americans greater than 25% of the population?
Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina

What three migration flows have shaped the current distribution of African Americans within the U.S. (start at Rubenstein p 242 - 243)?

1. Triangular Slave Trade
   - What hardships did this system cause?
     - Separating families and destroying villages
     - Frost and roasting
     - How best do you see evidence of this in the map?

2. What interregional migration flow (already studied in Unit 2) is discussed on p 244? Great Migration
   - Understand/Review the push and pull factors relating to this migration.
   - What did the areas in Northern cities become known as? Ghettoes
   - What began to happen in the 1950s and 1960s?
     - Blacks moved from highly clustered communities into adjacent neighborhoods
     - See left column for further discussion of pattern.

3. Exp. of Afr.-Amer. neighborhoods
   - What did the areas in Northern cities become known as? Ghettoes
   - What began to happen in the 1950s and 1960s?
     - Blacks moved from highly clustered communities into adjacent neighborhoods
     - See left column for further discussion of pattern.

In what states are Native Americans over 10% the population?
Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico & South Dakota

Based on the map, what do the concentrations of Native Americans in the Great Plains and Southwest correspond to (refer to the internet or a map to confirm)?

**Map:**
- Southwest and North Central regions
6. What is an ethnic enclave? A place within a high concentration of an ethnic group that is distinct from those in the surrounding area.
   a. In what form do we usually see these concentrations? Neighborhoods within large cities.
   i. (lecture) What type of migration strengthens these ethnic clusters? Chain migration.
   ii. (lecture) What types of ethnic clusters exist in rural areas? Ethnic homelands (Quebec, Utah Mormons, Navaho Reservation), ethnic islands (small rural clusters).
   (lecture) Why are these rural ethnic clusters endangered? Urbanization/brain drain of young people, lack of marriage partners, lack of co-ethnics to sell land to, increasing consolidation of land with industrialization.
   b. What benefits do these enclaves offer to new immigrants? People speaking the same language, practice the same religion, prepared foods. Assistance in filling out job applications for language courses, help with transportation, help with culture.
   (based on the figures 7-20) How have ethnic clusters in U.S. cities changed over time (this is you, analyze this and apply prior learning). Why? Ethnic clusters have shifted from being predominantly black to being predominantly Latin American and Asian, Europeans are a small to medium-sized group. How many ethnic clusters are there in the U.S. today?
   i. (lecture) What is subsequent occupancy? The visual impact on the cultural landscape which shows the layers of previous ethnicities which have inhabited this place.
   d. What is an ethnurb? A suburban area with a cluster of a particular ethnic pop.
   i. (lecture) Chicago examples? Evergreen Park/Latina Town - Irish, Skokie - Jewish, Melrose Park/Italian, Berwyn/Chicano and Hispanic.
   e. What % of African-Americans and Hispanics live in metropolitan (urban) areas?

7. Ethnic Conflict (Rubenstein p 248 - 265) The rest of the chapter in Rubenstein details various conflicts/situations based on ethnicity. My advice to you is to read the entire rest of the chapter and then in the chart below summarize the conflicts which are most representative of ethnic conflict.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>What historical event led to heightened ethnic conflict in South Asia in 1947? End of British rule/partition. On what basis was this partition completed? Describe religion. East and West Pakistan is a majority Muslim, but India was a majority Hindu.</td>
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<td>What resulted from this partition? Massive migration because the boundaries did not correspond precisely to where ethnicities lived (superimposed). Violence between migrating groups, refugees, and massacres. What territory is still an area of dispute? Briefly describe. Kashmir, never agreed to line of control. Muslims (majority) have fought a guerrilla war to create an independent state of Pakistan. The presence of what other group complicates the situation in Northern India? 23 million Sikhs.</td>
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</table>
| Kurds          | Across what countries are the Kurds scattered? Eastern Turkey, Western Iran, northern Syria and Iraq. What is their situation in Turkey? The Turks took the land promised to an independent Kurdistan. To promote Turkish nationalism, the Turks have tried to suppress Kurdish culture, Kurdish language is illegal until 1994. Kurds - guerrilla war. What have the Iraq Kurds achieved? 

|                | What do the Kurds represent the largest example of? Stateless nation. |
|                | (lecture) What is cultural identity? How do Quebeckers feel from Canada as a whole? Describe. Quebecois are distinct culturally but are they a separate nationality? How separate politically? Describe. Some are a multiracial state with a variety of ethnicities. |

| British Isles   | What two countries comprise the British Isles? United Kingdom, Ireland (Rep of). What four groups make up the United Kingdom? English, Welsh, Scots, Irish (Northern Ireland). (lecture) What is multinational state? A state that contains multiple cultural groups with traditions of self-determination, and seeks to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as distinct nationalities. What is nationalism? Loyalty and devotion to a nationality that unites people and enhances support for the state. But disunites people and decreases support for the state. |

| Myanmar        | What is ethnic cleansing? A purposeful policy designed by one ethnic group to remove by violence or terror another ethnic group from territory. Why are these concepts important to cultural geographers? They change the spatial distribution of ethnicities through force and criminal violence. Who are the Rohingyas and what situation do they face in Myanmar? They are the state of predominately Theravada Buddhist Myanmar. Their citizenship is not recognized, they are being ethnically cleansed by the Myanmar military (primarily into Bangladesh). |

|                | What is genocide? A mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group from existence. |

|                | What is a centrifugal force? |

|                | What is a centripetal force? |

|                | (lecture) What is the role of the British Isles in the European Union? Describe. 24% of the EU) |

|                | What is multinational state? A state that contains multiple cultural groups with traditions of self-determination, and seeks to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as distinct nationalities. |

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### Yugoslavia

**Yugoslavia**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(p 258 – 261)</td>
<td>What was the ethnic composition of Bosnia at the start of the breakup of Yugoslavia? Yugoslavia was a Yugoslavian &quot;nationality&quot; that did not make a distribution of ethnicities conflict arise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p 259)</td>
<td>Who made up over 80% of Kosovo's population?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p 261)</td>
<td>What is &quot;balkanized&quot;?</td>
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### Africa

**Africa**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(p 262 – 265)</td>
<td>Explain how European colonialism has led to ethnic conflict in modern-day Africa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p 261)</td>
<td>What types of borders are these?</td>
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<td>What two groups are in conflict in Rwanda and Burundi?</td>
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<td>What happened after the presidents of the two countries died in a plane crash in 1994?</td>
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**de Blij p 144 – 146**

8. How do geographers Mona Domosh and Jon Seager define "gender"? A culture's assumptions about the differences between men and women; their characters, the roles they play in society, and what they represent.

a. What is one of the clearest ways in which societies are gendered? Divisions of labor

9. How do families in many poorer countries view the economic role of young women?

a. Describe two migration streams that women in poor countries may be involved in?

i. They migrate from rural areas to export processing zones (EPZs) to produce and earn a wage that can be sent home to support the schooling of their younger brothers' sisters.

   - What migration stream would this be (review Unit 2)? Urbanization

   ii. Temporarily migrate to work as domestics (cook, clean, childcare) in order to send money home to support the family (guest worker)

   - What do these women send home (use term from prior unit)? Remittances

   - What term would you use to describe this workers (from Unit 2)? Guest workers
The remainder of the guided reading will deal with de Blij 157 – 167. Please read it carefully in its entirety and answer the following questions.

10. What is a gendered space? Places seen as appropriate for either men or either women
   a. (lecture/discussion) What are some examples of gendered spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hardware stores</td>
<td>grocery stores (1950s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto repair shops</td>
<td>daycare centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taverns</td>
<td>elementary schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>the wilderness</td>
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</table>

b. What are the characteristics of a “default subject person” in the minds of academicians when they write studies?

   heterosexual white males

   i. This assumption or default thinking is described by what term? heteronormative

11. According to Massey and Jess, what affects cultural landscapes by determining what is seen and what is not?
   a. Besides shaping the cultural landscape, what other effect on relationships can have (describe fully)?

   Subjugate entire groups of people, enable society to enforce rules about the ways people should behave or where people should be welcomed or turned away — thus altering the distribution of people. Example: Jim Crow laws segregated white spaces from black spaces. Black-Catholics, and Prot. Negroes

   b. What other activities performed by women in LDCs are also not included in official statistics as part of economic production?

   dig wells, plant, harvest crops, make clothes, build homes

12. Who continues to be undercounted by the U.S. Census bureau?

13. How are women undercounted when calculating a society’s productivity?

   household work performed by women is not included in the measurement of the value of goods & society produced
   a. How much is it estimated that the Gross National Income for all countries would go up if women’s household work were included?
   b. What percentage of food is produced by women in poorer counties? more than 50%
   c. What other activities performed by women in LDCs are also not included in official statistics as part of economic production?

14. What trends are notable in the participation of women in the official labor force?

   the % of women in the official labor force is increasing. This is predominantly in the service sector. It grew in all areas except Asia and Eastern Europe. S. Amer 38% (1970-2010) N. Africa 33% (1970-2010) Sub Africa 62%

   a. In what two regions did the proportion of women in the labor force NOT grow? Asia and Eastern Europe
   b. What proportion of the world's illiterate and poorest citizens are women?

   1/3 of illiterate 70% of poorest

15. How have rural areas of Subsaharan Africa have become “feminized zones”?

   Men leave rural areas to work in heavy industry/mines in cities leaving women behind to tend farms and manage household economies

   a. Why do young girls often get trapped in this cycle of female poverty and overwork? Why do girls paid first, work with mother 12 hours a day, seven days a week
   b. Why do women not benefit from the cash crops they often grow?

   men trade what women produce

   Since the 1990s, how have women tried to change this situation? led for greater representation in govt. Rwanda women hold > 50% of legislative seats

   i. In what African country do women hold the highest proportion of legislative seats? Rwanda

16. What is a dowry death? the brutal punishment, burning or murder of a bride because of her father's failure to fulfill a marriage agreement. not declining?

17. What statistical measure also demonstrates the power relationship in which males are preferred over females in India? How was this imbalance achieved?

   Sex ratio measures % of boys compared to girls born, many women undergo gender determining tests (ultrasound and amniocentesis), if fetus is a girl they may abort. If a girl makes it birth, she may suffer from infanticide.