

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 your understanding!)

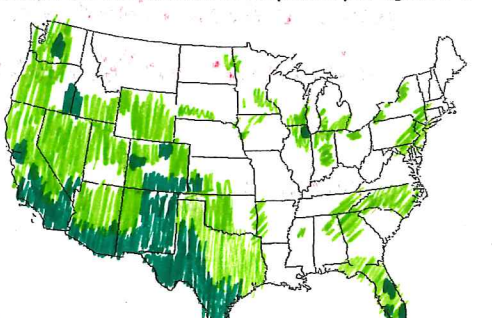
1. What is one of the most powerful ways in which people construct an identity? identifying against other people
 - a. By what term do we refer to those who are not like us? the "other"
 - b. What political entity has become one of the most powerful foci of identity in the modern world? the state
 - i. What term does de Blij use to describe these types of identities? nationalist

Rubenstein p 232 - 233

2. How does Rubenstein define...
 - a. ethnicity: identity w/a group of people who share cultural traditions homeland/hearth of a particular
 - b. nationality: identity w/a group of people who share legal attachment to a country
 - c. "race": identity w/a group who share a physiologic trait such as skin color
 - 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
 - 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 gov./non-gov agencies.
 - iii. 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
 - What is a racist? a person who displays discrimination or feels prejudice against people of particular races.

Rubenstein p 234 – 235 (Classifying Race & Ethnicity in the United States)

3. From what is information about race and ethnicity derived in the US? How frequently? Census, every 10 years
 - a. Into what five racial categories people can people classify themselves on the Census? 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? more than one race
4. How is the category of "Hispanic" or "Latino" handled on the census form? Hispanics can choose any race they wish
53% Hispanics - white, 37% - other race, 6% - more than one box
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)
<p>Hispanics or Latino/Latinas</p> <p>(de Blij p 153 – 154: The Scale of New York City) What two groups account for over 65% of Hispanics in NYC? <u>Puerto Ricans & Dominicans</u></p> <p>By what process do new low-income immigrants move into areas abandoned by older more assimilated immigrant groups? <u>succession</u></p> <p>How do Hispanics in NYC reflect their ethnic pride on an area (see italicized passage)? <u>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.</u></p> <p>(de Blij p 168 – 170: Power Relationships in Los Angeles)</p> <p>What percentage of the City of Los Angeles was Hispanic in 2010? <u>48.48%</u></p> <p>What is "barrioization" (see glossary)? <u>dramatic increase in Hispanic population in a given neighborhood; referring to "barrio", the Spanish term for neighborhood.</u></p> <p>How did the cultural landscape of southeastern Los Angeles change after barrioization? <u>bdgs, signage, landscape changed to reflect traditional Hispanic elements like the placement of fences, yard shrines and bright house colors</u></p> <p>From Unit 3, what are they trying to establish? <u>local culture</u></p>	<p>Shade the distribution of Hispanics per figure 7-6</p>  <p>In what region are Hispanics clustered within the U.S.? <u>Southwest</u></p> <p>In what four states are they greater than 25% of the population? <u>Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and California</u></p> <p>What two other states have large populations of Hispanics? <u>Florida and New York</u></p>	

African Americans

(de Blij p 151) What is residential segregation? 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? declining

(Rubenstein p 246) What court case established the "separate but equal" treatment of the races (incl. year)? Plessy v. Ferguson

What kind of laws did this ruling allow? Jim Crow Laws
 Give examples of segregation resulting from these laws? blacks had to sit 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? Roman Catholics / 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 emigration 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 draw red-colored lines on a map and refuse to lend money to people for purchasing or improving property w/in 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? designated 10 so called homelands for blacks to which each black person was supposed to become a citizen. 99% of pop. of homelands were black. laws determined where school, work.

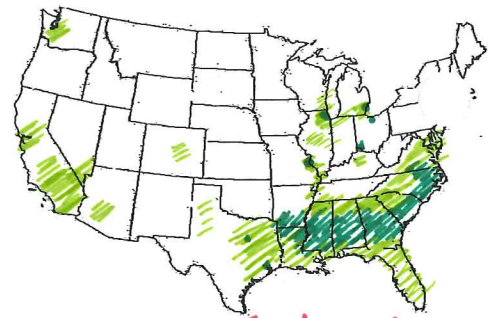
What terms are used to describe the first European settlers? "Boer" or farmer or "Afrikaners" from Dutch dialect

In what year was this system repealed? 1991

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

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

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.
 - took strongest individuals
 - packed into high density ships w/ minimal food and sanitation

What two economic systems exploited African-American labor within this cluster:

- a. slavery
- b. (p 244) Sharecropping

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.

Rubenstein p 245:

3. Exp. of Afr-Amer. neighborhoods

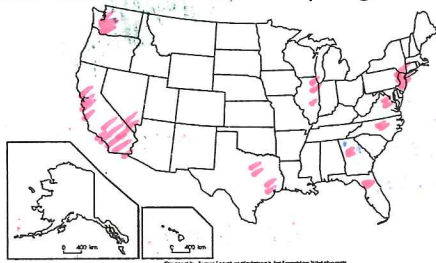
What did the areas in Northern cities become known as? ghettos

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.

Asian Americans

Shade distribution of Asian-Americans per fig 7-8



Where (p 236)? West

In what state are they 12% of the pop.? California

What migration concept does this support?

Gravity Model

How else do you see evidence of this in the map?

clusters in other LARGE metro areas reflect the influence of

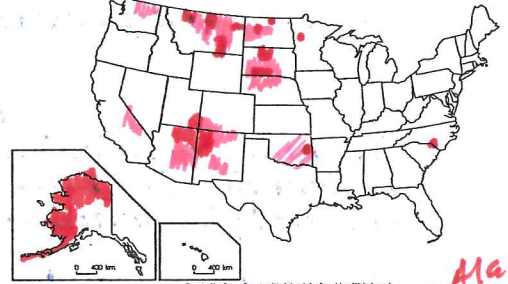
size on the relationship between locations

American Indians

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)?

reservations

Shade distribution of Native Americans per fig 7-10



Where (p 237)? Southwest and North Central regions

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

Alaska

6. What is an ethnic enclave? a place with 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. (review) 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)
- o. (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 w/ industrial agri.
- b. What benefits do these enclaves offer to new immigrants? people who speak the language, practice the same religion and prepare foods. Assistance in filling out job applic. sign up for language courses, adapt (acculturate) to culture of host
- c. (based on the figure 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 European to being predominantly Latin American and Asian. L. Amer/Asia are in stage two/three of DTM so they are large suppliers of immigrants. Also in 1965, quota laws limited immigration to Europeans was overturned.
- i. (lecture) What is sequent occupance? The visual imprint on the cultural landscape which shows the layers of previous ethnicities which have inhabited this place.
- d. What is an ethnoburb? a suburban area with a cluster of a particular ethnic pop.
- i. (lecture) Chicago examples? Evergreen Park/Oak Lawn - IRISH, Skokie - Jewish, Melrose Park - Italian, Berwyn/Cicero - 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.

Region	Details
South Asia (p 248)	<p>What historical event led to heightened ethnic conflict in South Asia in 1947? <u>End of British rule/partition</u></p> <p>On what basis was this partition completed? Describe <u>religion. East and West Pakistan is a majority Muslim, but India was a majority Hindu.</u></p> <p>What resulted from this partition? <u>massive migration because the boundaries did not correspond precisely to where ethnicities lived (superimposed) violence between migrating groups, refugees attacked, massacres.</u></p> <p>What territory is still an area of dispute? Briefly describe. <u>Kashmir, never agreed to line of control! Muslims (majority) have fought a guerilla war to create an ind. Kashmir or to unite w/Pakistan</u></p> <p>The presence of what other group complicates the situation in Northern India? <u>23 million Sikhs</u></p>
Kurds (p 249)	<p>Across what countries are the Kurds scattered? <u>eastern Turkey, western Iran northern Syria and Iraq.</u></p> <p>What is their situation in Turkey? <u>The Turks took the land "promised" to an independent Kurdistan. To promote Turkish nationalism, the Turks have tried to suppress Kurdish culture, Kurdish lang. illegal until 1991. Kurds - guerilla war</u></p> <p>What have the Iraqi Kurds achieved? <u>with U.S. protection, autonomy under a regional parliament</u></p> <p>(lecture) What do the Kurds represent the largest example of? <u>stateless nation</u></p>
Canada (p 250)	<p>What group in Canada makes the distinction between ethnicity and nationality controversial? Describe. <u>Quebecois are distinct culturally but are they a separate nationality? How separate politically due to Quebecois feel from Canada as a whole?</u></p> <p>(lecture) What is a multiethnic state? <u>a state with a variety of ethnicities who forge a greater allegiance to a broader national identity.</u></p>
British Isles (p 251)	<p>What two countries comprise the British Isles? <u>United Kingdom, Ireland (Rep. of.)</u></p> <p>What four groups make up the United Kingdom? <u>English, Welsh, Scots, Irish (Northern)</u></p> <p>(lecture) What is multinational state? <u>a state that contains multiple cultural groups with traditions of self-determination that agree to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as a distinct nationality.</u></p> <p>What is nationalism? <u>loyalty and devotion to a nationality.</u></p> <p>What is a centripetal force? <u>attitude that unifies a people and enhances support for the state.</u></p> <p>What is a centrifugal force? <u>disunifies people and decreases support for the state.</u></p>
Myanmar (p 256 - 257)	<p>What is ethnic cleansing? <u>a purposeful policy designed by one ethnicity or religious group to remove by violence or terror another civilian group from a territory</u></p> <p>What is genocide? <u>the mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group from existence.</u></p> <p>Why are these concepts important to cultural geographers? <u>they change the spatial distribution of ethnicities through force and criminal violence</u></p> <p>Who are the Rohingya and what situation do they face in Myanmar? <u>Sunni Muslims in the Rakhine state of predominantly Theravada Buddhist Myanmar. Their citizenship is not recognized, they are being ethnically cleansed by the Myanmar military (primarily into Bangladesh)</u></p>

	<p>What country was created after WWI to unite the "South Slavs"? Yugoslavia</p> <p>What did Tito try to forge? a Yugoslavian "nationality"</p> <p>What happened after he died? Why? ethnic rivalry resurfaced, because ethnic borders did not match distribution of ethnicities conflict arose.</p> <p>(p 260 – 261) What was the ethnic composition of Bosnia at the start of the breakup of Yugoslavia? 44% Bosniak, 31% Serbian, 17% Croatian.</p> <p>What did the Serbs and Croats try to do rather than live in a multiethnic state? They fought to unite their areas they inhabited within Bosnia with Serbia or Croatia, respectively.</p> <p>What did they do to strengthen their case? They engaged in ethnic cleansing of Bosniaks in order to create ethnically homogeneous areas that therefore better candidates for union with Serbia or Croatia.</p> <p>What was the political settlement (leave space for lecture)? Bosnia & Herzegovina divided into three regions dominated by either Serbs, Croats, or Bosniaks. The Bosniaks & Croats combined into a federation the Serbs operate as autonomous. Bosnia is an example of ethnic cleansing being rewarded. Areas w/in Bosnia are much less diverse, land not returned, Serbian portion takes orders from Serbia.</p> <p>(p 259) Who made up over 80% of Kosovo's population? ethnic Albanians</p> <p>What did the Serbians try to do in Kosovo after the breakup of Yugoslavia? launched a campaign of ethnic cleansing to drive ethnic Albanians into Albania out of Kosovo</p> <p>How was this stopped? NATO launched air strikes against Serbia</p> <p>What happened politically as a result? Kosovo decl. independence in 2008, recognized by 115 countries but <u>not</u> by Serbia, Russia, China and their allies</p> <p>(p 261) What is "balkanized"? a small geographic area that could not successfully be organized into stable countries because it is inhabited by many ethnicities with long-standing antagonisms toward each other.</p> <p>What is "balkanization"? defined as a process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities.</p>
<p>Yugoslavia (p 258 – 261)</p>	<p>Explain how European colonialism has led to ethnic conflict in modern-day Africa? Africa was divided into colonies with little respect for the distribution of ethnicities. When independence, new states have a lot of ethnicities, ethnic conflict</p> <p>(lecture) What types of borders are these? superimposed</p> <p>What two groups are in conflict in Rwanda and Burundi? Hutus & Tutsis</p> <p>What happened after the presidents of the two countries died in a plane crash in 1994? Hutus launched a genocide and killed 800k in Rwanda, 300k in Burundi. Tutsis eventually prevail</p> <p>What central African country has suffered from the world's deadliest war in the past 70 years? Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p>What is the conflict a spillover from? The Hutu/Tutsi conflict in Rwanda & Burundi</p>

de Blij p 144 – 146 (Introductory paragraphs)

8. How do geographers Mona Domosh and Joni Seager define "gender"? **a culture's assumptions about the differences between men & women; their characters, the roles they play in society & 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? **financial supporters of families**
- a. Describe two migration streams that women in poor countries may be involved in?
- 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**
 - 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 these 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

Male	Female
hardware stores, auto repair shops taverns the wilderness	grocery stores (1950s) day care centers elementary schools

- b. What are the characteristics of a "default subject person" in the minds of academics when they write studies?
heterosexual white males
 i. This assumption or default thinking is described by using what term? heteronormative
11. According to Massey and Jess, what affects cultural landscapes by determining what is seen and what is not? power relationships
 a. Besides shaping the cultural landscape, what other effect power relationships can have (describe fully)?
Subjugate entire groups of people, enabling society to enforce ideas 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 separated white spaces from black spaces. Belfast - Catholic or Prot. neighborhoods
12. Who continues to be undercounted by the U.S. Census bureau? minority populations
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? by 1/3
 b. What percentage of food is produced by women in poorer countries? more than 50%
 c. What other activities performed by women in LDCs are also not included in official statistics as part of economic production? build homes, dig wells, plant harvest crops, make clothes
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% → 59% (1990-2010) N. Africa 23% (1990) → 29% (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? 2/3rds of illiterate 70% of poorest
15. (skip to p 163) How have rural areas of Sub-Saharan 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? school for boys paid first, works 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
- c. Since the 1990s, how have women tried to change this situation? lobbied 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.
 a. What is the trend in dowry deaths in India? 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.

