

Summary and Review

KEY ISSUE 1

Where Are Ethnicities Distributed?

Ethnicity is identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth. Ethnicity is often confused with race, which is identity with a group of people who share a biological ancestor.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.1.1: Identify and describe the major ethnicities in the United States.

- The three most numerous ethnicities are Hispanics, African Americans, and Asian Americans.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.1.2: Describe the distribution of major U.S. ethnicities among states and within urban areas.

- Hispanics are clustered in the Southwest, African Americans in the Southeast, and Asian Americans in the West.
- African Americans and Hispanics are highly clustered in urban areas, especially in inner-city neighborhoods.

THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY 7.1: A century ago European immigrants to the United States had much stronger ethnic ties than they do today, including clustering in specific neighborhoods. Discuss the rationale for retaining strong ethnic identity in the United States as opposed to full assimilation into the American nationality identity.

GOOGLE EARTH 7.1: Oldtown Mall in Baltimore is in a predominantly African American neighborhood. At Google Earth's ground-level view, does the mall look busy or quiet?



KEY ISSUE 2

Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?

Ethnicities cluster within the United States as a result of distinctive patterns of migration.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.2.1: Describe the patterns of forced and voluntary migration of African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans to the United States.

- Many African Americans trace their ancestry to forced migration from Africa for slavery.
- Many Hispanics and Asian Americans trace their heritage to people who migrated in the late twentieth century for economic prospects and political freedom.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.2.2: Describe the patterns of migration of African Americans within the United States.

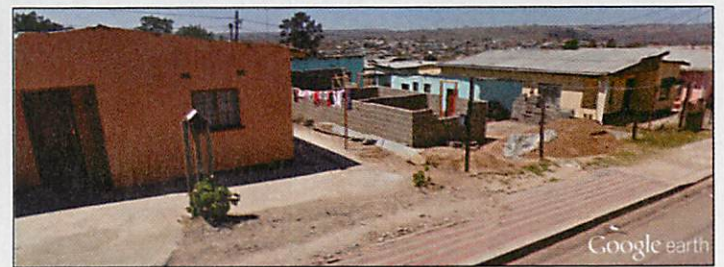
- African Americans migrated in large numbers from the South to the North and West in the early twentieth century.
- African Americans clustered in inner-city ghettos that have expanded in recent decades.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.2.3: Explain the laws once used to segregate races in the United States and South Africa.

- Segregation of races was legal in the United States and South Africa until the late twentieth century.

THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY 7.2: Despite the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision that racially segregated school systems are inherently unequal, most schools remain segregated, with virtually none or virtually all African American or Hispanic pupils. As long as most neighborhoods are segregated, how can racial integration in the schools be achieved?

GOOGLE EARTH 7.2: Mthatha (known until 2004 as Umtata), South Africa, is a city in one of the homelands established during apartheid. In Google Earth's ground-level view, what is the race of nearly all of the people?



Key Terms

Apartheid (p. 236) Laws (no longer in effect) in South Africa that physically separated different races into different geographic areas.

Balkanization (p. 251) A process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities.

Balkanized (p. 251) Descriptive of a small geographic area that could not successfully be organized into one or more stable states because it was inhabited by many ethnicities with complex, long-standing antagonisms toward each other.

Blockbusting (p. 235) A process by which real estate agents convince white property owners to sell their houses at low prices because of fear that persons of color will soon move into the neighborhood.

Centripetal force (p. 239) An attitude that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state.

Ethnic cleansing (p. 246) A process in which a more powerful ethnic group forcibly removes a less powerful one in order to create an ethnically homogeneous region.

Ethnicity (p. 227) Identity with a group of people that share distinct physical and mental traits as a product of common heredity and cultural traditions.

Genocide (p. 252) The mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group from existence.

Nationalism (p. 239) Loyalty and devotion to a particular nationality.

Nationality (p. 238) Identity with a group of people that share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular place as a result of being born there.

KEY ISSUE 3

Why Do Conflicts Arise among Ethnicities?

Conflicts can arise when a country contains several ethnicities competing with each other for control or dominance. Conflicts also arise when an ethnicity is divided among more than one country.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.3.1: Explain the difference between ethnicity and nationality.

- Nationality is identity with a group of people who share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular country.
- Nationalism is loyalty and devotion to a nationality.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.3.2: Identify and describe the principal ethnicities in Lebanon and Sri Lanka.

- Lebanon and Sri Lanka are examples of countries where ethnicities have not been able to live in peace.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.3.3: Describe how the Kurds, as well as ethnicities in South Asia, have been divided among more than one nationality.

- Some ethnicities find themselves divided among more than one nationality.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.3.4: Identify and describe the principal ethnicities in western Asia.

- The lack of correspondence between the territory occupied by ethnicities and nationalities is especially severe in western Asia.

THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY 7.3: Ethnicities around the world seek the ability to be the majority in control of countries. What are some of the obstacles to multiple ethnicities sharing power in individual countries?

GOOGLE EARTH 7.3: Fly to Güven, Turkey to a village inhabited by Kurds. Turn on borders and labels; how far is Güven from Syria? From Iraq?



Race (p. 227) Identity with a group of people descended from a biological ancestor.

Racism (p. 227) Belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.

Racist (p. 227) A person who subscribes to the beliefs of racism.

Sharecropper (p. 234) A person who works fields rented from a landowner and pays the rent and repays loans by turning over to the landowner a share of the crops.

Triangular slave trade (p. 233) A practice, primarily during the eighteenth century, in which European ships transported slaves from Africa to Caribbean islands, molasses from the Caribbean to Europe, and trade goods from Europe to Africa.

KEY ISSUE 4

Why Do Ethnicities Engage in Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide?

Ethnic cleansing is a process in which a more powerful ethnic group forcibly removes a less powerful one in order to create an ethnically homogeneous region.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.4.1: Describe the process of ethnic cleansing.

- Ethnic cleansing has been undertaken in recent years in the Balkans.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.4.2: Explain the concept of ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

- Balkanization is a process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.4.3: Identify the principal episodes of genocide in northeastern Africa.

- Genocide is the mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group from existence.

LEARNING OUTCOME 7.4.4: Identify the principal episodes of genocide in central Africa.

- Genocide has been practiced in several places in Africa, including Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY 7.4: Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia & Herzegovina, once was home to concentrations of many ethnic groups. In retaliation for ethnic cleansing by the Serbs and Croats, the Bosnian Muslims now in control of Sarajevo have been forcing other ethnic groups to leave the city, and Sarajevo is now inhabited overwhelmingly by Bosnian Muslims. Discuss the challenges in restoring Sarajevo as a multiethnic city.

GOOGLE EARTH 7.4: Gazi Husrev-beg Mosque in Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina, was heavily damaged during ethnic cleansing and since rebuilt. In ground-level view and 3D, pan around the mosque; what other religious structures are visible in 3D within 500 meters of the mosque?



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