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| Connections | Chapter 7 Section 1 Vocab. People. Places |
| Main Idea of the Notes: 4-5 Sentences  Vocabulary: (4)  Significant Points: (4)  Images: (2)  List places and their significance: (3)  Question: What is an Ethnic Enclave and how are they formed? | **Ethnicities**   * Three cultural traits:   Nationality, Race, and Ethnicity   * The differences among the three concepts are not always clear and some individuals are not able to identify one or more trait. * Race is often misused as a synonym for ethnicity. * For example, President Barack Obama shows the complexity of designating ethnicity, race, and nationality. * President Barack Obama   + Barack Obama Sr.: Born in Kanyadhiang, Kenya     - Member of third-largest ethnicity (Luo)   + Ann Dunham: Born in Kansas     - Family in the nineteenth century moved from England.   President Obama is son of a white mother and a black father but identify as African American.  **Ethnicities in the United States**   * A Hispanic American is a person who has migrated (or whose ancestors have migrated) to the United States form a Spanish-speaking country in Latin America. * The US government adopted the term Hispanic in 1973 because it was considered an inoffensive label that could be applied to gender specific limitation of the term Latino. * A survey showed 33% of Americans of Latin America descent preferred the term Hispanic and 15% being called Latina/Latino and 52% who didn't care. * Most Americans of Latin American heritage prefer to identify with a more specific ethnicity or national origin.   **Asian Americans**   * The term Asian American encompasses Americans who trace their heritage to a numerous amount of countries in Asia * 19% of Asian Americans identify themselves as Asian Americans * 62% identify with their ethnicity as the country of origin of themselves or their ancestors   **African Americans**  -The ancestors of most African Americans arrived 300 years ago from places in Africa  -Records were not kept of the African Americans who arrived as slaves  DNA is now helping to narrow the ethnic heritage of African Americans  **Indigenous people**  Descendants of indigenous people are grouped into three principle ethnic identities   * Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian   The Most common are   * Native Hawaiians, Cherokee, Navajo, Chippewa, Sioux, and Choctaw * Make up 4% of  Canada’s population * Known as Aboriginals but broken into 3 groups * First Nations-  Further south since 2,500 years ago * Inuit - In northern Canada since 3,000 years ago. * Metis - Are the descendants of Europeans and Indigenous people since 400 years ago.   **Race and Ethnicity in the U.S.**   * US Census shows difficulty is distinguishing between ethnicity and race * Three most numerous ethnicities in the US are Asian American, African American and Hispanic American. * US Census regards Hispanic American as an ethnicity while it regards Asian American and African American as races. * The nationwide census is difficult for Hispanics because it is counted as an ethnicity. * When the question of race comes up, many Hispanics become confused and primarily chose white (53%). Some chose other race (37%), more than one box (6%), and then 4% chose one of the 13 categories. * About 10 million Americans changed their answer when being asked what ethnicity and race they belong to. Majority of the time it was Hispanics changing their race from white to some other one.   **Race and Ethnicity in the U.S.**   * African Americans also face a distinctive challenge in responding to the census.   + Even though it is an ethnicity (traced to Africa), the 2010 census grouped “Black, African American or Negro” as a race. * Most black Americans are descended from African American immigrants and therefore belong to an African American ethnicity. * Others trace their religion to other regions such as Latin America, Asia, and Pacific Islands. * In other words, the term African Americans identifies a group with an extensive cultural tradition, whereas the term black denotes nothing more than dark skin. * Because many Americans make judgements about the values and behaviors of others based on skin color, black is substituted for African Americans in daily language. * Today many Americans are of mixed ancestry and may or may not choose to identify with a single race or ethnicity * Other Americans choose to trace their heritage to places in Europe (ex. Ireland and Italy) that are not listed in the census questions   **Distribution of U.S Ethnicities**  -Clustering scale can occur on two scales  -Regional scale: ethnic groups live in particular regions within country or state  -Local scale: ethnic groups may live in particular communities within urban areas  -US distribution: ethnicities are clustered at both the regional and urban scale  **Hispanics**  -Clustered in the Southwest, near the Mexico border  -Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas: exceed ⅓ of population  -California: home to ⅓ of all Hispanics  -Texas: ⅕ of all Hispanics  -Florida and New York: ⅙ of all Hispanics  **Native Americans**  -Clustered in the southwest and north-central regions of the US, as well as Alaska  -Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and South Dakota: exceed 10% of the population  **African Americans**  -African Americans are clustered in the Southeast.  -They comprise ¼ of the population in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and South Carolina and more than ⅓ in Mississippi.  -At the other extreme, nine states in upper New England and the West have less than 1 percent of African Americans.  -Asian Americans.- Clustered in the West.  -They comprise more than 40 percent of the population of Hawaii. One-half of all Asian Americans live in California, where they comprise 12% of the population.  **Urban Ethnic Enclaves**  -Definition- a place with a high concentration of an ethnic group that is distinct from those in the surrounding area.  -Most ethnic enclaves are neighborhoods within large cities.  -Ethnic enclaves, with distinctive appearances and structures, form through migration.  -Ethnic enclaves make newcomers more comfortable with adapting to the culture of whichever country they migrated to.  -Newcomers joining ethnic enclaves can find people who speak the same language, practice the same religion, and eat the same foods.  -The newcomers also receive economic support (job opportunities, affordable housing, and loans) from ethnic enclaves.  **Urban Enclaves**  -The clustering of ethnicities is primarily in neighborhoods that are located in large cities.  **Example: Paris** Goutte d’Or neighborhood has ⅓ of its residents come from ethnicities that have emigrated from African colonies.  **Example: United Kingdom** ⅓ of London’s inhabitants were born outside of the UK; 18% were born in Asia, 7% in Africa, and 6% in the Caribbean  South Asia Indians have clustered in west London, Pakistanis/Bangladeshis in northeast London, Africans in the East, and Caribbean blacks in the North & South.  **United States**  African Americans & Hispanics are clustered in urban enclaves.  Chicago has roughly equal numbers of whites (located in the North) , African Americans (, and Hispanics.  **Changing Urban Ethnic Enclaves**  -Midwestern Cities like Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland attracted groups from Southern and Eastern Europe  -They hoped to work in the steel in automotive industries  -These cluster of groups coming to live together became known as Detroit's Greek town and Pole town  -In 1910 residents in Chicago were mainly from Europe whereas now they are mostly from Latin America and Asia.  **Ethnoburb**  -Made from grandchildren and children of European immigrants moving into suburban areas with a large cluster of their ethnic population  -These people find it better in places where they can identify their ethnicity through food, religion, and other cultural traditions.  Ex: Little Italy, Greek town  **Ethnically Complex Brazil**  -Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics reasercher Jose Luiz Petrucelli found that -Brazilians don’t care for census choices.When people ask them questions about their race, ---Brazilians respond with 143 different answers.Most identified themselves as moreno ( brunette or olive ) or moreno claro ( light brown ), races not even included in the census.  -Genetic studies show that 70% of Brazilians have European ancestry, 20% African, and 10% Native Americans.  -However, through many generations of marriages and births, most Brazilians have a mix of different backgrounds.  **Brazil Displays sharp regional difference in the distribution of races:**  **South:** White people are mainly clustered in the south. Brazil’s 4 southernmost states, including the largest state, São Paulo, is approximately 70%. It was a major destination for immigrants from Portugal during colonial times.  **North:** The interior of the north is covered mainly by the Amazon Forest. Contains the highest percentage of Indigenous people. Few immigrants come to the interior.  **Northeast:** Populated primarily as people who classify as brown. Has the largest number of Africans that were forced to migrate from Africa to become slaves.  -Nearly ½ are clustered along the east coast between Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.  **West-central:**  Has a mixture of both populations.  It was sparsely inhabited until 1960 when Brasilia was constructed to be the capital.  Brazilians of all races have migrated to the region to work in the capital. |
|  | Summary: 4-5 Sentences |