|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Connections and Summary | Chapter 7 Section 2 |
| 1. Main Idea  2. Why does race continue to be an issue in the US?  3. Images: (2)  4. Vocabulary: (4)  5. Legal Court Cases list and explain:  6. Explain “White Flight” | **Ethnicity**  -Ethnicity is a source of pride to people, a link to the experiences of ancestors and to cultural traditions.  -The ethnic group to which one belongs has important measurable differences.  -Ethnicity also matters in places with a history of discrimination by one ethnic group against another.  **Ethnicity and Geography**  -Ethnicity is important to geographers because its characteristics derive from the distinctive features of particular places on Earth, which leads to biological classifications.  -In contrast, contemporary geographers reject the entire biological basis of classifying.  -One feature of race does matter to geographers—the color of skin.  -The distribution of persons of color matters because it is the most fundamental basis by which people in many societies sort out where they reside, attend school, recreate, and perform many other activities of daily life.  -The term African-American identifies a group with an extensive cultural tradition, whereas the term black in principle denotes nothing more than a dark skin.  **Differentiating Ethnicity and Race**  -Ethnicity is distinct from race, which is an identity with a group of people who share a biological ancestor.  -Race and ethnicity are often confused.  -In the United States, consider the three prominent ethnic groups—Asian-Americans, African- Americans, and Hispanic-Americans.  -Asian is considered a race and Asian-American is considered an ethnicity.  -However, both encompass basically the same group.  -African-American and black are sometimes considered different groups.  -Some American blacks trace their cultural heritage to regions other than Africa, including Latin America, Asia, or Pacific islands.  -Hispanic or Latino is not usually considered a race.  **Ethnicity and Race**  The traits that characterize race are those that can be transmitted genetically from parents to children.  -Biological features of all humans were once thought to be scientifically classifiable into a handful of world races.  -Biological features are so highly variable among members of a race that any prejudged classification is meaningless.  -The degree of isolation needed to keep biological features distinct genetically vanished when the first human crossed a river or climbed a hill.  -At worst, biological classification by race is the basis for racism, which is the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.  **Controversy and Ethnicity**  -The significance of ethnic diversity is controversial in the United States:  -To what extent does discrimination persist against minority ethnicities?  -Should preferences be given to minority ethnicities to correct past patterns of discrimination.  -To what extent should the distinct cultural identity of ethnicities be encouraged or protected?  **Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?**  -International Migrations of Ethnicities  -Forced migration from Africa Triangular slave trade  -Voluntary migration from Latin America and Asia  Internal Migration of African Americans  -Interregional migration: South to northern cities during first half of the 20th century  -Sharecropper/sharecropping = new form of slavery  -Areas of interregional migration: East Coast, East Central, West Central, Southwest  **Migration : Internal Migration of African Americans**  -Intraregional migration: Inner-city ghettos to outer-city and inner suburban neighborhoods during second half of  20th century White Flight—emigration of whites from an area in anticipation of blacks immigrating into the area.  -Blockbusting—real estate agents convinced white homeowners to sell their houses at low prices, preying on their fears that black families would soon move into the neighborhood and cause property values to decline  **African-American Migration Patterns**  -Three major migration flows have shaped (African-American) distribution within the United States:  -immigration from Africa. . . in the eighteenth century;  -immigration to northern cities during the first half of the twentieth century;  -(and) immigration from inner-city ghettos to other urban neighborhoods in the second half of the twentieth century.  -Triangular Slave Trade and African Source Areas  **Attitudes Toward Slavery**  -Attitudes toward slavery dominated U.S. politics during the nineteenth century.  -The Civil War (186 1—1865) was fought to prevent 11 pro-slavery southern states from seceding from the Union.  -Freed as slaves, most African Americans remained in the rural South during the late nineteenth century working as sharecroppers.  -A sharecropper works fields rented from a landowner and pays the rent by turning over to the landowner a share of the crops.  -The sharecropper system burdened poor African-Americans with high interest rates and heavy debts.  -Instead of growing food that they could eat, sharecroppers were forced by landowners to plant extensive areas of crops such as cotton that could be sold for cash.  **African American Migration in the U.S.**  -Race in the United States  -Every 10 years the U.S. Bureau of the Census asks people to classify themselves according to races with which they most closely identify.  -The 2000 census permitted people to check more than 1 of 14 categories listed.  **“Separate but Equal” Doctrine In 1896**  -The U.S. Supreme Court upheld a Louisiana law that required black and white passengers to ride in separate railway cars, in Plessy v. Ferguson.  -Once the Supreme Court permitted “separate but equal” treatment of the races, southern states enacted a comprehensive set of laws to segregate blacks from whites as much as possible.  -Throughout the country, not just in the South, house deeds contained restrictive covenants that prevented the owners from selling to blacks, as well as to Roman Catholics or Jews in some places.  **“White Flight”**  -Segregation laws were eliminated during the 1950s and 1960s.  -The landmark Supreme Court decision, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, in 1954, found that separate schools for blacks and whites was unconstitutional.  -A year later the Supreme Court further ruled that schools had to be desegregated “with all deliberate speed.”  -Rather than integrate, whites fled.  -The expansion of the black ghettos in American cities was made possible by “white flight.”  -Detroit provides a clear example.  -In the late 1960s the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders concluded that U.S. cities were divided into two separate and unequal societies.  -Three decades later segregation and inequality persist.  **Division by Race in South Africa**  -Discrimination by race reached its peak in the late twentieth century in South Africa.  -Apartheid was the physical separation of different races into different geographic areas.  -Although South Africa’s apartheid laws were repealed during the 1990s, it will take many years for it to erase the impact of past policies.  **Apartheid System**  -The apartheid system was created by descendants of whites who arrived in South Africa from Holland in 1652.  -They were known either as Boers, from the Dutch word for farmer, or Afrikaners, from the word “Afrikaans,” the name of their language, which is a dialect of Dutch.  -A series of wars between the British and the Boers culminated in a British victory in 1902, and South Africa became part of the British Empire.  -British descendants continued to control South Africa’s government until 1948, when the Afrikaner dominated Nationalist Party won elections.  -Colonial rule was being replaced in the rest of Africa by a collection of independent states run by the local black population.  **Dismantling of Apartheid**  -In 1991 the white-dominated government of South Africa repealed the apartheid laws, including restrictions on property ownership and classification of people at birth by race.  -The African National Congress was legalized, and its leader, Nelson Mandela, was released from jail after more than 27 years.  -When all South Africans were permitted to vote in national elections for the first time, in April 1994, Mandela was overwhelmingly elected the country’s first black president.  -Whites were guaranteed representation in the government during a five-year transition period, until 1999. |
|  | Summary |