AP Human Geography

Ethnicity

Meaning of 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.
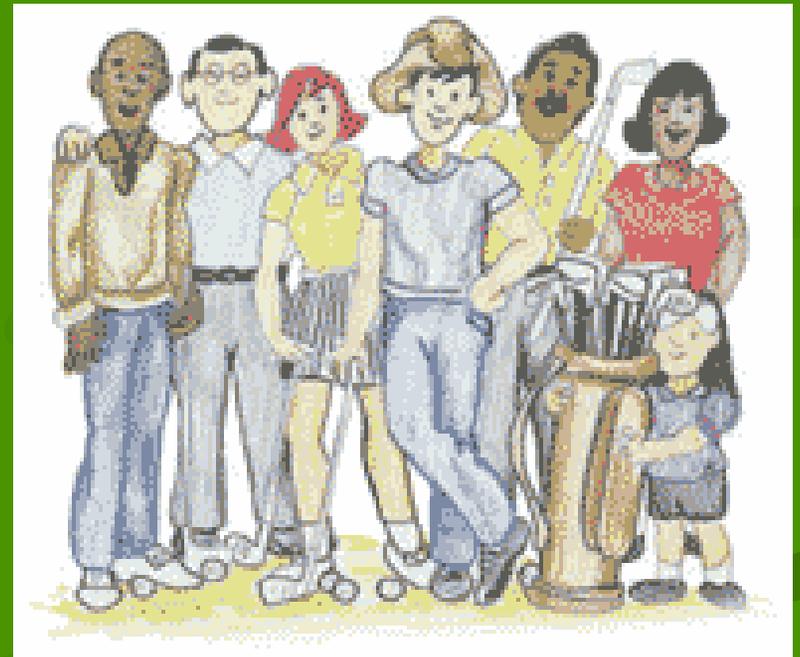
Controversy and Ethnicity

- **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?


When I grow up, I'll be an artist

...and paint everyone the same

Child Rights Calendar - Discrimination
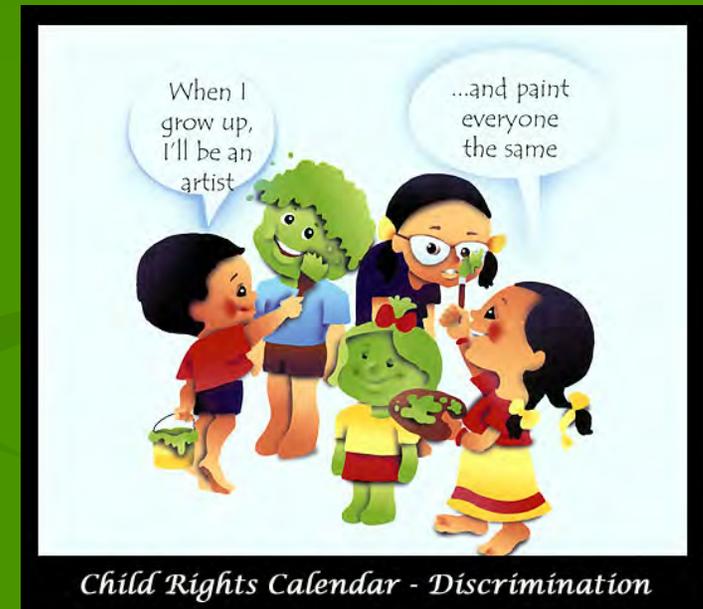
Ethnicity

■ **Key Issues**

1. **Where are ethnicities distributed?**

2. **Why have ethnicities been transformed into nationalities?**

3. **Why do ethnicities clash?**

4. **What is ethnic cleansing?**

Ethnicity Defined

- Ethnicity is an identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth.

- Ethnicity comes from the Greek word ethnikos, which means national.

- Geographers are interested in where ethnicities are distributed across space, like other elements of culture.

- Like other cultural elements, ethnic identity derives from the interplay of connections with other groups and isolation from them.
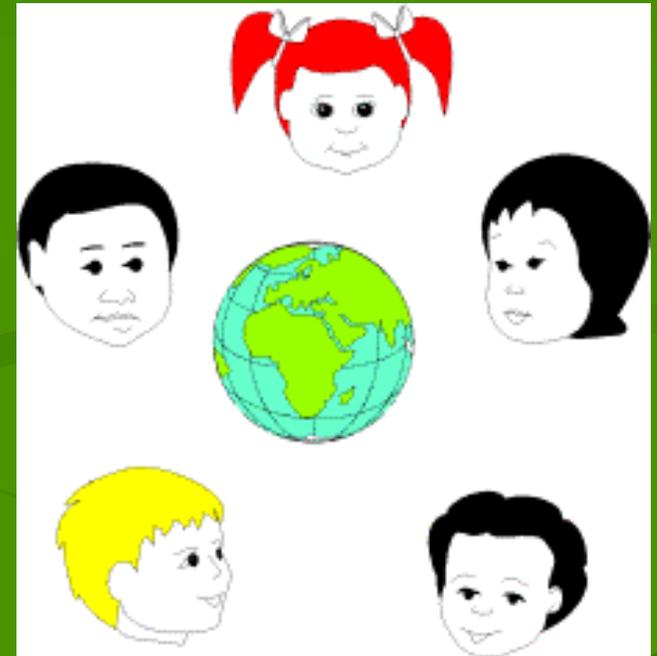
The Study of Ethnicity

- Ethnicity is an especially important cultural element of local diversity because our ethnic identity is immutable.

- The study of ethnicity lacks the tension in scale between preservation of local diversity and globalization observed in other cultural elements.

- No ethnicity is attempting or even aspiring to achieve global dominance.

- In the face of globalization. . . ethnicity stands as the strongest barricade for the preservation of local diversity.

Issue 1: Distribution of Ethnicities

- Ethnicities in the United States
  - *Clustering of ethnicities*
  - *African American migration patterns*

- Differentiating ethnicity and race
  - *Race in the United States*
  - *Division by race in South Africa*

# Distribution of Ethnicities in the United States

- The two most numerous ethnicities in the United States are African-Americans, about 13%, and Hispanics or Latinos, about 11%.

- In addition, about 4% are Asian-American and 1% American Indian.

- Clustering of ethnicities can occur at two scales, particular regions of the country, and in particular neighborhoods within cities.

Clustering of Ethnicities

- Clustering of ethnicities can occur at two scales, particular regions of the country, and. particular neighborhoods within cities.

- African-Americans are clustered in the Southeast, Hispanics in the Southwest, Asian-Americans in the West, and American Indians in the Southwest and Plains states.

Ethnic Atlas - Regional Areas

- Midwestern region
- Northeastern region
- Southern region
- Western region
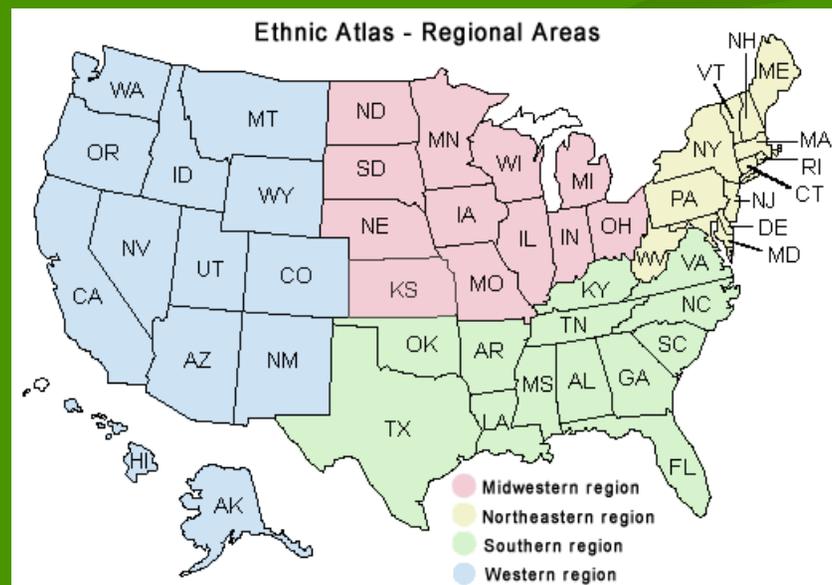
# African Americans in the U.S.
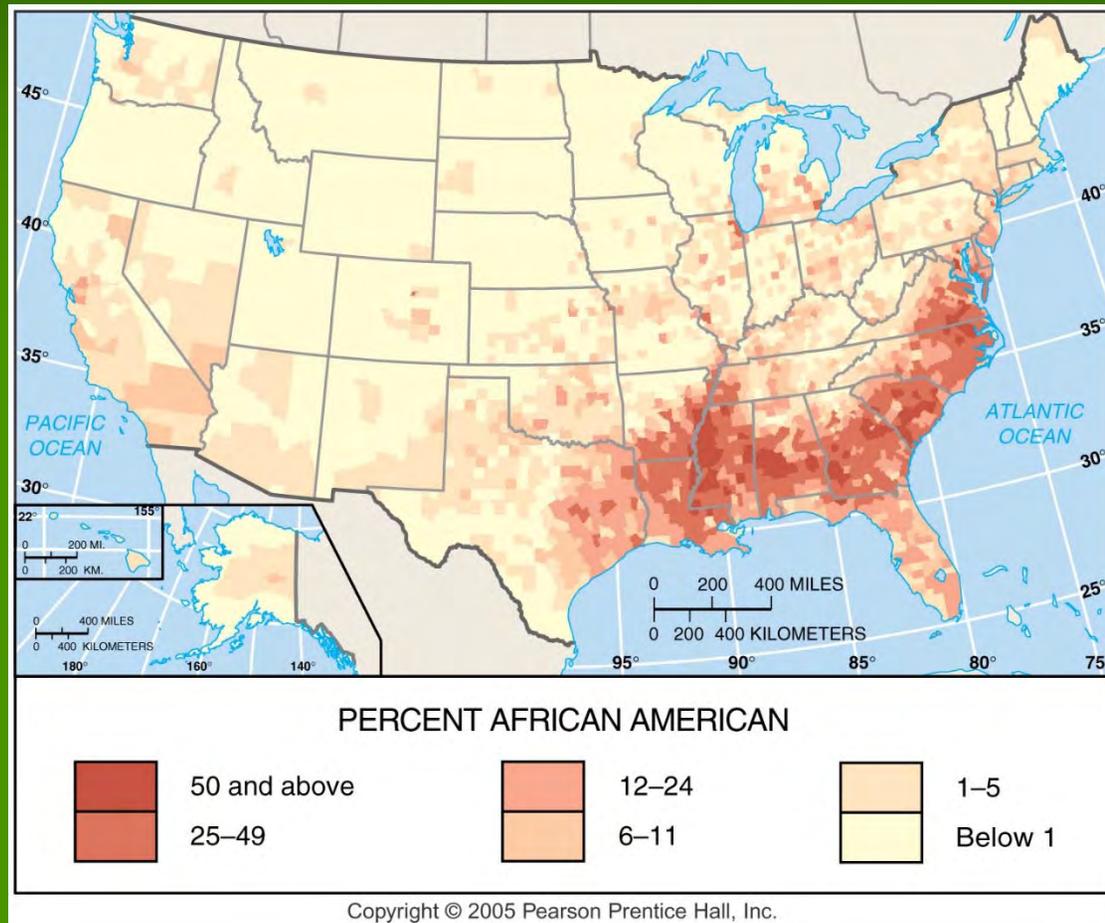
Fig. 7-1: The highest percentages of African Americans are in the rural South and in northern cities.

Hispanic or Hispanic-Americans

- Hispanic or Hispanic-American is a term that the U.S. government chose in 1973 because it was an inoffensive label that could be applied to all people from Spanish-speaking countries.

- Some Americans of Latin-American descent have adopted the term Latino instead.

- Most Hispanics identify with a more specific ethnic or national origin.

Hispanic Americans in the U.S.
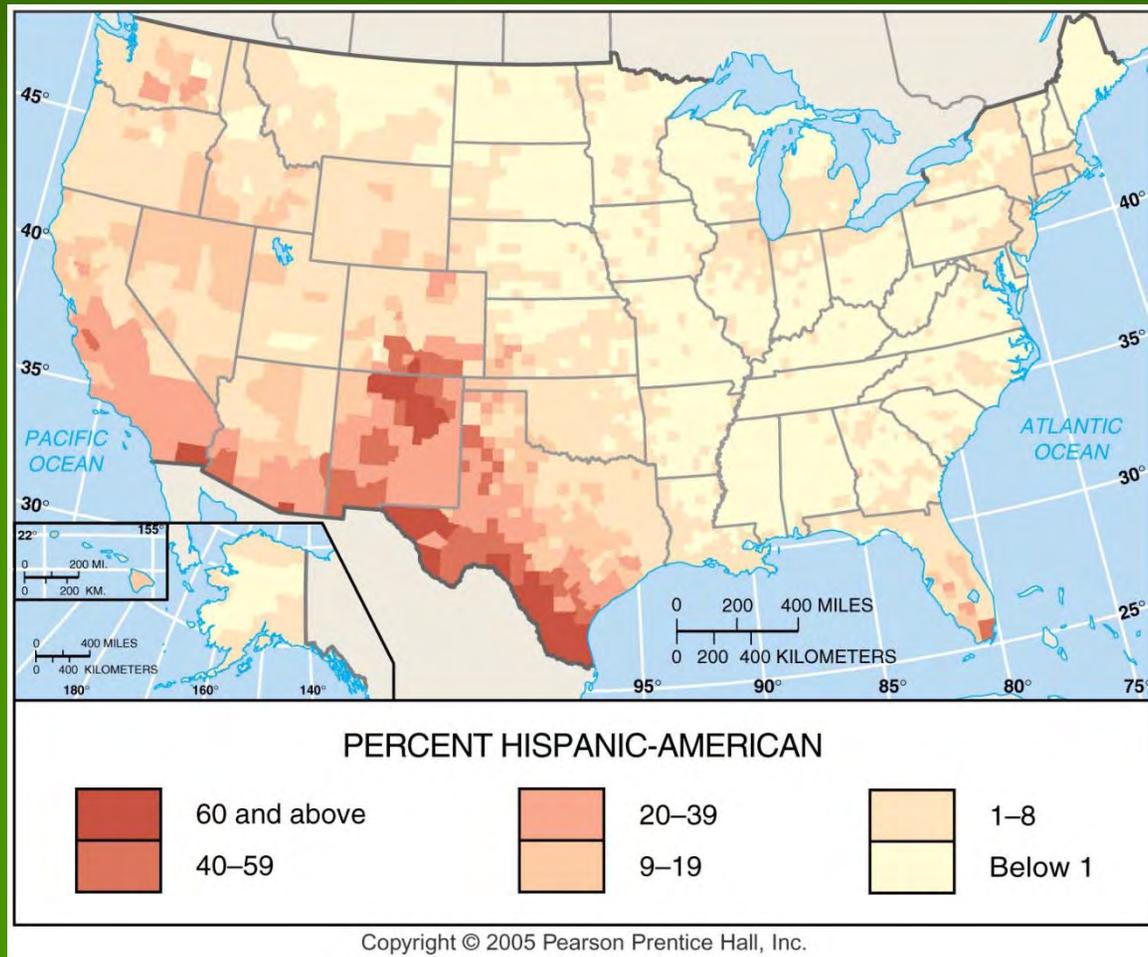
Fig. 7-2: The highest percentages of Hispanic Americans are in the southwest and in northern cities.

Asian Americans in the U.S.
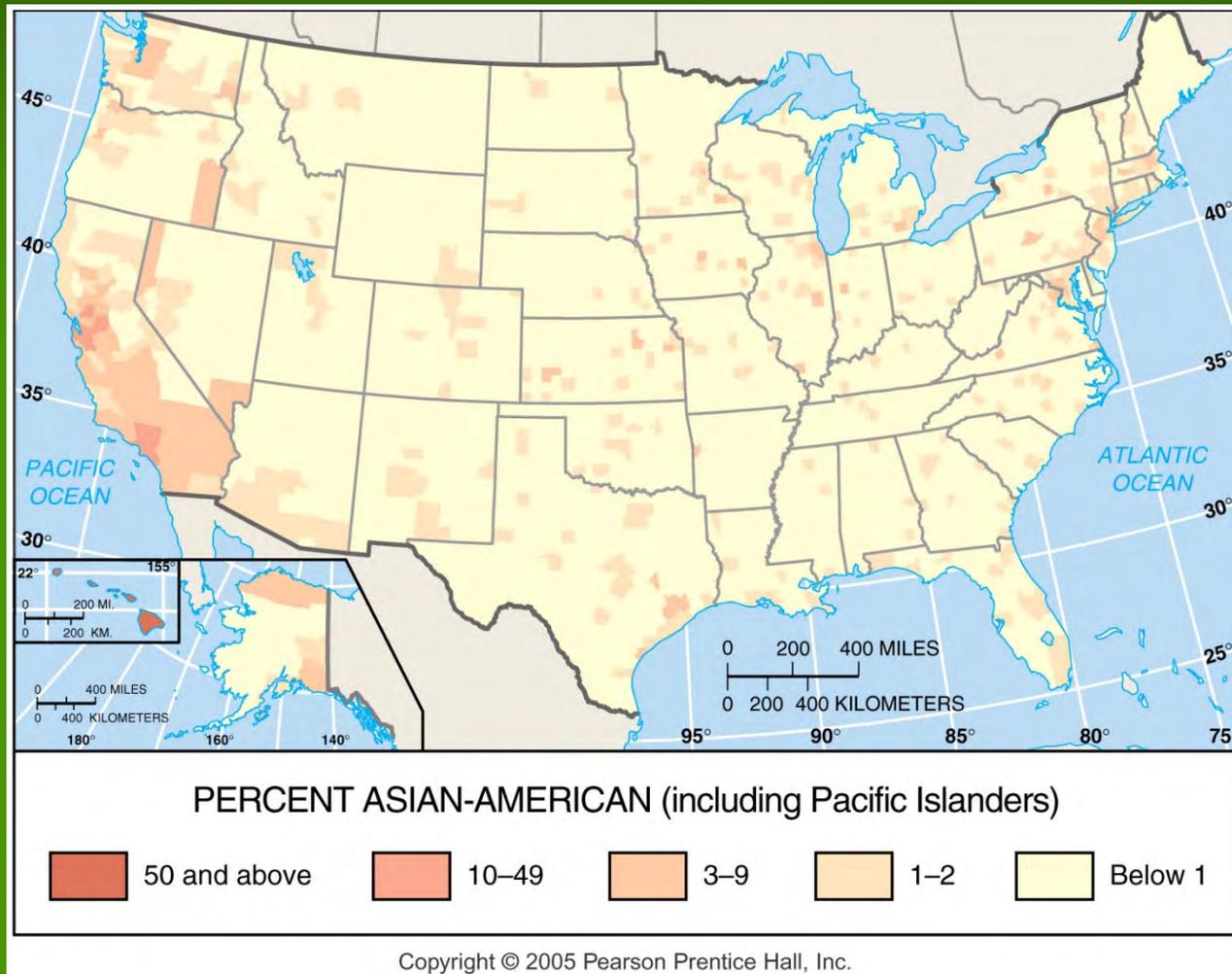
Fig. 7-3: The highest percentages of Asian Americans are in Hawaii and California.

Native Americans in the U.S.
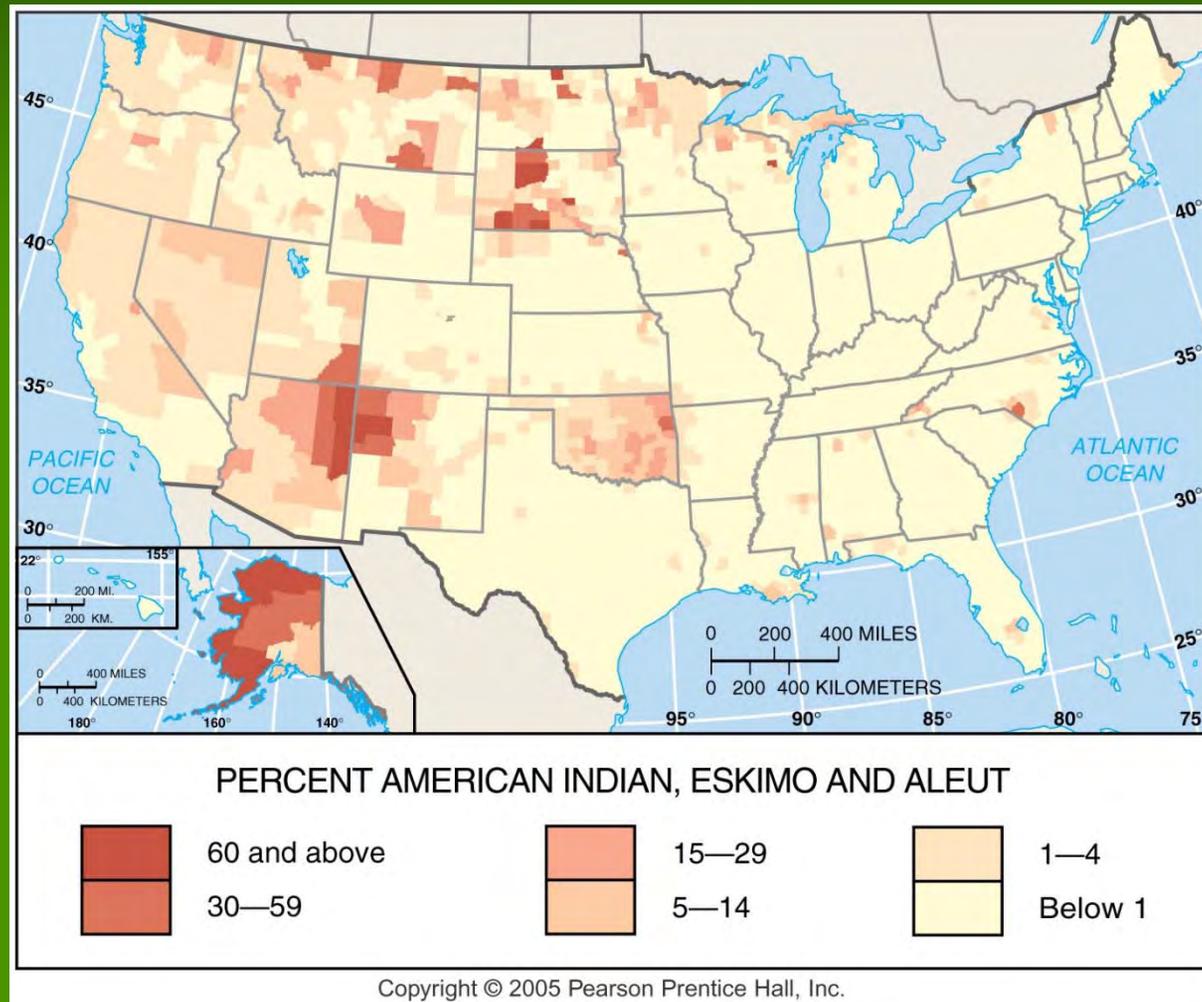
Fig. 7-4: The highest percentages of Native Americans are in parts of the plains, the southwest, and Alaska.

Concentration of Ethnicities in Cities

- About 75% of all Americans live in cities, whereas more than 90% of African-Americans live in cities.

- The contrast is greater at the state level.

- For example, African-Americans comprise 85% of the population in the city of Detroit and only 7% in the rest of Michigan.

- The distribution of Hispanics is similar to that of African-Americans in large northern cities.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau
Census 2000 Summary File 1
population by census tract.

Population by sq. mile
- <1
- 1...10
- 10...25
- 25...50
- 50...100
- 100...250
- 250...500
- 500...1000
- 1000...2500
- 2500...5000
- >5000
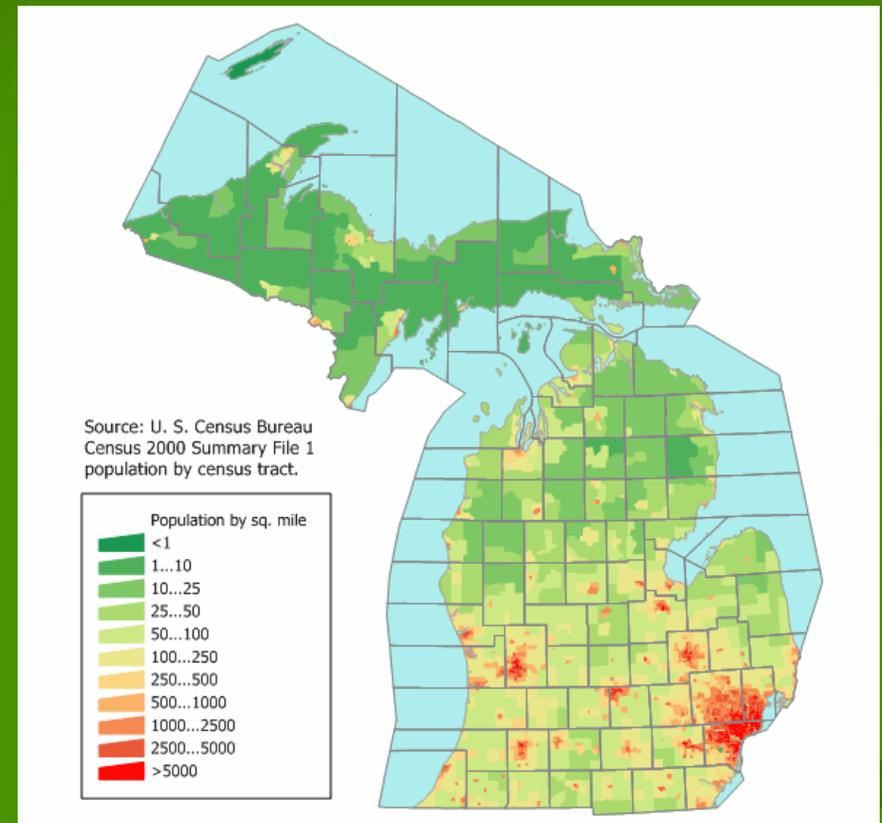
Ethnic Distribution

- In the states with the largest Hispanic populations - California and Texas - the distribution is mixed.

- The clustering of ethnicities is especially pronounced at the scale of neighborhoods within cities.

- During the twentieth century the children and grandchildren of European immigrants moved out of most of the original inner-city neighborhoods.

- For descendants of European immigrants, ethnic identity is more likely to be retained through religion, food, and other cultural traditions rather than through location of residence.

Ethnicities in Chicago
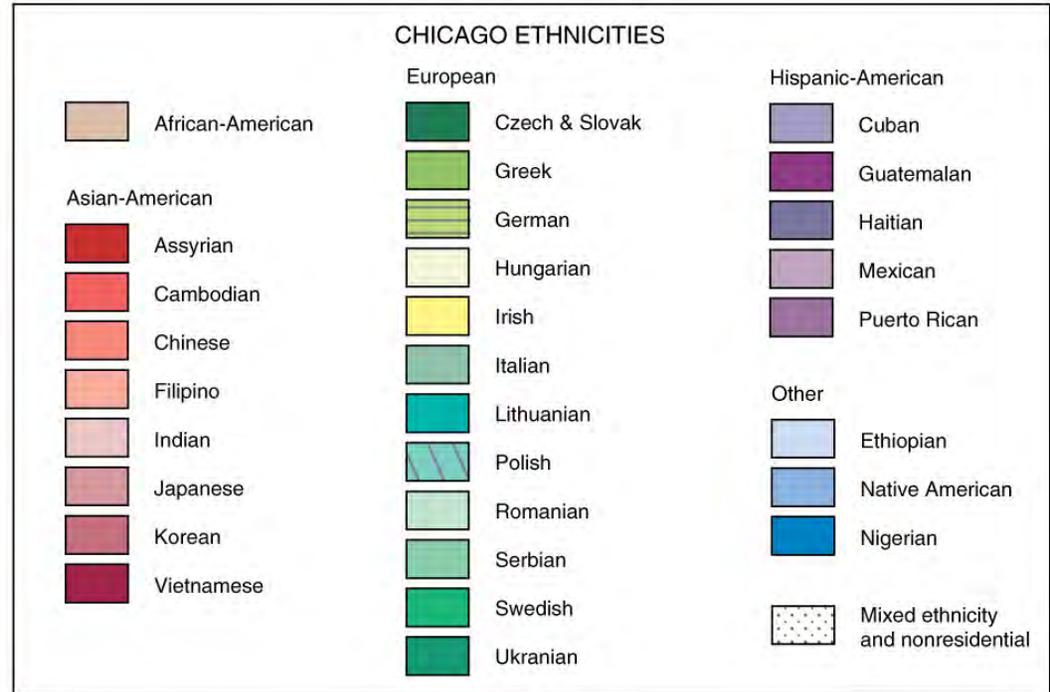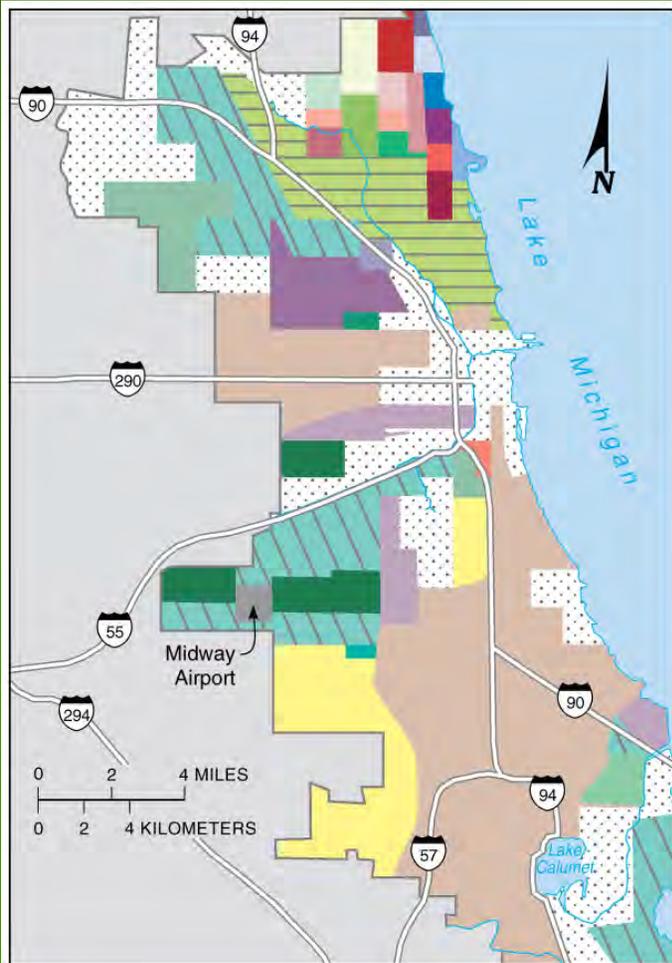
Fig. 7-5: African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, and European Americans are clustered in different areas of the city.

Ethnicities in Los Angeles
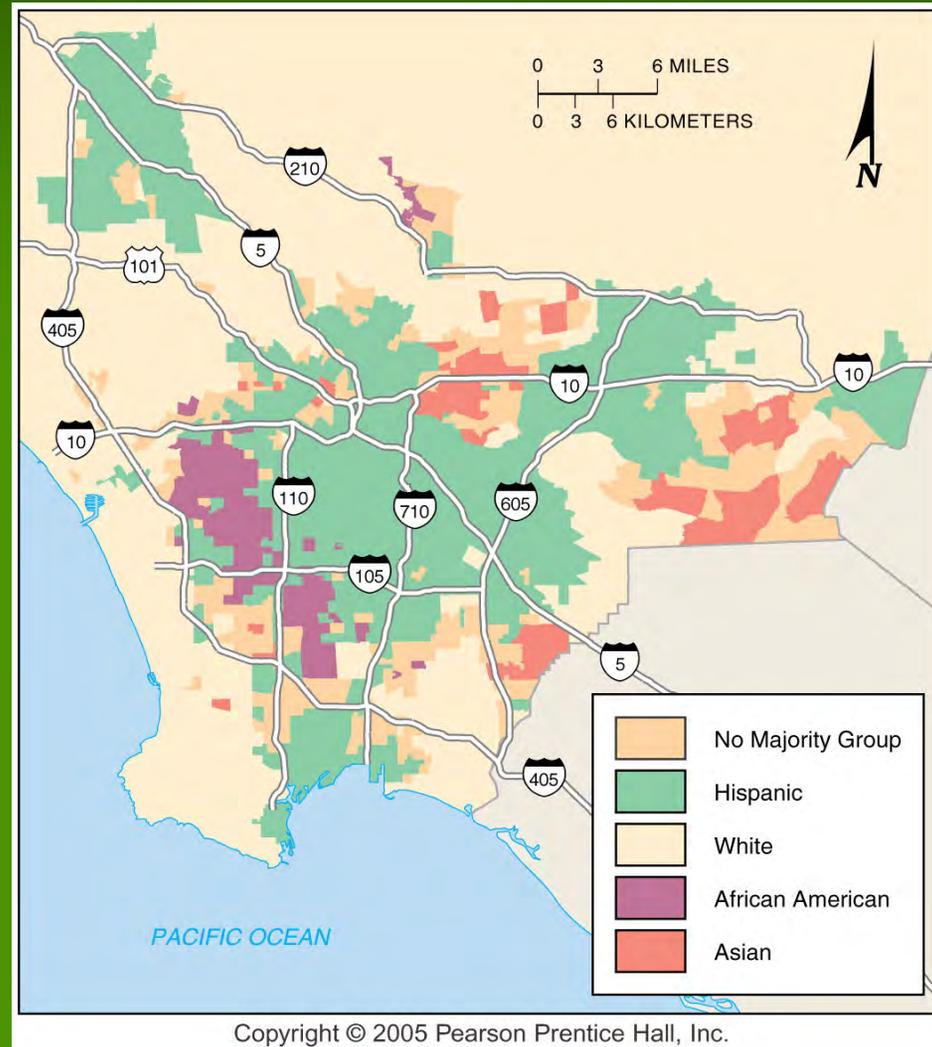
Fig. 7-6: Hispanic, white, African American, and Asian areas in and around Los Angeles.

African-American Migration Patterns

- **Three major migration flows have shaped African-American distribution within the United States:**
    1. immigration from Africa. . . in the eighteenth century;
    2. immigration to northern cities during the first half of the twentieth century;
    3. (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
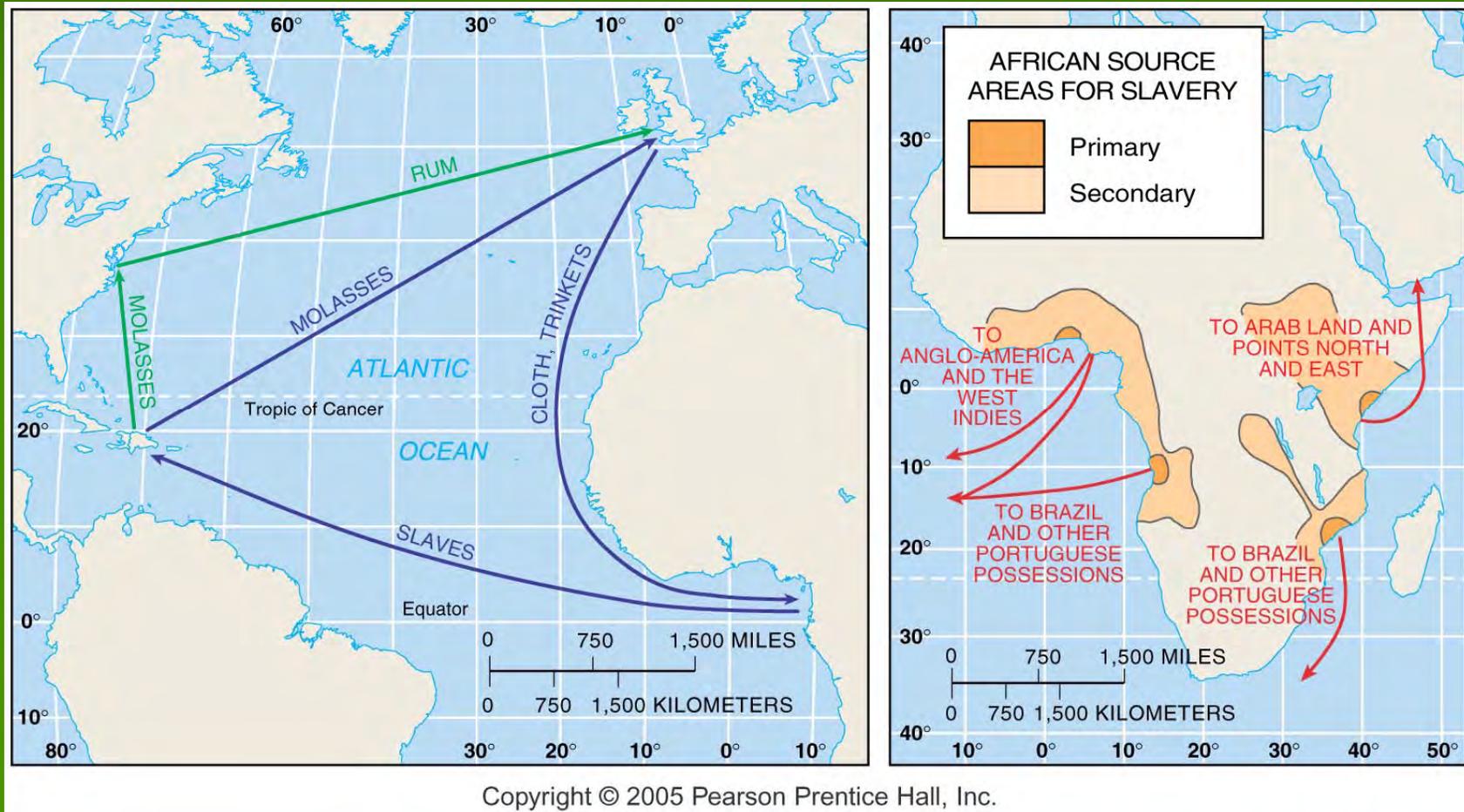
Fig. 7-7: The British triangular slave trading system operated among Britain, Africa, and the Caribbean and North America.

Attitudes Toward Slavery

- Attitudes toward slavery dominated U.S. politics during the nineteenth century.

- The Civil War (1861-1865) 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.

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Fig. 7-8: Twentieth-century African American migration within the U.S. consisted mainly of migration from the rural south to cities of the Northeast, Midwest, and West.
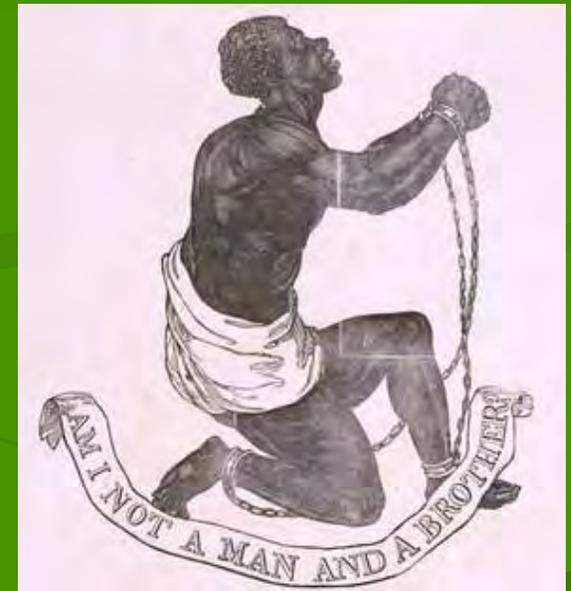
African Americans in Baltimore
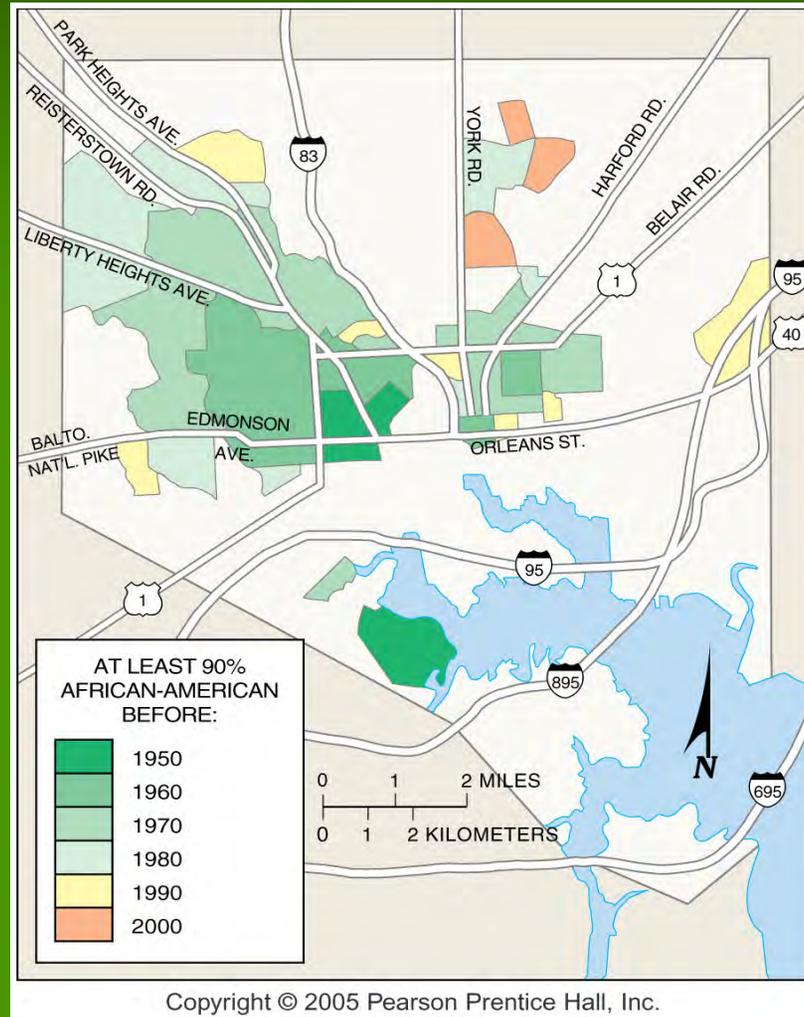
Fig. 7-9: Areas with 90% African American population in Baltimore expanded from a core area northwest of downtown in the 1950s.

Differentiating Ethnicity and Race

- Ethnicity is distinct from race, which is an identity with a group of people who share a biological ancestor.
- Race comes from a middle-French word for generation.
- 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 blacks 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.

Ethnicity and Geography
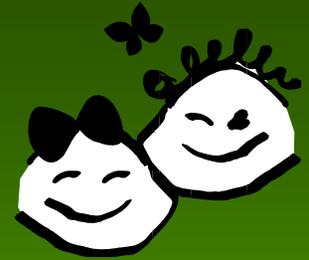
- Ethnicity is important to geographers because its characteristics derive from the distinctive features of particular <u>places</u> on Earth.

- In contrast, contemporary geographers reject the entire biological basis of classifying humans because these features are not rooted in specific places.

- 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 dark skin.

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.**

- **A distinctive feature of race relations in the United States has been the strong discouragement of spatial interaction in the past through legal means**
  - **today through cultural preferences or discrimination.**

8. **What is Person 1's race?** *Mark* ☒ *one or more races* to *indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*

☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↘

☐ Asian Indian ☐ Japanese ☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Chinese ☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
☐ Filipino ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Samoan
☐ Other Asian — *Print race.* ↘ ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↘

☐ Some other race — *Print race.* ↘

"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.
- Four 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.

Black "Homelands" in South Africa
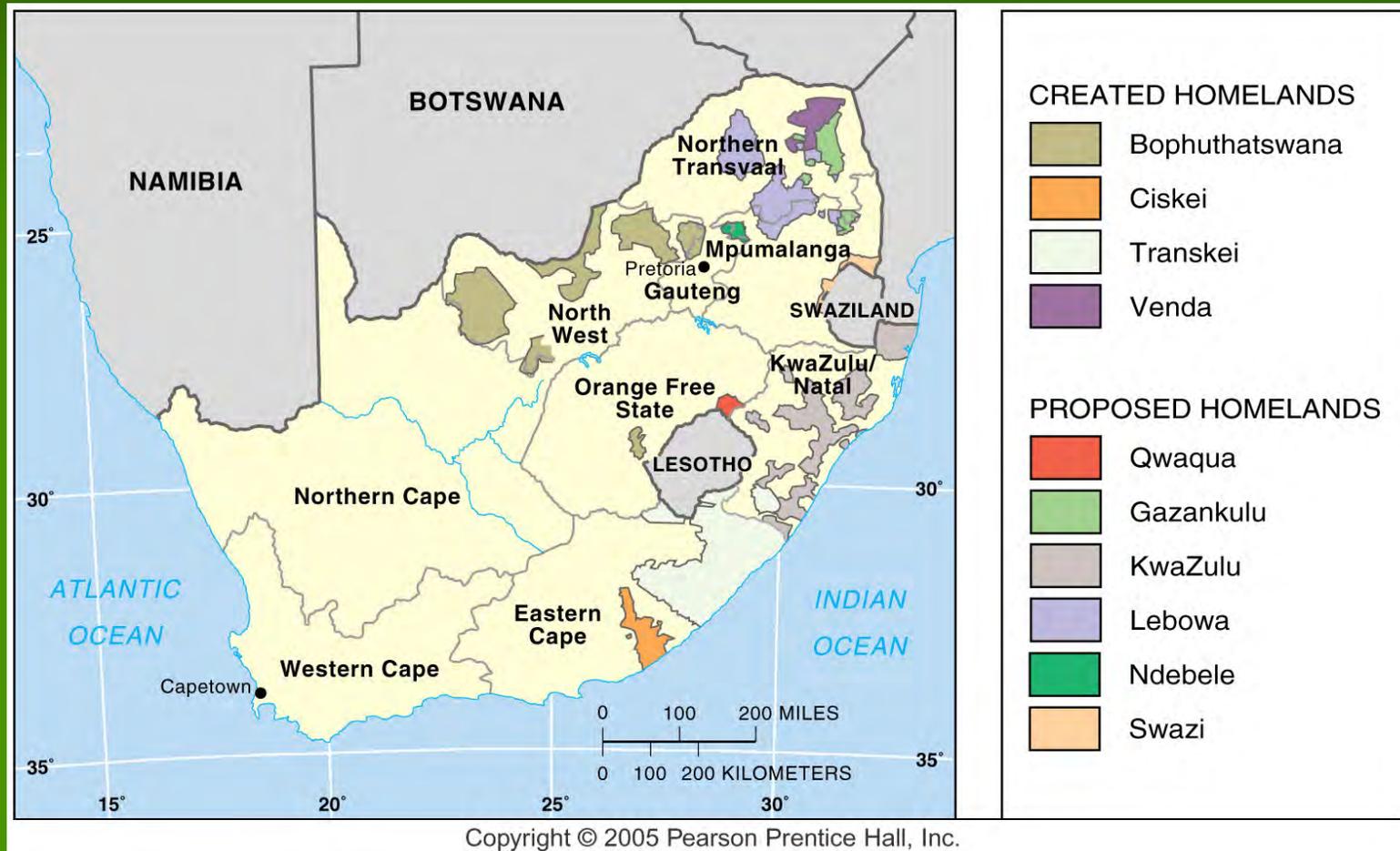
Fig. 7-10: During the apartheid era, South Africa created a series of black "homelands" with the expectation that every black would be a citizen of one of them. These were abolished with the end of apartheid.

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.

Mandella
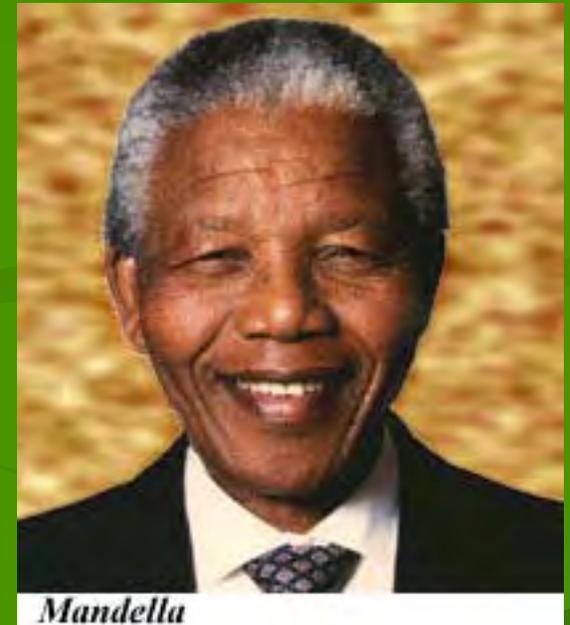
Issue 2: Ethnicities into Nationalities

- Rise of nationalities
 - *Nation-states*
  - *Nationalism*
- Multinational states
  - *Former Soviet Union*
  - *Russia*
  - *Turmoil in the Caucasus*
- Revival of ethnic identity
  - *Ethnicity and communism*
  - *Rebirth of nationalism in Eastern Europe*

Rise of Nationalities

- Descendants of nineteenth-century immigrants to the United States from central and Eastern Europe identify themselves today by ethnicity rather than by nationality.

- These ethnicities lived in Europe as subjects of the Austrian emperor, Russian czar, or Prussian Kaiser.

- U.S. immigration officials recorded the nationality of immigrants.

- But immigrants considered ethnicity more important than nationality, and that is what they have preserved through distinctive social customs.

- The United States forged a nation in the late eighteenth century out of a collection of ethnic groups.

- To be an American meant believing in the "unalienable rights" of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Nation-States

- The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves is known as self-determination.

- During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, political leaders have generally supported the right of self-determination and have attempted to organize Earth's surface into a collection of nation-states whose territory corresponds to a particular ethnicity.

- Yet despite continuing attempts, the territory of a state rarely corresponds precisely to the territory occupied by an ethnicity.

Nation-States in Europe

- Ethnicities were transformed into nationalities throughout Europe during the nineteenth century.

- Most of Western Europe was made up of nation-states by 1900.

- Following their defeat in World War I, the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires were dismantled, and many European boundaries were redrawn according to the principle of nation-states.

- During the 1930s, German National Socialists (Nazis) claimed that all German-speaking parts of Europe constituted one nationality and should be unified into one state.

- Other European powers did not attempt to stop the Germans from taking over Austria and the German-speaking portion of Czechoslovakia.

- Not until the Germans invaded Poland (clearly not a German-speaking country) in 1939 did England and France try to stop them.

Denmark: There Are No Perfect Nation-States

- Denmark is a fairly good example of a European nation-state.
- The territory occupied by the Danish ethnicity closely corresponds to the state of Denmark.
- But even Denmark is not a perfect example of a nation-state.
- The country's southern boundary with Germany does not divide Danish and German nationalities precisely.
- Denmark controls two territories in the Atlantic Ocean that do not share Danish cultural characteristics—the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.
- In 1979 Greenlanders received more authority to control their own domestic affairs.
- One decision was to change all place names in Greenland from Danish to the local Inuit language.

Nationalism

- A nationality, once established, must hold the loyalty of its citizens to survive.

- Nationalism typically promotes a sense of national consciousness that exalts one nation above all others.

- For many nation-states, mass media are the most effective means of fostering nationalism.

- Consequently, only a few states permit mass media to operate without government interference.

AMERICA RIGHT or WRONG

An Anatomy of American Nationalism

ANATOL LIEVEN
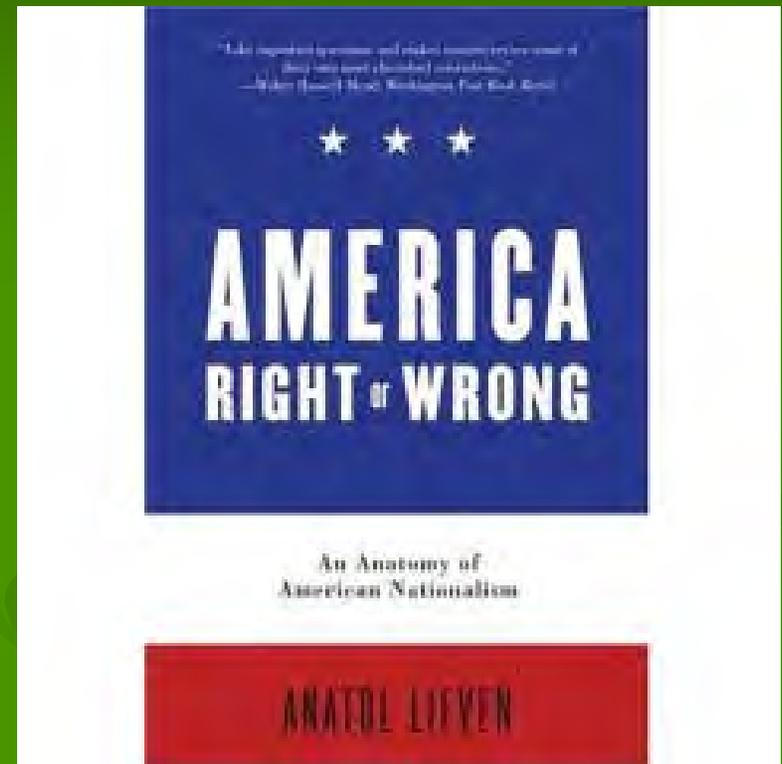
Nationalism's Negatives

- Nationalism can have a negative impact.

- The sense of unity within a nation-state is sometimes achieved through the creation of negative images of other nation-states.

- Nationalism is an important example of a centripetal force, which is an attitude that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state.

  - *The word centripetal means "directed toward the center." It is the opposite of centrifugal, which means "to spread out from the center".*

Multinational States

- In some multi-ethnic states, ethnicities all contribute cultural features to the formation of a single nationality.

- Belgium is divided among the Dutch-speaking Flemish and the French-speaking Walloons.

- Both groups consider themselves belonging to the Belgian nationality.

- Other multi-ethnic states, known as multinational states, contain two ethnic groups with traditions of self-determination that agree to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as distinct nationalities.

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The United Kingdom

- One example of a multinational state is the United Kingdom, which contains four main nationalities - England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

- Today the four nationalities hold little independent political power, although Scotland and Wales now have separately elected governments.

- The main element of distinct national identity comes from sports.

- Given the history of English conquest, the other nationalities typically root against England when it is playing teams from other countries.

- Ethnicities do not always find ways to live together peacefully.

Republics of the Soviet Union

- **The Soviet Union was an especially prominent example of a multinational state until its collapse in the early 1990s.**

- **The 15 republics that once constituted the Soviet Union are now independent countries.**

- **When the Soviet Union existed, its 15 republics were based on the 15 largest ethnicities.**

- **Less numerous ethnicities were not given the same level of recognition.**

- **With the breakup a number of these less numerous ethnicities are now divided among more than one state.**

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Fig. 7-11: The Soviet Union consisted of 15 republics that included the country's largest ethnic groups. These all became independent countries in the early 1990s.

Soviet Ethnicities

- **The 15 newly independent states consist of five groups, 3 Baltic, 3 European, 5 Central Asian, 3 Caucasus, (and) Russia.**

- **Reasonably good examples of nation-states have been carved out of the Baltic, European, and some Central Asian states (but not). . . in any of the small Caucasus states, and Russia is an especially prominent example of a state with major difficulties in keeping all of its ethnicities contented.**

ETHNIC GROUPS

SLAVIC PEOPLES
- Russians
- Ukrainians
- Belorussians

TURKIC PEOPLES
- Tatars, Bashkirs, Kazakhs, Kirgiz
- Uzbeks
- Turkmen, Azerbaidzhani
- Other Turkic peoples

CAUCASIAN PEOPLES
- Georgians, Chechens, Ingush, peoples of Dagestan

PALEO-SIBERIAN PEOPLES
- Chukchi, Koryaks, Nivkhi
- Uninhabited or sparsely settled

OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN PEOPLES
- Lithuanians, Latvians, Armenians, Moldavians, Tadzhiks, Ossetians
- X Germans
- △ Jews

OTHER URALIC AND ALTAIC PEOPLES
- Estonians, Karelians, Mari, Komi, Mordvins, Udmurts, Mansi, Khanty, Nentsy, Buryats, Kalmyks, Evenki, Eveny, Nganasany

▲ ESKIMOS   □ KETS

New Baltic Nation-States

- **Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were independent countries between 1918 and 1940.**

- **Of the three Baltic states, Lithuania most closely fits the definition of a nation-state, because 81 percent of its population are ethnic Lithuanians.**

- **These three small neighboring Baltic countries have clear cultural differences and distinct historical traditions.**

New European Nation-States

- To some extent, the former Soviet republics of Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine now qualify as nation-states.

- The ethnic distinctions among Belarusians, Ukrainians, and Russians are somewhat blurred.

- Belarusians and Ukrainians became distinct ethnicities because they were isolated from the main body of Eastern Slavs - the Russians - during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Commonwealth of Independent States - European States

The Crimean Peninsula

- Russians actually constitute two-thirds of the population in the Crimean Peninsula of Ukraine.
- After Russia and Ukraine became separate countries, a majority of the Crimeans voted to become independent of Ukraine.
- Control of the Crimean Peninsula was also important to both Russia and Ukraine because one of the Soviet Union's largest naval fleets was stationed there.
- The two countries agreed to divide the ships and to jointly maintain the naval base at Sevastopol.
- Sovereignty and control of the peninsula became the subject of a territorial dispute in 2014 between Russia and Ukraine.
  - During the crisis unmarked forces of the Russian Federation took by force most of the Crimean peninsula

Moldova

- The situation is different in Moldova.
- Moldovans are ethnically indistinguishable from Romanians, and Moldova (then called Moldavia) was part of Romania until the Soviet Union seized it in 1940.
- In 1992, many Moldovans pushed for reunification with Romania.
- But it was not to be that simple.
- The Soviet government increased the size of Moldova by about 10 percent, transferring from Ukraine a sliver of land on the east bank of the Dniester (River).
- Inhabitants of this area are Ukrainian and Russian.
- They oppose Moldova's reunification with Romania.

New Central Asian States

Commonwealth of Independent States - Central Asian States

Ethnic Groups in Russia

Fig. 7-12: Russia officially recognizes 39 ethnic groups, or nationalities, which are concentrated in western and southern portions of the country.

Russians in Other States

- Decades of Russian domination has left a deep reservoir of bitterness among other ethnicities once part of the Soviet Union.

- Russian soldiers have remained stationed in other countries, in part because Russia cannot afford to rehouse them.

- Other ethnicities fear the Russians are trying to reassert dominance.

- For their part, Russians claim that they are now subject to discrimination as minorities in countries that were once part of the Soviet Union.

- Russians living in other countries of the former Soviet Union feel that they cannot migrate to Russia, because they have no jobs, homes, or land awaiting them there.

Ethnicities in the Caucasus
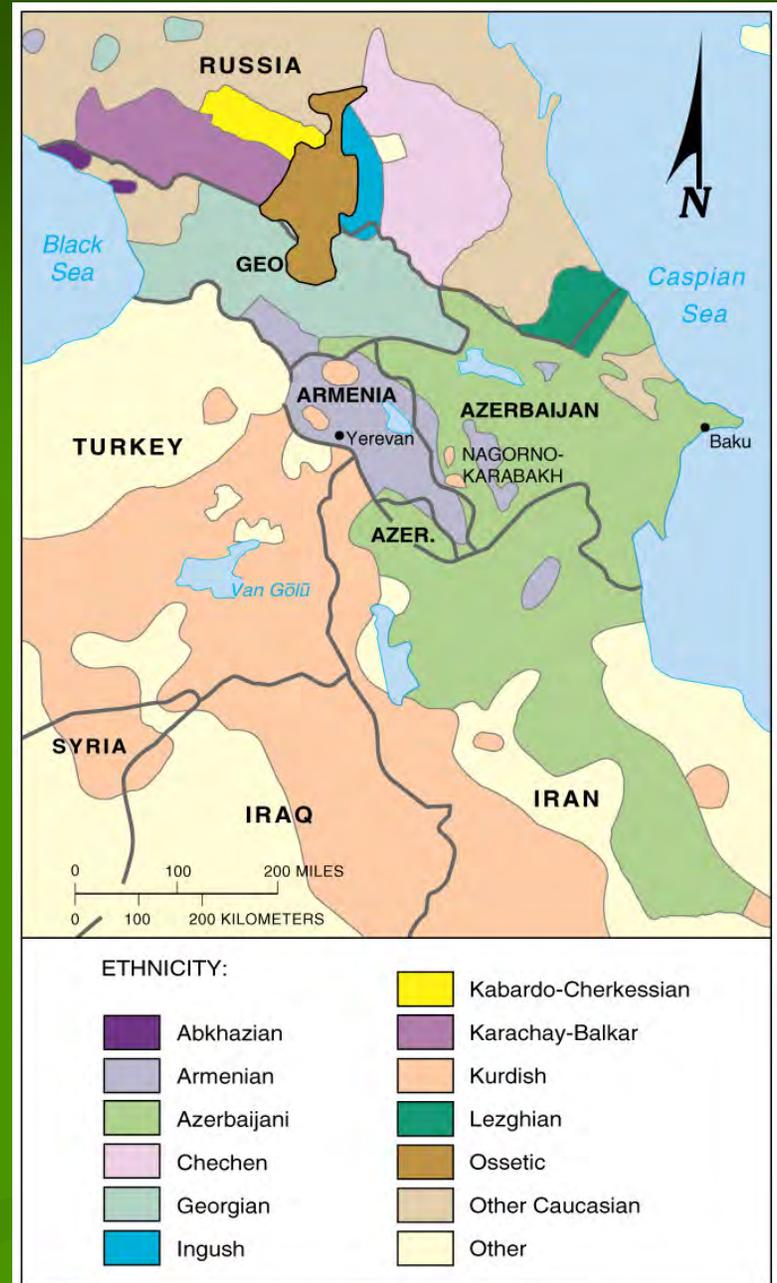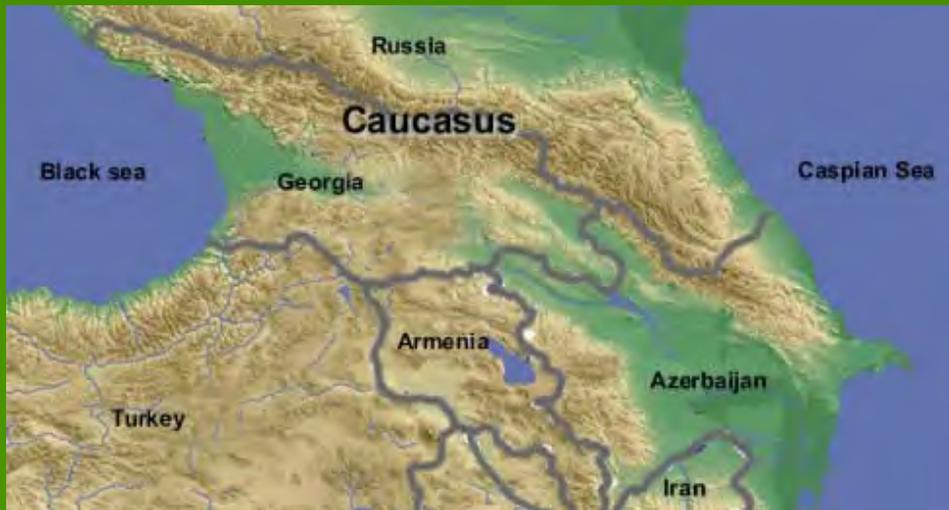
Fig. 7-13: The Caucasus region is extremely diverse ethnically. Ethnic groups are spread across several national boundaries.

ETHNICITY:

- Abkhazian
- Armenian
- Azerbaijani
- Chechen
- Georgian
- Ingush
- Kabardo-Cherkessian
- Karachay-Balkar
- Kurdish
- Lezghian
- Ossetic
- Other Caucasian
- Other

Armenians

- More than 3,000 years ago Armenians controlled an independent kingdom in the Caucasus.
- During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, hundreds of thousands of Armenians were killed in a series of massacres organized by the Turks.
- Others were forced to migrate to Russia.
- After World War I the allies created an independent state of Armenia, but it was soon swallowed by its neighbors.
  - Turkey and the Soviet Union divided Armenia.
- The Soviet portion became an independent country in 1991.
- More than 90 percent of the population in Armenia are Armenians, making it the most ethnically homogeneous country in the region.
- Armenians and Azeris have been at war with each other since 1988 over the boundaries between the two nationalities.

Revival of Ethnic Identity

- Ethnic identities never really disappeared in Africa, where loyalty to tribe often remained more important than loyalty to the nationality of a new country, perhaps controlled by another ethnicity.

- Europeans thought that ethnicity had been left behind as an insignificant relic, such as wearing quaint costumes to amuse tourists.

- But Europeans were wrong.

Ethnicity and Communism

- From the end of World War II in 1945 until the early 1990s, attitudes toward communism and economic cooperation were more important political factors in Europe than the nation-state principle.

- For example, the Communist government of Bulgaria repressed cultural differences by banning the Turkish language and the practice of some Islamic religious rites to remove obstacles to unifying national support for the ideology of communism.

- The Communists did not completely suppress ethnicities in Eastern Europe: The administrative structures of the former Soviet Union and two other multi-ethnic Eastern European countries—Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia—recognized the existence of ethnic groups.

- Units of local government were created designed to coincide as closely as possible with the territory occupied by the most numerous ethnicities.

Rebirth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe

- The breakup of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia has given more numerous ethnicities the opportunity to organize nation-states.

- But the less numerous ethnicities still find themselves existing as minorities in multinational states, or divided among more than one of the new states.

- Especially severe problems have occurred in the Balkans.

- Bulgaria's Turkish minority pressed for more rights, including permission to teach the Turkish language as an optional subject in school.

- But many Bulgarians opposed these efforts.

- The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia were dismantled largely because minority ethnicities opposed the long-standing dominance of the most numerous ones in each country.

The Balkan States
The main political divisions of the former Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia in 1969

Eastern Europe

- Local government units made peaceful transitions into independent countries - as long as their boundaries corresponded reasonably well with the territory occupied by a clearly defined ethnicity.

- The relatively close coincidence between the boundaries of the Slovene ethnic group and the country of Slovenia has promoted the country's relative peace and stability, compared to other former Yugoslavian republics.

- Sovereignty has brought difficulties in converting from Communist economic systems and fitting into the global economy

- But, problems of economic reform are minor compared to the conflicts where nation-states could not be created.

Clashes of Ethnicities

- Ethnic competition to dominate nationality
  - *Ethnic competition in the Horn of Africa*
  - *Ethnic competition in Lebanon*

- Dividing ethnicities among more than one state
  - *Dividing ethnicities in South Asia*
  - *Dividing Sri Lanka among ethnicities*

Ethnicity in the Horn of Africa

Fig. 7-14: There have been numerous interethnic civil conflicts in the countries of the Horn of Africa (including the Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia).

Ethiopia and Eritrea

- Eritrea, located along the Red Sea, became an Italian colony in 1890.

- Ethiopia, an independent country for more than 2,000 years, was captured by Italy during the 1930s.

- After World War II, Ethiopia regained its independence, and the United Nations awarded Eritrea to Ethiopia.

- Ethiopia dissolved the Eritrean legislature and banned the use of Tigrinya, Eritrea's major local language.

- The Eritreans rebelled, beginning a 30 year fight for independence (1961-1991).

- In 1991 Eritrean rebels defeated the Ethiopian army, and in 1993 Eritrea became an independent state.

- But war between Ethiopia and Eritrea flared up again in 1998 because of disputes over the location of the border.

- Ethiopia defeated Eritrea in 2000 and took possession of the disputed areas.

Sudan

- In Sudan a civil war has raged since the 1980s between two ethnicities, the black Christian and animist rebels in the southern provinces and the Arab Muslim-dominated government forces in the north.

- The black southerners have been resisting government attempts to convert the country from a multi-ethnic society to one nationality tied to Muslim traditions.

Somalia

- On the surface, Somalia should face fewer ethnic divisions than its neighbors in the Horn of Africa.

- Somalis are overwhelmingly Sunni Muslims and speak Somali.

- Somalia contains six major ethnic groups known as clans.

- Traditionally, the six major clans occupied different portions of Somalia.

- With the collapse of a national government in Somalia, various clans and sub-clans claimed control over portions of the country.

- In 1992, after an estimated 300,000 people died from famine and from warfare between clans, the United States sent several thousand troops to Somalia to protect delivery of food and to reduce the number of weapons in the hands of the clan and sub-clan armies.

- After peace talks among the clans collapsed in 1994, U.S. troops withdrew.

Ethnicities in Lebanon

- Lebanon has been severely damaged by fighting among religious factions since the 1970s.

- The precise distribution of religions in Lebanon is unknown, because no census has been taken since 1932.

- Current estimate is about 60 percent Muslim, 30 percent Christian, and 10 percent other.

- About 7 percent of the population is Druze.

- The Druze religion combines elements of Islam and Christianity.

- When Lebanon became independent in 1943, the constitution required that each religion be represented in the Chamber of Deputies according to its percentage in the 1932 census.
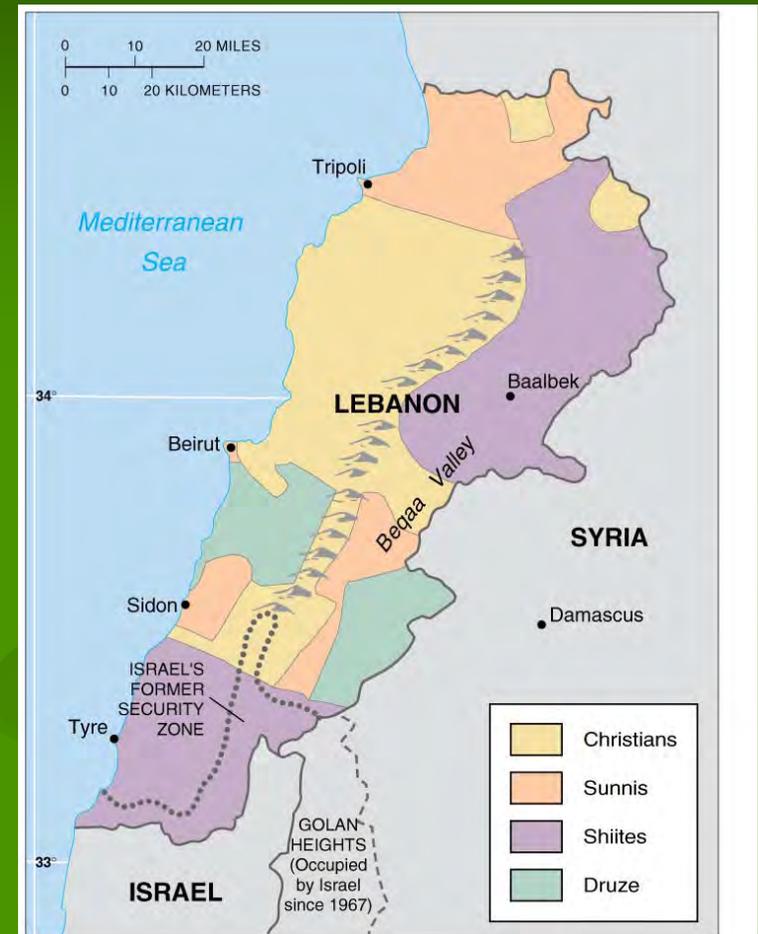
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Fig. 7-15: Christians, Sunni Muslims, Shiite Muslims, and Druze are dominant in different areas of the country.

Lebanon's Civil War

- By unwritten convention, the president of Lebanon was a Maronite Christian, the premier a Sunni Muslim, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies a Shiite Muslim, and the foreign minister a Greek Orthodox Christian.

- Other cabinet members and civil servants were similarly apportioned among the various faiths.

- Lebanon's religious groups have tended to live in different regions of the country.

- Maronites are concentrated in the west central part, Sunnis in the northwest, and Shiites in the south and east.

- When the governmental system was created, Christians constituted a majority and controlled the country's main businesses, but as the Muslims became the majority, they demanded political and economic equality.

- A civil war broke out in 1975, and each religious group formed a private army or militia to guard its territory.

- Syria, Israel, and the United States sent troops into Lebanon at various points to try to restore peace.

Dividing Ethnicities in South Asia

- Newly independent countries were often created to separate two ethnicities.

- However, two ethnicities can rarely be segregated completely.

- When the British ended their colonial rule of the Indian subcontinent in 1947, they divided the colony into two irregularly shaped countries: India and Pakistan. The basis for separating West and East Pakistan from India was ethnicity.

- Antagonism between the two religious groups was so great that the British decided to place the Hindus and Muslims in separate states.
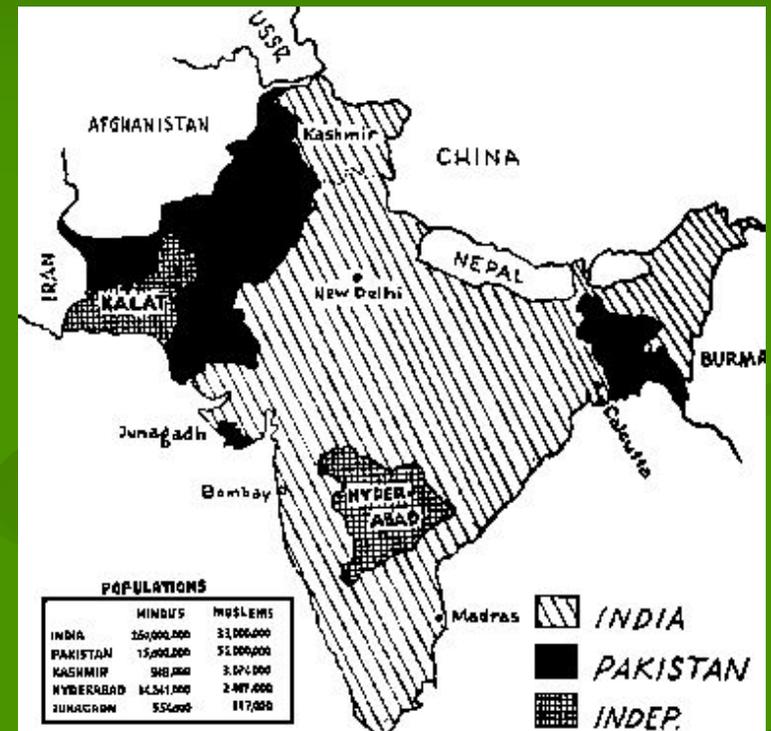
Ethnic Division of South Asia

- **The partition of South Asia into two states resulted in massive migration, because the two boundaries did not correspond precisely to the territory inhabited by the two ethnicities.**

- **Hindus in Pakistan and Muslims in India were killed attempting to reach the other side of the new border by people from the rival religion.**
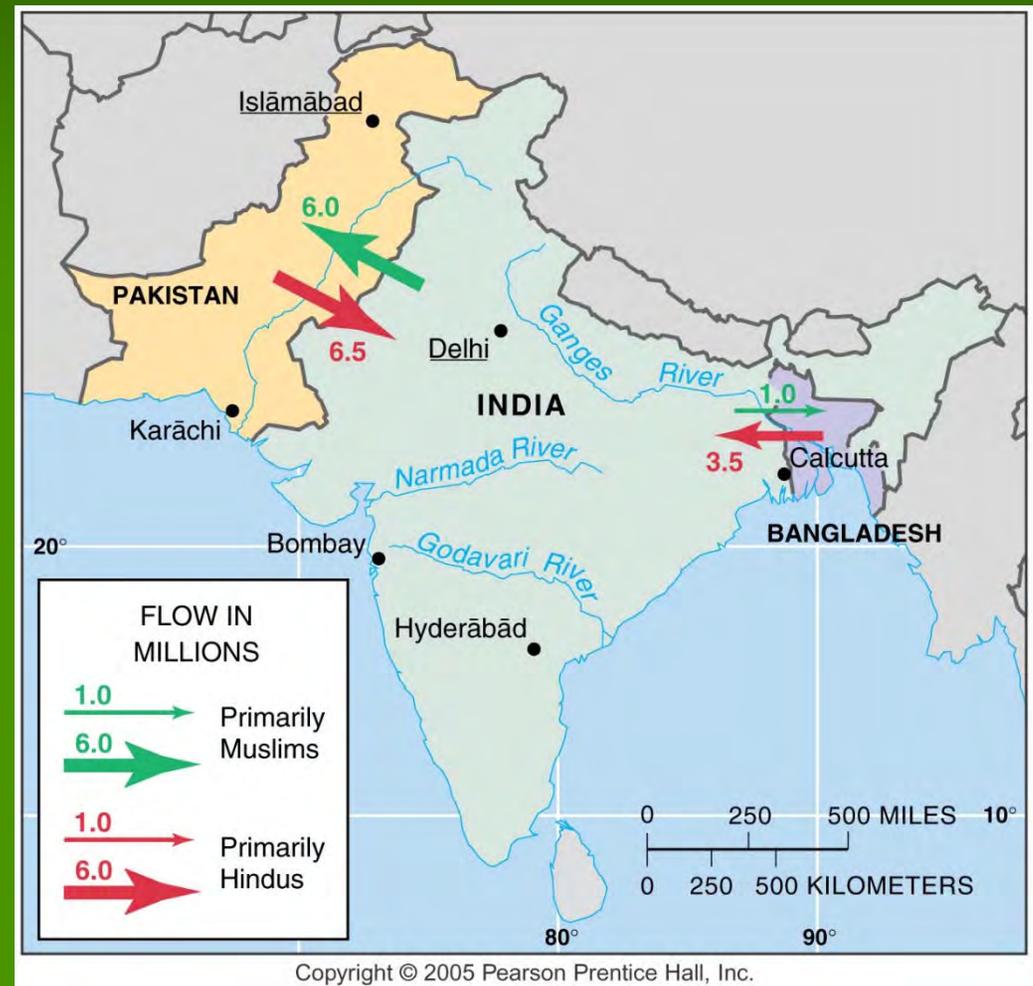

Fig. 7-16: At independence in 1947, British India was divided into India and Pakistan, resulting in the migration of 17 million people and many killings. In 1971, after a brutal civil war, East Pakistan became the country of Bangladesh.

Jammu and Kashmir

Fig. 7-17: Although its population is mainly Muslim, much of Jammu and Kashmir became part of India in 1947. India and Pakistan have fought two wars over the territory, and there has been a separatist insurgency in the area.

Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka

INDIA

Palk Strait

0 25 50 MILES

0 25 50 KILOMETERS

TAMIL HINDUS

SRI LANKA

Gulf of Mannar

8°

SINHALESE BUDDHISTS

INDIAN OCEAN

Colombo

6°

Sinhalese
Tamil
Mixed

80°   82°

Fig. 7-18: The Sinhalese are mainly Buddhist and speak an Indo-European language, while the Tamils are mainly Hindu and speak a Dravidian language.

Images of Ethnic Wars

The Reality of Ethnic Wars
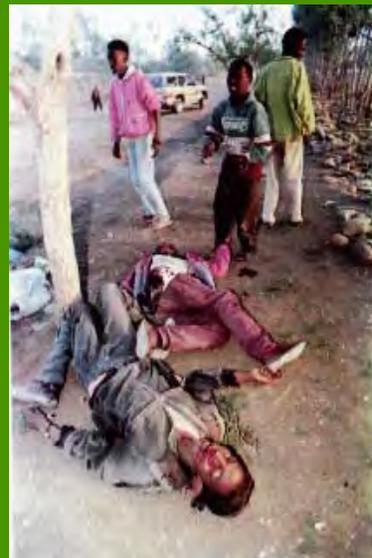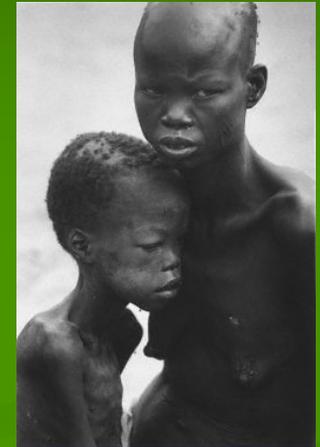
Ethnic Cleansing

- Ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia
  - *Creation of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia*
  - *Destruction of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia*

- Ethnic cleansing in central Africa

Forced Migrations after World War II

Fig. 7-19: Territorial changes after World War II resulted in many migrations, especially by Poles, Germans, and Russians.
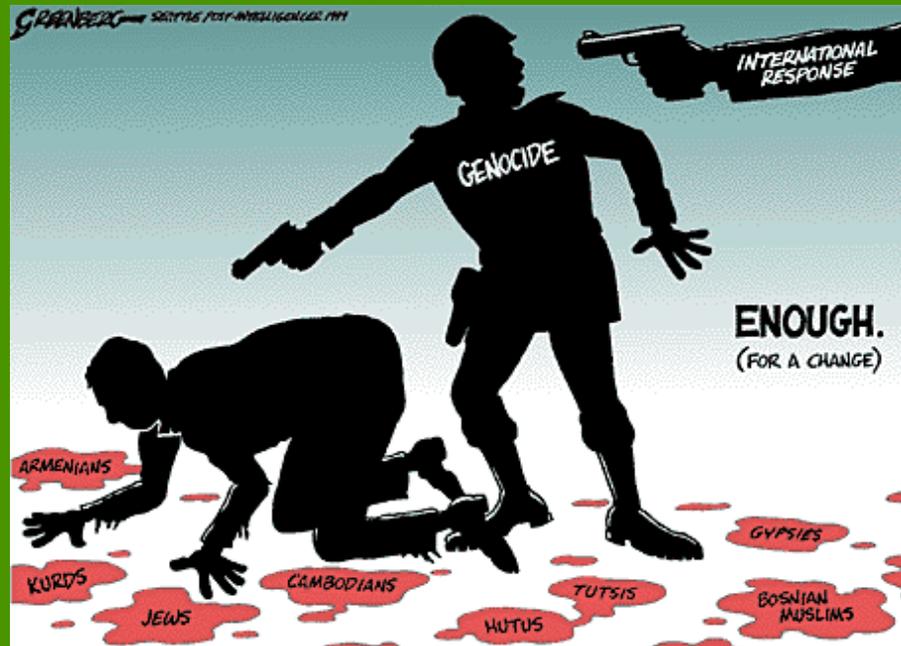
Ethnic Cleansing in Yugoslavia

- Ethnic cleansing in former Yugoslavia is part of a complex pattern of ethnic diversity in the region of southeastern Europe known as the Balkan Peninsula.

- The Balkans includes Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Romania, as well as several countries that once comprised Yugoslavia.

The Balkans in 1914

Fig. 7-20: The northern part of the Balkans was part of Austria-Hungary in 1914, while much of the south was part of the Ottoman Empire. The country of Yugoslavia was created after World War I.

Languages in Southeastern Europe

Fig. 7-21: Several new states were created, and boundaries were shifted after World Wars I and II. New state boundaries often coincided with language areas.

Ethnic Regions in Yugoslavia

Fig. 7-22: Yugoslavia's six republics until 1992 included much ethnic diversity. Brutal ethnic cleansing occurred in Bosnia, Croatia, and Kosovo during the civil wars of the 1990s.

Destruction of Multi-Ethnic Yugoslavia

- **Rivalries among ethnicities resurfaced in Yugoslavia during the 1980s after Tito's death, leading to the breakup of the country in the early 1990s.**

- **When Yugoslavia's republics were transformed from local government units into five separate countries, ethnicities fought to redefine the boundaries.**

Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia

- The creation of a viable country proved especially difficult in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Rather than live in an independent multi-ethnic country with a Muslim plurality, Bosnia and Herzegovina's Serbs and Croats fought to unite the portions of the republic that they inhabited with Serbia and Croatia, respectively.

- Ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serbs against Bosnian Muslims was especially severe, because much of the territory inhabited by Bosnian Serbs was separated from Serbia by areas with Bosnian Muslim majorities.

- Accords reached in Dayton, Ohio, in 1996 divided Bosnia and Herzegovina into three regions, one each dominated by the Bosnian Croats, Muslims, and Serbs.

- Bosnian Muslims, 44% of the population before the ethnic cleansing, got 27% of the land.
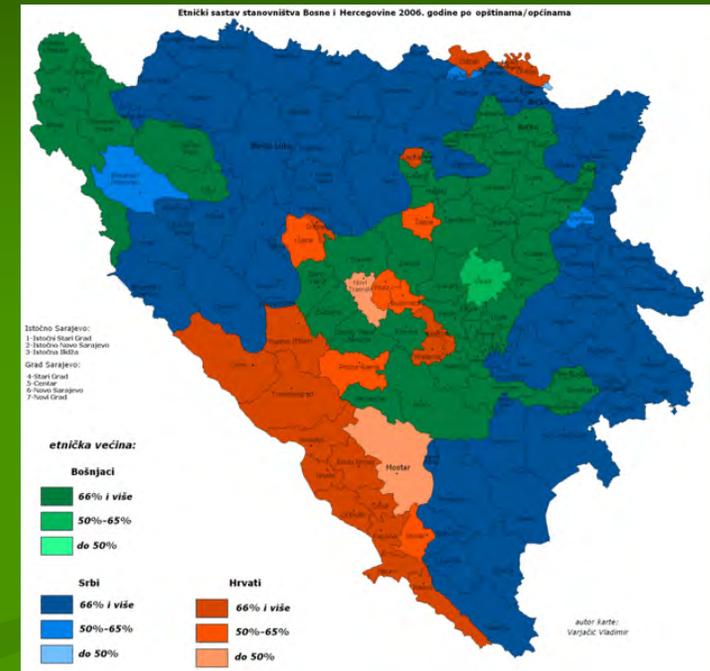
Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo

Aerial photography helped document the stages of ethnic cleansing in western Kosovo in 1999.

Balkanization

- A century ago, the term Balkanized was widely used to describe 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.

- Balkanization directly led to W War I.

- At the end of the twentieth century - after two world wars and the rise and fall of communism - the Balkans have once again become Balkanized.

- If peace comes to the Balkans, it will be because in a tragic way ethnic cleansing "worked."

- Millions of people were rounded up and killed or forced to migrate.

- Ethnic homogeneity may be the price of peace in areas that once were multi ethnic.

Ethnicities in Africa

Fig. 7-23: The boundaries of African states do not (and cannot) coincide with the thousands of ethnic groups on the continent.

War in Rwanda

- The Tutsi took control of the kingdom of Rwanda and turned the Hutu into their serfs.

- Under German and Belgian control, differences between the two ethnicities were reinforced.

- Shortly before Rwanda gained its independence in 1962, Hutus killed or ethnically cleansed most of the Tutsis out of fear that the Tutsis would seize control of the newly independent country.

- In 1994 children of the ethnically cleansed Tutsis, most of whom lived in neighboring Uganda, poured back into Rwanda, defeated the Hutu army, and killed a half-million Hutus, while suffering a half-million casualties of their own.

- Three million of the country's 7 million Hutus fled to Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda, and Burundi.

"There are no devils left in Hell," the missionary said. "They are all in Rwanda."
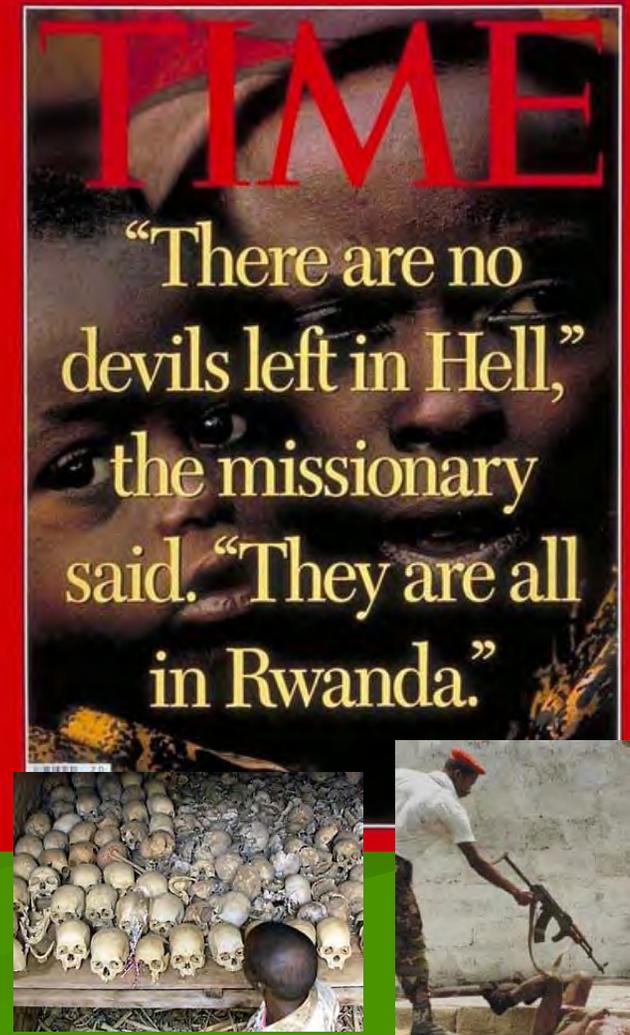
War in The Democratic Republic of the Congo

- The conflict between Hutus and Tutsis spilled into neighboring countries of central Africa, especially the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- Tutsis were instrumental in the successful overthrow of the Congo's longtime president, Joseph Mobutu, in 1997, replacing him with Laurent Kabila.

- But Tutsis soon split with Kabila and led a rebellion that gained control of the eastern half of the Congo.

- Armies from Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and other neighboring countries came to Kabila's aid.
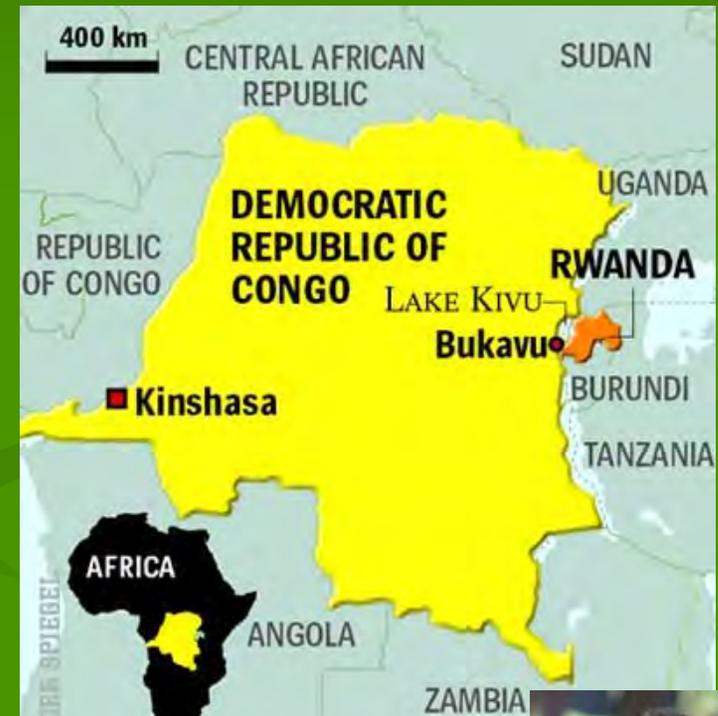
Rwanda Historical Chronology

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/rwanda/etc/cron.html

Eastern Congo Conflict

http://www.enoughproject.org/conflicts/eastern_congo