**Ch. 7 Ethnicities**

**Key Issue 1 Where Are Ethnicities Distributed?**

**Rubenstein, p.230-239**

1. Define:
2. **Ethnicity** –
3. **Race** –
4. **Nationality** -
5. Nationality and ethnicity are both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-based, whereas race is not.

\*\*Is African American a race or ethnicity? (We’ll discuss.)

**I. INTRODUCING ETHNICITIES**

1. Rubenstein states that ethnicity is “immutable,” meaning that unlike religion and language…
2. Ethnicity is an important element of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Cultural traits derive from…
3. In this age of globalization, what is another way in which ethnicity differs from language & religion?
4. a. In the U.S., the top three ethnicities are (include % of U.S. population):

b. Does anything surprise you about these three? Does any group seem to be left out? Why?

1. a. Differentiate between: - Hispanic –

- Latino/Latina –

- Chicano/Chicana –

\*\*Latinx –

b. How do most Americans of Latin American descent self-identify?

1. Like many Hispanic Americans, most Asian Americans identify with…
2. Why is it difficult to identify specific ethnic origins of African Americans?
3. a. Descendants of indigenous peoples in the United States are grouped into three ethnic categories:

b. The most numerous groups include:

c. Descendants of indigenous peoples in Canada comprise \_\_\_\_\_% of Canada’s population. List and

identify each of the three main groups:

**II. ETHNICITY AND RACE**

1. How are race and ethnicity different?
2. Most contemporary geographers and scientists reject a biological classification of race. Rather, race is a social construction. What do you think this means?
3. Despite there being no biological or geographical basis for race, the study of race matters to geographers because…
4. Define **racism**:
5. Read about race and ethnicity and the U.S. census on p. 232-233. What are 2-3 main points?

**III. DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. ETHNICITIES**

1. a. Within a country, clustering of ethnicities can occur at two scales:

b. What are the typical trends at each scale?

1. Take notes on ethnic clustering in the U.S.:
2. Hispanics –
3. African Americans –
4. Asian Americans –
5. Native Americans –

**IV. ETHNIC ENCLAVES**

1. a. Define **ethnic enclave**:

b. Most ethnic enclaves are located \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ migration.

c. What type of support is offered to newcomers to ethnic enclaves?

1. Give some examples of ethnic enclaves in other countries.
2. In the U.S., African Americans and Hispanics are highly clustered urban areas. How does this compare to the percent of all Americans living in urban areas?
3. Identify changes (and causes) of urban ethnic enclaves in the U.S. in the last century:
4. Define **ethnoburb**:
5. For descendants of European immigrants, ethnic identity is less-reliant on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and more likely to be retained through…

1. Refer to Figure 7-14. Is there a connection to U.S. immigration trends during the same time period? Explain.

**V. ETHNICALLY COMPLEX BRAZIL**

1. a. Brazil’s population is similar to U.S. in that:
2. Many of Brazilians’ ancestors are from Portugal and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as well as from

other places, including:

1. Additionally, Brazil has a large number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.
2. a. Brazil does not classify people according to ethnicity, but according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

b. Identify the five “races” and corresponding percentages of the population, as given:

c. Compare the results from Brazil’s 2010 census and from the self-identification study. How do

the results differ? Any similarities?

1. Take notes on the distribution of racial groups in Brazil.
2. Take notes on the history and distribution of ethnic groups in Guyana.