**Ch. 7 Ethnicities**

**Key Issue 2 Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?**

**Rubenstein, p.240-245**

1. The clustering of African Americans in the U.S. reflects…

**I. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF ETHNICITIES**

1. Most African Americans are descendants of people who participated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ migration

whereas American Hispanics and Asian Americans are descendants of people who participated in

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ migration.

1. Take note on the history of slavery in the U.S. (dates, key figures, key participants):
2. Draw a figure (a triangle?) showing key participants and good traded in the **triangular slave trade**.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the Constitution outlawed slavery. Note: The 13th Amendment did not grant African Americans citizenship; the 14th Amendment did this. The two key provisions of the 14th Amendment are: (1) All people born in the U.S. are citizens and (2) cannot be denied equal

protection of the law.

**II. INTERNAL MIGRATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS**

1. African Americans display two distinctive patterns of internal migration—what are they?
2. At the conclusion of the Civil War, most African Americans remained in the South and worked as **sharecroppers**.
3. Why do you think most Africans Americans remained in the South?
4. Define **sharecropper** and explain how this system worked:
5. Regarding the interregional migration of African Americans in the early 1900s:
6. What were push and pull factors?
7. Identify the two main waves (time periods):
8. How does African American intraregional migration reflect chain migration?
9. a. African American neighborhoods were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, after…

b. Describe the population densities in ghettos. Why so populated (look into next section).

1. What is **white flight**? Identify causes and effects.
2. Define **blockbusting**:
3. Though the Fair Housing Act of 1968 banned residential segregation, many U.S. residential areas are

still divided along racial/ethnic lines. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ segregation.

**III. SEGREGATION BY RACE**

1. Segregation laws were designed to discourage the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” of different races/ethnicities.
2. Identify the significance of each:
3. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) –
4. Jim Crow Laws –
5. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954) –
6. De facto segregation still exists in what areas of life?
7. South Africa & **Apartheid**, 1948-1991
8. Define **apartheid**:
9. Identify racial classes under **apartheid**:

\*\*Key difference between racial segregation in South Africa and the U.S.:

1. What were “homelands”?
2. Other forms of segregation and discrimination under apartheid:
3. Identify the role of each of the following in South Africa and the apartheid system:
* British –
* Boers/Afrikaans –
* African National Congress and Nelson Mandela –
1. De facto segregation still exists in what area of life?