

Culture & Ethnicity

Unit 3 SG 4

I. Race and Ethnicity

- A. Ethnicity - (sense of “we-ness”)
 - 1. Identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth
 - a. Jewish - religion
 - b. Amish - religion & folk culture
 - c. Swiss-Americans - national origin
 - d. German-Americans - ancestral language
 - e. African-Americans - shared history of slavery

7.1 Race and Ethnicity

- B. Race
 - 1. Identity with a group of people who share a biological ancestor
 - 2. Traits transmitted genetically
 - a. Lactose intolerance
 - 3. Racism
 - a. Belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities
 - b. Also belief that biological differences produce inherent superiority of a particular race

II. Region and Ethnicity

- A. Indigenous (Aboriginal) vs. Immigrant
 - 1. Ethnic groups are usually not “ethnic” in their home country or host land. They tend to be an ethnic group if they have immigrated to a new country (African-Americans).
 - 2. The original inhabitants of a nation are indigenous or aboriginal. However, if an indigenous people become the minority due to being absorbed by a larger political state (Native Americans).

II. Region and Ethnicity

- B. Acculturation vs. Assimilation
 - 1. Acculturation is when an ethnic group adopts enough ways of the host society to be able to function economically & socially (Immigrants to the U.S. in the late 20th & early 21st century)
 - 2. Assimilation is stronger; a complete blending with the host culture and may involve the loss of many distinctive ethnic traits (intermarriage most effective way)

II. Region and Ethnicity

- C. Four Types of Ethnic Cultural Regions
 - 1. Rural ethnic homelands
 - a. Cover large areas & overlap municipal borders
 - b. Sizable populations; this reinforces ethnicity
 - c. Tend to seek some measure of political autonomy
 - d. Strong sense of attachment to region
 - 2. Ethnic islands
 - a. Small dots, about the size of a county & home to several thousand; isolated; little political capital
 - b. More numerous & pepper large areas.

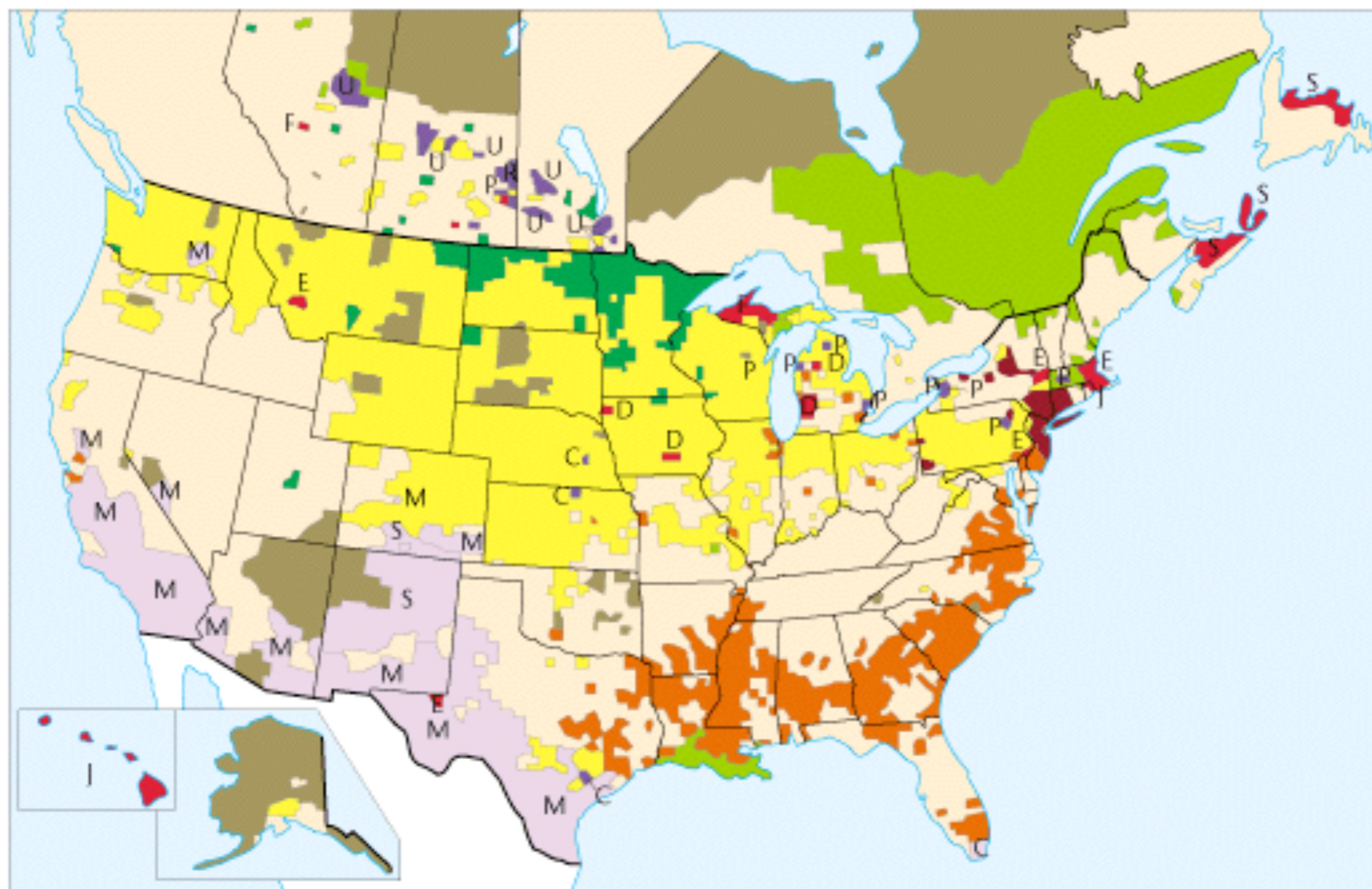
Ethnic Homelands of North America



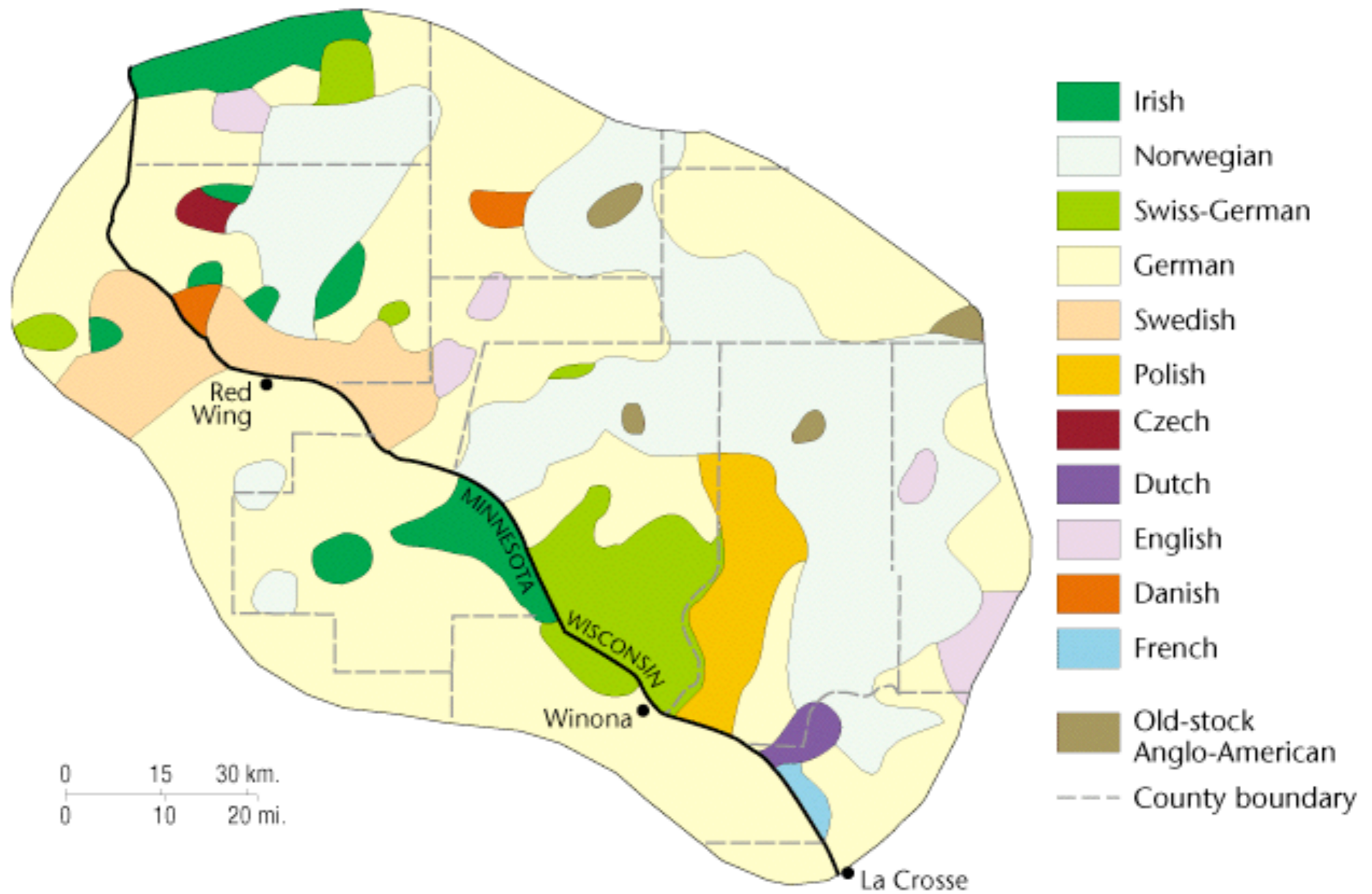
Legend:

- Viable ethnic homeland
- Moribund ethnic homeland
- Viable homeland, no longer ethnic
- Concentrations of ethnic islands

Ethnic & National Origin Groups in N. America



Ethnic Islands



II. Region and Ethnicity

- C. Four Types of Ethnic Cultural Regions
 - 3. Urban ethnic neighborhoods
 - a. A voluntary community where people of a common ethnicity reside by choice.
 - b. Benefits: common language, nearby kin, tailored services, employment & ethnic institutions
 - 4. Ghettos - date back to 13th century medieval Europe
 - a. Jewish people segregated in walled communities
 - b. Non-Jewish - any minority district in a city that is usually not voluntary
 - c. U.S. urban ghettos - impoverished parts of cities

Manhattan Borough, New York City

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_V2M5Hky_wI/S66tYVVX6ZI/AAAAAAAAABuc/Cd0v--tWYBk/s1600/Manhattan_neighborhoods.jpg

Chinatown, New York City



Little Italy, New York City



<http://graphics8.nytimes.com/packages/images/newsgraphics/2011/0123-nyc-ethnic-neighborhoods-map/nyt-2010-nyc-mosaic-map.png>

European Jewish Ghettos

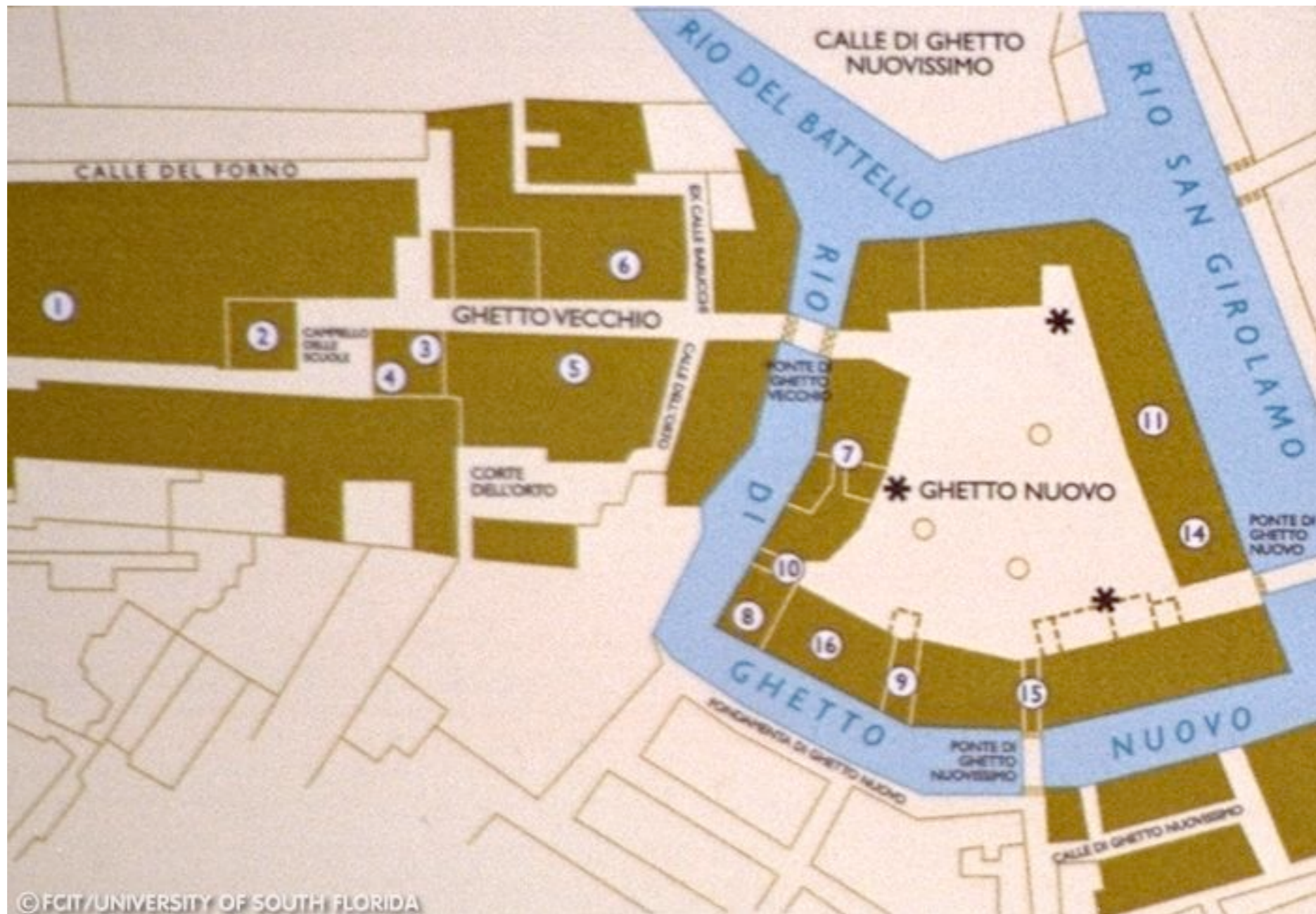


European Jewish Ghettos

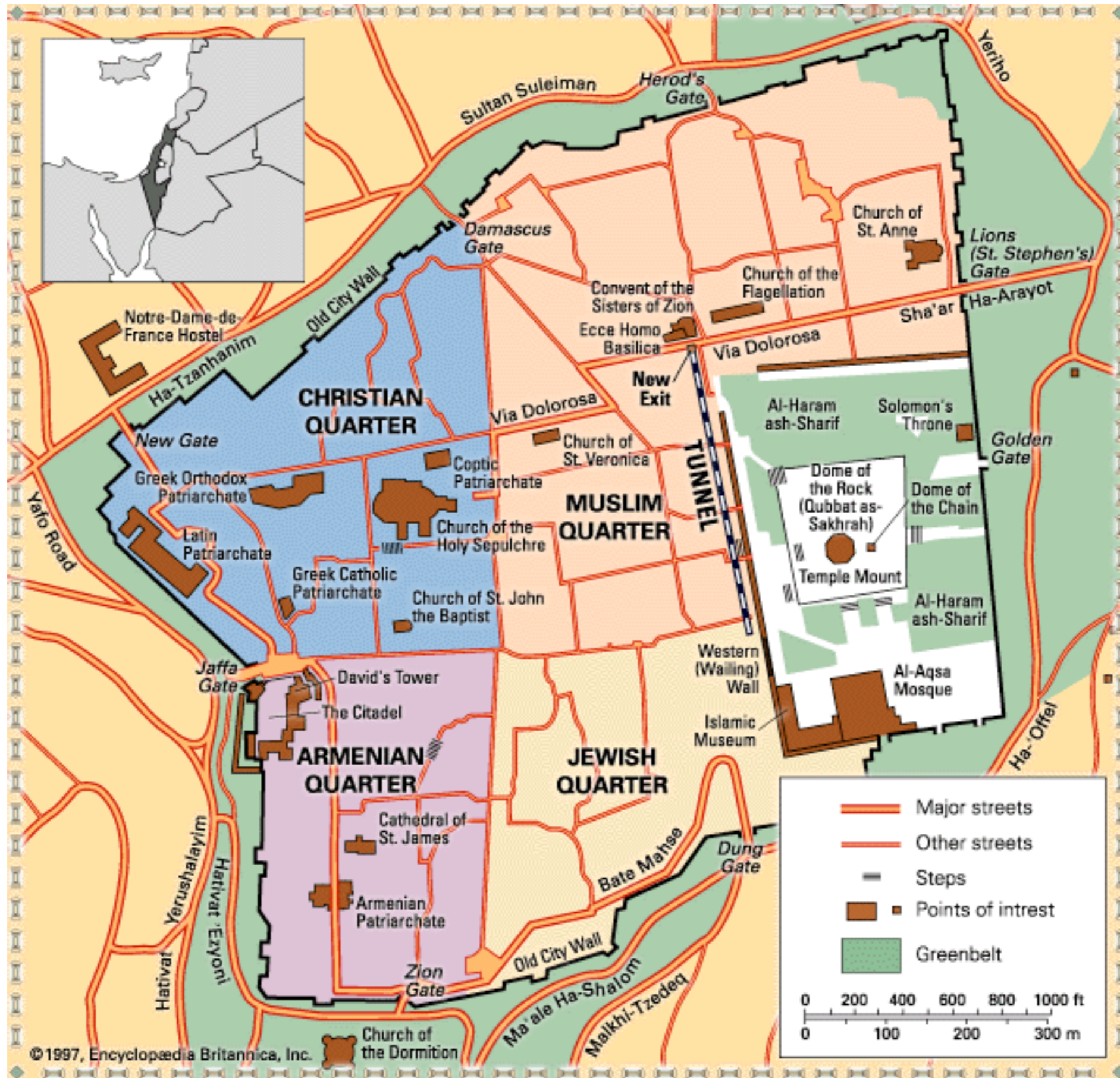


Bundesarchiv, Bild 1011-134-0791-29A
Foto: Knobloch, Ludwig | 24. Mai 1941

European Jewish Ghettos



Non-Jewish Minority City Districts



U.S. Urban Ghettos



III. Racism & Ethnic Cleansing (Genocide)

- A. Germany
 - 1. Jewish Holocaust (01/30/1933 - 05/08/1945)
 - a. Approximately 6,000,000 Jewish people murdered
 - b.
 - 2. Forced Migration in Favor of “Germanizing”
 - a. Polish people deported from annexed German territory - approximately 2 million people expelled from their homes (not necessarily killed)
 - 3. Other Purged Minorities
 - a. Approximately 5,000,000 other minority people murdered
 - (1) Gypsies, Serbs, Polish intelligentsia, resistance fighters, German opponents of Nazism, homosexuals, Jehovah’s Witnesses, habitual criminals, mentally ill, physically disabled, and the “anti-social:” beggars, vagrants, etc...

III. Racism & Ethnic Cleansing (Genocide)

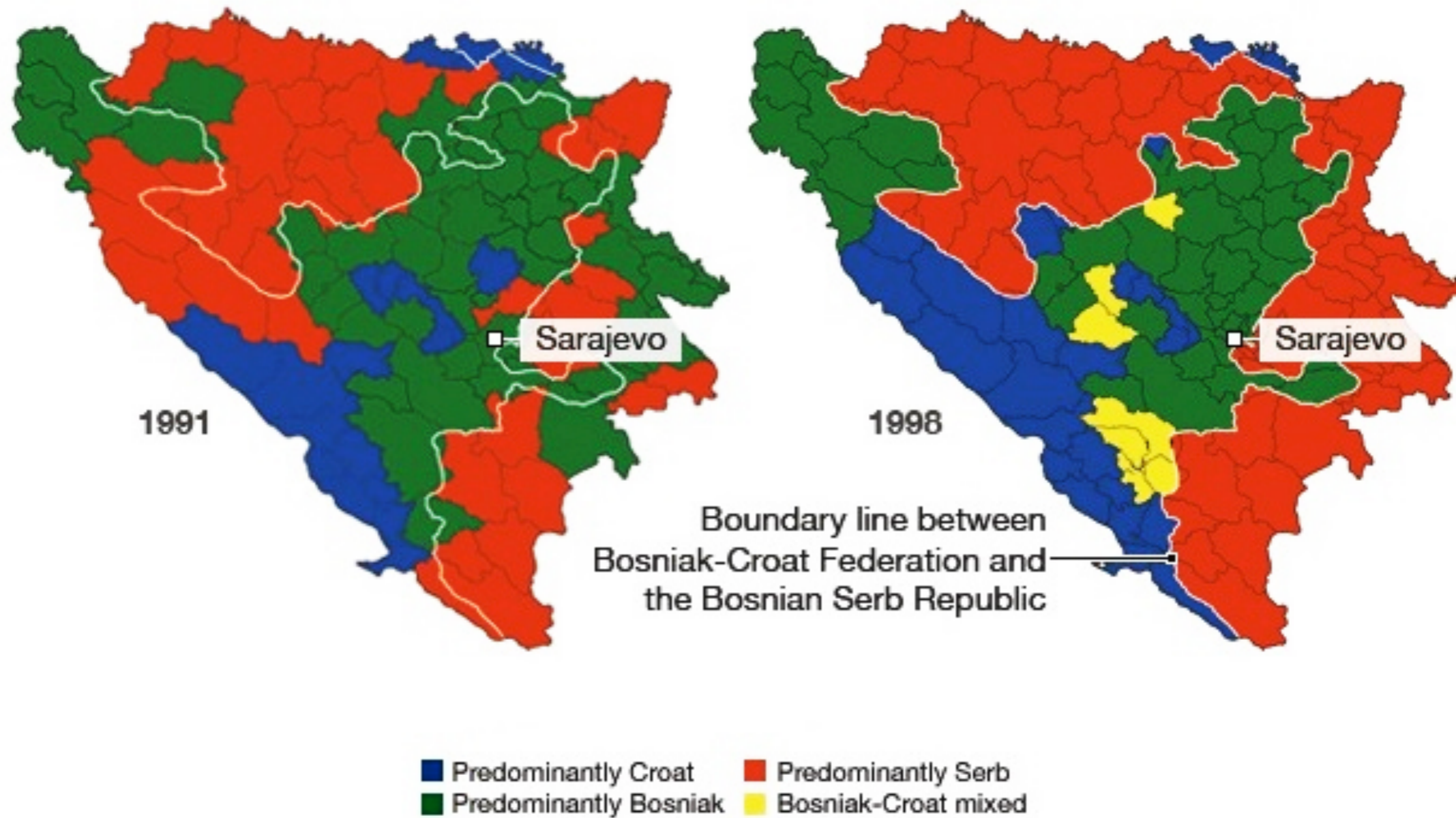
- B. Former Yugoslavia - Bosnian War (1992 - 1995) Mass Genocide
 - 1. Bosnian Muslims & Croats forced to leave homes, expelled by Serbs
 - a. Campaigns of EC included murder, rape, torture, arbitrary arrest & detention, confinement to urban ghettos, deportation, executions, military assaults on civilian populations
 - 2. Bosnian Croats in turn did the same against Bosnian Muslims & Serbs
- C. Iraq (Under Saddam Hussein)
 - 1. Al-Anfal Campaign (1986 - 1989) against the ethnic Kurdish people in Northern Iraq
 - a. Ground offensives, aerial bombings, firing squads, poison gas attacks

Former Yugoslavia



Bosnia & Herzegovina

Ethnic distribution in Bosnia and Herzegovina before and after the war



Former Yugoslavia





Wednesday

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Serbs torch refugee enclave

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AP) — An eastern Bosnian town was reported ablaze today from a heavy Serbian artillery attack, two days after Bosnia's Serb leader signed a U.N.-backed peace plan.

Bosnia's U.N. ambassador said dozens of people were killed or wounded in the assault on Zepa. In a letter to the Security Council, Muhammed Sacirbey called for U.N. soldiers to protect the area: "Those capable are trying to escape. Nobody is helping the sick and wounded. Literally, everything is on fire."

The Muslim-led Bosnian Foreign Ministry also appealed for international protection of the 40,000 people, mostly refugees, who have sought protection in Zepa from advancing Serbian rebels.

The Bosnian Foreign Ministry claimed to have intercepted orders

given by an unidentified Serb commander that quoted him as saying: "Zepa is to be burned down, the sooner and better. All that is still alive (is) to be killed regardless of our losses."

"The infantry must break through into Zepa. This must be completed before (U.N. peacekeepers) arrive and the world public hears about it."

The Foreign Ministry appealed in its statement for help to the United Nations and the United States, which along with Western allies in NATO has contingency plans calling for the deployment of 65,000 to 75,000 peacekeeping troops in Bosnia.

Besides Srebrenica, where a cease-fire has prevented Serbs from overrunning an enclave sheltering tens of thousands of refugees, Zepa and Gorazde are the only Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia that

have not been captured.

"Despite having signed the ... peace plan, this morning the aggressor forces have continued with even more ferocious aggression in the Zepa region," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement addressed to the U.N. Security Council and the U.S. State Department.

"On May 4, 1993, at 5 a.m., the Zepa municipal area was attacked by very strong armored mechanized Chetnik (rebel Serb) units," it said.

"We are appealing to the international community to undertake urgent steps to stop the aggression immediately and protect the civilian population."

"They are totally alone. No U.N., no UNHCR (U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees), no Red Cross, no one is there. The whole place is burning," said Fadil Heljic, a ham radio operator in Sarajevo.

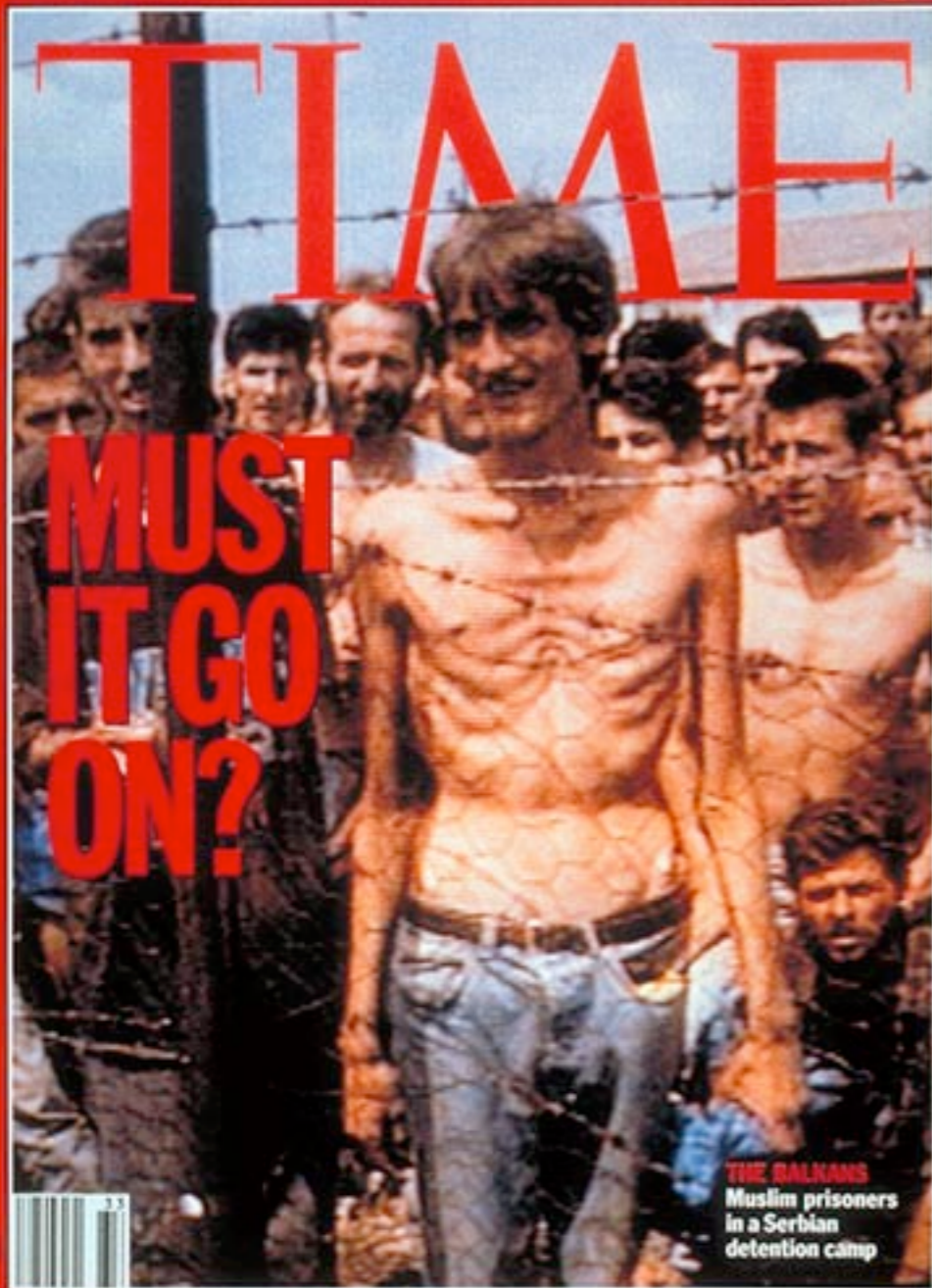
Force put off

PARIS (AP) — The United States and France sidestepped a decision today about using military force against Bosnian Serbs, but agreed to press ahead with sending peacekeepers into Bosnia if a peace agreement holds up.

Apparently running into continued allied resistance, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said after five hours of talks that "urgent" consultations would be held on military measures only if the agreement signed by Bosnian Serbs on Sunday fell apart.

He had encountered similar resistance in London to President Clinton's decision to use a combination of air attacks on Serb artillery and the easing of an arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims.

Former Yugoslavia



Former Yugoslavia

Iraq



Iraq

