

I. Race and Ethnicity

A. _____ - (sense of “we-ness”)

1. Identity with a group of people who share the _____ of a particular homeland or hearth
 - a. Jewish - _____
 - b. Amish - religion & _____
 - c. Swiss-Americans - national origin
 - d. German-Americans - _____
 - e. African-Americans - shared history of slavery

B. Race

1. Identity with a group of people who _____
2. Traits transmitted _____
 - a. Lactose intolerance
3. Racism
 - a. Belief that race is the _____ of human traits and capacities
 - b. Also belief that biological differences produce _____ of a particular race

II. Region and Ethnicity

A. Indigenous (_____) 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 _____ to a new country (African-Americans).
2. The original inhabitants of a nation are indigenous or aboriginal. However, an indigenous people can become the minority due to being absorbed by a _____ (Native Americans).

B. Acculturation vs. Assimilation

1. _____ 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 _____ with the host culture and may involve the loss of many distinctive ethnic traits (intermarriage most effective way)

C. Four Types of Ethnic Cultural Regions

1. Rural ethnic homelands
 - a. Cover _____ & overlap municipal borders
 - b. Sizable populations; this reinforces ethnicity
 - c. Tend to seek some measure of _____
 - d. Strong sense of _____

2. Ethnic islands

a. Small dots, about the size of a county & home to several thousand; isolated; little political capital

b. _____ & pepper large areas.

3. Urban ethnic neighborhoods

a. A _____ community where people of a common ethnicity reside by choice.

b. Benefits: common language, nearby kin, tailored services, employment & ethnic institutions

4. _____ - date back to 13th century medieval Europe (involuntary)

a. Jewish people _____ in walled communities

b. Non-Jewish - any _____ in a city that is usually not voluntary

c. U.S. urban ghettos - _____ parts of cities

III. Racism & Ethnic Cleansing (Genocide)

A. Germany

1. Jewish _____ (01/30/1933 - 05/08/1945)

a. Approximately 6,000,000 _____ murdered

2. Forced Migration in Favor of "Germanizing"

a. Polish people _____ 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...

B. Former Yugoslavia - Bosnian War (1992 - 1995) Mass _____

1. Bosnian Muslims & Croats forced to leave homes, expelled by Serbs

a. Campaigns of EC included murder, rape, torture, _____ & 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, _____