

The background features a series of concentric circles in light gray, some solid and some dashed, creating a ripple effect. A large green speech bubble shape is centered on the page, containing the title and subtitle text.

# Political Geography

Chapter 7 and 8

What is the difference between race, ethnicity, and nationality?

- **Race**- Scientific classification based on biological characteristics passed down from a common ancestor
  - Within humans, racial distinction has typically been based on skin color, bone structure, facial features, and hair type.
- **Ethnicity**- Identity shared by a group that is based on common cultural characteristics
  - Usually determined by homeland, language, religion, traditions, etc.
- **Nationality**- Identity shared by a group that have legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular country.
  - Similar to ethnicity, but there is a legal connection to their nation (passport, voting, citizenship, etc.)

## Example: Noeline (Orlando, FL)



- **Race: African**
- Her ancestors came to Haiti from Africa in the Triangular Slave Trade. She has never been to Africa but shares physical attributes such as dark skin and curly hair.
- **Ethnicity: Haitian**
- She has visited family a few times, but has always lived in America. She speaks Haitian Creole, practices Catholicism, and often cooks Haitian food.
- **Nationality: American**
- She has always resided in Orlando, Florida. She is a citizen of the United States and is proud to be an American.

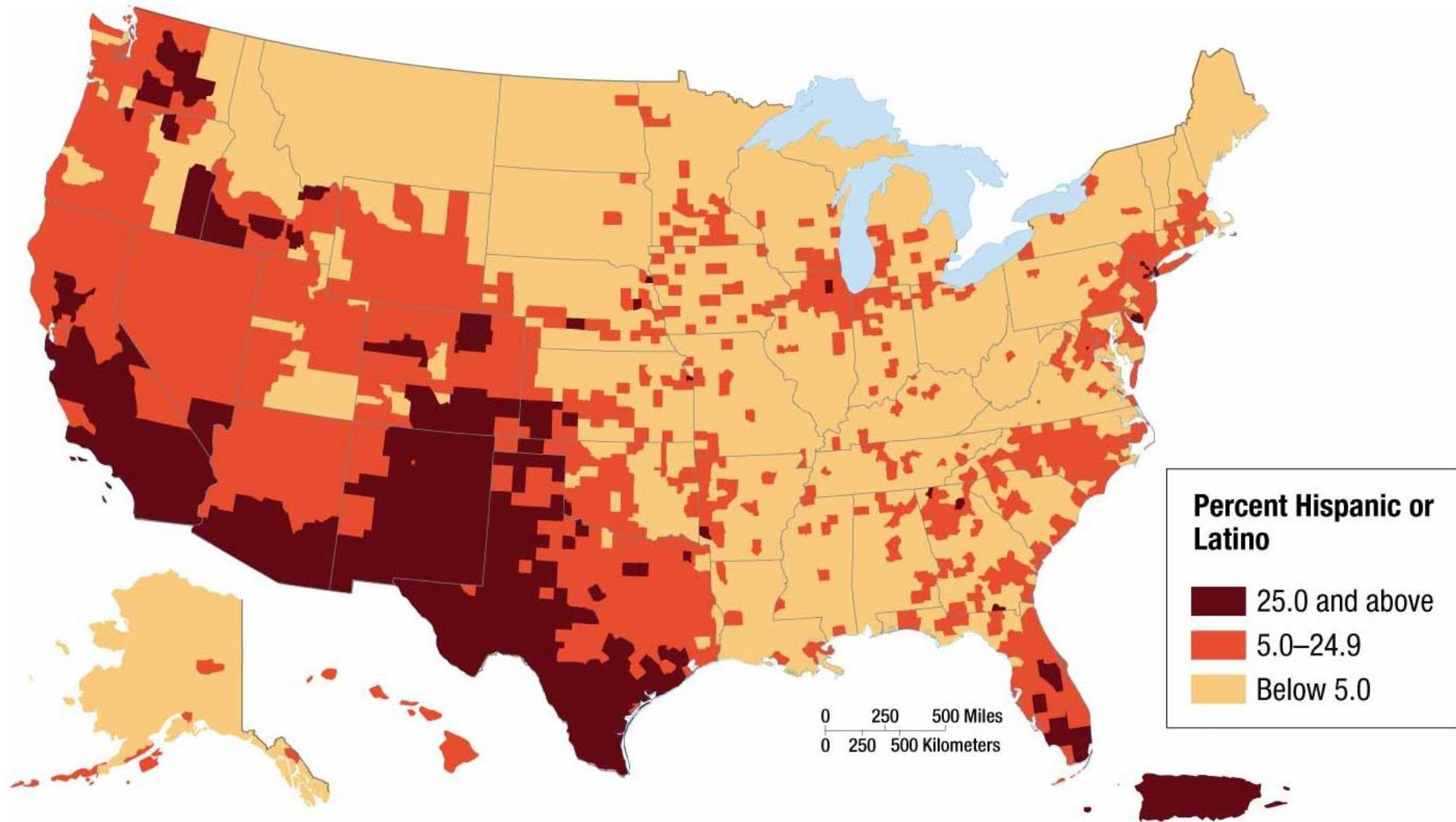
## Why do conflicts arise among ethnicities?

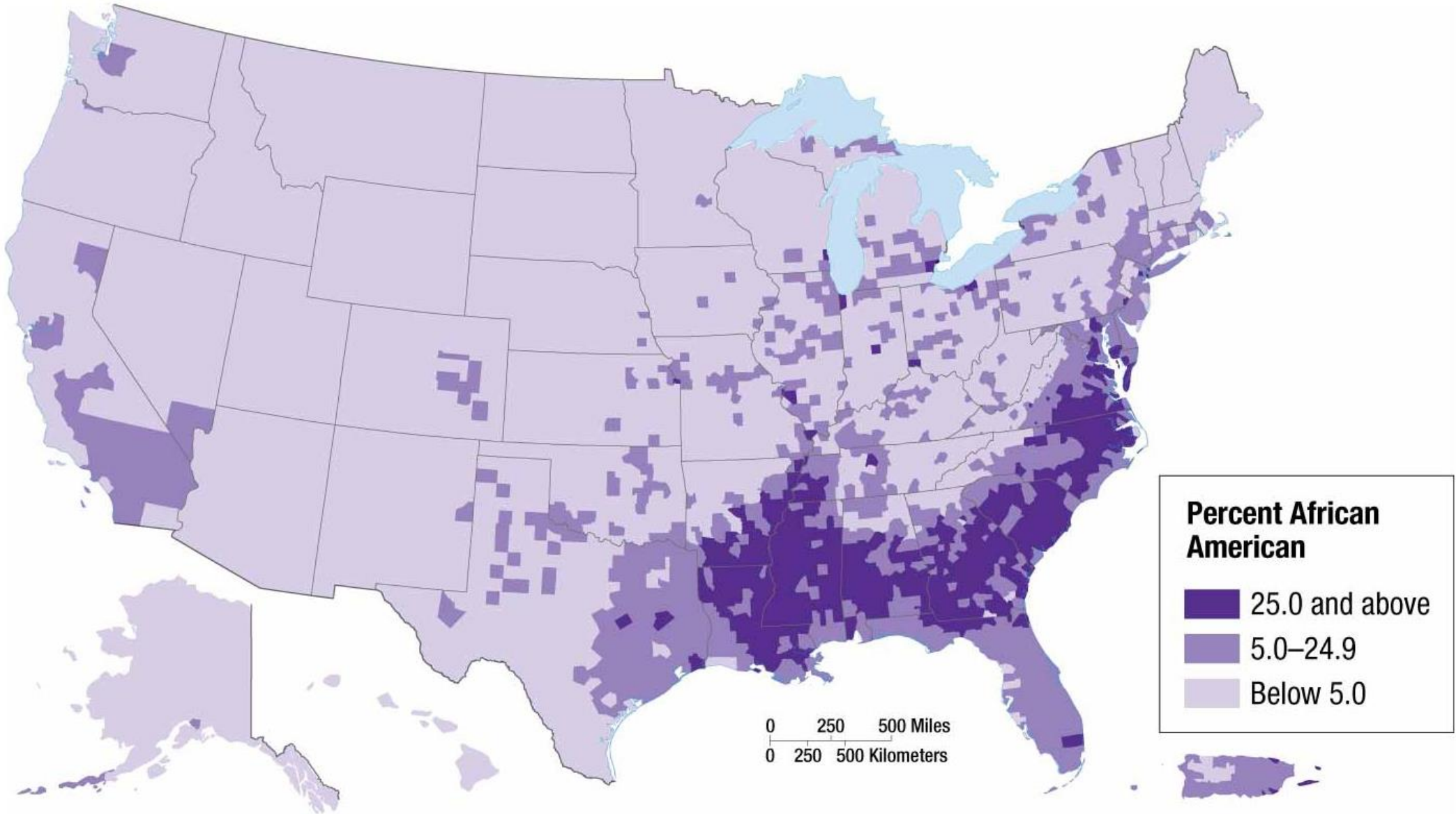
- **Ethnic Conflicts** occur when two or more ethnicities cannot coexist with one another. This is often a result of ethnic competition or abuse of a minority group.
- **Minority-** group of people that are either outnumbered or overpowered by a more dominant group
- **Sources of conflict** can be cultural, social, political, or economic in nature.
- **In extreme cases**, ethnic conflicts can result in ethnic cleansing or genocide

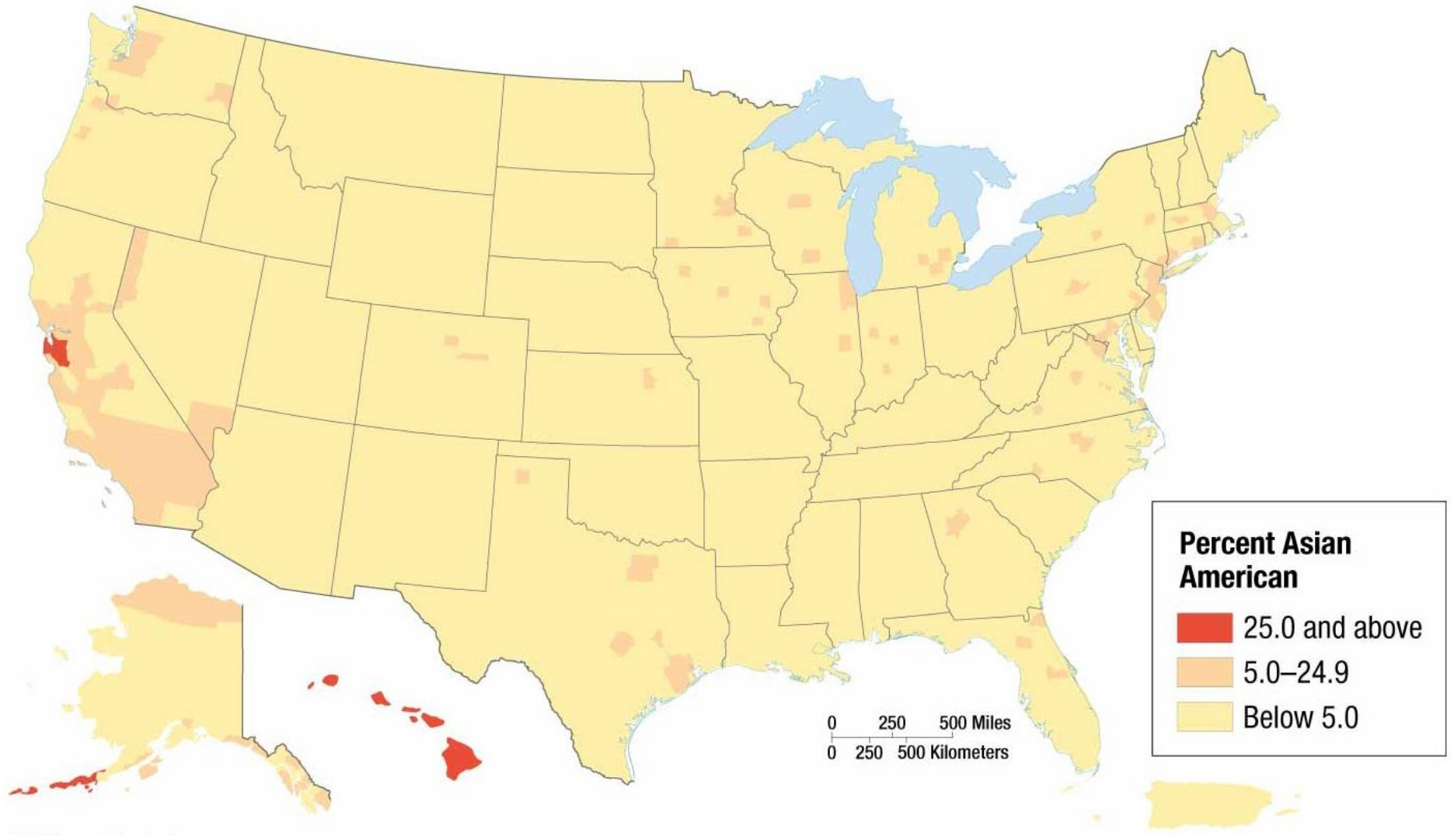
## Ethnic Distribution in the U.S.

- Trends based on census data:
- 1. Hispanics clustered in the Southwest.
- **Why? Geography!**
- 2. Asian Americans clustered in the West.
- **Why?** Most came to America as a result of voluntary migration for work, and settled in the areas in which they found economic opportunity.
- 3. African Americans clustered in the Southeast.
- **Why?** Most came to the Americas as a result of forced migration- the Triangular Slave Trade. In the US, many slaves were forced to work on plantations in the Southeast and developed strong cultural and economic ties to the area.











# Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?

- Internal Migration of African Americans
  - African Americans have displayed two distinct internal migration patterns in the United States during the twentieth century.
    1. Interregional migration from the U.S. South to northern cities during the first half of the twentieth century
    2. Intraregional migration from inner-city ghettos to outer city and inner suburban neighborhoods during the second half of the twentieth century

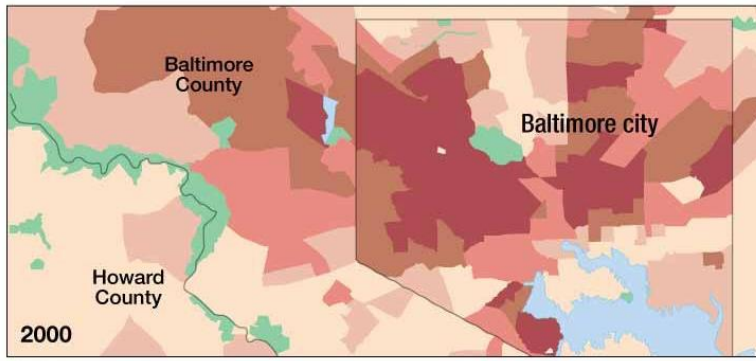
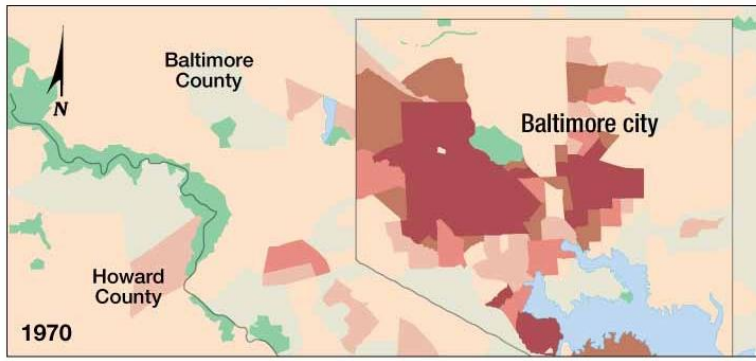
# Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?

- Internal Migration of African Americans
  - Interregional Migration
    - Freed as slaves, most African Americans remained in the rural South during the late nineteenth century, working as *sharecroppers*—works fields rented from a landowner and pays rent by turning over a share of the crops to him or her.
    - Mechanization of agriculture served as a push factor, while manufacturing jobs in the north acted as a pull factor that encouraged African Americans to migrate to the northern cities.
      - Traveled by bus and car along the major two-lane long-distance U.S. roads

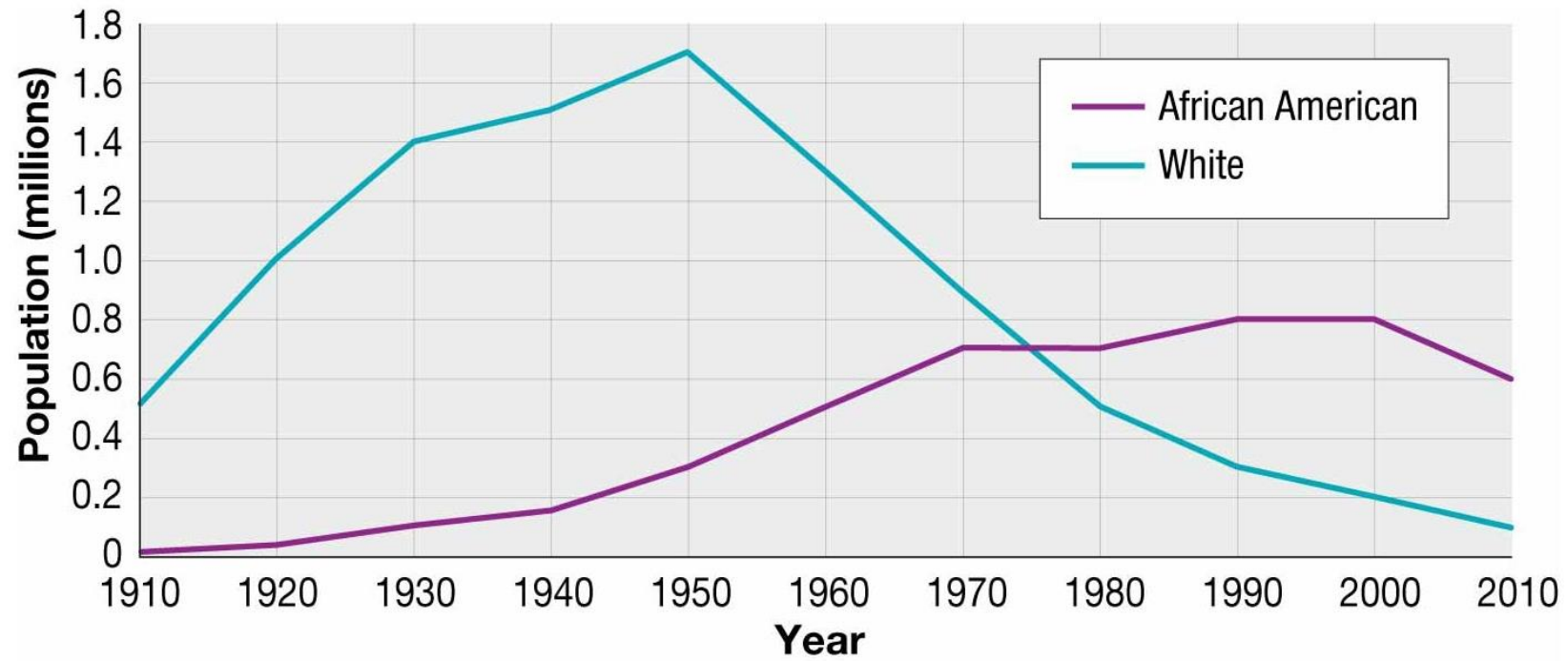


# Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?

- Internal Migration of African Americans
  - Intraregional Migration
    - African Americans arriving at northern cities clustered in neighborhoods where existing African Americans already lived.
      - Areas came to be known as ghettos.
    - Over time, ghettos grew outward typically along major avenues that radiated out from the center of city.
    - Many whites fled their neighborhoods when blacks began moving in nearby.
      - Ex. Detroit's white population dropped by 1.5 million from 1950 to 2000.







# Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?

- Segregation by Ethnicity and Race
  - U.S. Supreme Court upheld a Louisiana law that required blacks and whites to ride in separate railway cars.
    - *Plessy v. Ferguson*, states that the law was constitutional, because it provided separate, but equal, treatment of blacks and whites.
  - Southern states enacted a set of laws commonly referred to as the “Jim Crow” laws to segregate black from whites.
    - Ex: Blacks had to sit in the backs of buses, and shops, restaurants, and hotels could choose to serve only whites.

# Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?

- South Africa Apartheid
  - White descendants from Holland enacted a legal system intended to segregate its people called *apartheid*.
    - Defined: physical separation of different races into different geographic areas
  - Newborn baby was classified as being one of four races: 1) black 2) white 3) colored 4) Asian
    - Each race had a different legal status and associated rights in regards to where one could live, attend school, work, shop, and own land.
  - Apartheid laws repealed in 1991.



# Why Do Ethnicities Have Distinctive Distributions?

- Nationalities in North America
  - Distinguishing between nationality, ethnicity, and race in the United States
    - Nationality identifies citizens of the United States
    - Ethnicity identifies groups with distinct ancestry and cultural traditions.
      - Ex: African Americans and Hispanic Americans
    - Race distinguishes blacks and other persons of color from whites.



# What is a state?

- A *state* is a basic political unit of territory (could be synonymous with country)
- **Criteria:**
  - Permanent Population
  - Boundaries
  - Government
  - Economy
  - Sovereignty
  - Recognition
- *However*, what states are recognized may differ depending on the situation.

# Where Are States Distributed?

- Challenges in Defining States
  - Disagreement exists about actual number of sovereign states as a result of historical disputes involving more than one claim to a territory.
    - China
      - Most other countries consider China (People's Republic of China) and Taiwan (Republic of China) as separate and sovereign states.
      - China's government considers Taiwan part of China.
    - Western Sahara (Sahrawi Republic)
      - Most African countries consider Western Sahara a sovereign state.
      - Morocco claims the territory.
        - » Built a 2,700 km. (1,700 mi) wall around it to keep rebels out.





Taiwan Strait Area



Morocco and Western Sahara



What is the difference between state, nation, and nation-state?

- **Nation**: group with a common culture (think ethnicity- but with the political/land attachment)
- **Nation-state**: a country whose population possesses a substantial degree of cultural homogeneity and unity. (Example- Japan is 98% Japanese)
- **Stateless nation**: is the case of an ethnic group of people without a state (Example- Kurds)

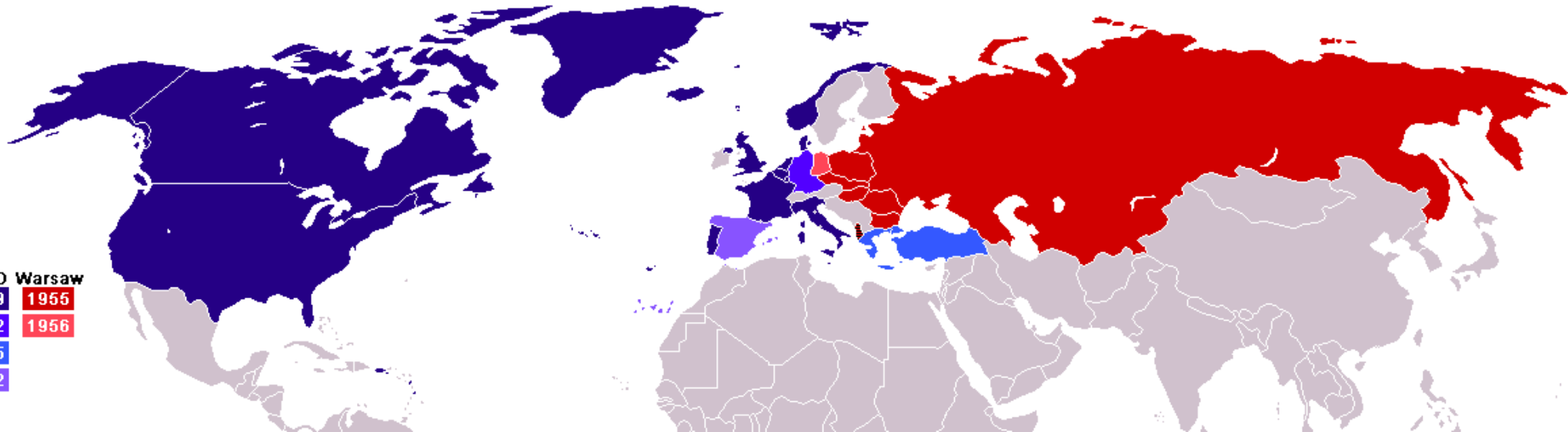


Who decides  
what states are  
officially  
recognized?

- For the most part, the standard of what states “officially” exist is set by the **United Nations**
  - The U.N. is an example of a **supranational organization**, which is a collaboration of 3 or more states intended to promote cooperation.
  - Created at end of World War II to serve the role of a facilitator for discussions regarding international problems.
  - There are 193 countries represented
  - Most of the power is held in the Security Council, which has 5 permanent members: U.S.A., U.K., China, Russia, and France



NATO Warsaw  
 1949 1955  
 1952 1956  
 1955  
 1982



superpowers- U.S. and Soviet Union.



cooperation in Europe  
 North Atlantic Treaty Organ  
 nocratic states, including the U  
 other European states.  
 Pact  
 y agreement among Communis  
 ean countries to defend each o



# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Cold War Competition and Alliances
  - NATO and Warsaw Pact were designed to maintain a bipolar balance of power in Europe.
    - NATO's Objective: prevent the spread of communism by the Soviet Union.
    - Warsaw Pact Objective: Provide the Soviet Union a buffer of allied states between it and Germany to discourage a third German invasion of the Soviet Union in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
      - Disbanded once Europe was no longer dominated by military confrontation between two blocs.

- The United Nations

- Created at end of World War II to serve the role of a facilitator for discussions regarding international problems.
- At times, UN has intervened in conflicts between or within member states.
- UN Membership increased rapidly on three occasions.
  1. 1955: 16 mostly European countries joined as a result of the Nazi Germany breakup.
  2. 1960: 17 mostly former African colonies joined.
  3. 1990-1993: 26 countries joined as a result of Soviet Union and Yugoslavia breakup.

# Political and military cooperation

## The **United Nations** (est. 1945)

Represents a forum where virtually all states can meet and vote on issues without resorting to war – **Political Cooperation**

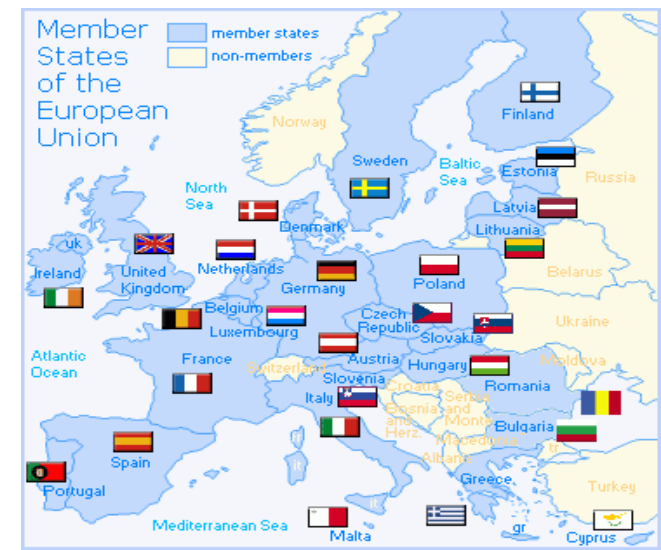




- 193 members**
- Original members: 51
  - 1940s: Added 8
  - 1950s: Added 24
  - 1960s: Added 42
  - 1970s: Added 25
  - 1980s: Added 7
  - 1990s: Added 31
  - 2000s: Added 4
  - 2010s: Added 1
  - Nonmember



- **Supranationalism** - 3 or more countries form a union for economic, political, or cultural cooperation. (Examples U.N., NAFTA, EU)
- Economic Cooperation
  - Most important elements of state power are increasingly economic rather than military
    - European Union (spans 27 countries)
      - Main task of the EU is to promote development within the member states through economic cooperation.



# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Economic Alliances in Europe
  - European Union (EU)
    - Formed: 1958
    - Members: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, & West Germany
    - Purpose: Heal Western Europe's scars from WWII
  - Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)
    - Formed: 1949
    - Members: 7 Eastern European Communist states from the Warsaw Pact plus Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam.
    - Purpose: Promote trade and sharing of natural resources

# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Economic Alliances in Europe
  - The EU in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
    - Expanded to 12 countries during the 1980s; expanded to 27 in the 2000s.
    - Main task of the EU is to promote development within member states through economic and political cooperation.
      - Eurozone
        - » Most dramatic step toward integrating Europe's nation-states into a regional organization.
        - » European Central Bank given responsibility of setting interest rates and minimizing inflation throughout the Eurozone.
        - » Common currency established- euro







