1a. Define **ethnicity**:  

1b. Define **race**:  

2. In the table at left, identify America’s four major ethnic groups (other than “white”). Give their percentage of the total US population and shade areas in which they are clustered on the map.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>% of US pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

2a. What are the major Hispanic groups in the US?  

2b. What are the major Asian groups in the US?  

2c. Provide an example to illustrate that African-Americans or Hispanics in the US are more urbanized (likely to live in cities) than whites.  

2d. In what region of a typical American city are ethnic groups concentrated? Why there?  

3. Complete the table below to summarize the historic migration patterns of African-Americans.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration from Africa</th>
<th>Migration to the North</th>
<th>Migration within cities (ghetto)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

● **DIFFERENTIATING ETHNICITY AND RACE**  
4. In terms of the concept of race…  
   a. what is the “problem” with the way the US Census Bureau defines “Asian”?  
   
   b. what is the difference between “African-American” and “black”?  
   
   c. how does the US Census Bureau consider Hispanic/Latino?
5. What is **racism**?

6. Describe each of the following concepts dealing with the geography of race.
   • “Separate But Equal”
   • “White Flight”
   • “Blockbusting”

7. Complete the case study as organized below.
   **CASE STUDY IN DIVISION BY RACES O U T H A F R I C A**

   **A. Define** **apartheid:**

   **B. Explain the key components of the apartheid system:**

   **C. Complete the following timeline of South African history and annotate the map.**
   • 1652
   • 1795
   • 1833
   • 1860's-70's
   • 1902
   • 1948
   • 1970's-80's
   • late 1970's
   • 1991
   • 1994
1. Define *nationality*:

2. Though they are very similar, use the table below to show how *nationality* differs from *ethnicity*. (2nd paragraph of reading.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

bullet RISE OF NATIONALITIES

3. Define each of the following related terms:
   a. SELF-DETERMINATION
   b. NATION-STATE

4. Use the table below to note briefly how some European examples of nationalities dealt with the issue of statehood and the pursuit of the nation-state ideal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRANCE</th>
<th>OTTOMAN-EMPIRE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE</th>
<th>GERMANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Why is Denmark a fairly good example of a nation-state?

7. Three regions of Denmark prevent the country from being a “perfect” nation-state. List and describe them in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denmark’s non-Danish regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Shade and label Denmark and her territories on this map of the North Atlantic region. Label several other countries in the region.

9. Regarding “Nationalism”
   (a) What is it?

   (b) How do nations and states foster it?

   (c) What are centripetal forces?

10. What is a multiethnic state? Give an example.

11. What is a multinational state? Describe how the United Kingdom is an example.
12. When the Soviet Union dissolved into 15 countries in the 1990s, the new countries were based on ethnicities. They can be divided into 4 groups based on their location. Complete the chart below to indicate the countries in each group. NOTE: Be sure to look at the map on p. 240 to familiarize yourself with the locations of these countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baltic region (3 states)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe (3 states)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia (5 states)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus (3 states)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Note the major religion and language of each of the Baltic states.
   a)  
   b)  
   c)  

14. The ethnic divisions among the Eastern European states are blurred for what reasons?
   
   14b. Why has the Crimean Peninsula of Ukraine, been a bit of a problem?
   
   14c. What did the majority of Moldovans want when they gained independence? Who opposed this?
   
   15a. What religions and languages are most common in the Central Asian countries?
   
   15b. Have there been ethnic problems in Central Asia and, if so, where? If not, why not?
   
   16a. How many different nationalities (ethnicities) are found in the country of Russia?
   
   16b. Why are independence movements flourishing among these groups?
   
   16c. Russia has resisted the independence movement in Chechnya for what TWO reasons?
   i.  

17. In the **Caucasus region**, there have been many problems with the new nations and ethnicities. Summarize the main problem, and note specifics of regions and peoples, for each of the four main ethnicities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Azeris (Azerbaijan)</th>
<th>Armenians (Armenia)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVIVAL OF ETHNIC IDENTITY**

18. How did communists suppress the issues of ethnicity and nationalism? (Give several examples.)

19. With the fall of communist governments in the 1990's, what kinds of problems have arisen in what places? (Give several examples.)
• ETHNIC COMPETITION TO DOMINATE NATIONALITY

1. Make notes on major issues in each of these ethnic conflicts and shade and annotate the map at right as necessary.
2. Read Ethnic Competition in Lebanon on page 246 and complete the case study as organized here.

c. Describe the breakdown of Muslim branches and their percentages in Lebanon.

d. What is the most important non-Muslim non-Christian group? Describe their belief.

e. How did Lebanon’s 1943 constitution seek to solve the religion problem?

• The president…

• The premier…

• The speaker of the chamber of deputies…

• The foreign minister…

f. How has the make-up of the population changed since 1943?

g. What happened in 1975? How has it been resolved?
3. When the **British ended colonial control** of South Asia in 1947, what did they do in the region?

a. politically?…

b. ethnically (religiously)?…

3c. Some BIG numbers of **forced migrants**:

i. How many people found themselves “on the wrong side of [the] boundary” in the 1940s?

ii. How many Muslims migrated from India to West Pakistan (Pakistan, today)?

iii. How many Muslims migrated from India to East Pakistan (Bangladesh, today)?

iv. How many Hindus migrated from East and West Pakistan into India?

v. What happened to many of the refugees as they traveled?

3d. Why is the region of **Kashmir** problem?

i. politically?

ii. in terms of religion?

3e. Note the following regions on the map

a) India

b) Pakistan

c) Bangladesh

d) Jammu and Kashmir

Also label: Sri Lanka, Nepal, Butan, Myanmar, China, and Afghanistan.
c. How has violence between these two groups (which goes back 2,000 years) been suppressed during the past 300 years?

d. What occurred in 1948?

e. Which group is unhappy? Why?
1. When boundaries were redrawn in Europe after World War II, what was the effect on various ethnic groups?

2a. Define the term **ethnic cleansing**:

2b. How is ethnic cleansing different than normal warfare?

- ETHNIC CLEANSING IN YUGOSLAVIA

3. List the countries of the Balkan Peninsula.

4. List important/interesting facts regarding the creation of the post-WWI country of Yugoslavia

5. Regarding the Yugoslav refrain that was common during the rule of Josip Tito, identify the following:
   Yugoslavia’s
   - FIVE NATIONALITIES…
   - FOUR LANGUAGES…
   - THREE RELIGIONS…
   - TWO ALPHABETS…

6. What ethno-political problems did the country face after the death of Tito in the 80’s and fall of communism in the 90’s?

7. Why did Serbs and Croats in Bosnia (aka Bosnia-Herzegovina) ethnically cleanse themselves of Bosnian Muslims?

8a. What was agreed upon at the accords signed between these rival ethnicities in Dayton, Ohio in 1996?

8b. Who got the best deal? the worst? Explain.
9. Regarding the region of KOSOVO…
   a. What country and ethnicity controls it today?
   
b. What ethnic group lives in Kosovo (and %)?

   c. with the breakup of Yugoslavia, what began to happen in Kosovo?

   d. How did the US and UN respond?

10. What is the meaning of the terms
    - **balkanized**:
    
    - **balkanization**:  

11. If peace comes to the Balkan Peninsula in the next few years, why will it be “in a tragic way,” according to the author of the textbook?

    - ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CENTRAL AFRICA
12. Give the historical background of the two rival groups of Central Africa’s countries of Rwanda and Burundi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hutus</th>
<th>Tutsis</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

13. Who were the colonial powers over Rwanda and Burundi? How did they reinforce ethnic rivalries there?

14. What happened when independence came to the countries?

15. How did the problem spread to Zaire?

16. How did Angola, Namibia, and Zimbabwe and other countries come to be involved?

17. What is the situation today?