

## Unit 3

**5 Identity: Race, Ethnicity, Gender, & Sexuality**  
 What is identity, and how are identities constructed? How do places affect identity & how do we see it in place? How does geography reflect & shape power relationships...?

## Human Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 5 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the information in the blanks. p.139 - 162

### Field Note: Building Walls

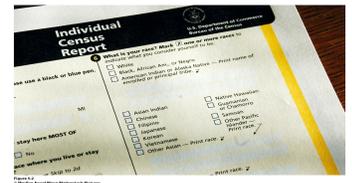
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a culture's assumptions about the differences between men and women. In poorer countries, most \_\_\_\_\_ jobs go to women, because they are viewed as an \_\_\_\_\_ and particularly \_\_\_\_\_ because they are more \_\_\_\_\_.
- Young women are seen as the financial supports of the family, and many \_\_\_\_\_ to cities or EPZs to earn a wage and \_\_\_\_\_. In Malaysia & the Philippines young women may migrate to the \_\_\_\_\_ to work as \_\_\_\_\_ to send money home.
- American society has a \_\_\_\_\_ division of labor. Work that requires heavy lifting is left to \_\_\_\_\_ and good paying, unionized jobs need to go to the "\_\_\_\_\_ " which in the US is usually assumed to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Expectations and assumptions create \_\_\_\_\_ which may limit the opportunities and create \_\_\_\_\_ divisions of labor.

### What is identity, and how are identities constructed?

- \_\_\_\_\_ - how we make sense of ourselves (advertisers try to convince us we will be happier, thinner, younger, sexier, etc if we just use their products). \_\_\_\_\_ are fluid, constantly changing. \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ are an important part of our identity because our experiences help us make sense of who we are.
- We define \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ define us, sometimes by identifying \_\_\_\_\_ others. (I am this and you are not!)

### Race

- \_\_\_\_\_, all people are a part of the same race, the \_\_\_\_\_ race. Distinctions have been made based on physical features, differences in socioeconomic class, and the concept of superiority has resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sunlight stimulates the production of \_\_\_\_\_, which protects the skin from ultraviolet rays (more melanin = darker skin); also, vitamin \_\_\_\_\_ production is stimulated by the penetration of ultraviolet rays (less melanin = less skin pigmentation = more production of vitamin D).
- Natural selection in areas with \_\_\_\_\_ days in the winter and more oblique sun angles (e.g. higher \_\_\_\_\_, as in Northern Europe) favored those with less skin pigmentation.
- People have constructed \_\_\_\_\_ categories to justify \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_. Race as an identity is more often \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, as recorded by the US Census Bureau.
  - Through migration and differences in \_\_\_\_\_ rates the US is becoming increasingly "\_\_\_\_\_". The census now characterizes "Hispanic" as an \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a \_\_\_\_\_. The population of "\_\_\_\_\_ " is projected to surpass the "\_\_\_\_\_ " population around 2050.
- Historically, US cities, states, and towns have passed laws outlining \_\_\_\_\_ - the "degree to which two or more groups live separately.... in different parts of the urban community." Laws passed in the 1960s made it illegal to legislate \_\_\_\_\_. Census data from 2002 shows that overall residential segregation by race/ethnicity is on the \_\_\_\_\_, but some metropolitan areas have seen an increase.



Race/ethnicity	Most residentially segregated	Least residentially segregated
African American		
American Indian/Alaska Natives		
Asians, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders		
Hispanic/ Latinos		

**Why does residential segregation persist in some places and not in others?** In some cases real estate agents may introduce a member of an ethnicity to begin “\_\_\_\_\_” – generating real estate sales by creating fear that a neighborhood is changing ethnically, causing current residents to panic and sell quickly. Banks have also been found to “\_\_\_\_\_” a neighborhood – refusing to loan money in a particular area deemed as risky – causing the decline in property values when residents cannot get loans for maintenance and upkeep.

New immigrants to a city often move to areas occupied by older immigrants “invasion” while older immigrants may move out as they acquire wealth and move into “nicer” neighborhoods “succession”. This process is called --- \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

- o In New York, Puerto Ricans have moved into the immigrant \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhood of \_\_\_\_\_ (now Spanish Harlem or El Barrio)

**How do places affect identity, and how can we see identities in places?**

\_\_\_\_\_ - infusing a place with meaning and feeling. Go NOLES – chop, chop! **The \_\_\_\_\_ of place can become a part of who we are.**

- The term "ethnic" comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ word *ethnos*, which means *people or nation*, but it is used in the contemporary world to label groups that share some prominent trait (but no single trait).

Ethnic identity is affected by \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

Ethnicity is often used for small, cohesive, culturally linked groups who stand apart from the surrounding culture.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of the State of Baja California, \_\_\_\_\_ (not USA) and has one of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in Mexico. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Mexicali were prominent business owners and play an active role in Mexicali’s social and civic life. Relatively few \_\_\_\_\_ now live in \_\_\_\_\_ as they could afford to move to newer areas. Mexicali’s \_\_\_\_\_ continues to play a symbolic role for people of \_\_\_\_\_ ancestry and provides a group identity on the cultural \_\_\_\_\_ . (see map p. 151)
- Gendered places are designed for \_\_\_\_\_ or for \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. locker rooms, restrooms, etc)
- Geographers study race, gender, ethnicity, and sexuality by looking at: where people with a \_\_\_\_\_ identity cluster, what they do to create a \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves, and what kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ they have.

**How does geography reflect and shape power relationships among groups of people?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ = assumptions and structures about who is in control and who has power over others. It affects identities and cultural \_\_\_\_\_, but they can also \_\_\_\_\_ (hold down) entire groups of people, determining how society “should” \_\_\_\_\_ or where people “should” be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ impacting the distribution of people in a place. \_\_\_\_\_ laws in the US separated “\_\_\_\_\_” spaces from “\_\_\_\_\_” spaces (e.g. restaurants, restrooms, even public \_\_\_\_\_) Prior to the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the \_\_\_\_\_ numbered a “\_\_\_\_\_” “person as \_\_\_\_\_ of a “\_\_\_\_\_” person. The US gov’t separated American Indians as those who



were \_\_\_\_\_ enough to be citizens and those who were not. All Americans (including women) finally got the right to vote in \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_ Amendment, but discrimination continued until the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

- Women's work in the home is not included in the GNI, but some believe the world's total GNI would grow by \_\_\_\_\_ if it was included. The number of women in the labor force is rising in all but \_\_\_\_\_ where the number of women in the labor force has actually declined. Women continue to be paid \_\_\_\_\_ and have \_\_\_\_\_ access to food and education than men. Women account for \_\_\_\_% of the world's poorest citizens.



Figure 5.15  
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- Many women participate in \_\_\_\_\_ economic activity, which on the edges of many cities is the mainstay of the community.
- Geographers use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ analysis to predict who will be impacted by natural hazards (e.g. earthquakes, etc.) Not all people are affected in the same way. \_\_\_\_\_ is the best way to understand how power structures create vulnerable groups and how they will be affected by change.

- People with \_\_\_\_\_ incomes generally had \_\_\_\_\_ disease rates.
- HIV/AIDS is more prevalent among \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ men in North America and Europe, but in Sub-Saharan Africa \_\_\_\_\_ have higher rates of HIV/AIDS. This represents that a global problem may have local expressions that reflect the \_\_\_\_\_ distribution and \_\_\_\_\_ networks of vulnerable social groups.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa women are less likely to receive \_\_\_\_\_ even if she is the head of the household, and land \_\_\_\_\_ are usually not awarded to women either. \_\_\_\_\_ begin work as soon as they can carry \_\_\_\_\_. In East Africa cash crops are sometimes called "men's crops" because the men trade in what the \_\_\_\_\_ produce. When banks wanted to increase productivity, they gave bonuses to \_\_\_\_\_ who held the title, not to the \_\_\_\_\_ who do the work.

- \_\_\_\_\_ - the price a bride's parent pay to the groom's father in an arranged marriage. The bride may be punished or killed if her father fails to fulfill the marriage agreement. These deaths are called \_\_\_\_\_ and although are only a small number they are not \_\_\_\_\_. Many deaths or injuries may not be reported. Despite laws against dowry deaths, women remain \_\_\_\_\_ in much of Indian society. Some pregnant women seek to learn the sex of their unborn child and elect to have \_\_\_\_\_ if the fetus is a \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ who are born may suffer \_\_\_\_\_ because parents fear the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ and extend little social value to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A study of Alameda California studied the settlement patterns of minority groups. Areas with multiple ethnicities tend to have an ebb and flow of acceptance. When the economy is \_\_\_\_\_ residents are generally more \_\_\_\_\_ of each other. When the economy takes a \_\_\_\_\_, residents often begin to \_\_\_\_\_ each other and can blame the \_\_\_\_\_ for their economic \_\_\_\_\_.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ Exclusion Acts of 1882 (a product of economic decline) represent exclusion efforts that lasted for \_\_\_\_\_. When the economy improved the city of \_\_\_\_\_ continued to limit \_\_\_\_\_ residents to \_\_\_\_\_, using ethnic \_\_\_\_\_ to keep them apart from the rest of the population until \_\_\_\_\_. When the war began switched their attention to the \_\_\_\_\_ population - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- The greatest migration flow into the SW and California is from \_\_\_\_\_ and makes up \_\_\_\_% of the population. \_\_\_\_\_ led to white workers leaving and \_\_\_\_\_ moving in to the Los Angeles area. New industry was \_\_\_\_\_ scale production of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, etc. The process of \_\_\_\_\_ (from the term barrio, or neighborhood) describes the ethnic \_\_\_\_\_ from white to \_\_\_\_\_ changing the \_\_\_\_\_ landscape.

