

# Unit 3: Day 5 – Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Sexuality

## Journal 22:

How do you define your race, ethnicity, gender, and sexuality?

## Homework:

- Summer Assignment – Friday – 2/24
- Sign Up for AP Exam by NEXT WEDNESDAY
- Map Quiz #5 – Friday – 3/3
- Map Quiz #6 – Friday – 3/9
- Unit 3 HW and Test – Monday – 3/13

# IDENTITY: Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Sexuality



# What is identity, and how are identities constructed?

**Identity:**

“How we make sense of ourselves”

– Geographer Gillian Rose



# What is identity, and how are identities constructed?

## Identities are:

- Established through experiences, emotions, connections, and rejections
- Fluid, constantly changing
- Relate to language, religion, race, gender, sexuality, and more

# What is identity, and how are identities constructed?

## Identities change across scale:

- individual
- local
- regional
- national
- global



Washington Heights neighborhood in Upper Manhattan



[http://www.pbs.org/race/000\\_General/000\\_00-Home.htm](http://www.pbs.org/race/000_General/000_00-Home.htm)

Task: Go the website above and answer the question below with a partner. Be prepared to discuss.

1. Why is it so hard to talk about race?
2. Does everybody talk about race the same way?
3. How many races do you think there are?
4. Is race in our genes or just in our heads?
5. Where did the idea of race come from?

\*\*While on the website complete the sorting people activity and take the Human diversity Quiz.\*\*

# Race

**based on skin color  
and other physical  
characteristics**

**racial categories =  
social and political  
constructions**



Differences in skin color, eye color, hair color are variations within **human race** due to history of adaptation to different environments

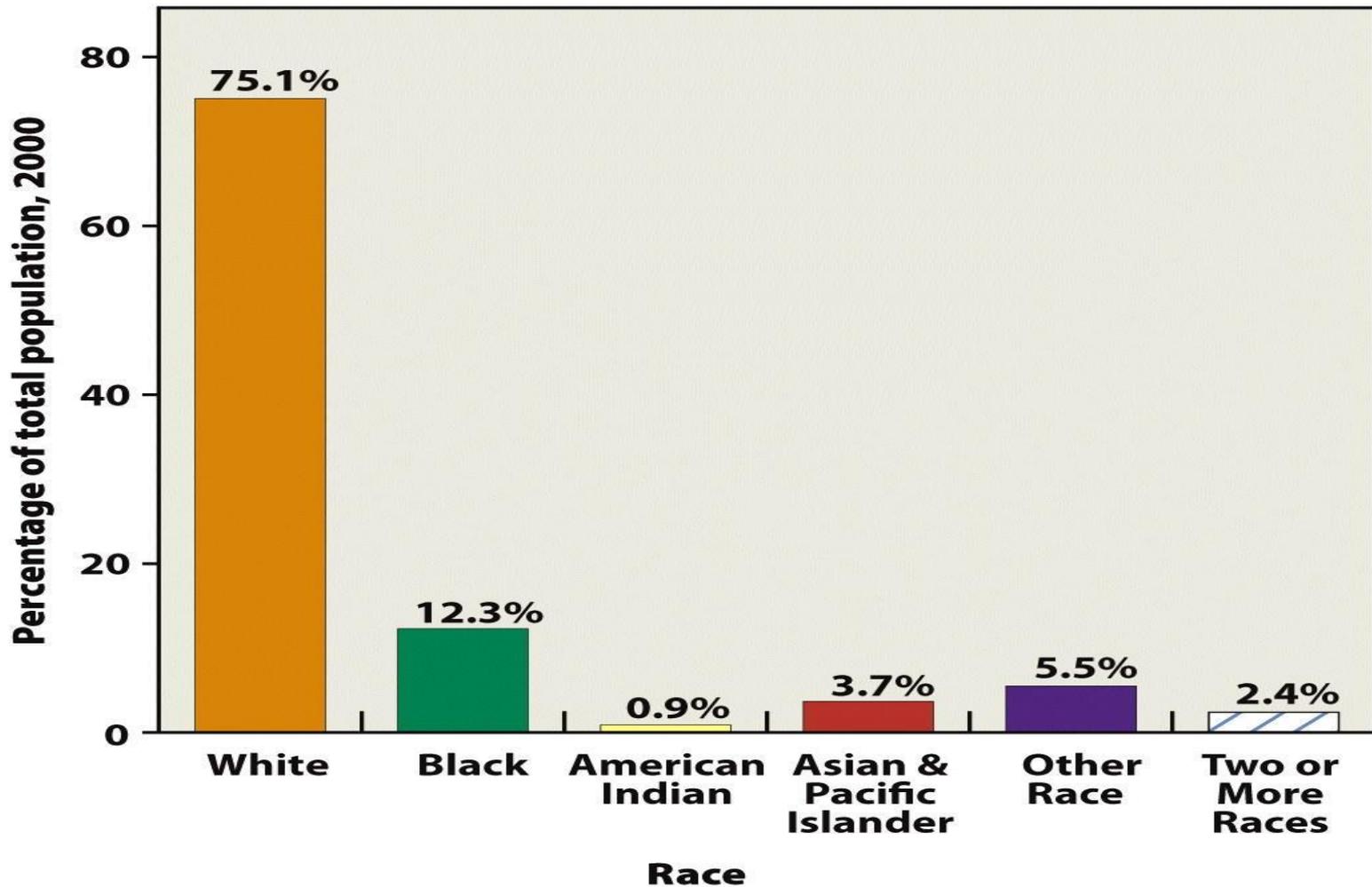
# **Where did the idea of 'race' come from?**

**Major element in European colonialism and imperialism**

**racism = concept of superiority attached to race**

# U.S. Population by Race

2000: Census option of one or more than one race



# U.S. Definition of Race

Historically - “white” and “nonwhite”

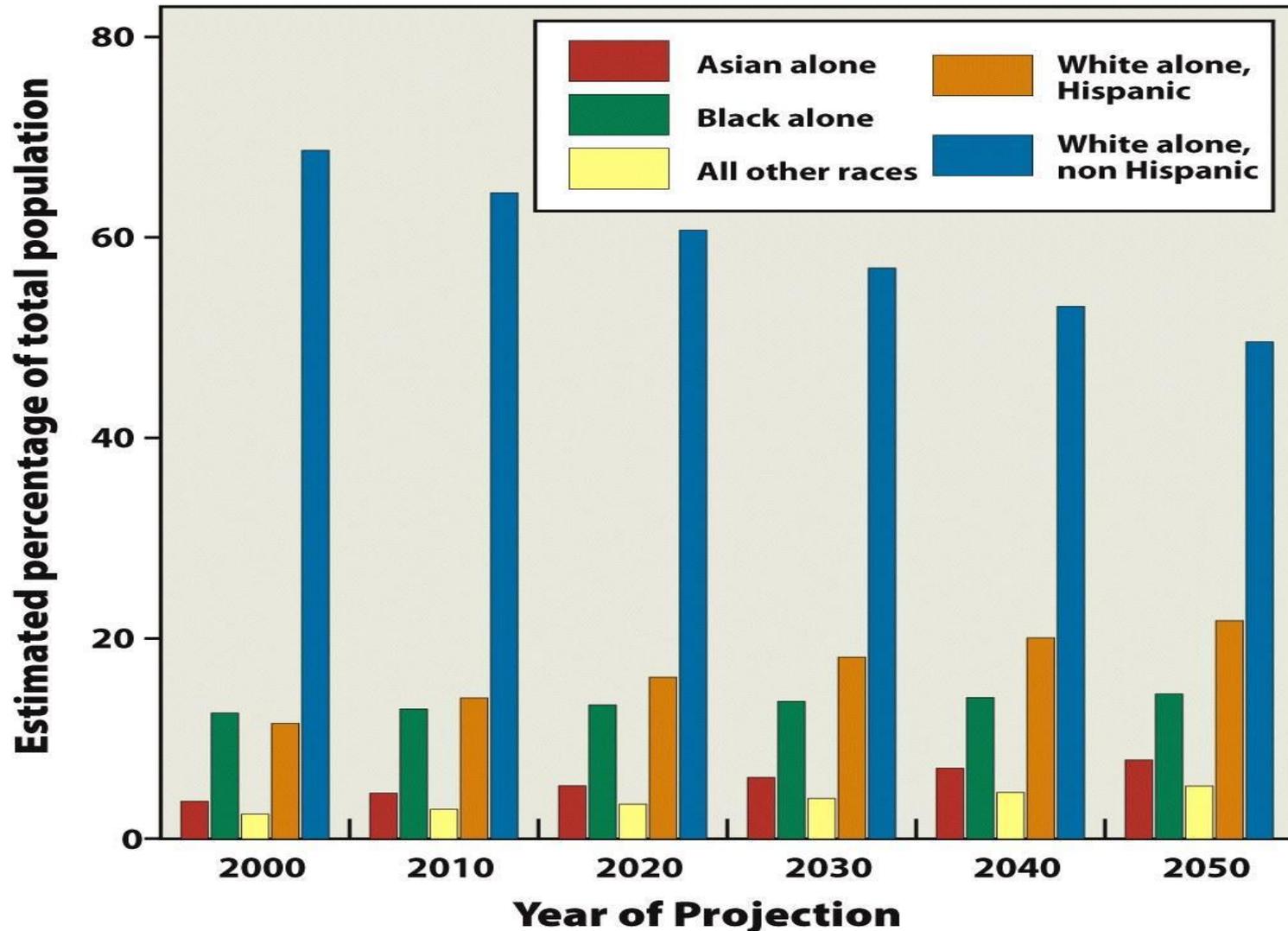
Mediterranean immigrants - had to change policy to call them “white”

2000 Census categorized Hispanic as an ethnicity, not a race.



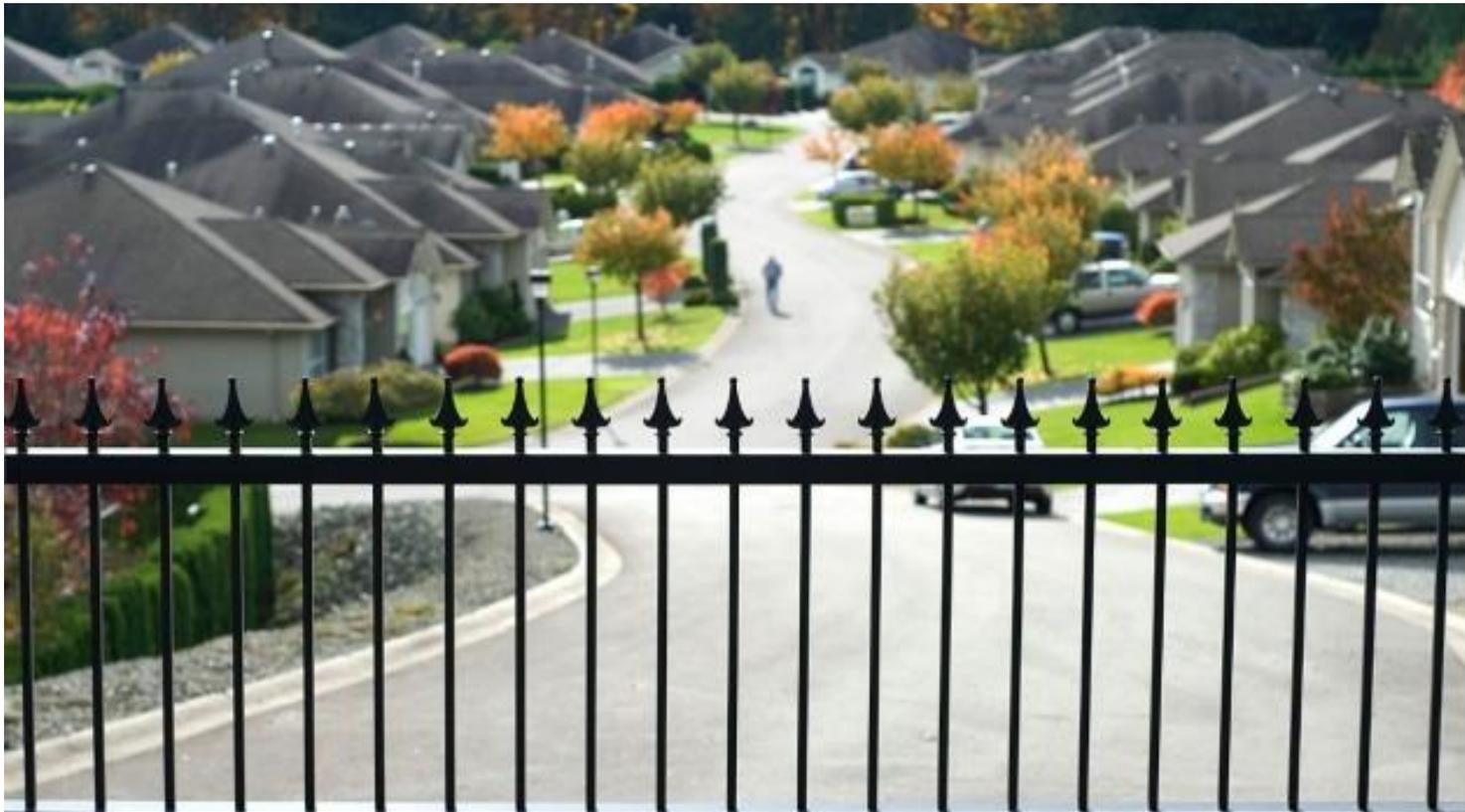
# U.S. Population by Race

2050: White, non-Hispanic population no longer the majority



# Residential Segregation

The degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another, in different parts of the urban environment.





# Ethnicity

Constructed identity -  
**A group of people who identify as having a shared cultural or biological history.**



# Ethnicity

Often tied to a **place (homeland or nation)** and a “sense of place.”  
Identification can increase as the result of migration.



# Ethnic Enclaves

People of same culture living in segregated areas.

(Related to chain migration.)



# Ethnicity

**Affected by scale and place -**

Indians and Pakistanis in Fairfax -  
identify together South Asian

Home - would be very separate.



# Ethnicity

Can be used to explain conflict between groups.

## Northern Ireland



# Ethnicity

Can be used to explain conflict between groups.

**Rwanda:**  
Hutus  
Tutsis



# Ethnicity

Can be used to explain conflict between groups.

Former Yugoslavia:



# Ethnocentrism

The belief that one's own ethnic group is superior to others.



# Identity and Space

**space = “social relations stretched out”**

social relations of a **place**:

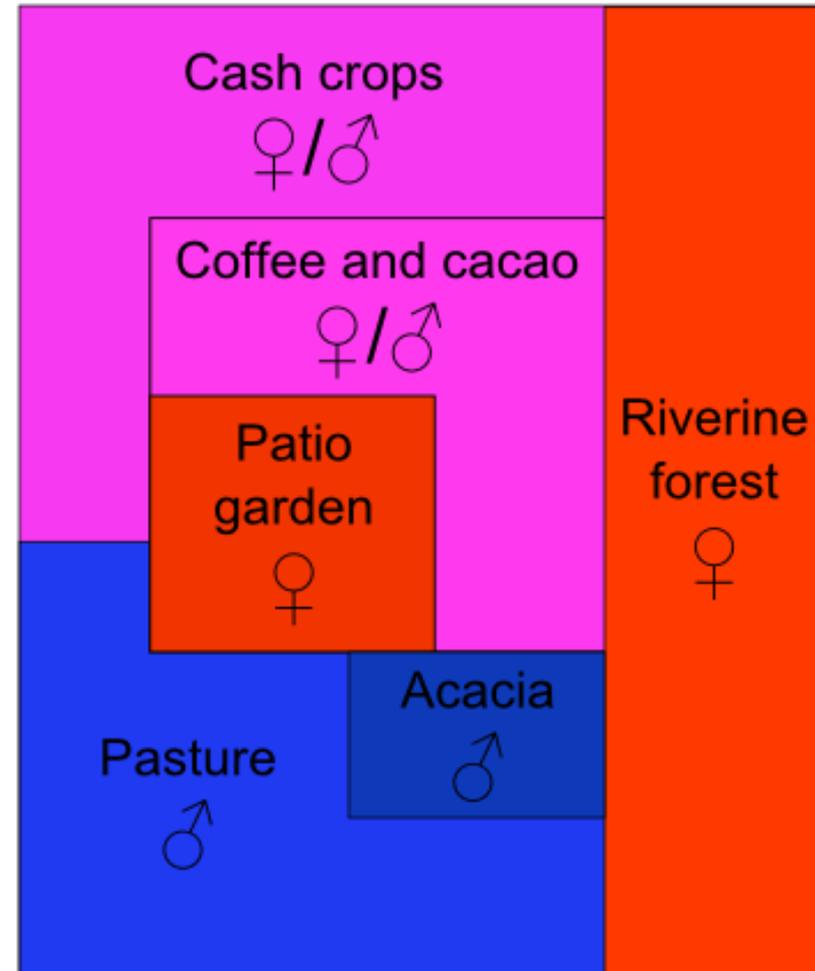
what certain people “should” and “should not” do

- socially
- economically
- politically
- domestically

# Identity and Space

**People make places in context of surrounding social relations**

gendered places = places designed for men or women



# Power Relationships -

Can limit access based on identity:



# Power Relationships -

Can be created by governments -

Who counts?

- census
- votes (African-Americans? American Indians? Women?)
- GNI (What is considered to be a good or service?)

**informal**

**economy**



# What is Gender?

A culture's assumptions about the differences between men and women: their 'characters,' the roles they play in society, what they represent.



Read the article from the website below. Discuss the article with a neighbor and answer the discussion questions.

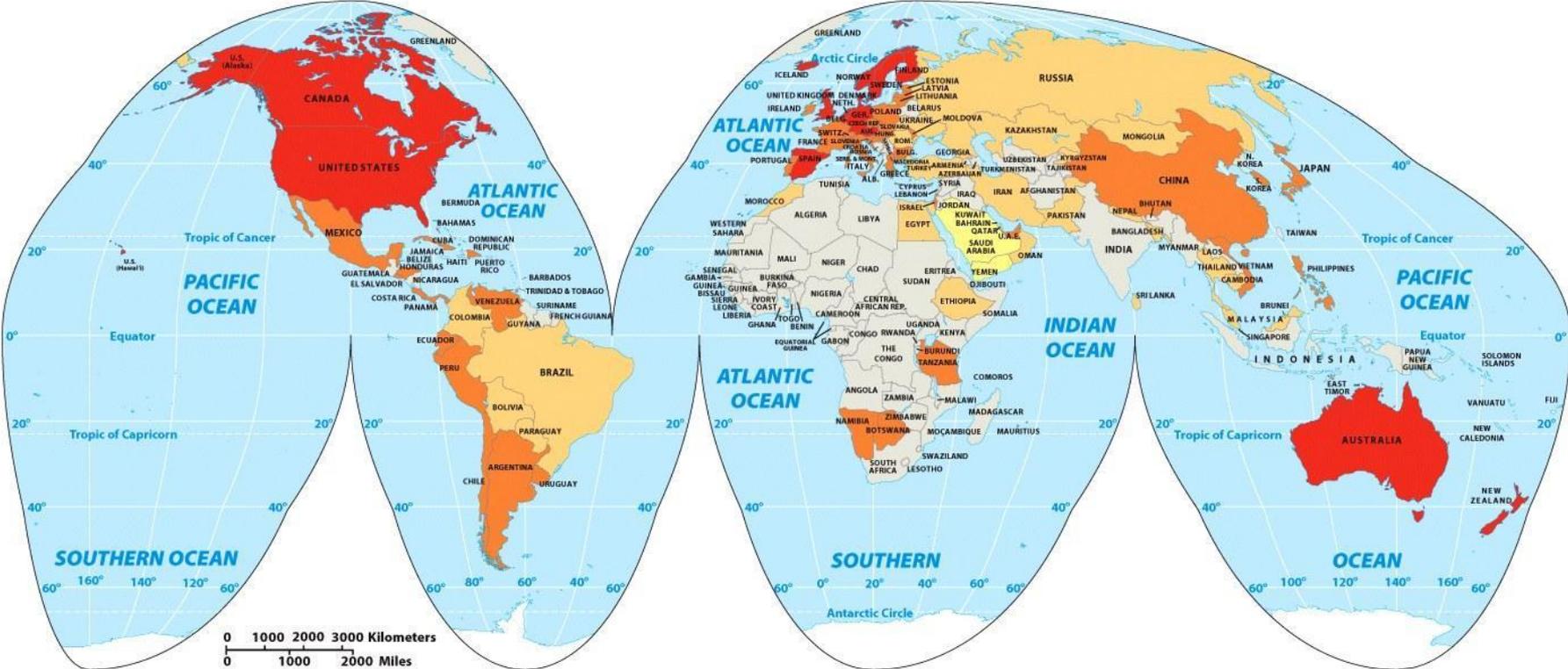
Visit the site below and explore the US map interactive.

<http://wallethub.com/edu/best-and-worst-states-for-women-equality/5835/>

### Discussion Questions

1. How does North Carolina compare to the US as a whole?
2. Can you make any generalizations about states or regions?

# Gender Empowerment Measure



## GENDER EMPOWERMENT MEASURE (GEM)

- Above .76
- .51-.75
- Below .25
- .26-.50
- Data not available

# Status of Women in Most Societies:

fewer legal rights

cannot own land

less pay

housework and child rearing



**patriarchal society** - favors males  
over females

