The following information corresponds to Chapters 4 & 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.

What is Identity, and How are Identities Constructed? (Chapter 5)

• ________ is “how we make sense of ourselves.” (_______ = culture’s view of the differences between men and women)
• One of the most powerful ways to construct an identity is by ________ ________; we define the “other” and then we define ourselves as “not the other.”
• ________ - a categorization based on skin color and other physical characteristics; racial categories are political and social constructs since they are predicated on the fact that some ______________ differences (especially skin color) are more important than others (e.g. height).
• ____________ - a combination of genetic traits (e.g. eye color, body size).
• ____________ - the expression of those traits (e.g. brown eyes, tall build).

THE TRUTH ABOUT SKIN COLOR

• 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.

• ____________ - an ideology of difference that ascribes significance and meaning (usually negative) to culturally, socially, and politically constructed ideas based on phenotypical features.
• Notions of __________ supremacy are premised on the idea that groups with particular physical characteristics are more advanced, capable, or intelligent (__________ often arise out of these notions).

Residential Segregation

• ________ ________ segregation (a.k.a. affinity segregation) is the “degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another, in different parts of the urban environment.”
• Overall residential segregation by race/ethnicity in the U.S. has been ____________ from 1980 to 2000.
• ________ and ________ is when new immigrants to a city often move to areas occupied by older immigrant groups. In New York __________ ________ “invaded” the immigrant ________ neighborhood of East Harlem; today often referred to as Spanish Harlem, or ________ ________ (“neighborhood” in Spanish).
• Although New York City may identify __________ under one “box” they may be from many different places (e.g., Mexico, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic,…)
• New immigrants often focus their attention on ____________, creating businesses to serve the community and reflect their culture (rather than changing the facades of apartment buildings).

Ethnicity and Place

• 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).
• The adjective, ethnic, refers to culture (traditions, customs, language, religion,…) and, in a more vague sense, to ________ ancestry (but it is different from race).
• ____________ is a term often reserved for small, cohesive, culturally linked groups who stand apart from the dominant culture (often as a result of __________).
• It is estimated that the 200 or so independent countries recognized by the United Nations are made up of about ________ ethnic groups (increased migration has complicated this even further).
• If people identify define their ethnicity as “Swiss American”, this is problematic – due to the different languages and regions. The strongest identities in Switzerland are often at the ________ level (distinguishes cultural groups).
• The concept of ethnicity is very ________. Ex) Language groups that occupied North America before the arrival of the ____________ (e.g., Iroquois, Apache, etc.) are generally not described as ethnic groups, while individual populations migrating from patterns of similar complexity in Europe are always called ethnic groups (e.g., Germans, Bohemians, etc.).
How Do Power Relationships Subjugate Certain Groups of People?

- "social relations stretched out"
- "articulations of those social relations as they have come together, over time, in that particular location"
- Power relationships can subjugate entire groups (e.g., data that undercounts the ______ of women). The GNI includes neither the unpaid labor of women in the household, nor the work done in the ______ economy (private, often home-based activities). If women’s work of this sort were given a dollar value, the world’s GNI could increase by as much as ______.

- Although much of ______ is dominated numerically by women, they have difficulty in acquiring ______ from banks or ______ titles from the government; traps many in a cycle of poverty.
- Thousands of girls in ______ still have their marriages arranged; in 2001, more than 7,000 women were recorded as victims of ______.

- In general, areas with multiple ethnicities are more accepting of each other when the ______ is good; but resentment and blame rises during a downturn (“they took all the jobs”).
- Asians are often labeled as the “_______” (hardworking and prosperous); but most success has gone to the ______ wave of migrants, and lower paying jobs going to the ______ migrants.
- ______ has occurred in many southern cities in the U.S.; in southeastern Los Angeles, the Hispanic population jumped from 4% in 1960 to over 90% in 2000.
- In 1992, one of the worst riots broke out in southcentral Los Angeles (sparked by a “not guilty” verdict in the ______ trial); was the result of the impact of ______ loss (relocation of manufacturing jobs) & ______ changes (90% African American in 1970; about 50/50 African American and Hispanic by 1990).

Local and Popular Culture (Chapter 4)

- ______ culture is small, incorporates a homogeneous population; typically rural and cohesive in cultural traits; ______ culture is large, incorporates heterogeneous populations; typically urban with quickly changing cultural traits.
- A ______ culture is a group of people who see themselves as a community, sharing experiences, customs & traits.
- ______ culture of a group = things constructed; ______ culture = beliefs, practices, values, etc.

How Are Local Cultures Sustained?

- During the 1800s, the U.S., Canada, Australia, Russia (colonial powers) … all had official policies of ______.
- Today, many groups are working to push back assimilation and revive their culture; many local cultures work to avoid ______ - the process by which other cultures adopt customs & use them for their own benefit.
- With the rise of globalization comes the opposite effect of ______ (seeking out the regional (local) culture by peoples of an area and reinvigorating it in response to the uncertainty of the world). Cite at least TWO examples:
  - Ethnic enclaves, or ______, reflect their inhabitants’ perceptions of the natural environments they left behind (and the one selected upon arriving); (e.g., Hasidic Jews in Brooklyn, or Italian Americans in the North End of Boston)
  - ______ occurs when something that previously was not regarded as an object to be bought or sold, becomes and object that can be bought, sold, or traded; can be material or nonmaterial (e.g., observing Amish culture of Lancaster).

How is Popular Culture Diffused and Seen in the Cultural Landscape?

- ______ has been drastically altered by advances in transportation and communication; ______ explains how quickly innovations diffuse (being mush faster through interconnected places).
- Typically, a hearth begins with ______ diffusion, then spreads through ______ diffusion.
- ______ occurs when people within a place produce an original aspect of popular culture, making it their own.
  - Give an example of this:
- The supremacy of the “Big Three” sports in the U.S. (baseball, basketball, football) have been challenged by ______ sports (surfing, X-Games,…); the proliferation of ______ has enabled these sports to gain popularity.
- ______ describes the loss of uniqueness of place; one place looks like the next (i.e., skyscrapers).
- ______ - cultural borrowing and mixing; what happens at one scale is not independent of what happens at other scales (e.g., strip in Las Vegas or the World Showcase at Epcot representing various parts of the planet).
- ______ is when people in a local place mediate and alter regional, national, and global processes.