Field Note: Building Walls

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• 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 the are more ________________.
  o 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.
  o 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 ________________.
  o Expectations and assumptions create ________________ which may limit the opportunities and create ________________ divisions of labor.

What is identity, and how are identities constructed?

  o ________________ - 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.
    o We define ________________ & ________________ define us, sometimes by identifying ________________ others. (I am this and you are not!)

Race

  o ________________, 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 _________________.

  o 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).
  o 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.
  o 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.
  o 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.

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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 form “__________” spaces (e.g. restaurants, restrooms, even public ________) Prior to the 14th 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.

• 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.

  o People with ________ incomes generally had ________ disease rates.
  o 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.
  o 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 _______________.

  o 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 - ___________ & ___________.

• 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.