Chapter 7: Ethnicity

Key Issue Three: Why do ethnicities clash?

Clashes of Ethnicities

- Ethnic competition to dominate nationality
 - Ethnic competition in the Horn of Africa
 - Ethnic competition in Lebanon
- Dividing ethnicities among more than one state
 - Dividing ethnicities in South Asia
 - Dividing Sri Lanka among ethnicities

Clash of Ethnicities

- Former colonies: nationalities and countries not always the same thing (Difference in nationality/state?)
 - For example: India & Pakistan two very different ethnicities shared by a country.
 - India controlled by the British
 - When British control ended, India became the main part of the country with E&W Pakistan as two Muslim areas

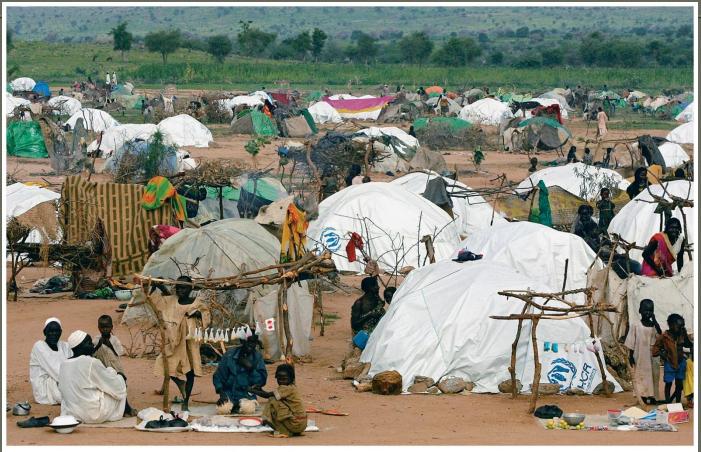
 a "fragmented" state
- Africa has many states that have numerous ethnicities and/or nationalities within their borders.

Ethnicity in the Horn of Africa



There have been numerous inter-ethnic civil conflicts in the countries of the Horn of Africa (including the Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia).

Refugee Camp in Darfur, Sudan



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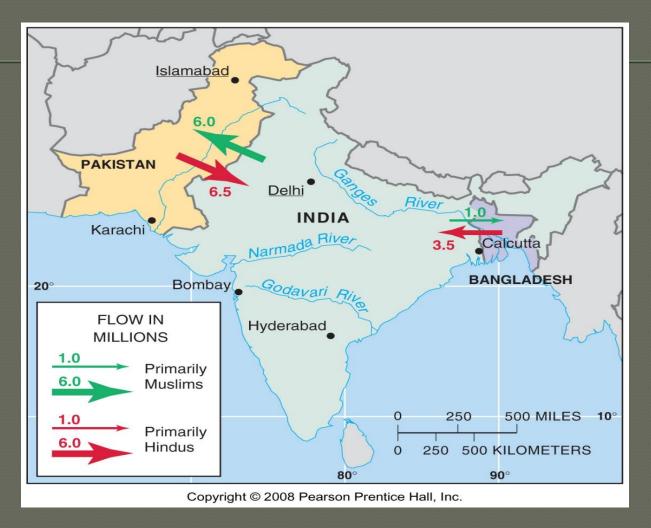
Farmers from Darfur in western Sudan have been chased from their homes by agents of the Sudanese government.

Ethnicities in Lebanon



Christians, Sunni Muslims, Shiite Muslims, and Druze are dominant in different areas of the country.

Ethnic Division of South Asia



At independence in 1947, British India was divided into India and Pakistan, resulting in the migration of 17 million people and many killings. In 1971, after a brutal civil war, East Pakistan became the country of Bangladesh.

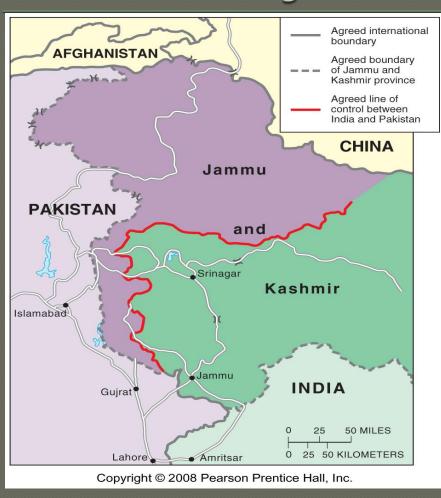
Train Station in Amritsar, India, October, 1947



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The station is filled with Hindu refugees who have fled from the new country of Pakistan = partitioning of India.

Jammu and Kashmir



Although its population is mainly Muslim, much of Jammu and Kashmir became part of India in 1947. India and Pakistan have fought two wars over the territory, and there has been a separatist insurgency in the area; the two countries never agreed on this area (India refuses to let go).

Sinhalese & Tamils in Sri Lanka

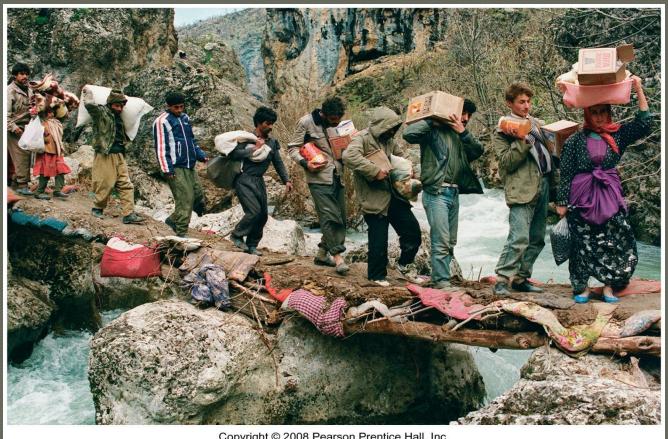


The Sinhalese (majority) are mainly Buddhist and speak an Indo-European language, while the Tamils are mainly Hindu and speak a Dravidian language.

Colonialism kept problems down, but since independence in 1948, extreme conflict.

In 1993, the Tamils assassinated the Sinhalese President of Sri Lanka. In 1999, the Tamils again attempted assassination and wounded another president.

Kurdish Refugees from Iraq, 1991



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Many Kurds fled Iraq after the 1991 Gulf War when Saddam Hussein's armed forces attacked Kurdish regions in northern Iraq.