



South American Ethnicity

Lecture for the course in Anthropology of Ethnicity, 02/12/2021

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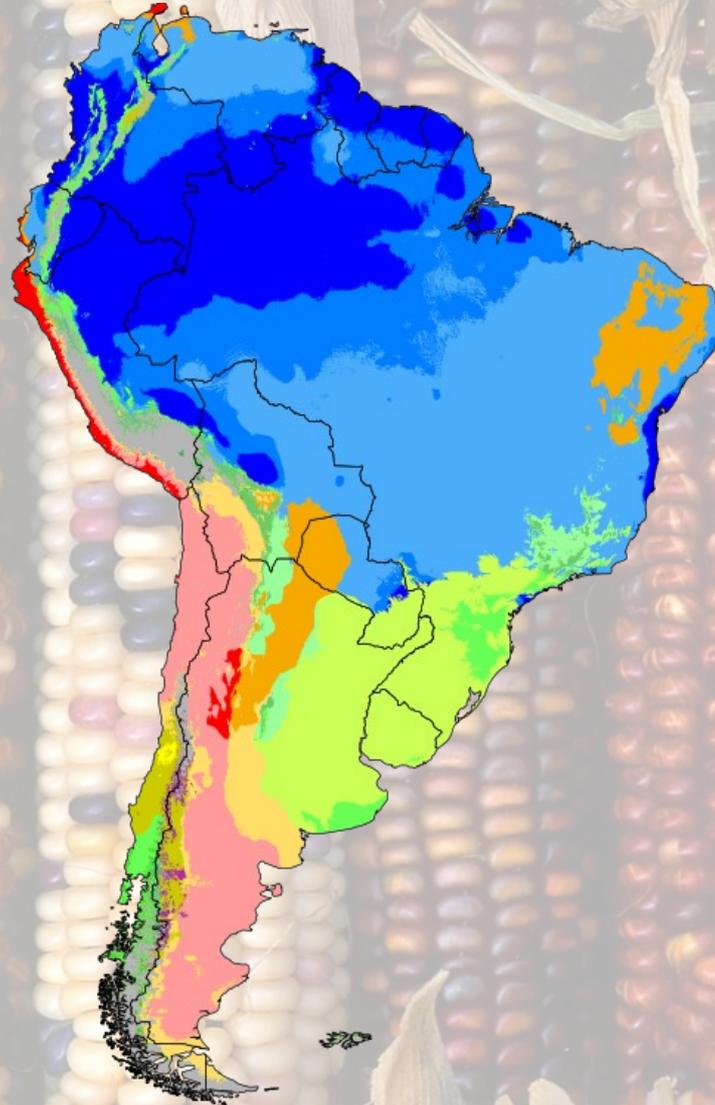
18 million Km²

12 countries

> 424 million
people

> 600 languages

Biodiversity hotspot



- Tropical, rainforest (Af)
- Tropical, monsoon (Am)
- Tropical, savannah (Aw)
- Arid, desert, hot (BWh)
- Arid, desert, cold (BWk)
- Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)
- Arid, steppe, cold (BSk)
- Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)
- Temperate, dry summer, warm summer (Csb)
- Temperate, dry summer, cold summer (Csc)
- Temperate, dry winter, hot summer (Cwa)
- Temperate, dry winter, warm summer (Cwb)
- Temperate, dry winter, cold summer (Cwc)
- Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)
- Temperate, no dry season, warm summer (Cfb)
- Temperate, no dry season, cold summer (Cfc)
- Cold, dry summer, warm summer (Dsb)
- Cold, dry summer, cold summer (Dsc)
- Cold, no dry season, cold summer (Dfc)
- Polar, tundra (ET)
- Polar, frost (EF)

Palaeolithic migrations in South America

Last Glaciation aprox. 26-19.000 BP

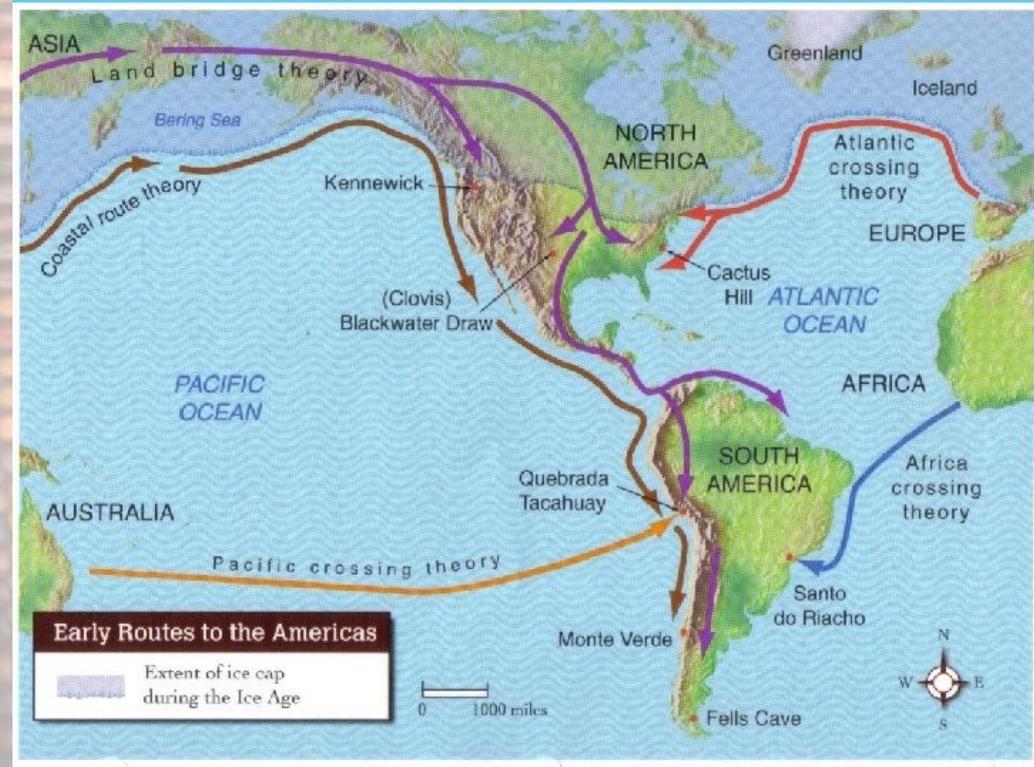
One way versus bi-directional

Single versus multiple migrations

Example: controversy about Luzia

- found in Pedra Furada (1974)
- dated 11.400BP
- morphological studies: Australian aboriginal features
- affinities with Aimoré people: paleo-indians
- genetic studies: Luzia as Amerindian
- genetic affinities with Anzick-1 in USA

Proliferation of alternative theories



Theories about migrations to America. Source: https://nanopdf.com/download/beringia-ppt_pdf

Controversies on dates...

Clovis theory: Anzic-1 remains dates between 13.200 and 12.900 BP and genetics similar to modern Amerindians

Pedra Furada:

- northeast Brazil
- 800 archaeological sites
- charcoal 48-32.000 BP
- rock paintings 11.000 BP
- lithic cores 12.000 BP

Other sites:

- Monte Verde (Chile): 14.800 BP
- Piedra Museo (Argentina) 11.000 BP
- ...



Occupation sites appointed to be older than Clovis period. Source: [Journal of Archaeological Science](#) 40(6):2840–2847. 2013.

Amerindians before the European Invasion

Estimated population: 30 – 100 millions

Caral: oldest urban site, Peru coast, 3000 BP

Both sedentary and nomadic people

Occupied all environments

Network of trades along the continent (i.e. ceramics)

Inca Empire: 1438-1533

Francisco de Orellana: large cities along the Amazon

Spanish versus Portuguese colonization

Demographic collapse after the invasion



Some pre-conquest Amerindians people. Source: <http://adockrill.blogspot.com/>

Amerindians migrations before and after the invasion

People mobility

Example of Tupi people:

- occupying several locations from south to north of Brazil coast and along the Amazon river

- alternative theories for Tupi territorial dispersion

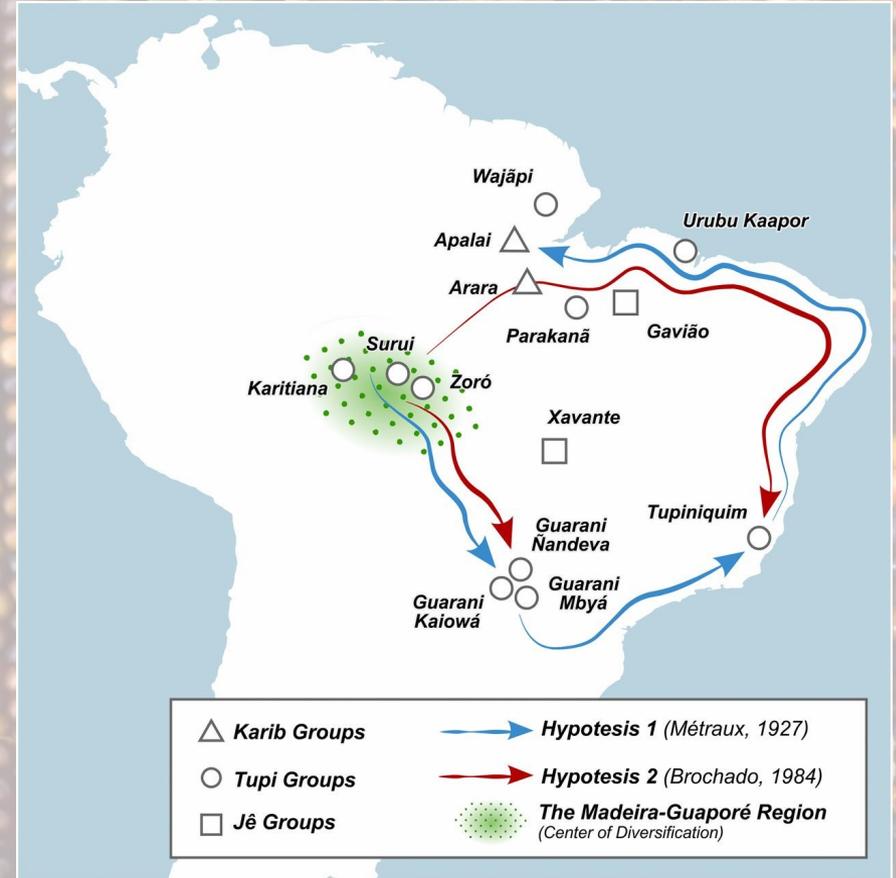
- link with cosmology (Terra sem Males)

After the invasion:

- movement of coastal people to the interior

- dispersion of diseases

- impact on people of the interior with the end of organized societies (i.e. Xingu)



European colonial migrations

Differences between Spain and Portugal colonies

From Spain:

- up to 1650: half a million
- up to 1824: 1,86 million

From Portugal

- up to 1700: 100.000
- up to 1822: half a million

From other countries (i.e. French, Holland, etc.) in lesser numbers

Mostly administrators, clergies, pours, condemned, etc. with very few women



Portuguese arrival in Brazil. Source: Oscar Pereira da Silva (1865–1939).

Slave trade and demographic impacts

Slavery as feature of “modernity”

From Africa to the New World, 10 to 16 millions between 1500 and 1866

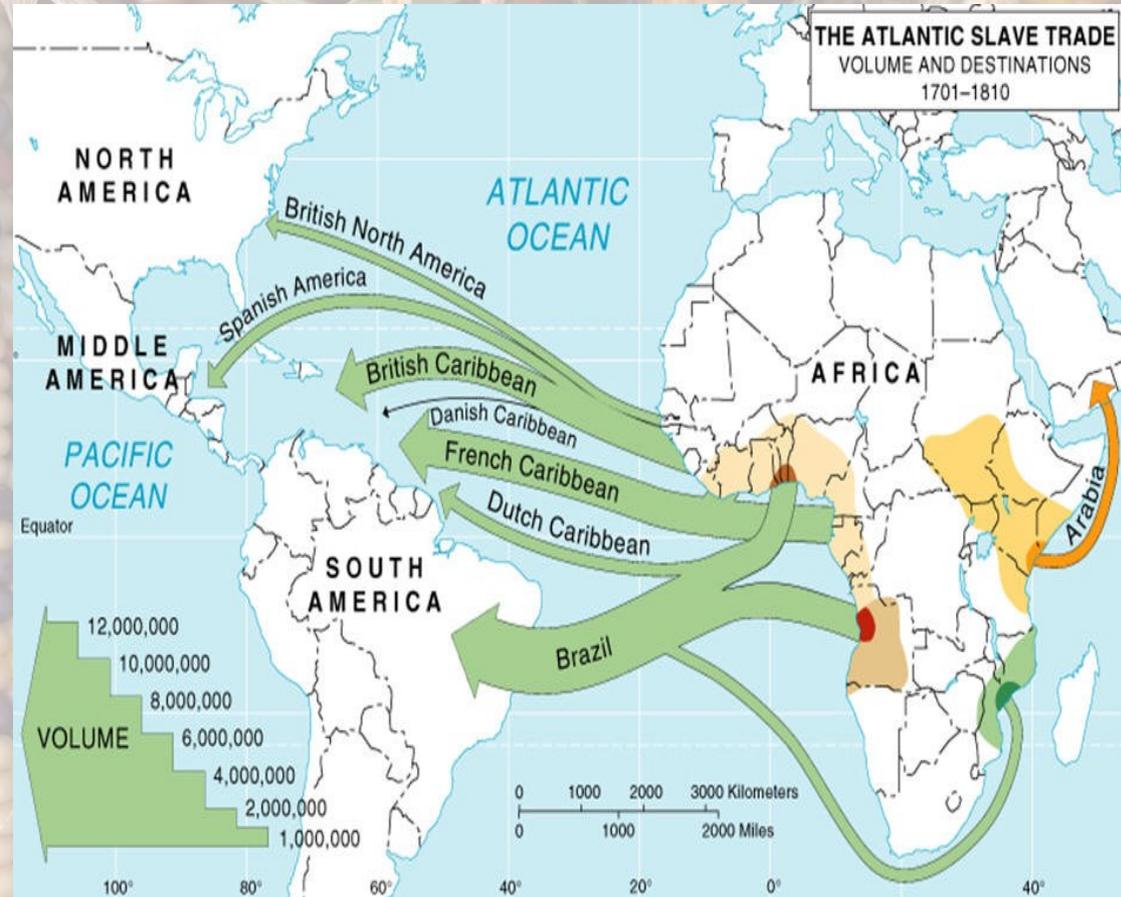
To Brazil: >4 millions (35%)

To Spanish America: >2.5 millions (20%)

Core workforce of colonies

One third of south American population

Enslaved women and sexual



Slave trade. Source: <https://people.uwec.edu/ivogeler/w111/slaves.htm>

Miscegenation of enslaved people

In Spanish and Portuguese colonies large economic activities with thousand of slaves

Spanish *encomiendas*
Portuguese *capitanias*

1542, Valladolid debate (Bartolomé de las Casas versus Juan Ginés de Sepulveda)

Enslavement of both Africans and Amerindians

Resistance, revolts and conviviality

➔ **Afro-indianism**



Enslaved AmerIndians in 1911. Source: <https://it.m.wikipedia.org/>



Afroindian: Source: <http://www.etecjuliodemesquita.com.br/jornal/?tag=afro-indigenas>

Mestizos and mulattos

Low presence of Europeans versus high presence of Amerindians and Africans

Interracial marriages and sexual abuses

Production of a diversified demographic panorama with people resulting from interracial unions

Close relation between racial origin and social position



Racial democracy versus structural racism



European migrations between 1800-1900

To South America 12% of total

From where?

- Italy: 7 millions
- Spain: >5 millions
- Portugal: 2 millions

To where?

- Argentina: >6.5 millions
- Brazil: >4.5 millions
- Chile: 1 million

Change of demographic panorama
(i.e. in Brazil and Argentina 30% of
population between 1891 and 1900)

Urban workers and rural settlers



Germans in Chile. Source
https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Immigration_to_Chile



Italians in Chile. Source
https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Immigration_to_Chile



Swiss in Chile. Source
https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Immigration_to_Chile

Asiatic migration

Since 1600 Manila galleon trade among Spanish colonies

Increase in middle 1800

From China (200.000, almost all men) and Japan (300.000, both men and women)

Part of international labour migration after “abolition” of slavery and “whitening politics”

Mostly to Peru and Brazil

Difference: Chinese miscegenation with larger society versus Japanese community maintenance



Chinese workers in Peru 1900.
Source: <https://library.brown.edu/>



Alberto Fujimori (President of Peru 1990-2000) Source: <https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/>



Liberdade neighbourhood, São Paulo. Surce: <http://melhor-dauida.blogspot.com/>

Near East migration

First wave: 1860-1914 (Ottoman Empire crises),
600.000

Second wave: 1948 (after WWII and Israel
foundation)

Mostly from Syria, Lebanon and Palestine

Example: Lebanese in the Amazon

Where and how many?

- Brazil: 7-12 millions (Lebanon and Syria)
- Argentina: 4-5 millions (Lebanon)
- Venezuela: 1.6 millions (Lebanon and Syria)
- Colombia: 1.5 millions (Lebanon)
- Chile: 800.000 (Palestinian)



Middle East population in South America. Source:
<https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/menasource/viva-los-arabes-underreported-stories-of-the-arabs-of-the-americas/>

Migrations within and outside South America

Changing migratory panorama

Motivators:

- differences in working opportunities
- restrictions in intercontinental migrations
- regional crises (i.e. Venezuela 2016)
- international agreements:

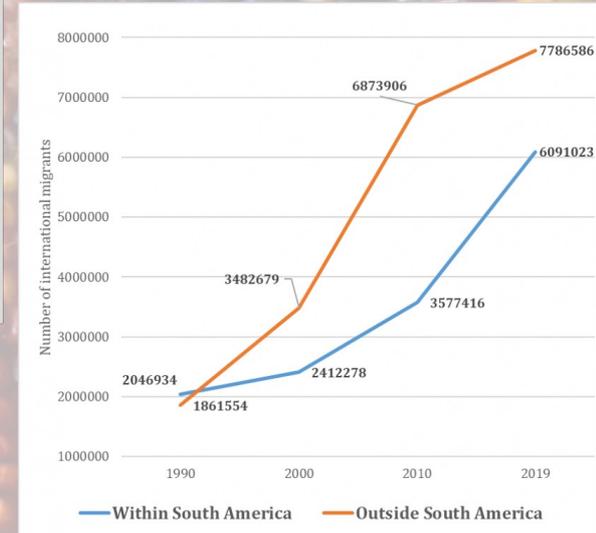
Mercosur

Remarks:

- new demographic dynamics
- mostly women migrants



Migration flows in SA. Source: <https://dailybrief.oxan.com/Analysis/GA197041/Intra-regional-migration-set-to-grow-in-Latin-America>



Migrations within and outside SA. Source: <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/blog/5-salient-facts-about-intra-regional-migration-south-america>

Urbanization and demographic impacts

From 1950 rapid acceleration

- São Paulo: 2,5 to 20
- Buenos Aires: 2 to 12
- Rio de Janeiro: 2 to 14

From rural to urban areas

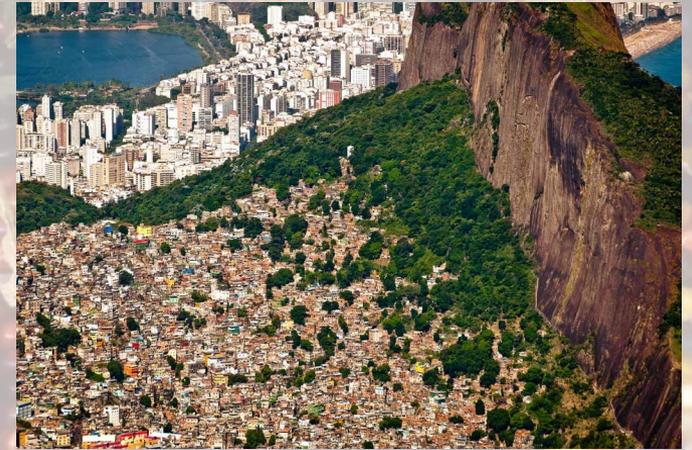
Diversified ethnic origins

Miscegenation versus separation

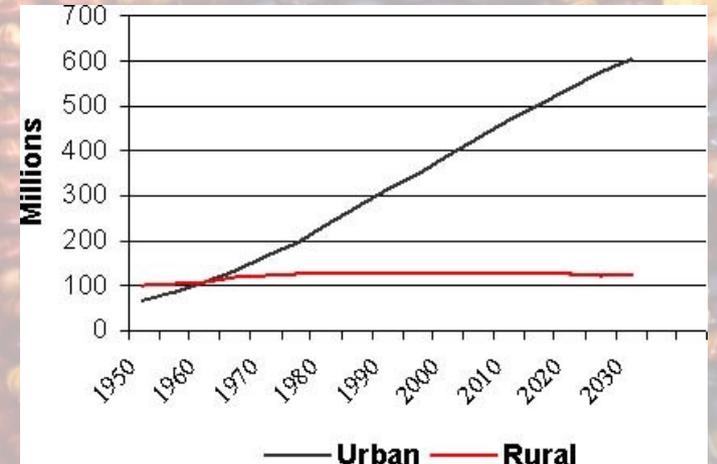
Ethnicity and social



SA largest cities. Source: <https://www.seos-project.eu/landuse/landuse-c02-p06.html>



Rio de Janeiro. Source: <https://cesran.org/urbanization-and-inequality-in-latin-america.html>



SA urban and rural population. Source: <https://www.fao.org/3/y5271e/y5271e05.htm>

Contemporary Amerindian population

Population: >50 millions

Ethnic diversity: >800 people

Linguistic diversity:

- Quechua: 8 millions
- Guarani: >6 millions

Revitalization of Amerindian languages

Emergence of invisibilized Amerindian people

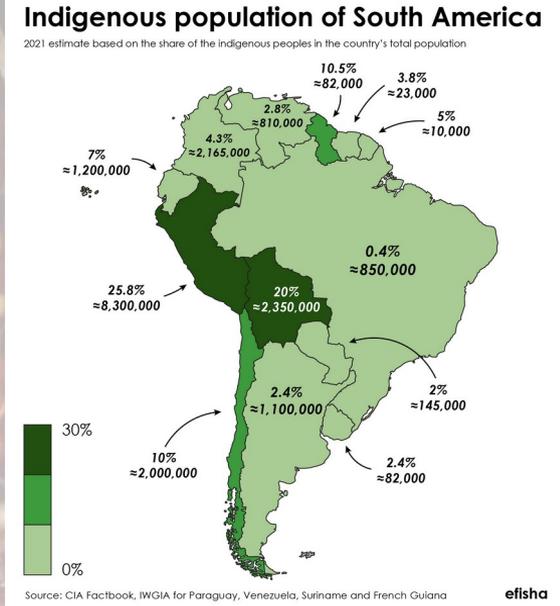
Indigenous lands and urban areas



Pankararu at São Paulo. Source: bit.ly/2Xf7Ckj



Amerindians in Colombian Amazon. Source: <https://www.colombia.co/en/colombia-country/colombia-facts/colombias-indigenous-groups/>



Estimate percentages of Amerindian population. Source: <https://www.reddit.com/>

Contemporary “white” population

Population: 200 millions

- Brazil: 100 millions
- Bolivia <1 million

Demographic weight: 30%

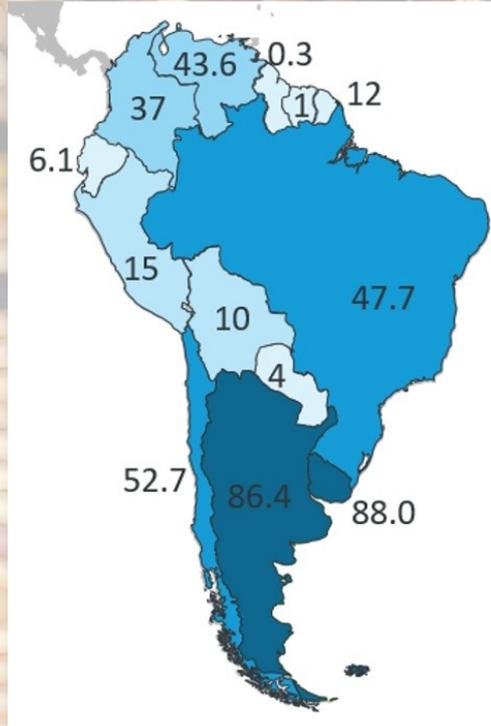
- Uruguay: 88%
- Bolivia: 5%

Ethnic diversity (various European origins)

Miscegenation versus separation

Social privileged category

Self-identification



White people in SA. Source: <https://www.reddit.com/>



Uruguay. Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/>



Bolivia. Source: <https://tourtheten.com/>

Contemporary afro-descendant population

Population: 40 millions

- Brazil: 15 millions
- Bolivia: 40.000

Association with “mixed people”

- i.e. Brazil: 55 millions

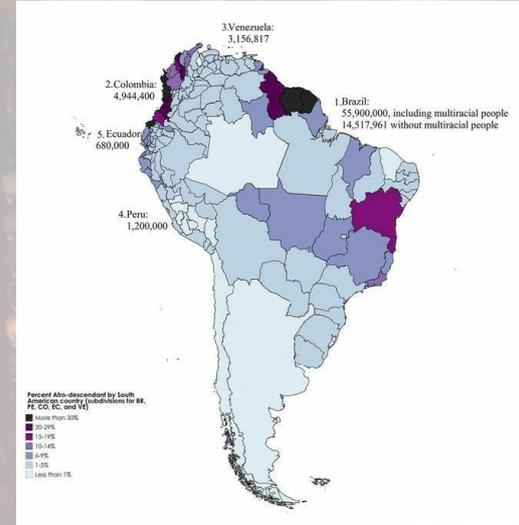
Highly diversified distribution

Mixture between African origins

Social marginalization



Candomblé. Source:
<https://www.pinterest.pt/pin/307300374545984714/>



Chilean afro-descendants. Source:
<https://www.okayafrica.com/black-feminists-in-chile-fight-covid19-racism/>

Afro-descendants demographic weight. Source:
<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/754212268841881789/>

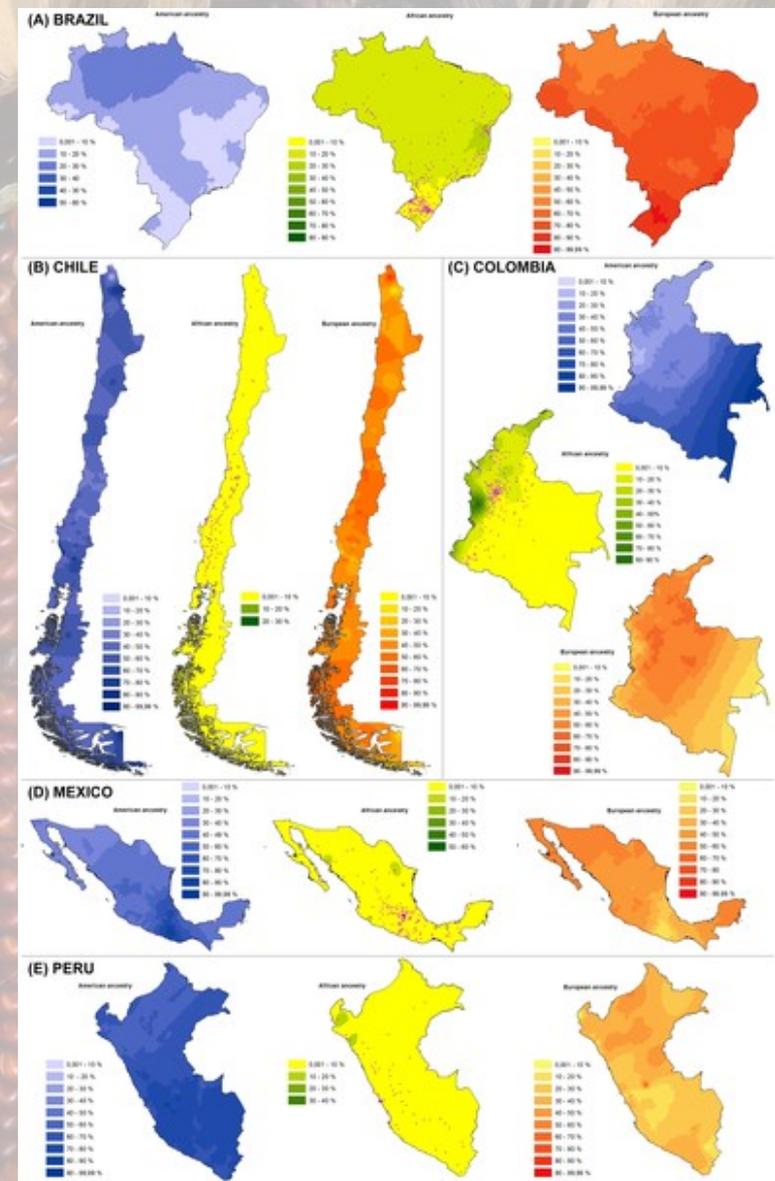
Genetic flows and inheritance

Diversified panorama between countries

Main genetics from Amerindians, Africans and Europeans

Associations with phenotypic variations (i.e. hairs, colour, nose, eyes, etc.)

Genetic classification versus self-identification



Ethnic self-identification

Self-identification as a cognitive structure diving people through phenotypic characteristics (biological)

Self-identification as the recognition of common ancestry, history and culture (socio-political)

Uses in demographic census and public policies



Ethnic inequalities

Differences between countries:

- i.e. life expectancy Chile 78 years
versus Guiana 66 years

Ethnic diversity associated with socio-
economical-environmental conditions

Related gender differences among
ethnic groups

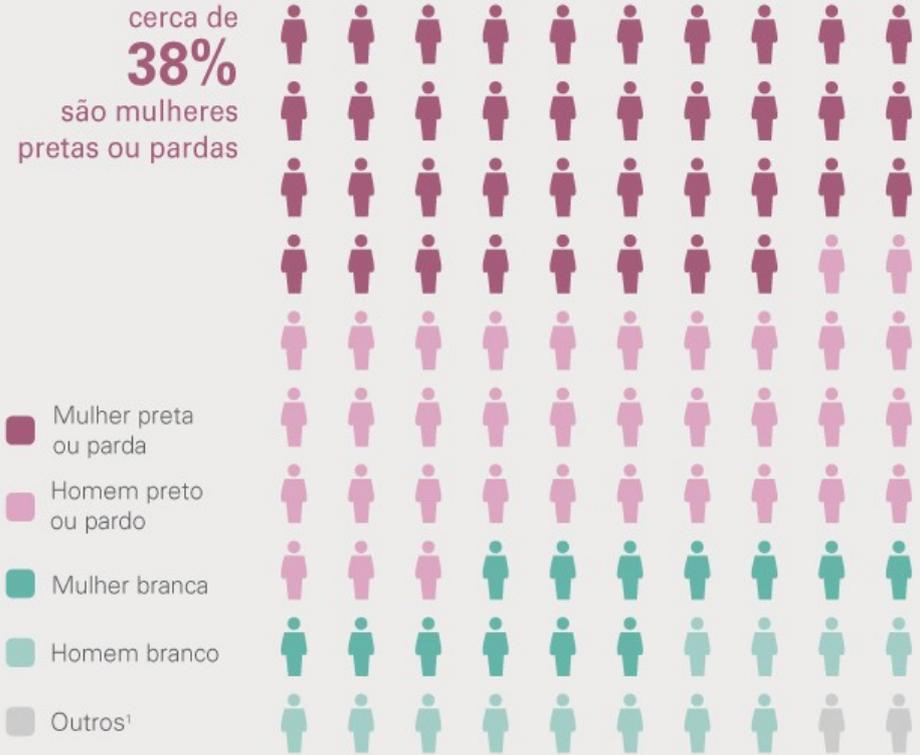
Historical and political causes

10% population owns 55% incomes

Differentiated access to public services
- i.e. Covid-19 pandemic

Pessoas em condição de pobreza no Brasil (%)

Por sexo e cor ou raça



¹Não são apresentados resultados para amarelos, indígenas e pessoas sem declaração de cor ou raça

Fonte: Síntese de Indicadores Sociais - 2020

AGÊNCIA IBGE
NOTÍCIAS

IBGE

Poverty in Brazil. Source: <http://www.ihu.unisinos.br/>

Ethnic politics

Emergence of ethnic movements
(afro-descendants and Amerindians)

Implementation of social policies
dedicated to ethnic marginalized
populations

- i.e. “quotas” for universities in
Brazil

Political protagonist from
marginalized populations

- Elisa Loncon, mapuche,
Presidenta de la Convención
Constitucional de la República de
Chile



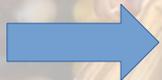
Elisa Loncon. Source:
https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elisa_Loncón



Indigenous protest in Peru. Source:
https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/11/13/politica/1573643039_261472.html



Afro-descendant university student in Brazil.
Source: <https://brasil.elpais.com/>



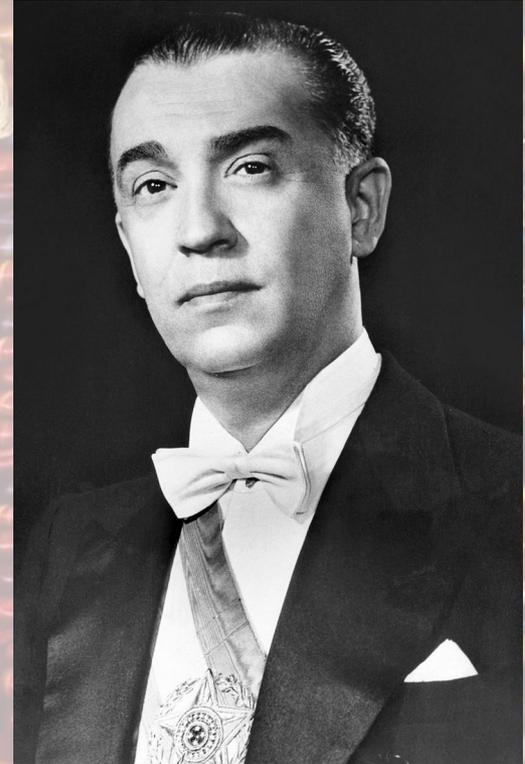
Rethink “ethnics” from biological to political



What about Czech migration to South America?

Task for the next week

- to map informations about Czech migration to South America (search in internet for informations)
- to examine one or two cases (from bibliographic materials available)
- to write a short paper describing the chosen case/s (1-2 pages)



Juscelino Kubitschek (President of Brazil 1956-1961). Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juscelino_Kubitschek