

When the “Diversity Index” Is in the **Red** in historically “White Cultures”

As *if* White cultures have done something wrong for being historically White. So let’s make sure they know they are wrong, punish and replace them!

“**Diversity Rate**” or “**Diversity Index**” is used to describe “White” cultures as being in the red because they have “low diversity,” as if “White culture” is a bad thing. These are cultures that are historically White. They are historically White because they *did not* participate in the human slavery of Black Africans. Many were indentured slaves themselves to the British Crown.

The original indigenous tribes of these cultures were Indigenous American and *White settler tribes* who came from European cultures. They include the indigenous peoples of France, the Aquitaine and Basque regions, as well as others such as Celtic tribes, Scottish and English peoples who came from Germanic tribes, and others. These cultures formed what is today known as the “American race.”

New England is where America has many of its roots, with some of the oldest and most historic housing structures in the USA. Many are still lived in today and date back to the 1600s. These spirited homes and culturally White communities are a part of who we are.

We do have “diversity,” but we do not consider “diversity” to be a part of our culture in the way the term is used today. Its modern use is really a term associated with contemporary activism. Instead, we have New England culture in general, which we share with many people.

We adore our culture and do not want to change it in any way or fashion! We think it is the coolest, truly! We love our northern cultured people, they are *New Englanders*.

The Origin and Modern Use of the Word “Diversity”

The word “diversity” is centuries old, but its modern use in discussions about race, ethnicity, representation, and inclusion developed much more recently.

Old French *diversete* meant “difference, diversity, unique feature, oddness,” and also “wickedness, perversity” (12th century; Modern French *diversité*). It comes from Latin *diversitatem* (nominative *diversitas*), meaning “contrariety, contradiction, disagreement,” as well as, in a secondary sense, “difference, diversity.” The Latin term derives from *diversus*, meaning “turned different ways” and, in Late Latin, “various,” the past participle of *divertere*. See [Etymonline: Divert](#).

For context, the modern American discussion of diversity, particularly as it relates to racial representation, equal opportunity, and inclusion, developed significantly during the civil rights and Black Power movements of the 1960s.

Timeline of the Term “Diversity” in the United States

Period	Historical significance
Mid-1300s	The English word <i>diversity</i> appears, meaning variety or difference. Source: Etymonline: Diversity .
1780s–1790s	Diversity is discussed as a feature of the American republic, including differences in regional interests, customs, and social conditions.
1960s	Civil rights debates help establish the modern discussion of racial representation and equal opportunity in education and employment.
1978	The Supreme Court's <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i> decision gives the educational diversity rationale major national prominence in discussions of university admissions.
1980s	Businesses increasingly use “diversity” to describe workplace policies and practices related to racial and ethnic representation.
1990s onward	Diversity increasingly becomes associated with the inclusion and representation of historically underrepresented racial, ethnic, and other identity groups.