SOC 101 CH 11: RACE AND ETHNICITY

Have you ever been ________ by racial profiling? What was/were the circumstances?

11.1 Racial, Ethnic, and Minority Groups

What is Race? The ________ of race has changed across cultures and time, and has become more concerned with superficial ________ characteristics. In the past, theorists have posited categories and labels of race based on various geographic ________, (the Caucus Mountains, for instance), ethnicities, skin colors, ________ shape, and more. Social science organizations including the American Association of Anthropologists, the American ________ Association, and the American Psychological Association have all taken an official position rejecting the ________ explanations of race. Over time, the typing of race that developed during early racial science has fallen into ________; the social construction of race is a more ________ way of understanding racial categories. Research in this school of thought suggests that ________ is not biologically identifiable and that previous racial categories were arbitrarily assigned, based on pseudoscience, and used to ________ racist practices.

What is Ethnicity? Ethnicity is a ________ that describes shared culture—the practices, ________, and beliefs of a group. This culture might include shared language, ________, and traditions, among other commonalities. Like race, the term ethnicity is difficult to describe and its meaning ________ over time. And as with race, individuals may be identified or self-identify with ethnicities in ________, and sometimes contradictory, ways.

What are Minority Groups? Sociologist Louis Wirth defined a minority group as “any group of ________ who, because of their physical or cultural characteristics, are ________ out from the others in the society in which they live for differential and unequal treatment, and ________ therefore regard themselves as objects of ________ discrimination.” The term minority connotes discrimination, and in its sociological use, the term subordinate group can be used interchangeably with the term ________, while the term dominant group is often substituted for the group that’s in the ________. These definitions correlate to the concept that the dominant group is that which holds the most ________ in a given society, while subordinate groups are those who lack ________ compared to the dominant group. Scapegoat theory, developed initially from Dollard’s Frustration-Aggression ________, suggests the dominant group will displace its aggression onto a subordinate group. One of the most ________ examples of scapegoating was against the Jews under Hitler’s rule.

11.2 Stereotypes, Prejudice, and Discrimination

The terms stereotype, prejudice, discrimination, and ________ are often used interchangeably in everyday conversation but they are different. Stereotypes are oversimplified generalizations about ________ of people. Stereotypes can be based on race, ethnicity, ________, gender, sexual orientation—almost any characteristic. They can be also − or + too! Prejudice refers to the beliefs, ________, feelings, and attitudes someone holds about a group. A prejudice is not based on ________; instead, it is a prejudgment, originating outside ________ experience. Racism is a stronger type of prejudice used to justify the belief that one racial category is somehow superior or inferior to others; ________ is another kind of prejudice, in which someone believes one type of skin ________ is superior or inferior to another within a racial group. Studies suggest that ________ skinned peoples experience more discrimination than ________ skinned ones.

Discrimination While prejudice refers to biased ________, discrimination consists of ________ against a group of people. Discrimination can be based on age, religion, ________, and other indicators; race-based laws against discrimination strive to address this set of social problems. In the late nineteenth century, it was ________ uncommon for business owners to hang signs that read, “Help Wanted: No Irish Need Apply.” And southern Jim ________ laws, with their “Whites Only” signs, exemplified overt discrimination. Another example of ________ practices is racial steering, in which real estate agents direct home ________ toward or away from certain neighborhoods. Prejudice and discrimination can ________ and interact in many ways. Unprejudiced non-discriminators are open-minded, ________, and accepting individuals. Unprejudiced discriminators are those who are not prejudiced but ________ discriminate against others. Prejudiced non-discriminators are those who hold racist ________ but don’t act on them. Prejudiced
Discriminators include those who actively make disparaging remarks about others or who perpetuate crimes. The types above are examples of individual discrimination, but discrimination also exists. Such can be the case in privilege situations. What are some examples of white privilege? Can there be situations where there is “privilege” for individuals of groups?

Racial Tensions in the United States Prior to the 20th century, racial intermarriage (referred to as miscegenation) was rare, and in states, illegal. In recent decades, attitudes have changed for the better. A trend toward equal rights and legal protection against have steadily reduced the social attached to racial exogamy (exogamy refers to marriage outside a person’s core social group). It is now common for the children of racially parents to acknowledge and celebrate their various ethnic identities. Golfer Tiger Woods and Mariah of mixed race. The U.S. Census only recently added additional categories for to identify themselves, such as non-white Hispanic.

11.3 Theories of Race and Ethnicity—Theoretical Perspectives

Functionalist One way to apply the functionalist perspective to is to consider ways racism can contribute to the functioning of society. It can strengthen bonds between in-group through the ostracism of out-group members. Dysfunctions associated with racism include the to take advantage of talent in the subjugated group and the needed to maintain racial boundaries. Consider how much resources were with separate schools, hospitals and other prior to the civil rights movement.

Conflict Theory Conflict theories are often to inequalities of social class, education, race, and ethnicity. In the late nineteenth century, the rising of black Americans after the Civil War resulted in that enforced segregation and severely limited black political and social participation.

Interactionism race and ethnicity provide strong as sources of identity. In fact, some interactionists propose that the symbols of, not race itself, are what lead to racism. Famed Interactionist Herbert Blumer suggested that racial prejudice is through interactions between members of the dominant group. Without these individuals in the dominant group would not hold racist. Beliefs about a particular group are based on conveyed in popular media, and those are unquestionably believed because the individual has never personally had with a member of that group.

Culture of Prejudice refers to the theory that prejudice is in our culture. We grow up surrounded by images of stereotypes and expressions of racism and prejudice. Consider the casually racist imagery on grocery store shelves or the stereotypes that fill popular advertisements.

11.4 Intergroup Relationships Intergroup relations (relationships between different groups of people) range along a spectrum between and intolerance. The most tolerant form of intergroup relations is pluralism, in which no distinction is made between minority and majority groups, but instead they share standing.

Genocide: the deliberate annihilation of a (usually subordinate) group.

Expulsion: a subordinate group is to leave a certain area or country.

Segregation refers to the physical of two groups, in housing, but also in workplace and social functions. Segregation that is enforced by is called de jure segregation. Jim Crow laws were in 1896’s landmark Supreme Court case v. Ferguson. De facto segregation is segregation that occurs without.

Pluralism is represented by the of the United States as a “salad bowl.”

Assimilation is when a minority individual or group takes on the characteristics of the culture.

Amalgamation is the process by which a minority group and a majority group to form a new group. Amalgamation refers to the classic “melting analogy.”
Race and Ethnicity in the United States

Native Americans

Native Americans once numbered in the ________ but by 2010 made up only 0.9% of the U.S. populace. Currently, about ______ million people identify themselves as Native American alone, while an additional ______ million identify them as Native American ______ with another ethnic group. Columbus named the indigenous people “________” a name that has persisted for centuries despite being a geographical misnomer and one used to blanket ______ distinct groups who each have their own languages and traditions. The history of intergroup relations between European colonists and Native Americans is a ______ one. For instance, the Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced the relocation of any ______ tribes east of the Mississippi River to lands west of the river. Native American culture was further eroded by the establishment of Indian ______ schools in the late nineteenth century. Native American cultural groups are working to _______ traditions to keep them from being lost forever.

African Americans

The term African American can be a ________ for many individuals. Many people with dark skin may have their more recent ______ in Europe or the Caribbean. African Americans are the minority group in the United States whose ancestors did not come here by ______. A Dutch sea captain brought the first Africans to the Virginia colony of _______ in 1619 and sold them as ___________ servants. This was not an uncommon practice for either blacks or ______, and indentured servants were in high demand. For the next __________, black and white indentured servants worked side by side. But the growing agricultural economy demanded _______ and cheaper labor, and by ______, Virginia passed the slave codes declaring that any foreign-born non-Christian could be a slave, and that slaves were considered _______. There is no starker illustration of the dominant–subordinate _______ relationship than that of slavery. The Constitutional Convention counted African Americans as ______ of a person. The Civil war finally freed all Blacks. Current Status: the Civil Rights Act of ________ This Act, which is the law today, banned discrimination based on race, color, religion, ______, or national origin.

Asian Americans

What are some of the _______ ethnicities represented in the U.S.? The experience of a Japanese American whose family has been in the United States for _______ generations will be drastically different from a ______ American who has only been in the United States for a few years. ______% of the population identify themselves as Asian (as compared with 0.9% of Native). The first Asian immigrants to come to the United States in the mid-nineteenth century were ______. The construction of the Transcontinental _______ was underway at this time, and the Central Pacific section hired thousands of Chinese men to complete the ______ of rails. Chinese immigration came to an abrupt ______ with the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. This act was a result of anti-Chinese sentiment due to a _______ economy and loss of jobs. Some Asians are concentrated in “Chinatowns” or “_________” of large cities. An _______ past event was the Japanese internment camps of World War II.

Today, the _______ minority stereotype is applied to Asian minority groups; they are seen as reaching significant ________, professional, and socioeconomic levels without challenging the establishment. Indeed, Asians do have the ______ of all populations in income.

Hispanic Americans

The segment of the U.S. population that self-identifies as Hispanic in 2013 was recently estimated at ______ percent of the total: 60 percent reported as ______, 44 percent reported as Cuban, and 9 percent reported as Puerto Rican. Mexican Americans are also the ______. Western growers have needed a steady supply of ______, and the 1940s and 1950s saw the official federal Bracero Program (bracero is Spanish for strong-arm) that offered _______ to Mexican guest workers. Interestingly, 1964 also saw the enactment of “Operation __________,” which deported thousands of ________ Mexican workers. From these examples, we can see the U.S. treatment of immigration from Mexico has been rather ________. Mexican Americans are often the target of stereotyping, ______, and discrimination. An example of this is here in Arizona, where a stringent _______ law-known as SB 1070 (for Senate Bill 1070)—has created a nationwide controversy. The law _______ that during a lawful stop, detention, or arrest, Arizona police officers must establish the immigration _______ of anyone they suspect may be here illegally.
**Arab Americans** Many “_______ groups” are hard to define and the various groups lumped under the name “Arab American” are that way. Arab Americans represent all _____________ practices, despite the stereotype that all are Islamic. Geographically, the ________ region comprises the Middle East and parts of northern Africa. The Arabic population in the United States grew from 850,000 in 1990 to _______ million in 2000. As is often the case with stereotyping and prejudice, the actions of ______________ come to define the entire group; resulting in _____________ (irrational fear of or hatred against Muslims) in some people.

**White Ethnic Americans** Whites also do not fit easily in a _________ that can be described simply. Making generalizations can lead to ______________ and prejudice. ________ percent of U.S. adults currently identify themselves as white alone. The majority trace their __________ back to the area of Europe around _____________. Many German immigrants were ________ refugees. The _______ Potato Famine of 1845 brought a wave of Irish to the U.S. There are now more Irish Americans in the United States than there are Irish in Ireland! The Eastern European immigration wave also included Jewish people escaping ___________________ (anti-Jewish uprisings).