I. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT: DIVERSITY WORLDWIDE

A. Minority groups are those people with unequal access to __________, prestige, and wealth in a society. The concept of Race can be viewed either biologically or socially—the biological first. There are __________ characteristics such as skin color, hair texture, __________ shape and so on that people use to denote different races. But there is no __________ test or genetic test that indicates a person’s race. A society could just as soon use eye color or the shape of someone’s __________ to determine a person’s “race.”

B. The Social Construction of Race: From the sociological perspective, race is a __________ of people believed to share distinct physical characteristics that are considered __________ significant. Biologically, there is more __________ within a “racial” group than there is between groups!

C. Johann Blumenbach was a biologist who came up with the current “race” categories in _______. Modern __________ research has debunked Blumenbach’s theory. The genes of any two unrelated __________ around the globe regardless of “race” are ______% the same.

D. Ethnicity, which is shared __________ heritage, nationality, or lineage is also somewhat socially constructed. A person is __________ if they say they are Hispanic.

E. Patterns of Racial and __________ Group Interaction: Some definitions...for your enjoyment!

Genocide—__________ killing of an entire nation or people

Expulsion— the dominant group forces a subordinate group to ________. One example: the 1830 Indian __________ Act “relocated” eastern tribes to west of the Mississippi. Japanese on the west coast were relocated to internment ________ in WWII.

Slavery— one group treats another as __________ to be used. Only Blacks?

Segregation— physical separation of groups. __________ segregation is by law (like Jim Crow laws that were put in place from as early as 1890), De facto is by __________. Do we still have De facto segregation?

Acculturation— learning the __________ of another group.

Assimilation— formerly different groups ________ and become integrated. Primary assimilation is to be personal friends one to another, __________ is when different groups become integrated in public ________ and in social institutions.

Pluralism— groups ________, their distinctness but respect and appreciate each other. Switzerland is a good example of this—French, __________, Germans and Swiss Germans coexist peacefully.

Amalgamation, or marital assimilation. People from different groups marry and have __________.

II. RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP DIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES

A. Racial Diversity in the United States: Of people in the U.S., one __________ survey found that _____% say that race relations will always be bad! Yet the U.S. is becoming __________ diverse; minorities added together outnumber whites in CA, NM, ______, and TX.
The first census in _______ had four groups: free white males and females, slaves, and "__________". The 1960 census had only two: _________ and nonwhite. The Census in _______ is the first to allow for the category of _________________. Currently Hispanics are increasing most rapidly due to ________ rates and continued immigration.

B. **Antimiscegenation laws** made ____________ marriage illegal until a 1967 Supreme Court ruling. The "one drop of ________ rule" defined a person as black-- to increase the slave labor ______ and to preserve "whiteness".

C. **Ethnicity**: A shared ______________ heritage or nationality; may be on the basis of: ____________, religion, foods, music, and national origin. Two people of the same ________ can have different ethnicities.

D. **Naturalization**- the process whereby a non-U.S. ______________ becomes one. Persons born in the U.S. ________________ have the status of U.S. citizen, but illegal immigrant ____________ do not.

E. **2010 Composition of the U.S.** White: 72%, Black: 12%. Asian: 4.6%. Native: 1%. Of ethnic groups: Hispanic: __%.

**III. IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES**

A. Everyone in America is an immigrant! There were ______ immigration restrictions for the first 100 years of U.S. history. Fear of ________ competition with new immigrants led to restrictions.

B. Up until the late 1960's most immigrants were from ________________, but now they are Hispanic or Asian.

C. "Guest-Worker" Programs: H-2A for ________________, and H-2B for nonagricultural: those allow "temporary or seasonal" workers legal entrance for up to ___ years. What will be the Immigration programs of the future?

D. Illegal immigration: Border ________________ illegally, sometimes with the help of a ____________ for between $3 to $6,000. In 2010 there were ___ million illegals in the work force in the U.S. Best calculations are that undocumented workers are significantly ________ for the economy.

E. Myths about immigration and immigrants: Myth-they are uneducated. Fact-_______ have a bachelor's degree or higher. Myth-they are using up ________ meant for low-income U.S. citizens. Fact-they are __________ likely to use TANF, Food Stamps, and other programs. Myth-they are more likely to do ________. Fact-less likely than native-born individuals!

**IV. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF RACE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS**

A. **Structural-Functionalist Perspective**: ____________ was functional for some groups, but racial/ethnic inequality is overall ________________ for society. The U.S. is an example of a great variety of __________ groups functioning together—though not perfectly of course.

B. **Conflict Perspective**: Economic ____________ creates and maintains ethnic group tensions. Owners sometimes use ethnic strife to _________ the workers and keep them from uniting against owners. Recent internet research with individuals in white ____________ chat rooms found that interracial marriage brought on the most volatile reactions, the next most volatile was _________________. Reason? Perceived threats to cultural domination.
C. Symbolic Interactionist Perspective: Looks at the ____________ and definitions that contribute to subordination of some groups, such as how negative ____________ leads to a self-fulfilling prophecy. If some people say a group’s members are ____________ then they tend to think so too. Asians are considered a "__________ minority" when compared to other minority populations.

V. RACISM AND PREJUDICE: more definitions!
- Prejudice is an ____________ about a category of people—can be good or bad. Sources of prejudice include cultural transmission, stereotypes, ____________, peers and so on.
- Racist Socialization: When parents use racial slurs in front of their young children. Children as young as _____ years old pick up these attitudes. Are only ________ prejudiced?
- Discrimination is behavior that acts upon categories of individuals _____________.
- Racism is the ________ that one group is superior to other groups. Martin Prechtert says that ________ person’s group has had bad things happen to it at sometime in history.
- Aversive Racism: not hostility, but rather ____________, uneasiness, and sometimes fear. Often "__________" agendas reflect aversive racism.
- Modern Racism: the belief that “there is no more ______________” or if there is, it is the fault of ____________ group members.
- Color-blind Racism: the belief that paying attention to race is in itself, racism, so people should ____________ it! Does ignoring it make difficulties about race go away?
- Prejudice and the Media: Minorities are underrepresented in the ________ and often are portrayed inaccurately. Facebook, MySpace, YouTube and others can be part of the ____________ of prejudice.

VI. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES:
A. Types of Discrimination. Overt — in the open, Covert — covered or hidden.
B. Educational Discrimination- poorer educational ____________, prejudiced teachers, standardized intelligence tests are culturally biased and ____________ to minorities but used to place children in _________. How well would someone from the Gila Valley do on a test that used examples from the ________ in New York? U.S. schools in 2000-2001 were ________ segregated than they were in 1970! Is this due to government order? ________. It is collective ____________ choices—where people choose to ________ (DeFacto segregation) creates school segregation.
C. Employment and Income Discrimination- minorities more likely to be ____________—even with ________ levels of education.
D. Political Discrimination- ________ likely to vote, underrepresented in political positions.
F. Hate Crime Victimization—definition: acts of violence motivated by _____________. There are three types of hate crimes; 1) ________ hate crimes—most common, they attack victims “__________.” 2) defensive hate crimes—people defending their ________; don’t let them into our area 3) ________ hate crimes—most often committed by ____________ members “as a mission.” The majority of single-bias hate crimes were due to racial bias, second was ________.
The fear/prejudice against people of middle-eastern descent is called:

VII. STRATEGIES FOR ACTION: RESPONDING TO PREJUDICE, RACISM, AND DISCRIMINATION
A. Personal Responsibility: Challenge your own ________ about other groups
B. Multicultural Education- represent all _____________ in school curriculum and
   increase awareness and appreciation for the __________________ of other groups.
   Get ________ of myths and stereotypes.
C. Affirmative Action- policies and programs that provide ______________ to
   minorities and promote diversity. Opponents call it reverse _________________.
   The Supreme Court in 1974 threw out California’s _________ system for medical
   school admission. In 2003 the Supreme Court said that race could not be the
   __________________ factor in admissions to colleges but it could be one of _________
   factors considered. Most Medical and Law schools today _____________ seek
   qualified minorities for training at their schools and for ____________ positions also.

VIII. UNDERSTANDING RACE, ETHNICITY, AND IMMIGRATION
A. Categories can be __________________. The view in America needs to be broadened.
   It is time to add multiethnic and ______________ categories to our national
   dialogue. We need to think differently! The __________ of “do unto others as you
   would have them do unto you” is found in every major religious group’s
   __________________. Can we practice it?
B. All Americans need to realize that prejudice and racism ________ all of us in one
   way or another. Can you think of various ___________ that discrimination against a
   group other than your own affects your group? Economically, stress? _______________
   attitudes and deeds, brain and ____________ resources, crime/prison? Others?
C. What will ________ do to improve the situation?