

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RACE AND ETHNICITY? 175

race is the division of people based on certain physical characteristics, but *ethnicity* is the classification of people who share a common cultural, linguistic, or ancestral heritage

WHAT CAUSES RACIST ATTITUDES, AND HOW DO THESE ATTITUDES AFFECT PEOPLE? 184

color-blind racism, racial stereotypes, belief that segregation is a personal choice, belief that racism is a thing of the past, which denies its impact on minorities; these lead to a feeling of double consciousness for minorities

HOW DOES AFFIRMATIVE ACTION HELP MINORITY GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES? 187

by allowing employers and educators to use minority status as a deciding factor if candidates are equal

get the topic: **WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RACE AND ETHNICITY?**

Racial Stratification in the United States 183 Symbolic Interactionism: Color-Blind Racism 184 Affirmative Action 187

Theory

FUNCTIONALISM 186

- racism has both intended and unintended consequences
- slavery in the South functioned to build wealth and agriculture, but it came at the expense of people being treated like animals

CONFLICT THEORY 186

- racism is a result of power conflicts among different groups
- the group with more power oppresses the weaker groups, a result of which can cause racism to occur
- 1838 relocation of Native Americans for the farmer's own personal gain

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM 186

- by changing what is acceptable in society, we change reality
- racial slurs that were acceptable 100 years ago are highly discouraged today
- acceptable terms leads to what is said and thought in society

Key Terms

race is the division of people based on certain physical characteristics. 175

ethnicity is the classification of people who share a common cultural, linguistic, or ancestral heritage. 175

majority group is the group that has the largest population in society and holds significant power and privilege. 176

minority group is a group that has a smaller population and less power than the majority group. 176

dominant group is the group that has the greatest power, but not necessarily the greatest numbers. 176

colonialism is the imposition of control over a weak nation by a more powerful country. 176

racism is discrimination based on a person's race. 176

genocide is the attempt to destroy or exterminate a people based on their race and/or ethnicity. 177

hate groups are organizations that promote hostility or violence toward others based on race and other factors. 177

conquest is the domination over a group of people by a superior force. 178

annexation is the incorporation of one territory into another. 178

voluntary immigration is the willing movement of people from one society to another. 178

involuntary immigration is the forced movement of people from one society to another. 178

ethnic cleansing refers to persecution through imprisonment, expulsion, or murder of members of an ethnic minority by a majority to achieve ethnic homogeneity in majority-controlled territory. 178

migrant superordination is the conquest of a native population by a more powerful group. 179

indigenous superordination is the subordination of an immigrant group to a dominant group. 179

pluralistic minorities are groups that enter into an area voluntarily, but seek to maintain their own culture while also integrating into the dominant group. 179

assimilationist minorities are groups that seek to shed their old ways and integrate themselves into mainstream society. 179

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secessionist minorities are groups that voluntarily separate themselves from the dominant group and view the dominant group with disdain, believing that it will corrupt the group's belief system. 180

militant minorities are groups that seek to overthrow the existing system because they see it as unjust. 180

ethnic enclaves are neighborhoods where people from similar cultures live together and assert cultural distinction from the dominant group. 180

prejudice refers to negative attitudes about an

entire category of people. 181

stereotypes are simplified perceptions people have of an entire group that are usually based on false assumptions. 181

discrimination is the unfair treatment of people based on a prejudice. 181

institutional discrimination maintains the advantage for the dominant group, while providing the appearance of fairness to all. 181

scapegoat means making an unfair accusation against a person or group as the cause of a problem. 182

segregation is forced separation based on factors such as race, gender, or ethnicity. 182

cycle of poverty is a generational barrier that prevents poor people from breaking into the middle and upper classes. 183

color-blind racism is the idea that racism still exists in society in more subtle ways. 185

double consciousness is the sense that a person must keep a foot in two worlds, one in the majority group's world and one in the minority group's world. 185

Sample Test Questions

These multiple-choice questions are similar to those found in the test bank that accompanies this textbook.

- Which of the following is *not* a racial category for the U.S. Census Bureau?
 - White
 - Black
 - Latino
 - Asian
- Immigrants who learn their new home's language and culture while maintaining their own customs and beliefs are
 - assimilationist minorities.
 - secessionist minorities.
 - pluralistic minorities.
 - militant minorities.
- What are the Jim Crow laws an example of?
 - Ethnocentrism
 - Ethnic segregation
 - Color-blind racism
 - Institutional discrimination
- A dominant group
 - always has the most in number and in power.
 - always has the least in number and in power.
 - usually has the most in number and in power.
 - usually has the least in number and in power.
- Joseph Graves states that race is a social construct, not a biological feature.
 - True
 - False

ESSAY

- What are Joseph Graves' five pillars of racism?
- Why does Wilson believe that class-based affirmative action should replace our current race-based system?
- Why do some people have a sort of "double consciousness"?
- What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?
- What are some ways that the United States is trying to break the cycle of poverty for minority groups?

WHERE TO START YOUR RESEARCH PAPER

To learn about stopping hate on campus, go to <http://www.tolerance.org/campus/index.jsp>

To find more information about race and ethnicity by government standards, go to <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/infoereg/race.pdf>

To take the "Know Your Biases" test, go to http://www.tolerance.org/hidden_bias/index.html

To learn more about multiculturalism in the United States, go to <http://www.nmci.org/>

To read more about what people are doing to stop genocide in the world today, go to <http://www.genocidewatch.org/>

For more information about the ways the United States helps immigrants entering the country, go to <http://www.usimmigrationsupport.org/>

Find out ways people are trying to stop discrimination, go to <http://www.discrimination.com/>

To see what people are doing to break the cycle of poverty, go to <http://www.brakethecycle.org/>

To find more information on minority groups, go to <http://www.minorityrights.org/>

To read about the World Conference against Racism, go to <http://www.un.org/WCAR/>

Remember to check www.thethinkspot.com for additional information, downloadable flashcards, and other helpful resources.