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Chapter 1 Natives and Newcomers

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which group can claim to have been in America for more than five centuries?

- A) Native Americans
- B) English
- C) Black slaves
- D) Spanish

Answer: C

Page Ref: 2

2) When sociologists focus on a group's cultural traits and heritage they are concerned with:

- A) race.
- B) ethnicity.
- C) marital assimilation.
- D) secondary assimilation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 2

3) For the most part, many in America believe that there is one single course to assimilation. Today, this notion:

- A) stands unchallenged.
- B) has been supported in spite of numerous challenges.
- C) has been true for all newcomers to America.
- D) is believed to be false based on the evidence.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 3

4) Generally speaking, which generation of immigrants may move more completely into the mainstream of American society?

- A) first generation
- B) second generation
- C) third generation
- D) fourth generation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

5) All of the following are factors relating to assimilation or straight-line theory, except:

- A) highly controversial
- B) assumes that most look backwards not forward
- C) assumes that each generation reaches higher social and economic standards
- D) assumes that the longer a group has been in America, the more successful they become

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4-5

6) The three generations description applied to which of the following?

- A) second immigration English
- B) Native Americans
- C) Mexican Americans
- D) Black slaves

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5-6

7) The most powerful group in a society is called the _____ group.

- A) minority
- B) subordinate
- C) all powerful
- D) majority

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

8) "It is absolutely essential that we study the _____ that have created the dominant-subordinate group relations of interest to us."

- A) minority sequences
- B) historical sequences
- C) ethnic patterns
- D) racial patterns

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

9) Which group is more likely to follow the three generations process?

- A) voluntary immigrants
- B) involuntary immigrants
- C) conquered groups
- D) slaves

Answer: A

Page Ref: 7

10) All of the following factors affect assimilation except:

- A) voluntary or involuntary immigration.
- B) ethnic and racial similarity.
- C) love of one's homeland.
- D) differences in social power.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6-8

11) Robert E. Park's theory called the cycle of race relations had four processes or stages. All of the following belong to those stages, except:

- A) uniformity.
- B) contact.
- C) competition.
- D) accommodation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 8-9

12) Which researcher studied the Irish in his contribution to the theory of assimilation?

- A) Park
- B) Gordon
- C) Hansen
- D) Handlin

Answer: D

Page Ref: 9

13) Which of the following researchers discussed the issue of subsocieties and subcultures in assimilation?

- A) Park B) Gordon C) Hansen D) Handlin

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9-10

14) Ethnic identities combined with networks with co-ethnics of the same social class form a subsociety called:

- A) underclass. B) underethnics.
C) immigrant class. D) ethclasses.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 10

15) Ethnogenesis is argued to involve _____ negotiation among various racial and ethnic groups and the dominant group.

- A) segmented B) continual
C) exclusively formal D) exclusively informal

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

16) Of all the assimilation researchers mentioned in this text, the authors chose to focus most on the works of:

- A) Park. B) Gordon. C) Hansen. D) Handlin.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

17) The boundaries between and within racial and ethnic groups are:

- A) sharp and fixed. B) dull and in flux.
C) not sharp and fixed. D) not dull and in flux.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

18) The most frequently chosen racial trait that is not very useful in distinguishing between the races is:

- A) hair. B) face.
C) body shape and size. D) skin.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

19) The correlation between geography and skin color is:

- A) perfect.
- B) not perfect.
- C) the single best indicator of race.
- D) the key to understanding ethnicity.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

20) Thomas Jefferson and Strom Thurmond share a common experience. Which is it?

- A) They both ran for president with Black vice presidential candidates.
- B) They both were divorced in their twenties.
- C) They both were injured in wars.
- D) They both fathered children with a Black woman.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

21) In which U.S. Census did the Census takers allow people to check two or more races for the very first time?

- A) 1790
- B) 1880
- C) 1950
- D) 2000

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

22) On the 2000 U.S. Census approximately _____ million marked two or more races.

- A) 1.8
- B) 6.8
- C) 12.8
- D) 138

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

23) In the text, Prewitt is cited as one who believes that race may _____ in legal, political, and public consciousness spheres.

- A) remerge
- B) solidify
- C) appear
- D) disappear

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

24) If you think of yourself as belonging to a group of "we" rather than "they," then you are referring to your:

- A) in-group.
- B) out-group.
- C) reference-status.
- D) role exchange.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

25) Americans generally believe that an individual's rewards and place in society should depend heavily on his or her _____ characteristics.

- A) ascribed
- B) appropriated
- C) achieved
- D) acknowledged

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14

- 26) Your race, sex, ethnicity, family status, and age are all _____ characteristics.
A) ascribed B) appropriated C) achieved D) acknowledged

Answer: A
Page Ref: 14

- 27) The authors quote Spickard who stated that "Everywhere one looks, ethnic divisions _____."
A) disappear B) persist C) combat D) elude us

Answer: B
Page Ref: 14

- 28) _____ is the concentration of a group of people within a particular area primarily because they wish to be together.
A) Convolution B) Congregation C) Segregation D) Subvolution

Answer: B
Page Ref: 16

- 29) _____ is the concentration of a group of people within a particular area primarily because the minority group has left them little choice.
A) Convolution B) Congregation C) Segregation D) Subvolution

Answer: C
Page Ref: 17

- 30) If you are born in the United States, your parents were born in the United States, and your grandparents immigrated to the United States, then you are considered:
A) first generation. B) second generation.
C) third generation. D) fourth generation.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 18

True or False Questions

- 1) The United States is often described as a nation of nations.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 2

- 2) America's cultural and racial diversity has decreased appreciably in the last decade.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 2

- 3) Americanization is in effect the opposite of assimilation.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3

4) The authors argue that there is really only one uniform process leading to Americanization.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 3

5) The popular view assumes that assimilation occurs in three generations.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4-5

6) Straight-line theory is very controversial among scholars.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

7) American Indians assimilated in three generations.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 5

8) Most scholars claim that Blacks and Whites strictly avoided sexual relations throughout U.S. history.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 5

9) Whites have been the largest and most powerful group throughout U.S. history.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

10) The most important component of dominance is not power, but size in number of group members.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6

11) Americanization has only had undesirable aspects for all in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 7

12) Many newcomers to the United States resisted assimilation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 7

13) In the 1980 Census, 98 percent of those who described their ancestry as American had three generations in the United States.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

- 14) White resistance to the inclusion of groups has been lower for non-White than for Whites.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 8
- 15) Hansen found that grandchildren of immigrants experienced a revival of interest in the culture of the old country of their grandparents.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
- 16) Kennedy found that assimilation occurred within the various religious groups she studied.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
- 17) Gordon denied the influence of subsocieties in assimilation.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
- 18) Recent immigration patterns to the United States have taken on a transnational character.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
- 19) Kazal claimed that the process of construction or invention which incorporates, adapts, and amplifies preexisting communal solidarities, cultural attributes and historical memories is crucial to ethnicity.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
- 20) The authors focus on Kennedy's work throughout the entire text and basically ignore Gordon's work.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
- 21) People tend to assume that groups based on physical and social inheritance are natural and of special importance.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
- 22) Blacks in the United States represent a pure race of Black-only ancestry, dating back to the 1600s.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 12

23) Some argue that race is sociopolitical rather than scientific as a concept.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 12

24) The U.S. Census has always asked for identification of two or more races.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

25) To analyze U.S. race and ethnic relations, we must recognize the social reality of the racial and ethnic categories that exist in society.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 13

Essay Questions

- 1) What makes the United States racially and ethnically unique in comparison to any European country? Focus on historical immigration patterns.
- 2) Compare and contrast Handlin's and Gordon's approaches to assimilation. Why is Gordon's more useful?
- 3) Compare and contrast the concepts of race and ethnicity. How do they overlap at times?
- 4) Explain the concept of ethclass, then apply it to the Mexican American experience.
- 5) Describe the U.S. majority group and the difficulties non-Whites have had in being included in this group.
- 6) A number of factors affect the rate at which members of a given group are included within American society. List those factors then apply them to Irish immigrants of 1840s and African immigrants of 2000.
- 7) Explain the role of economics in the assimilation process for new immigrants, focusing on labor demands at the time of entry into the United States.
- 8) If you had to present an argument that race is a social, political, historical, and traditional construct rather than a biological construct, then which key points could you include in a list of ten supporting claims for your argument?
- 9) Why is it becoming more and more difficult to formally and informally classify people by race?
- 10) Explain why newcomers might resist assimilation and why their grandchildren might find their grandparents' homeland so interesting.

Chapter 2 Together or Apart? Some Competing Views

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Assimilation theories are generally referred to as _____ or order theories.

- A) conflict B) consensus C) immigrant D) emigrant

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21

2) Theories predicting that intergroup association over long periods of time will generate lasting hostility are examples of:

- A) conflict theories. B) consensus theories.
C) immigrant theories. D) emigrant theories.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

3) Assimilation theorists often come under attack by conflict theorists for all of the following except:

- A) ignoring power differences.
B) confusing assimilation as a matter of fact with a desirable condition.
C) not applying to non-Whites.
D) overemphasizing the struggles on non-Whites.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 22

4) The most important alternative to assimilation theory is _____ according to the authors.

- A) conflict theory B) consensus theory
C) internal colonialism D) external political

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

5) According to your text, as the English colonized the North American continent, the Native Indians had to conform or:

- A) fight to the death. B) pillage and plunder.
C) retreat to other lands. D) poison the water supplies.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

6) By the 17th century, the _____ had become established as the "native" group along the Atlantic seaboard.

- A) Anglo Americans
- B) African Americans
- C) Native Americans
- D) Irish Americans

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22-23

7) All of the following fit the early "American" assimilation pattern, except:

- A) English cultured.
- B) Protestant.
- C) English language.
- D) non-White.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 23

8) If a minority immigrant group keeps their culture and adapts the mainstream culture, then they have practiced assimilation by:

- A) substitution.
- B) subtraction.
- C) addition.
- D) multiplication.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 23

9) If a minority immigrant group trades their culture and adapts the mainstream culture, then they have practiced assimilation by:

- A) substitution.
- B) subtraction.
- C) addition.
- D) multiplication.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 23

10) Structural assimilation focuses on _____ relationships, according to Gordon.

- A) secondary
- B) tertiary
- C) primary
- D) extra-racial

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23-24

11) The authors divide Gordon's typology into all of the following except:

- A) structural assimilation.
- B) educational assimilation.
- C) primary assimilation.
- D) secondary assimilation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

12) When majority and minority group members have the belief that they are part of the same ethnic group, _____ assimilation has occurred.

- A) structural
- B) marital
- C) identificational
- D) behavior receptional

Answer: C

Page Ref: 24

- 13) An unfavorable attitude toward people because they belong to a certain group is called:
- A) prejudice. B) discrimination. C) violence. D) harassment.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 24

- 14) An unfavorable action toward people because they belong to a certain group is called:
- A) prejudice. B) discrimination. C) violence. D) harassment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

- 15) When prejudice disappears, then _____ assimilation has occurred.
- A) behavior B) economic C) legal D) attitude

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25

- 16) In Chapter Two, the authors list _____ subprocesses of assimilation that may lead to a situation in which subordinate and dominant groups become indistinguishable from one another.
- A) three B) five C) six D) eight

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25

- 17) In Chapter Two, the authors keep their discussion of assimilation at the:
- A) societal level. B) group level.
C) personal level. D) immigrant level.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 25

- 18) According to Gordon, a group may assimilate _____ without necessarily proceeding through the remaining levels of assimilation.
- A) culturally B) biologically
C) economically D) attitude receptional

Answer: A

Page Ref: 25

- 19) Which group had the more difficult challenge in taking on the Anglo culture by assimilation via substitution?
- A) Whites B) Dutch
C) Native Americans D) French

Answer: C

Page Ref: 26

20) According to Chapter Two, many of the _____ did not move through all of the levels of assimilation and they did not necessarily want to do so.

- A) Irish
- B) Dutch
- C) Native Americans
- D) French

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26

21) Which of the following could fully assimilate into Anglo conformist America, if they had the desire to do so?

- A) Dutch
- B) Native Americans
- C) Mexican Americans
- D) African Americans

Answer: A

Page Ref: 28

22) In the Anglo-conformity model, cultural assimilation occurs by:

- A) addition.
- B) substitution.
- C) subtraction.
- D) multiplication.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

23) The authors argued that according to the Anglo-conformity model, the very meaning of the word "American" had become:

- A) substituted.
- B) diversified.
- C) anglicized.
- D) Africanized.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 28

24) According to the Anglo-conformity model, which goals concerning assimilation have both groups agreeing that the other's group members will be accepted as close friends and members of their primary groups?

- A) cultural
- B) secondary
- C) marital
- D) primary

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29

25) The melting-pot ideology _____ the idea that the Anglo-American core should remain as it was before assimilation occurred.

- A) accepts
- B) rejects
- C) confirms
- D) disproves

Answer: B

Page Ref: 30

26) The ideology of cultural pluralism can be traced specifically to:

- A) Kallen.
- B) Gordon.
- C) Handlin.
- D) Park.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

27) Which model do the authors use as their reference point for this book?

- A) Anglo-conformity
- B) meltingpot
- C) cultural pluralism
- D) secondary assimilation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 31

28) Which perspective offers the broader range of possible models than the others?

- A) Anglo-conformity
- B) meltingpot
- C) cultural pluralism
- D) secondary assimilation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 33

29) Which researcher presented an anti-assimilationist model?

- A) Park
- B) Blauner
- C) Gordon
- D) Kallen

Answer: B

Page Ref: 33

30) Blauner argued that "the communities of color in America share essential conditions with Third World nations abroad." These include all of the following, except:

- A) high birth rates.
- B) economic underdevelopment.
- C) heritage of colonialism.
- D) lack of political autonomy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 34

True or False Questions

1) Park and Gordon disagreed that cultural assimilation must lead to other forms of assimilation.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 21

2) "Americans" from the earliest periods in 1600s history came to mean English speakers.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 22

3) The Europeans displaced the Native Indians in America, then assumed they were the natives.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 22-23

4) Natives had little influence on the survival and subsistence of the European settlers.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 23

- 5) When minority groups assimilate, yet remain distinguishable, they have probably experienced cultural assimilation by addition.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 23

- 6) After secondary assimilation, identificational assimilation comes next.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24

- 7) Prejudices are rarely judgements of others.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24

- 8) A complete merger means no more prejudice nor discrimination will occur between the minority group and dominant group members.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24-25

- 9) The authors agree with Gordon that there are subprocesses of assimilation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

- 10) Secondary assimilation does not always follow primary assimilation in the lists presented in the text.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

- 11) Sometimes assimilation includes the adoption of cultural standards from groups other than the mainstream group in a society.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

- 12) For Gordon, the formation of secondary relationships was the key factor.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 26

- 13) Gordon did NOT believe that a merger of two groups was inevitable in his model of assimilation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 26

- 14) Almost all of the Dutch gave up their culture and their language.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 27

15) The authors ignore the issue of the beliefs different people hold concerning how the ethnic groups of our society ought to relate to one another.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 27

16) The Catholic belief system was at the core of Anglo-conformity.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 27

17) Any group wishing to complete Anglo-conformity assimilation must go beyond intermarriage.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 28

18) Any group wishing to complete Anglo-conformity assimilation must continue to struggle over values and power.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 28

19) In 1783 J. Hector St. John Crevecoeur asked "What then is the American, this new man? He is neither a European nor a descendent of a European..."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 30

20) Kallen argued that ethnically distinctive groups need NOT disappear to have a culturally plural society.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31

21) Pluralists believe that no one can become 100 percent American.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 33

22) Separationists do not seek for a total separation from mainstream society.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

Essay Questions

1) Contrast the three assimilationist theories in terms of primary, secondary group, and cultural assimilation.

2) What are the core concerns of conflict theorists about assimilation theorists?

3) Take the position that America is NOT a melting pot, but rather something different. Be detailed about what different means.

- 4) Define cultural assimilation by substitution and by addition and provide an example for each.
- 5) Contrast the core ideas of Kallen and Gordon in terms of assimilation. Focus only on the core differences as they relate to American experience.
- 6) How might Blauner criticize Gordon at the personal, group, and larger social levels of American experience?
- 7) Describe ten ways in which America has become a pluralist society, providing evidence for your claims.
- 8) Briefly explain the problems that African Americans, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans have in fitting into the Anglo conformity experience.
- 9) Describe the basic differences between separationist and secessionist ideologies. How might the U.S. Federal Government respond to a large scale movement from either of these perspectives?
- 10) Briefly explain who benefits the most from Anglo-conformity, cultural pluralist, and separationist perspectives.