

<https://sellidox.com/products/test-bank-race-racisms-2e-golash-boza>  
**Chapter 2: Race, Immigration, and Citizenship from the 1840s to the 1920s**

**Test Bank**

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 01

1) What made the conditions of the eighteenth and nineteenth century Irish peasant comparable to those of an American Slave?

- a. Famine and hunger
- b. Religious persecution
- \*c. An oppressive caste system
- d. Racial discrimination

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 02

2) What were the stock characters used to belittle the Irish and African Americans in early-stage shows?

- a. Jim Crow
- b. Jim Dandy
- c. Foolish Pat
- \*d. All of the above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 03

3) What benefit did the early Irish immigrant laborers gain from becoming White?

- \*a. They could be tried by a jury of their peers.
- b. They got the best jobs.
- c. They were accepted by the upper-class elites.
- d. They could hire and fire their peers.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 04

4) Although later used to determine which races were the most intellectually "fit," intelligence tests were originally designed to:

- a. screen women for feeble-mindedness.
- \*b. identify children who needed extra help in school.
- c. determine eligibility for military enlistment.
- d. detect cases of mental illness.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 05

5) H. H. Goddard believed that feeble-mindedness was inherited. To test his theory, he administered intelligence tests to immigrants as they arrived at Ellis Island, finding that many received low scores. What was problematic with Goddard's method of testing intelligence?

- \*a. The tests were administered to immigrants who barely spoke English.
- b. The type of intelligence test he administered was unreliable.
- c. Goddard only tested people from Italy.
- d. Children under the age of 10 were excluded from testing.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 06

6) Arthur Jensen from University of California-Berkeley published an article in Harvard Educational Review titled: "*How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?*" Which of the following did Jensen believe?

- a. Mexicans have lower intelligence than White People.
- b. Head Start programs will help Black children get higher IQ scores.
- \*c. Difference in intelligence is genetic.
- d. Bias exists in IQ tests, but most are reliable.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 07

7) According to Stephen Jay Gould what is the primary error in intelligence testing?

- a. Gender bias
- b. Calculation error
- c. Statistical variation
- \*d. The reification of intelligence

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 08

8) Jensen's argument that intelligence can be measured with IQ tests, is inherited, and explains the differences between racial groups inspired which of the following books:

- \*a. *The Bell Curve*.
- b. *A Troublesome Truth: Genes, Racism, and Policy*.
- c. *Better Brains: A New Theory of Intelligence*.
- d. *Too Smart to Fail*.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 09

9) Eugenists believed a superior breed of people is achieved through "controlled breeding" and the sterilization of the biologically "unfit." Eugenics proponents based their ideas on the belief that:

- a. intelligence is determined at birth.
- b. people of low intelligence should never marry.
- \*c. intelligence and moral traits could be inherited.
- d. intelligence can be learned.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 10

10) One of the main proponents of eugenics, Madison Grant, argued that Europe could be divided into three races, which he identified as:

- a. Nordics, Asiatics, and Africanus.
- b. Caucasoid, Menasoid, Eurasasoid.
- \*c. Nordics, Alpines, and Mediterraneans.
- d. Grecian, Roman, and Druidian.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 11

11) Madison Grant's ideas found a large audience. A famous supporter was:

- a. George Wallace.
- \*b. Adolf Hitler.
- c. William Shockley.
- d. Charles Darwin.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 12

12) Which of the following is NOT citizenship legislation created to target one specific race?

- a. 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act
- b. 1917 Immigration Act
- c. 1924 Native American Citizenship Act
- \*d. 1943 Japanese American Internment Camp Act

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 013

13) Early immigration policies, such as the Immigration Act of 1917, were enacted as a way to:

- a. limit Mexican immigration to the United States.
- \*b. improve the racial composition of the United States.
- c. prevent interracial marriages.
- d. encourage cheaper labor to come to the United States.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 14

14) In stark contrast to current debates about immigration policy, the immigration legislation of the late 1800s and early 1900s did not address restrictions on:

- a. Chinese immigration.
- b. Burmese immigration.
- \*c. Mexican immigration.
- d. Indian immigration.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 15

15) Historian Erika Lee argues that the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act made the United States a(n):

- a. alienation nation.
- b. nativists nation.
- c. intolerant nation.
- \*d. gatekeeping nation.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 16

16) Birthright citizenship is also known as:

- \*a. jus soli.
- b. pluribus unam.
- c. juris americanus.
- d. vivamus allus.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 17

17) Which two Supreme Court cases demonstrated the extent to which Whiteness was based on “common knowledge?”

- a. *Plessy v. Ferguson* and *Dred Scott v. Virginia*
- b. *Gong Lum v. United States* and *Patel v. United States*
- \*c. *Takao Ozawa v. United States* and *United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind*
- d. *Korematsu v. United States* and *United States v. Raj Bakshi*

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 18

18) In 1913, a Jewish man, was accused of murdering a 14-year-old White girl in his Factory and lynched by a mob. What was his name?

- a. Saul Goodman
- \*b. Leo Frank
- c. David Goldmann
- d. Sam Weinberg

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 19

19) All of the following pieces of legislation were used to strip Native Americans of their historical land except:

- a. the 1851 Indian Appropriations Act.
- b. the 1871 Indian Appropriations Act.
- c. the 1887 Dawes Act.
- \*d. the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 20

20) Reconstruction ended in 1877 when what happened?

- a. The Ku Klux Klan was founded.
- b. Black legislators were not allowed to hold office.
- \*c. Federal troops were pulled from the South.

d. Abraham Lincoln died.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 01

**1)** Why is the critical period for analyzing the contested boundary of Whiteness the 1840s through the 1920s?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** It is a critical period because there were millions of immigrants coming to the U.S. from Europe, Asia, and Mexico. These groups all find their place in the racial hierarchy of the United States.

**Page reference:** Introduction

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 02

**2)** What was wrong with Arthur Jensen's heritability method?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** Allen and Templeton argued that his measure was "misguided" because it does not measure statistical variation on an enclosed population that shares the same environment. He used it on people, when it was supposed to be used to measure a fixed population like cows or a field of almond trees.

**Page reference:** Intelligence Testing

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 03

**3)** What did Nazi extremism fuelled by eugenics cause White Americans to question?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** After World War II, Americans began to question the consequences of White supremacist thinking. In 1948, they signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which asserts that all humans possess inherent dignity and equality. This directly contradicts the core of eugenicists thinking.

**Page reference:** Eugenics and Pseudoscience

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 04

**4)** The Johnson-Reed Act of 1924 set quotas for the number of immigrants who could enter the United States. Which four groups were not included in the quotas?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** The four groups were immigrants from the Western Hemisphere, aliens ineligible for citizenship, the descendants of enslaved Africans, and Native Americans.

**Page reference:** The Johnson-Reed Act (Immigration Act of 1924)

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 05

**5)** What is the difference between birth right citizenship and naturalization?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** Birth right citizenship means that citizenship is determined by where you are born. Naturalization is a process where people become citizens of a country where they were not born.

**Page reference:** Birth right Citizenship and Naturalization for Whites Only

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 06

**6)** What did legal scholar Ian Haney-Lopez say happened when Armenians were classified as White by law?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** Being classified as White allowed Armenians a prosperous and privileged position in American society. As a result, their Whiteness was confirmed in the eyes of the law.

**Page reference:** Defining Whiteness in Court

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 07

**7)** What are examples of assimilation and racialization?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** An example of assimilation is when a Cuban American loses their language and culture and blends in with the mainstream. An example of racialization is when

someone who is Nigerian becomes Black or someone who is Navajo becomes Indian or Native American.

**Page reference:** How the Irish, Italians, and Jews Became White

**Type:** essay/short answer question

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 08

**8)** What were some of the reasons Italian immigrants faced discrimination?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** They faced discrimination because of their Catholic beliefs and stereotyping regarding their criminality. The discrimination was so intense, they were even lynched on occasion in the U.S. South.

**Page reference:** The Italians

**Type:** essay/short answer question

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 09

**9)** Captain Richard Pratt founded the Carlisle Indian School. What was his mission for these schools and what did it mean?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** The mission of the schools was to “kill the Indian in him and save the man.” He meant that the schools were supposed to make Native Americans give up their language, culture, and heritage in order to assimilate into White society.

**Page reference:** Native Americans: Appropriating Lands, Assimilating Tribes

**Type:** essay/short answer question

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 010

**10)** During Reconstruction, Black legislators passed laws that generated opportunity for Black Americans. What were some of them?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** They helped pass laws that established public schooling, equal protection under the law, ensured citizenship to any person born in the United States, and guaranteed the right to vote to all men regardless of race or color.

**Page reference:** African Americans and the Struggle for Rights

**Type:** essay/short answer question

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 01

**1)** According to pseudoscientists like Nicholas Wade, why are there so few Black Olympic swimmers representing the United States? What would be a sociological explanation?

**Feedback: Model Answer:** Wade would likely argue that swimming requires intelligence and genetic superiority. Therefore, White swimmers' bodies are more genetically engineered for swimming. Black swimmers, on the other hand, are biologically not suited for swimming. He would probably argue that their bodies are too heavy or that they cannot float. A more sociological explanation would be that the availability of pools in predominantly Black cities is scarce and therefore does not provide the same opportunities to learn how to swim as White people. Swimming has also become a very costly sport with some swimsuits costing as much as \$1,000. Basketball, on the other hand, is a relatively inexpensive sport and basketball courts occur in inner cities with more frequency than public pools.

**Page reference:** Intelligence Testing & Eugenics

**Type:** essay/short answer question

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 02

**2)** Please explain how intelligence testing went from a tool to help children in school to a tool to “prove” racial inferiority?

**Feedback:** You should be able to discuss the change from Alfred Binet to Arthur Jensen. For example, intelligence tests were not originally designed to find out which races were the most intellectually fit instead the goal was to identify children who needed extra help in school. Alfred Binet dedicated most of his scholarly career to developing ways to measure children's intellectual ability. It was only when Binet's test was taken to the United States that it began to be used to determine which groups were innately superior or inferior. In 1969, Arthur Jensen, an educational psychologist at the University of California Berkeley rejects the premise that there are cultural biases in intelligence tests. He argues that Black people have lower intelligence than White people, and that most of this difference can be attributed to genetics.

**Page reference:** Intelligence testing

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 03



**3) Who is this person and what does his story teach us?**

**Feedback: Model Answer:** The person in the photo's name is Wong Foon Chuck, a Chinese immigrant who with the help of missionaries, he learned English, moved to El Paso, learned Spanish and eventually purchased a hotel, restaurant, laundry, and curio shop in Mexico. Despite his having \$100,000 in assets, when he crossed the border into Texas, he was confronted with Chinese Exclusionary Laws, arrested, and deported back to Mexico. His success could not protect him from anti-Chinese sentiment.

**Page reference:** Exclusionary Immigration and Citizenship Policies

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 04

**4) According to Ian Haney-Lopez, how was "common knowledge" used in Ozawa and Thind?**

**Feedback: Model Answer:** The courts showed that Whiteness was not determined by skin color (Ozawa) or even ancestry ("Thind"). Even if you look White or are considered Caucasian, you are still not a "free White person" as interpreted by the common man. Using "common knowledge" as a measure of Whiteness shows it is arbitrary and not a fixed category.

**Page reference:** Defining Whiteness in Court

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 05

**5) What does the death of Police Chief David Hennessy tell us about the Whiteness of Italians?**

**Feedback: Model Answer:** Eleven Italians were accused of killing Police Chief David Hennessy. Even though they were acquitted, the townspeople still went to the jail and lynched them. The death of Hennessy provides an example of how Italians were not White. They were considered an entirely different race.

**Page reference:** The Italians