

Chapter One

Multiple Choice Questions

1. This refers to the everyday business practices and policies which disadvantage minorities and offer advantages to dominant group members; it is often written off as “just the way things are.”

- a. Aversive racism
- b. Modern racism
- c. Internalized racism
- *d. Institutional racism

2. This is a term that refers to a group of people that share a culture, nationality, ancestry, and/or language.

- *a. Ethnic group
- b. Racial group
- c. Minority group
- d. Subordinate group

3. Which of the following types of racism is considered to be the most pervasive today?

- *a. Institutional discrimination
- b. Prejudice
- c. Individual discrimination
- d. Ideological racism

4. This term refers to Mexican Americans and originated out of their activism in the post- World War II era.

- a. Chicanismo
- b. Latino
- c. Hispanic
- *d. Chicano

5. This refers to the idea, formerly legally enforced and later a U.S. cultural norm, that if a person has any black ancestry, they are considered to be black.

- a. Drapetomania
- *b. One-drop rule
- c. Rule of ethno-descent
- d. Biracialism

6. This refers to anxiety, self-doubt, and in extreme cases, self-hatred felt by some members of stigmatized groups because of the pervasiveness of derogatory stereotypes, ethnocentrism, and other forms of racism.

- a. Systemic racism

- b. Aversive racism
- c. Symbolic racism
- *d. Internalized racism

7. This refers to the discrimination that darker-skinned Latinos and African Americans face within their own group compared to lighter-skinned group members.

- a. Internalized racism
- b. Institutional racism
- *c. Colorism
- d. Pigmentism

8. This was a term that was found on several censuses during the mid-to-late 1800s. It referred to someone that had one black great-grandparent.

- *a. Octoroon
- b. Mulatto
- c. Quadroon
- d. Creole

9. In 1988, African American leader Jesse Jackson announced that _____ was the acceptable term for black Americans.

- a. Creole
- *b. African American
- c. Afro-American
- d. Negro

10. This specifically refers to a group of people that share some socially defined physical characteristics, for instance, skin color, hair texture, or facial features.

- *a. Race
- b. Ethnic group
- c. Majority group
- d. Dominant group

11. When sociologists speak of a minority group, they are referring to

- *a. A group that has less than their proportionate share of society's goods and resources
- b. A group that is statistically smaller than other groups
- c. A group that holds disproportionate power in society
- d. A dominant group

12. When sociologists describe race as being socially constructed, which of the following pieces of evidence can NOT be offered to support that statement?

- a. Mapping of the Human Genome has found that human beings are 99.9 percent similar genetically
- *b. Societal racial categories have a biological or genetic basis

- c. Racial categories vary by culture
- d. Racial categories change over time

13. Groups or individuals working to eradicate racism are referred to as

- a. Eracists
- b. Racist activists
- *c. Racial justice activists
- d. Sociologists

14. This argues that our understanding of the world (racism, sexism, ablism, etc.) stems from our particular social location within it.

- *a. Standpoint perspective
- b. Social perspective
- c. Locationality
- d. Objectivity

15. This is a type of racism that refers to attitudes and beliefs rather than actions.

- a. Modern racism
- b. Symbolic racism
- *c. Prejudice
- d. Institutional racism

16. This is a term that can be used to collectively refer to racial/ethnic minority groups that have been the object of discrimination in the United States.

- *a. People of color
- b. Non-whites
- c. Minority groups
- d. Status groups

17. In the current era, which of the following terms used to refer to black people is no longer considered acceptable?

- a. African American
- *b. Negro
- c. Black
- d. Black American

18. Which of the following terms are considered acceptable when referring to the indigenous people of this continent?

- a. American Indians
- b. Native Americans
- c. Native people
- *d. All of the above are acceptable

19. This refers to an institutional space where white privilege is maintained and reproduced.

- *a. White space
- b. Racialized space
- c. Colorist space
- d. Symbolic space

20. Which of the following racial/ethnic groups have had demeaning sexualized stereotypes about them that are designed to portray them as deviant and “other?”

- a. African American men
- b. Native American women
- c. Asian American men
- *d. All of the above groups have been targets of demeaning sexual stereotypes

21. The US Census Bureau considered adding which of the following groups as a “racial” category on the 2020 census?

- *a. Hispanic
- b. Alaska Native
- c. Native Americans
- d. Asian American, Pacific Islander

22. This is a concept introduced by American sociologist, C. Wright Mills, which refers to a perspective that helps us understand the ways history, society, and biography intersect.

- a. Sociology
- b. Symbolic imagination
- c. Symbolic interactionism
- *d. Sociological imagination

True/False Questions

23. Throughout Latin America, racial categorization systems and understandings are consistent from one country to the next.

- a. True
- *b. False

24. Due to the changing U.S. racial/ethnic demographics, diversity training programs are being implemented in many industries.

- *a. True
- b. False

25. New DNA technology has allowed scientists to identify genetic markers that correlate with socially constructed racial categorizations.

- a. True
- *b. False

26. The Black Lives Matter movement is only concerned on the police killings of unarmed black men because they are the only group that faces disproportionate, lethal violence at the hands of police.

- a. True
- *b. False

27. "Oriental" is an appropriate term to use when describing an Asian American.

- a. True
- *b. False

28. Colorism is found in African American, Latino, and Asian American communities.

- *a. True
- b. False

29. The current reigning racial ideology in the United States is that of color consciousness.

- a. True
- *b. False

30. Historically, lynching was a type of mob violence that only targeted black men.

- a. True
- *b. False

31. The categories "race" and "ethnicity" are mutually exclusive.

- a. True
- *b. False

32. Cyber racism refers to the widespread use of digital technologies and the internet by white supremacists.

- *a. True
- b. False

Essay Questions

33. Define race. What does it mean when we say race is socially constructed? Provide two pieces of evidence that support the notion that race is a social construction. How does the sociological imagination help us understand the social construction of race?

34. Describe the demographic breakdown for racial/ethnic groups in the U.S. in 2017. What is the projected U.S. racial/ethnic breakdown for 2050? Provide two reasons why it is inaccurate to claim that by 2050 non-Hispanic whites in the U.S. will be a minority group.

35. Explain how the dominance of the color-blind ideology is an example of dominant-group power. Describe how the national reaction to the police shootings of unarmed people of color is an example of the dominance of the color-blind ideology.
36. Who is the Millennial generation? Explain why they are called the 'woke' generation?
37. Define the three types of racism (prejudice, individual discrimination, and institutional discrimination) and provide an example of each.
38. What evidence exists to support the claim that American society is a post-racial society? In what ways is that notion a misconception?
39. Speculate on what changes you think will occur in census racial categories over the next 50 years, keeping in mind that census categories always reflect the prevailing notions of race and result from an intensely political process.
40. What is color-blind ideology? In what ways does it differ from racism? In what ways is it informed by racism?
41. Much like the concept of race itself, racial terminology has changed over time. Explain the changing terms used to describe African Americans, Mexican Americans and Asian Americans. Why have there been such changes in terminology?