Chapter 9 Inequalities of Race and Ethnicity

WHAT ARE CHARACTERISTICS OF A MINORITY?

Minority ➔ ____________________________________________________________________________

• A minority has distinctive ____________________ or cultural characteristics which can be used to separate it from the majority.
• The minority is dominated by the ____________________
• Minority traits are often believed by the dominant majority to be ____________________
• Members of the minority have a common sense of identity with strong ____________________.
• The majority determines who belongs to the minority through ____________________.

DEFINING RACE

Race ➔ _______________________________________________________________________________

• Is there a scientific basis for race?
• But aren’t some physical characteristics superior?

WHAT IS ETHNICITY?

Ethnicity ➔ __________________________________________________________________________

• Why are ethnic minorities seen as inferior?

PATTERNS OF ASSIMILATION

Assimilation ➔ _________________________________________________________________________

• What is the most common pattern of assimilation?
• Is America more like a melting pot or a tossed salad?

Cultural Pluralism ➔ ___________________________________________________________________

PATTERNS OF CONFLICT

De facto segregation ➔ __________________________________________________________________

De jure segregation ➔ ___________________________________________________________________

Subjugation ➔ _________________________________________________________________________
8 Stages of Genocide

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- What is the most extreme pattern of conflict?
- What is population transfer?

✓ A minority is ______________________ either to move to a remote location or leave entirely.
- What conflict pattern appears most often?

**THEORIES OF PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION**

**Prejudice** → ______________________

**Racism** → ______________________

- Prejudice involves ______________________, while discrimination is about ______________________.
- _______________ usually leads to ______________________.
- Conversely, in some instances, discrimination creates prejudiced attitudes through ______________________.

**Discrimination** → ______________________

- How is discrimination different from prejudice?
  ✓ Discrimination takes many ______________________, including:
    1. avoiding social contact with members of minority groups
    2. denying them positions that carry authority
    3. blocking their access to the more exclusive neighborhoods
    4. It can also involve such ______________________ as attacking or killing minority members.

**Hate crime** → ______________________

- How are hate crimes different?
  ✓ Just under 8,000 cases were reported to the FBI in 1999.
  ✓ By 2000, forty-three states had passed hate-crime laws.
  ✓ How do sociologists interpret hate crimes?
    1. They always involve ______________________
    2. They always follow people who regularly use ______________________

**Stereotypes** → ______________________

- In the United States, examples of stereotypes include that athletes are ‘all brawn and no brains’ and that politicians are corrupt.