

TEST BANK

THINK
RACE AND ETHNICITY

SCOTT 2012

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THINK RACE AND ETHNICITY
CHAPTER 2 – SOCIAL INEQUALITY: PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

Multiple Choice

- 1) Which of the following granted women the right to vote?
- A. Nineteenth Amendment
 - B. Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - C. Fifteenth Amendment
 - D. A&B

ANSWER: knowledge; A; p. 22

- 2) In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court ruled that racially segregated schools did which of the following?
- A. violated the Fourteenth Amendment
 - B. denied citizens equal protection
 - C. were Constitutional as long as they were equal
 - D. A & B

ANSWER: knowledge; D; p. 20

- 3) Arizona's SB 1070 criminalized which of the following?
- A. driving without insurance
 - B. failing to provide proof of immigration status
 - C. speaking a language other than English
 - D. B & C

ANSWER: knowledge; B; p. 21

- 4) Arizona's HB 2281 did which of the following?
- A. barred student organizations that celebrate ethnicity
 - B. authorized law enforcement officials to arrest people who can't provide proof of immigration status
 - C. barred ethnic study programs in publically funded schools
 - D. A & B
 - E. A & C

ANSWER: knowledge; E; p. 21

- 5) Which of the following describes an implicit bias regarding how aspects of one's identity shape their behavior?
- A. prejudice
 - B. overcategorization

- C. stereotype
- D. racial profiling
- E. A & D

ANSWER: knowledge; C; p. 23

- 6) Which of the following granted citizenship to Native Americans born in the United States?
- A. the Indian Citizenship Act
 - B. the Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - C. the Thirteenth Amendment
 - D. A, B, & C

ANSWER: knowledge; A; p. 22

- 7) The NAACP was created to fight injustice in what year?
- A. 1918
 - B. 1909
 - C. 1964
 - D. 1890

ANSWER: knowledge; B; p. 22

- 8) Which of the following served as lead counsel in the NAACP's attack on segregation?
- A. Charles Hamilton Houston
 - B. Jack Greenberg
 - C. Thurgood Marshall
 - D. none of the above

ANSWER: knowledge; C; p. 22

- 9) The 1963 rally on the National Mall included a famous speech given by whom?
- A. Thurgood Marshall
 - B. Malcolm X
 - C. Rev. Jesse Jackson
 - D. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

ANSWER: knowledge; D; p. 23

- 10) Which of the following cities elected the South's first Black mayor?
- A. Atlanta
 - B. Lynchburg
 - C. Jackson
 - D. Birmingham

ANSWER: knowledge; A; p. 23

- 11) Which of these 1968 acts prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing?
- A. the Civil Rights Act
 - B. the Fair Housing Act
 - C. the Equal Opportunity Act
 - D. none of the above

ANSWER: knowledge; B; p. 23

- 12) The American Indian Movement occupied which of the following?
- A. San Quentin
 - B. Rikers Island
 - C. New York City Hall
 - D. Alcatraz Island

ANSWER: knowledge; D; p. 23

- 13) *The Authoritarian Personality* was written by which of the following?
- A. Milton
 - B. King
 - C. Adorno
 - D. Omi and Winant

ANSWER: knowledge; C; p. 24

- 14) _____ is determined by the positive or negative feelings toward other racial or ethnic groups.
- A. Affective prejudice
 - B. Overcategorization
 - C. Racial profiling
 - D. Conative prejudice

ANSWER: definition; A; p. 24

- 15) Ethnocentrism reflects which of the following views?
- A. a preference for one's in group over other groups
 - B. a belief that one's group is superior to others
 - C. a belief that all ethnic groups are equal
 - D. A & B

ANSWER: definition; D; p. 25

- 16) The movie *Rabbit Proof Fence* examines discrimination against which of the following groups?
- A. indigenous Australians
 - B. Mexican immigrants
 - C. undocumented Immigrants

D. Asian factory workers

ANSWER: knowledge; A; p. 25

- 17) Which of the following measures an individual's willingness to have social contact with diverse groups?
- A. typology of discrimination
 - B. Social Distance Scale
 - C. Risk Aversion Measure
 - D. Nondiscrimination Scale

ANSWER: knowledge; B; p. 27

- 18) Which of the following is NOT a type of social distance measured by Bogardis?
- A. neighbors
 - B. marriage
 - C. coworkers
 - D. none of the above

ANSWER: knowledge; D; p. 28

- 19) According to Merton's typology of prejudice, which of the following describes a person who doesn't hold prejudice toward others but does discriminate?
- A. prejudiced discriminator
 - B. unprejudiced nondiscriminator
 - C. prejudiced Nondiscriminator
 - D. Unprejudiced discriminator

ANSWER: definition; D; p. 27

- 20) Which of the following occurs when an individual performs a discriminatory act against an individual or group?
- A. micro discrimination
 - B. macro discrimination
 - C. antilocution
 - D. targeted discrimination

ANSWER: definition; A; p. 29

- 21) _____ occurs when members of certain groups are excluded from employment, education, or housing.
- A. Extermination
 - B. Active discrimination
 - C. Antilocution
 - D. Micro discrimination

ANSWER: definition; B; p. 29

- 22) Which of the following ideologies relied on salvation, hard work, and resisting temptation?
- A. meritocracy
 - B. individualism
 - C. Protestantism
 - D. American dream

ANSWER: definition; C; p. 30

- 23) Which of the following factors led French officials to ban religious symbols and apparel?
- A. Protestantism
 - B. micro discrimination
 - C. Islamophobia
 - D. antilocution

ANSWER: knowledge; C; p. 32

- 24) The arrest of Rosa Parks led to which of the following?
- A. Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - B. the murder of Emmett Till
 - C. the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - D. the Voting Rights Act of 1965

ANSWER: knowledge; A; p. 33

- 25) Decided in 1946, which of the following cases deemed racial segregation in schools illegal?
- A. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - B. *Mendez v. Westminster*
 - C. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - D. *Green v. Board of Education*

ANSWER: knowledge; B; p. 34

Fill in the Blank

- 1) _____ allows law enforcement officials in Arizona to demand proof of immigration status. ANSWER: knowledge; SB 1070; p. 21
- 2) _____ was a 1954 Supreme Court case that led to the desegregation of America's public schools. ANSWER: knowledge; *Brown v. Board of Education*; p. 21

- 3) _____ often contributed to a heightened sense of prejudice. ANSWER: application; Overcategorization; p. 23
- 4) The _____ Amendment abolished slavery. ANSWER: definition; Thirteenth; p. 22
- 5) The _____ _____ _____ outlawed discriminatory voting practices in 1965. ANSWER: knowledge; Voting Rights Act; p. 23
- 6) After serving as lead counsel for the NAACP, _____ _____ went on to become the first Black Supreme Court justice in the United States. ANSWER: knowledge; Thurgood Marshall; p. 22
- 7) Passed in _____, the Indian Citizenship Act granted citizenship to Native Americans born in the United States. ANSWER: knowledge; 1924; p. 22
- 8) _____ _____ demonstrated the link between race and poverty in the city of New Orleans. ANSWER: knowledge; Hurricane Katrina; p. 23
- 9) _____ _____ became Atlanta's first Black mayor in 1973. ANSWER: knowledge; Maynard Jackson; p. 23
- 10) _____ _____ theory focuses on the messages individuals receive about race, ethnicity, and/or gender via interactions with others. ANSWER: knowledge; Social learning; p. 25

True or False

- 1) The 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision led to the immediate desegregation of public schools in the United States. ANSWER: application; F; p. 23
- 2) *Mendez v. Westminster* was a 1946 case that legalized racial segregation in American schools. ANSWER: knowledge; F; p. 22
- 3) Hartley's examination found that prejudices don't have to be based on actual experiences. ANSWER: knowledge; T; p. 24
- 4) Internalization focuses on the ways in which children incorporate their parents' views into their own. ANSWER: definition; T; p. 25
- 5) According to Merton, individuals who treat others unequally based on their race or ethnicity are prejudiced. ANSWER: application; F; p. 27

- 6) The Bogardus Social Distance Scale looks at seven types of social distance. ANSWER: knowledge; T; p. 27
- 7) Research shows that sheer contact is effective for permanently eradicating prejudice. ANSWER: application; F; p. 29
- 8) Macro discrimination describes the systematic exclusion of individuals from certain sectors or activities in society. ANSWER: definition; F; p. 30
- 9) The men accused of murdering Emmett Till were found not guilty even though they admitted to the crime in a magazine article. ANSWER: knowledge; T; p. 33
- 10) According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, there are less than 200 hate groups operating in the United States. ANSWER: knowledge; T; p. 33

Short Answer

- 1) Define *stereotype*. ANSWER: definition; implicit biases about how a person's race/gender/class/sex influence a person's behavior; p. 23
- 2) What Supreme Court case demanded the immediate desegregation of America's public schools? ANSWER: knowledge; *Brown II (1955)*; p. 23
- 3) According to the text, what two factors can lead to segregation? ANSWER: application; prejudices and stereotypes; p. 23
- 4) What term describes what people believe to be true about members of other racial/ethnic groups? ANSWER: definition; cognitive prejudice; p. 24
- 5) Name three agents of socialization highlighted in the text. ANSWER: application; media, schools, parents, peers, symbols; p. 26
- 6) Name two measures developed by social scientists to understand prejudice. ANSWER: knowledge; Bogardus Social Distance Scale, Merton's typology of prejudice and discrimination; p. 27
- 7) What factors cause prejudice? ANSWER: application; social norms, ethnocentrism, social learning, financial insecurity; pp. 26-28

- 8) Name the four states of relationships. ANSWER: knowledge; sheer contact, competition, accommodation, assimilation; p. 28
- 9) Define *antilocution*. ANSWER: definition; verbal rejection, use of epithets and slurs to put people down; p. 29
- 10) Name two major efforts to resist prejudice and discrimination discussed in the text. ANSWER: application; American Indian Movement, Black Civil Rights Movement, Chicano Civil Rights Movement, pp. 33-34

Essay

- 1) Discuss the link between prejudice and overcategorization. ANSWER: application/definition; overcategorization is the tendency to make judgments about a person based on an imagined racial/ethnic category, Tendency is often sparked and/or enhances by prejudices or biases concerning particular groups; pp. 23-24
- 2) Discuss three major Supreme Court statements on state-sanctioned segregation. How do they differ? ANSWER: application; *Plessy v. Ferguson* created separate but equal, *Brown v. Board* struck down separate schools, *Bolling v. Sharpe* expanded the denial of segregation by stating it violated the Equal Protection Clause; pages throughout the chapter
- 3) How have constitutional amendments expanded the definition of citizenship and its accompanying rights/privileges? ANSWER: application; 13th forbade slavery, 15th extended citizenship/voting rights to Black men and all White men, 19th granted vote to women, 14th created the Equal Protection Clause; pages throughout the chapter
- 4) How might prejudice affect Americans' daily lives? ANSWER: application; racial profiling, overcategorization, in-group preferences, stereotyping, self-esteem; pp. 20-24
- 5) Describe the key features and findings of Adorno's study. ANSWER: application; measured correlation between anti-Semitism and ethnocentricity, found that holding prejudice toward one group leads to prejudice toward others as well; pp. 24-25
- 6) Choose three agents of socialization and discuss how they might influence children's thinking. ANSWER: application; parents, schools, peers, media, fostering stereotypes/prejudices that the children adopt, teaching social norms, modeling appropriate behavior/views, sanctioning abuse/mistreatment; pp. 26-29

- 7) Discuss Merton's four types of discrimination. ANSWER: application; unprejudiced nondiscriminator, unprejudiced discriminator, prejudiced nondiscriminator, prejudiced discriminator; pp. 27-28
- 8) Reflecting on the text, develop a strategy for reducing prejudice. ANSWER: application; change group norms, target schools/education, target media standards/coverage, change workplace climate, communities, develop personal relationships with diverse groups; pp. 28-33
- 9) Discuss the variables associated with social contact. ANSWER: knowledge/application; quantitative aspects (frequency, duration), status aspects (influence, equal), role aspects, social atmosphere, individual personality, area; pp. 28-29
- 10) How might social institutions impact macro discrimination? ANSWER: application; create norms and boundaries, foster understanding, create opportunities for experiences, promote/condone stereotypes, monitor/disrupt discriminatory behavior, sanction behavior; p. 30