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**Quiz- Chapter 1 to 5**

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1- Ethnocentrism is a view of things in which one's own group is the center of everything, and all others are scaled and rated with reference to it. It is important in relations with the dominant culture and minority groups because such ethnocentric thought often negatively affects attitudes toward, and emotions about, those perceived as different.

2- From my own observations at work, the employees were divided. For example, there were Indians, Americans and Latinos. Indians always were attending the customers because they thought they work faster than the rest while the other employees were doing the hard work. Also I noticed they like to make decisions above others as leaders. What I say is that every worker have the right to share opinions and demonstrate their abilities, no matter what culture they come from . Every idea counts and I consider ethnocentric thoughts as discriminatory because some cultures raise the idea that the culture that does not share the same patterns have to be divided.

3- Race is linking of biological conditions such as hair texture, facial features and skin color with alleged abilities and behavior to assert the superiority of one race. When people believe that race is superior to another because innate abilities or specific achievements, racist thinking prevails. Ethnicity goes beyond a simple racial similarity to encompass shared cultural traits and national origin. People maybe of the same race but different in language and cultural practices, such as Africans and Haitians. Differentiating the race of minority group, the minority group indicates a relative power and states in a society. They do make distinctions among people but they don't categorize them.

4- Concepts like culture and reality, there is no universality. That means that there is no single culture or single reality. Rather, each society and group has its own system of values, traditions, and beliefs that shapes their view of the world. For example, in the united states, there is an American culture, but underneath that there are many sub-cultures and groups whose beliefs and experiences of

reality are different. This is important because it shapes the ways in which groups and individuals understand or engage with one another.

6- Jewish cultures live in my neighborhood. I do not interact with them but I noticed that they are very culturally. They have customs and the clothing that is what represents them. That says a lot, because it means that their culture is present and it is something that they will keep passing to the next generation so they never forget.

5- The relationship between ethnicity and social class is that they look the similarity to encompass shared cultural traits. For example, religion is one of the factors that determines both concepts because it seems like dual attributes of ethnicity and social class.

8- As there are many causes of prejudice, there can be many forms of prejudicial expression, the most common of which is discrimination. Discrimination is the unfair treatment of people simply because they are different from the dominant group in society. An example would be a person, group, or company favoring one person over another on some arbitrary basis, such as gender or social class. Prejudice is when society has a different perspective about others. For example, gay people or gay couples are not accepted in many places because in some cultures it is not tolerated and people don't see it as a normal action.

10. Racial profiling is always a bad thing because we never have to be judged by appearance. There are many lack of jobs because the companies do not accept people with tattoos or piercings, just because it gives them a criminal appearance and their priority is to give a good impression to the customer. These basic things should not be an impediment of success but racial profile will continue to be an impediment until society understands that physical characteristics do not become to the people less or more professional.

11- A middleman minority is a minority population whose considerable occupations are somewhere in between the producers and consumers such as traders, money lenders, etc. Consequently, their success as entrepreneurs creates a paradox. Middleman minorities sometimes abandon their intentions to return to their country of origin. Transitioning from sojourners to settlers. As settlers, they tend to become more integrated into the host society.

14- The dominant English Americans' beliefs about and actions toward the newly arriving northern and western European immigrants set what was to become a familiar pattern in dominant-minority relations in the U.S.