



Destiny T.

Race and Ethnic Relations [SOC 31] QUIZ

Bronx Community College, CUNY

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1] Can you give examples and comments on specific examples of residential or public school segregation in any near by communities?

As I continue to work for the New York City Public School system everyday I register new students who has come from many didn't countries throughout the school year. A majority who speak Spanish, many who speak French and some who speak Arabic. For the first time these children are being taken out from their comfort zone and placed into a school where predominantly English is spoken. The school's way of segregating these new students is by putting them in to ESL classes. This type of segregation is to help them progress in a setting that meets all their educational needs.

2] What is the relationship between ethnicity and social class?

The general definition of *ethnicity* is a cultural in which a large number of people who share learned or acquired traits and close social interaction. *Social Class* a categorization hierarchy on the basis of similarities in income, property, power, status, and lifestyle. The relationship between race and ethnicity together make-up social class.

3] Give an example of social distance or ethnocentrism from your own experiences and or observations with family, friends, or neighbors on campus, in your communities or at work.

Growing up Hispanic we are “brain washed” to stick with our own kind and never mix with other races. A perfect example of *Social distance* and *Ethnocentrism*, Is only being friends and or looking for a significant other of only the same race and ethnicity, because they share the same family values, morals, religious beliefs, which provides them with a sense of security. Another example is Caribbean’s who go to the extent of shunning out there own kind for being different *i.e.* being gay.

4] Can you give examples and comments on specific examples of residential or public school segregation in any nearby communities?

The cities zone out public schools by using their zip code addresses; schools in the Bronx located on Riverdale and Sedgwick are literally steps apart but sadly the students are not given the same funding, programs, and opportunities. Students from Sedgwick who are mostly blacks, Hispanic, etc. are not allowed the opportunity to attend a school or afterschool program in Riverdale who are mostly White, Asian and small amount of black and Hispanic.

5] Do any persistent subcultures live near your home or campus (or have you even Come across any)? If so, what have been your experiences with them? What do you know about them? How do you interact with or relate with them?

While working and living in the Bronx you will see the amount of diversity there is all around. A great example of persistent subculture are the students and neighbors who still follow their religious rules like Muslims who fast and continue to live their everyday

lives. The children don't stop in the middle of the day and pray as they should like their parents but they still follow their religious rules/laws and not eat or drink although all their friends are. I personally don't relate to these subcultures.

6] What is ethnocentrism and why is it important in relationships with the dominant culture and minority?

Ethnocentrism is judgment of other cultures values; beliefs, subcultures traditions and life styles because of one's own culture holds different standards. The importance of cancelling out ethnocentrism is showing the youth that no one is better than the next person. Growing up a minority group, Hispanic, poor the odds were against me from young.

7] Is racial profiling a bad thing? Why or why not?

Racial profiling is just like being prejudice, pre judging a person or group of people who are more likely to take part in some sort of illegal activity. Many will argue that police officers are the first to racially profile "blacks" but it happens everywhere everyday. Not only blacks but also whites experience it too; it all depends on the situation. This type of profiling makes people feel unsure and unsafe about their safety, unsure about equal opportunity with school or work.

8] How do functional and conflict perspectives approach the factors likely to contribute to intergroup conflict? What are some of the common and possible causes of prejudice and what is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?

9] What are middlemen minorities and how do they affect attendance?

Described in the text book as strangers to these shores the term *Middleman minority* a group occupying an intermediate occupational position in trade or commerce between the top or

bottom levels. Middlemen are middle class income people who were producers and others of the community played the role as consumers. The reading say if other middlemen from the same community couldn't move up the ladder too they stay behind to serve to new minorities.

10] Discuss the major theories of minority integration and give specific local examples of a middleman minority enterprise where members of one community group provide services to members of a different minority group.

Living in New York especially in the Bronx you see an abundance amount of local business such as Deli's owned but an Arab, Hispanic, Chinese restaurant on ever corner, Beauty Supply by Chinese or Asian etc. All of these different cultures come together into a community and offer a service. The diversity were seeing in our neighborhoods is a great example for the millennia's we have today. To teach them to accept one another and grow out of the stigma of being a minority, to set and lead by example.