



Frandis C.

Race and Ethnic Relations [SOC 31] QUIZ

Bronx Community College, CUNY

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- 1. What is ethnocentrism and why is it important in relations with the dominant culture and minority groups?** Ethnocentrism is an outlook in which one's own group is the center of everything and all others are scaled and rated with reference to it. Basically, the view that a group of ethnic group identify as a superior group. this is important in relation with dominant culture and minority group because the dominant is rated as the superior and the minority as the lower group that has power and economic status.
- 2. How does a race differ from an ethnic group and what is the difference between a minority group and a race?**

Race differ from ethnic group by the superficial physical differences that a particular society considers significant, on the other hand ethnicity describes shared culture. And the term "minority groups" is define as groups that are considered less viewed, or that lack power in society apart from of skin color or country of origin.
- 3. What is the relationship among culture, reality and intergroup relations?** The relationship between culture, reality and intergroup is that all of these titles are created by man which is based on what they believe in. each of there are created for the purpose of the man.

4. What is the relationship between ethnicity and social class?

The relationship between ethnicity and social class is that a person's social class is defined by economic status while ethnicity is decided by the ancestry of that person. Each and every person in this world belongs to an ethnic group and to a social class.

5. How do functional and conflict perspectives approach the factors likely to

contribute to intergroup conflict? The functional perspective approach the intergroup conflict as a way of finding stability. Functionalists believe that society is held together by social structure, in which members of the society agree upon, and work together to achieve, what is best for society as a whole. However, the conflict perspective considers intergroup conflict as inequality which leads to racial and ethnic antagonism between groups. This perspective believes that intergroup conflict and racism ideology where the society holds in order to maintain power and control.

6. What are some of the common and possible causes of prejudice and what is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?.

The causes of prejudice are form when a person is biased when he or her has formed an attitude toward a particular social group of people before having enough information on which to form a knowledgeable opinion. The difference between discrimination and prejudice is that prejudice is more of a miss judgment or an opinion of certain group but discrimination is more of an act and practices towards certain group that they are against like unequal treatment is a discrimination act.

- 7. Some Caucasians and minority leaders are dissatisfied with “affirmative action” as being unfair and attaching a stigma to minority achievement. Other Caucasian and minority leaders say that it is still necessary to create a level playing field. What are your thoughts on affirmative action and why did you provide the response that you have given?**

Affirmative action gives the opportunity to those minority group to have a better chance in terms of school and jobs. Without the affirmative action minority groups would have more struggle on obtaining a better social status. The affirmative action do not affect any white group since white are considered to be the superior group. I don't think affirmative action is something that should be seen as shame or disgrace since because of these many minority people had been admitted into better school.

- 8. Is racial profiling always a bad thing? Why or why not?**

Racial profiling is not the best thing because it just putting people into boxes where they are seeing more by their race instead of as the person as a whole. Because of racial profiling there is a miss judgment in terms of eternity and race. racial profiling can race racism and discrimination in areas of jobs and education.

- 9. Can you give examples and comments on specific examples of residential or public school segregation in any nearby communities?.**

School segregation is primarily a problem of neighborhoods, not schools. Schools are segregated because the neighborhoods in which they are located are segregated.

Example Some organizations give priority to children who were previously enrolled as 3-year-olds, in programs their parents may have paid for, or who might have siblings enrolled at the center. They may give priority to children who speak a particular

language, or to those whose families receive social services from the organization. In many cases, they have established relationships within particular communities.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/21/nyregion/racial-segregation-in-new-york-schools-begins-in-pre-k-report-finds.html>

10. What similarities in dominant – minority patterns were shared by most northern and western European immigrants?

Some similarities were all northern and western European immigrants faced different way of privation in the U.S . To ease the adjustment, they established churches, schools and newspaper. This was helpful because it gave them the gain of a measure of security, and antagonism between dominant and minority cultures. Discrimination also exists in the dominant group viewed the numbers and influence of the French, Irish and Germans which were part of minorities as posing a threat to the stability of the job market, the community and the nation.