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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?

It's like viewing 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 between dominant and minority groups because when using the term Ethnocentrism: a view of dominant group we are referring to a minority group's relationships with the rest of society. A complication is that a person may be a member of both dominant and minority groups in different categories. The term minority group does not refer to a group's numerical representation. It refers to a group's relative power and status in society.

2-Give examples 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.

Believing your culture and or society is superior to, more natural, or otherwise preferable to others. Thinks that you are better than someone because of you skins color. I have a friend that said that he works more than me because people from my culture are all lazy. Saying that a thing is not normal because in you culture it is not. For example, using casual clothes for marries. For some cultures it is very important when for other it does no matter.

3-How does a race differ from an ethnic group and what is the difference between a minority group and a race?

The idea of race refers to superficial physical differences that a particular society considers significant, while ethnicity describes shared culture. Race is fundamentally a social construct. Minority groups are defined by their lack of power. Because being in a minority is not a characteristic of being a minority group; sometimes larger groups can be considered minority groups due to their lack of power.

4-What is the relationship among culture, reality and intergroup relations?

Culture is the integrated pattern of humanity, beliefs, and behavior that is dependent on the learning capacity and knowledge transmission to the progressive generations. Reality is the actual situation unfolding rather than imagined or theoretical ideas. Intergroup relations are acquaintance or social association, affiliation or connection between several groups of people.

Intergroup relations are explained because humans recognize differences, which cause each group to see one another as strangers.

5-What is the relationship between ethnicity and social class?

Ethnicity is a term that describes shared culture the practices, values, and beliefs of a group. This culture might include shared language, religion, and traditions, among other commonalities. The social class is a group of people of similar status, commonly sharing comparable levels of power and wealth. I think that both term have a relationship because they shared so many things for example language, values belief and etc. Many working class people like to shred with others, family for them is very important, and I think they learned with from ethnicity.

6-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?

Sub culture are values and norms distinct from those of the majority and are held by a group within a wider society. For example, yellow car in New York City, and door man in downtown. It felt like if we have been discriminated, but it is not. It is because in the Bronx if you want to get a taxi you have to call or make a reservation, but in downtown you only have to go outside, and you will get a taxi in less than 3 minutes. Even though in the Bronx we get taxi in the street but it is totally illegal.

7-How do functional and conflict perspectives approach the factors likely to contribute to intergroup conflict?

Functionalist perspective describes the social gatherings by the totality of their parts. Society operates as a whole just like equipment or machine, where all the sections serve a particular and necessary role to maintain the whole operation. A primary goal of the present volume is to bring together social psychological and peace perspectives, and to encourage a more integrative approach to the study of intergroup conflict and peace as we look toward the future. Conflicts based in ethnic, religious, and racial differences continue to erupt around the world, despite decades of intervention and scholarly research.

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

Prejudice in people can be caused by psychological sources in addition to social sources, such as what is learned from parents and friends. Among psychological causes, prejudice can develop from a person's feelings of insecurity and inferiority. The different is that prejudice is having a negative feeling or unaccepting attitude towards someone, but not act on it again that person. Discrimination is like when you felt superior to others, for example Harassment – inappropriate jokes, insults, name-calling or displays such as a poster or cartoons directed at a person because of their race, color, sex or gender, sexual orientation, etc.

10-Is racial profiling always a bad thing? Why or why not?

Racial profiling is a longstanding and deeply troubling national problem despite claims that the United States has entered a “post-racial era.” It occurs every day, in cities and towns across the country, when law enforcement and private security target people of color for humiliating and often frightening detentions, interrogations, and searches without evidence of criminal activity and based on perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, or religion. Racial profiling is patently illegal, violating the U.S. Constitution’s core promises of equal protection under the law to all and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures. Just as importantly, racial profiling is ineffective. It alienates communities from law enforcement, hinders community policing efforts, and causes law enforcement to lose credibility and trust among the people they are sworn to protect and serve.

11-What are middle men minorities and how do they affect attendance?

The middle men minority is a minority population whose main occupations link producers and consumers: traders, money-lenders, etc. It also refers to minority entrepreneurs who mediate between the dominant and subordinate groups. Their customers are typically members of marginalized racial or ethnic groups that are segregated from the majority group. Middleman minorities usually provide an economic benefit to communities and nations and often start new industries. Because as settlers, they tend to become more integrated into the host society, a fate of many Jews, Chinese, Indians, and Japanese in the United States