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- **What is ethnocentrism and why is it important in relations with the dominant culture and minority groups?**

Ethnocentrism is people perceptions of other cultures that are not their own. It is important in relations with the dominant culture because the dominate culture has more control over society. In having more control over society, you do not want them having any misconceptions about your culture or your character. For that reason, it is important for the dominant culture to have the right perception of yourself and your culture ethnicity or creed.

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

The difference between race and ethnic groups is your ethnicity pertains to where you identify with culturally and your cultural traditions. Ethnicity refers to someone's religious practices the language they speak. It also, can be a social group that you identify yourself with. Race refers to a person's genetic make-up and physical or biological traits. The amount of melanin is a visible distinction in between races in which we use to categorize races in today's day.

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

The relationship between ethnicity and social class is certain ethnicities have a higher social class because the amount of wealth that they have. For example, the Jewish community have a higher

social class because they have more access to money than other ethnic groups. Having money leads to having a higher social class.

- **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?**

Persistent subcultures that I have encountered in the neighborhood that I lived in was Hasidic Jews. Living in close encounters with them I had little to no interaction with them. Only knowing that their religion was Judaism was as far as I got with Jewish people in my community. I couldn't relate to them in anyway because we were so culturally different. They were so conservative in the way they lived and also were so secluded from everyone else. So sadly, I have lived with a persistent subculture of people and I was not able to socialize with them or have any interaction to know more about them.

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

Functional and conflict perspectives contribute to intergroup conflict by creating a state of inequality of a social group. When creating rules or finding solutions that are not beneficial for all it creates a divide and tension between groups. When certain groups have limited resources, it creates a conflict in between for example different ethnic groups.

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

Some possible causes of prejudice are miseducation over other people's cultures. Not knowing the way another person way of life from another ethnic group or race makes you have a prejudgment of people. Another cause of prejudice can also be the way someone is raised being

raised by people who have a prejudice against a certain race or ethnic group can also affect your opinion. The difference between prejudice and discrimination is prejudice is when you have a preconceived notion about someone because the way they look race of ethnicity. Discrimination is when you systematically discriminate about someone and exclude them from things like jobs places of businesses or social settings.

- **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?**

In my opinion affirmative action falsely gives the illusion that it helps African Americans have a fair chance at getting jobs. The only thing that affirmative action does is require a quota of African Americans that have to be hired for the company or establishment. Basically, being forced to hire only a certain amount of African American people in order to follow proper protocol and avoid lawsuits. That itself is giving people the false narrative that African Americans are getting an equal shot at getting a job when the company or establishment are just trying to follow the rules to avoid being sued.

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

Racial profiling is always a bad thing. When your racial profiling a person you have preconceived notions on their character and what they are going to do. A form of racial profiling that has become detrimental to our community has been when police racial profile because it can easily result in an unfair asset of the person or an altercation that should not have happened. So,

in no scenario I can see where racial profiling is something good that can happen in between people.

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

Public school segregation is an example. New York City has the most segregated public-school system in the whole United States. Because of zone schooling children are required to go to the public schools in which they are closest to. An example of residential segregation is when you are going to buy a co-op apartment and they require you to have a specific income in order to make a purchase despite already having the funds and resources available for purchase. Also, they have a board of people that pick and choose who they want to buy an apartment. That's a form of residential segregation in communities that go under the radar.

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

Similarities between northern and western Europeans are they are culturally similar. They were protestant Christians. They also left Europe because they lack prosperity they were having in their countries of origin. Another similarity was that being poor peasants in their country of origin they were discriminated against. They also knew how to do jobs that required manual labor.