

UNIT I “DEFINITIONS, THEORIES AND BACKGROUND ISSUES”
(chapters 1 – 5)

Culture is:

“Ethnicity”

Ethnicity emerges as:

An Ethnic category is:

Social Identity:

There are two social motives associated with social identity, they are:

1.

2.

What is symbolic ethnicity?

Race is.....:

“Minority” (subordinate)

Schaefer’s 5 characteristics of a “minority” (subordinate) group:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

According to Schaefer's characteristics - who is considered a minority?

“Double Jeopardy”

“Ethnocentrism”

“Prejudice”

“Discrimination”

Robert Merton proposed that there are four categories of people to explain the spectrum between prejudice and discrimination.

1. All weather liberal:

2. Reluctant liberal:

3. Timid bigot:

4. Active bigot:

What is Gunnar Myrdal's theory?

What is the "vicious cycle" for prejudice and discrimination?

How can the thoughts and actions of others influence us?

How do stereotypes influence our thinking? Can stereotypes be symbolic?

(+) effects:

(-) effects:

What is selective perception?

Cultural stereotypes are relevant because

Scapegoat hypothesis:

There are several Sociological theories that are relevant to consider when looking at the issues of diversity as well as prejudice and discrimination.

Symbolic interaction:

-connection to labeling and self-fulfilling prophecy:

Structural-functional:

Social conflict:

Influence of group competition:

Karl Marx theory:

Max Weber's theory:

Donald Noel (Noel hypothesis):

Robert Blauner (Blauner hypothesis):

Gerhard Lenski theory:

Patricia Hill Collins theory:

What perspective does the Feminist theory hold?

The Unified Theory proposes that there are key forces behind ethnic relations they include:

No one is a bystander in society:

What factors impact a person's perceptions and involvement in society?
- social identity (which changes over time):

- conscious and unconscious aspects of identity:

- influence of context:

- conflict and oppression:

- micro relations:

- personality:

Assimilation:

Pluralism:

Robert Park's theory:

Milton Gordon's theory:

Human Capital theory:

Types of pluralism
Structural pluralism

Enclave minority

Middleman minority

What is the influence of a generation?

First –

Second-

Third-

Structural Mobility:

Social distance – the Bogardus scale:

How do the theories apply in pre-industrial United States for Black Africans?

How do the theories apply in pre-industrial United States for Native Americans?

How do the theories apply in pre-industrial United States for White Ethnicities?

How do the theories apply in pre-industrial United States for Mexican Americans?

How do the theories apply in pre-industrial United States for Women?

What changed for these groups in industrial and post-industrial United States?

Fluid competitive systems:

What is the connection to policies?

What is the connection to housing?

What is the connection to education?

What is the connection to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

UNIT II “UNDERSTANDING DOMINANT-MINORITY RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY”
(chapters 6 – 10)

In Unit I we examined some of the basic theories of human behavior and how a person develops an identity, the question to begin Unit II is “how did we come to be where we currently are in terms of our perceptions and expectations of our specific minority groups?”

“African Americans”

“Jim Crow Laws”

Plessy versus Ferguson (1896):

Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954):

Reactions to “Brown v Board”

Rosa Parks in Montgomery Alabama (1955):

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC):

Civil Rights Act of 1964:

“Black Power” and the Black Panthers:

Black Nationalism:

What is white privilege?

Criminal Justice system issues:

Social and economic networks:

What are the connections to politics/policies?

What are the connections to housing?

What are the connections to education?

What are the connections to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

“Native Americans”
U.S. Policy of separation:

Indian Removal Act (1830):

U.S. Policy of assimilation

General Allotment Act (also known as the Dawes Act) (1887):

Indian Claims Commission Act (1946):

Use of boarding schools for children:

Termination Act (1953):

Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (1975):

American Indian Movement (AIM):

Use of resources and industry development:

What are the connections to politics/policies?

What are the connections to housing?

What are the connections to education?

What are the connections to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

“LatinX Americans”

Terminology and groups “lumped” under term LatinX:

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848):

Immigration policies (Border restrictions were not in place officially until 1965):

Repatriation (1929 - 1935):

Los Braceros Program (1942 - 1964):

Operation Wetback (1954 - 1959):

NAFTA (1994 -):

DACA (2001 – 2017):

Puerto Ricans (1898):

Jones Act (1917):

Puerto Rico commonwealth (1952):

Immigration of individuals from Cuba waves of immigration beginning in 1959 -
1959 - 1962:

1962 - 1965:

1965 - 1973:

1980's ("Freedom Flotilla")

- Mariel boatlift ("Marielitos")

Wet feet/dry feet

What are the connections to politics/policies?

What are the connections to housing?

What are the connections to education?

What are the connections to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

“Asian and Pacific Island Americans”

Groups “lumped” under the term Asian and Pacific Island Americans:

Chinese (1848):

California immigration tax (1855):

California outlawing Chinese immigration (1858):

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882):

Amendment to Chinese Exclusion Act (1888):

Transcontinental Railroad (1869):

“Gentleman’s Agreement” with Japan (1907):

Alien Land Act (1913):

December 7, 1941:

Executive Order 9066 (February 19, 1942):

Korean American immigration (1903 - 1905):

“Kye”

Tension between Korean American and other minority communities:

What are the connections to politics/policies?

What are the connections to housing?

What are the connections to education?

What are the connections to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

Perception of “model minority”

“Arab Americans”

Who are Arab Americans?

Naturalization Act of 1790:

Sojourner orientation in 19th Century:

Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996:

Patriot Act of 2001:

Executive Order 13769:

What are the connections to politics/policies?

What are the connections to housing?

What are the connections to education?

What are the connections to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

New immigration:

Debate over cost and benefits of immigration:

Trends for new immigration:

1. Northern and Western Europe

2. Southern and Eastern Europe

3. All over the globe

UNIT III "OTHER GROUPS" (chapters 11 - 14)

"Gender"

The suffrage movement in the U.S. began in 1830's and is linked with the abolition movement:

Minor v. Happerset (1875):

19th Amendment:

Equal Rights Amendment (1972):

--1982 (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia)

Title IX Educational Amendment (1972):

Deburca vs. Attorney General (1975):

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (1980):

Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009:

What are the connections to politics/policies?

What are the connections to housing?

What are the connections to education?

What are the connections to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

“Focus on Sexuality and Identity”

How many people in the US are not heterosexual?

Who is considered to be a sexual minority? (LGBT)

Treatment of LGBT individuals may be based in part on some cultural myths about this population. These myths include:

The catalyst event for the social movement of LGBT population was the:

One of the main battles for social equality has been the right to marry – a brief overview of relevant policies:

Supreme Court - *Obergefell v. Hodges*, June 26, 2015:

Hate-crime laws (crimes motivated by bias that target persons based on their actual or perceived race, religion, gender, national origin, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity or ethnicity)

Debate over military involvement:

What are the connections to politics/policies?

What are the connections to housing?

What are the connections to education?

What are the connections to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

“Differently Abled”

National Rehabilitation Act (1920):

Social Security Act (1935):

Social Security Disability Insurance (1956):

Ed Roberts (1962):

Architectural Barriers Act (1968):

Urban Mass Transit Act (1970):

-ADAPT (American Disabled for Accessible Public Transit):

Rehabilitation Act (1973):

Developmental Disabilities Bill of Rights (1975):

Equal Education For All Handicapped Children Act (1975):

Fair Housing Act (1988):

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (1990):

What are the connections to politics/policies?

What are the connections to housing?

What are the connections to education?

What are the connections to work opportunities?

What is the connection to health and mental health?

Focus on global diversity and issues:

What are the challenges?

What is culture?

As a “blueprint” for what humans do, what are some of the basic functions of culture?

What are some personal factors affected by culture?

How can the basic functions and personal factors of culture impact group relations?

How does biology interact with culture?

Socialization is:

Primary and secondary socialization:

Behavioral determinism:

Intra-cultural variation - real and ideal culture:

How does the environment influence culture and personal development?

How has this history impacted us in our current culture and group relations?

Why should conversations about prejudice and discrimination be undertaken?

What is the difference between equality and equity? Is it important?

Within families and community narratives about “other” groups:

How can narratives about “other” groups surface in a work environment?

There are potential areas of conflict when individuals of different cultures interact, including:

How do micro-aggressions fit in?

Ethnocentrism in behavior contributes to conflict:

What is “Ethnocentric Syndrome?”

The characteristics of ethnocentric syndrome include:

Self-awareness is important because:

How can you foster lifelong competency skills?