

**Quiz #12**

*Chapter 6 –Race and Racism*

1. How might ethnicity and race overlap?  
**Ethnicity cultural - racial categories are in fact cultural but believed to be biologically based.**
2. How is race a cultural construction?  
**Racial categories devised by Europeans based on what they saw as they explored (and conquered) the world.**
3. T/F It is possible to be both black and Hispanic  
**T e.g. Brazil and Dominican Republic**
4. T/F Whites are no longer the majority race in America.  
**F - 62%**
5. T/F Over 65% of American Hispanics are Mexican.  
**F (close, 64%) In LA County 4.9 million--largest population of any US county**
6. How do Cuban Americans differ politically from other US Hispanics?  
**More conservative. Often arrived to avoid communism**
7. How are genotype and phenotype considered in determining race? (re: hypodescent)  
**Genotype - genetics -- Percent of "blood" makes some a "race"  
Phenotype- physical appearance. Someone can "pass" as a particular "race" e.g. Native American designation by great grandparent**
8. How have the racial categories of the US census changed over the years?  
**Earlier census focused on Irish, Polish, Italians Now we classify different Pacific Islanders, even have "mixed" categories**
9. Compare and contrast how race is engaged in Japan vs. Brazil.  
**Japan - Monocentric --believed to be a pure race. Burakumin are distinguished from the pure Japanese majority. In Brazil there are 500 different labels depending on skin tone and hair texture.**
10. How is race mutable in Brazil?  
**Depending on sun exposure and humidity, one can shift in skin tone and hair texture. Thus race is "achieved" rather than "ascribed."**
11. What is an imagined community?  
**Ethnic group that once had or wish they had a homeland. Examples Jews, Kurds, LGBTQ**
12. T/F Assimilation occurs when an immigrant adopts the patterns and norms of its host culture.  
**T**

13. For the United States, which ethnicity is expected to increase the most dramatically by the year 2050?  
 a. Hispanic b. Black c. Asian d. White  
**A - Expected to grow from 16.7% to 24.4% - a nearly 8% increase**
14. In what ways do you live multiculturally?  
**For example- speak two or more languages, live in or regularly visit several places, celebrate religious / ethnic holidays from more than one tradition, eat a food from a variety of cuisines.**
15. What is the difference between a melting pot and a salad bowl?  
**Full assimilation vs. living multiculturally**
16. T/F The races are recognized in Australia are different from those recognized in USA.  
**T - Australia has Asians, Aboriginals, Whites, Kiwis, Maoris. In US we focus on White, Black, Hispanic and Asian**
17. What is the term for a dominant group's attempt to destroy the cultures of certain ethnic groups or attempt to force them to adopt the dominant culture?  
 a. Colonialism b. Genocide c. Ethnocide d. Ethnic Expulsion e. Assimilation  
**C - Genocide is the most extreme with the attempt on the part of the Tutsis to exterminate the Hutus. Likewise with WWII attempt to destroy all Jews, Gypsies and Gays**

*The World System and Colonialism*

1. T/F The expansion of European power occurred in thousands of locations and had many different effects.  
**T**
2. T/F In 1400 the stage was clearly set for European world domination.  
**T -**
3. T/F *World System Theory* claims that a set of economic and political interconnections has characterized much of the globe since the 16<sup>th</sup> century.  
**T**
4. T/F European development of transoceanic trade led to the peoples of Asia, Africa **and the Americas being under the influence of Europe.**  
**T**
5. What are the three structural positions that are included in the World System?  
**Core, periphery and semi-periphery**
6. T/F Core nations export their raw materials to other countries  
**F – (peripheral ones export to the core)**
7. T/F Multinational corporations might be a more important influence on the economies of Third World countries than the governments of core nations.  
**T**
8. Peripheral nations:  
 a. export to the core but not the semi-periphery b. lack industrialization c. are isolated from the world economy d. have economics shaped to serve then interest of the core e. all of these. **D**

9. In what arena did 13<sup>th</sup> century Europeans excel?

- a. Colonial administration b. Shipping c. Castle Construction d. Mathematical Knowledge e. Medicine

**C**

10. What desires motivated the European expansion?

- a. wealth b. education c. Christianize the world d. foreign brides e. land ownership

**A, C, E**

11. T/F The Spanish colonies ultimately exported very little gold and silver back to Spain.

**F 1500-1660 exported 300 tons of gold and 25,000 tons of silver**

12. T/F The majority of African slaves that were trafficked to the New World arrived safely.

**F – 20% arrived safely**

13. What does monocrop production involve?

**Growing one crop**

14. How does subsistence farming differ from cash-cropping?

**Full complement of crops to feed a family vs. a single crop to sell to them feed a household**

15. What was the most important monoculture crop in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

- a. cotton b. sugar c. cacao d. coffee e. wheat

**B**

16. What according to Karl Marx is class consciousness?

**Awareness of one's place in political-economic structure of society**

17. How did the export of European diseases affect the Americas?

**Decimated populations re: *Guns, Germs and Steel* (Jared Diamond)**

18. In the wake of contact \_\_\_ percent of Native Americans died.

- a. 15 b. 35 c. 45 d. 65 e. 95

**E**

19. Compare and contrast the British and French approach to colonialism.

**British – exploited workers/slaves; French married and reproduced**

20. What does post colonial refer to?

**Global conditions following the impact of (European) colonialism.**

21. How does colonialism create famine?

**Monocrop production, lack of economics/subsistence independence**

22. T/F Following Christopher Columbus' voyage, the New World and Old World were forever linked.

**T**

23. T/F As a result of European trade expansion the variety of crops grown in the Caribbean increased.

**F**

24. How might a colonist practice *terraforming*?

**Bring in crops and animals from their homeland**

25. T/F The rise of today's wealthy nations is directly connected to the emergence of modern poverty.

**T**

26. T/F The U.S. lags behind India and China in total energy consumption.

**F – but they are catching up!**

27. T/F Due to the one-child policy in China the ratio of males to females is 2-1.

**F – (contrast Hong Kong which lowered national birthrate without government restrictions)**

28. T/F Prosperous Chinese males have no trouble finding mates.

**T**

29. Compare and contrast economic liberalism, Keynesian economics and neoliberalism.

**Economic Liberalism - free markets + private ownership of goods - opposed to economic socialism and other forms of economic planning.**

**Neoliberalism - Supply and Demand - Markets adjust naturally so that neither labor or resources are wasted--prices adjust according to demand.**

**Keynesian-Recessions impact spending. Private sector decisions need to be offset by governmental actions like subsidizing weakened sectors (farm subsidies, unemployment insurance, etc.)**

30. T/F Modernization theory started with the presumption that former colonies were poor because they had underdeveloped backward economies.

**T – need to repair how they address work, production, etc.**

31. T/F Development is best achieved by promoting industry, investment and entrepreneurship.

**T - better than dependency on outside providers**

32. What are micro-loans? What kind of impact have they had on development?

**Small loans – small businesses – high impact - often to women who use proceeds to support their families**

33. What is an example of a multinational corporation? What kind of impact have they had on world economies?

**Walmart – cheap prices here – no worker control abroad – substandard conditions**

34. T/F The world is becoming increasingly urban.

**T**

35. What happens when rural people move to urban areas?

**They lack urban skills - often become the underclass; may lose ties to their former homelands**

### *Globalization*

1. T/F In the USA approximately 80 percent of all energy comes from burning fossil fuels.

**T – needs to change**

2. T/F Climate change is anthropogenic.

**T – caused by humans**

3. T/F Environmentalism began in Brazil in response to local and international attention given to the destruction of tropical Amazonian forests.

**T**

4. What are contemporary environmental anthropologists concerned with?

**Sustainability, impact of global warming/climate change on world cultures.**

5. How do indigenous peoples regard environmentalists?

**Preventing them from making a living – restricting their behaviors e.g. slash and burn agriculture**

6. T/F Global warming is expected to have minimal impact on the poorest peoples of the world.

**F - Farming challenges. Fishing, too. Least access to technologies to minimize impact.**

7. T/F American uses less energy than non-industrial states due to the employment of advanced technologies.

**F - No such impact. Someday, perhaps.**

8. T/F Global media raises awareness of social problems.

**T**

9. How is AIDS a social problem?

**Avoiding transmitting requires particular social behaviors (monogamy, testing, condoms, needle use)**

10. How are natural disasters and famines social problems?

**How flood and earthquake proof structures are (e.g. how badly Haiti fared following its earthquake vs. US in much weaker quakes)**

11. T/F Famine can result from a single bad food production season.

**F – people can get help from neighbors and family and eat less desirable foods. But combined with floods, drought, civil war can bring a society down**

12. In what respect are floods God's doing?

**(re: Old testament ) – When humans are responsible for social conditions, humans can change them.**

13. What are the causes of homelessness?

**Breakdown of families; reliance on institutions**

**Unemployment, shortage of decent low-cost housing; putting mentally ill on the streets**

14. T/F Homelessness is typically a multi-factorial condition.

**T**

15. What are some of the reasons homeless people prefer to not go to shelters?

**Dangerous, dirty vermin infested, feel safer on the streets**

16. T/F Homelessness is more likely in heavily stratified societies.

**T (especially the US)**

17. How do street children in Cali, Colombia live?

**Well; they visit their parents, healthy and independent – have friends; avoid the abuse at home**

18. T/F Child discipline is culturally relative.

**T – time outs, spankings with paddles, whips, switches**

19. T/F 75% of violence against women comes from an intimate male partner while most violence against men comes from strangers or acquaintances

**T- (re: domestic abuse and date rape vs. chance encounters; gang violence)**

20. Why might a culture practice infanticide?

**More children than cannot be cared for. Born with defects, alternative to abortion**

21. T/F Wife beating is the most common form of family violence occurring in 85% of the world's societies

**T-**

22. T/F Wife beating is especially common when a husband controls the household and is out of work

**T**

23. T/F Corporal punishment of children occurs in 70% of all societies

**T At least some times; frequent in 40% of world's societies**

25. T/F There is a direct correlation between how much a child is punished and how violent that child will become.

**T**

26. Should children be disciplined? If so, how?

**Learn how to get along with others according to cultural norms; not be selfish**

27. T/F Family violence might be reduced by promoting equality of men and women and sharing in childrearing responsibilities.

**T- equal incomes; equal respect**