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Chapter 1 Natives and Newcomers

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which group can claim to have been in America for more than five centuries?

- A) Native Americans
- B) English
- C) Black slaves
- D) Spanish

Answer: C

Page Ref: 2

2) When sociologists focus on a group's cultural traits and heritage they are concerned with:

- A) race.
- B) ethnicity.
- C) marital assimilation.
- D) secondary assimilation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 2

3) For the most part, many in America believe that there is one single course to assimilation. Today, this notion:

- A) stands unchallenged.
- B) has been supported in spite of numerous challenges.
- C) has been true for all newcomers to America.
- D) is believed to be false based on the evidence.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 3

4) Generally speaking, which generation of immigrants may move more completely into the mainstream of American society?

- A) first generation
- B) second generation
- C) third generation
- D) fourth generation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

5) All of the following are factors relating to assimilation or straight-line theory, except:

- A) highly controversial
- B) assumes that most look backwards not forward
- C) assumes that each generation reaches higher social and economic standards
- D) assumes that the longer a group has been in America, the more successful they become

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4-5

- 6) The three generations description applied to which of the following?
A) second immigration English B) Native Americans
C) Mexican Americans D) Black slaves

Answer: A
Page Ref: 5-6

- 7) The most powerful group in a society is called the _____ group.
A) minority B) subordinate C) all powerful D) majority

Answer: D
Page Ref: 7

- 8) "It is absolutely essential that we study the _____ that have created the dominant-subordinate group relations of interest to us."
A) minority sequences B) historical sequences
C) ethnic patterns D) racial patterns

Answer: B
Page Ref: 7

- 9) Which group is more likely to follow the three generations process?
A) voluntary immigrants B) involuntary immigrants
C) conquered groups D) slaves

Answer: A
Page Ref: 7

- 10) All of the following factors affect assimilation except:
A) voluntary or involuntary immigration. B) ethnic and racial similarity.
C) love of one's homeland. D) differences in social power.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 6-8

- 11) Robert E. Park's theory called the cycle of race relations had four processes or stages. All of the following belong to those stages, except:
A) uniformity. B) contact.
C) competition. D) accommodation.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 8-9

- 12) Which researcher studied the Irish in his contribution to the theory of assimilation?
A) Park B) Gordon C) Hansen D) Handlin

Answer: D
Page Ref: 9

13) Which of the following researchers discussed the issue of subsocieties and subcultures in assimilation?

- A) Park B) Gordon C) Hansen D) Handlin

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9-10

14) Ethnic identities combined with networks with co-ethnics of the same social class form a subsociety called:

- A) underclass. B) underethnics.
C) immigrant class. D) ethclasses.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 10

15) Ethnogenesis is argued to involve _____ negotiation among various racial and ethnic groups and the dominant group.

- A) segmented B) continual
C) exclusively formal D) exclusively informal

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

16) Of all the assimilation researchers mentioned in this text, the authors chose to focus most on the works of:

- A) Park. B) Gordon. C) Hansen. D) Handlin.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

17) The boundaries between and within racial and ethnic groups are:

- A) sharp and fixed. B) dull and in flux.
C) not sharp and fixed. D) not dull and in flux.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

18) The most frequently chosen racial trait that is not very useful in distinguishing between the races is:

- A) hair. B) face.
C) body shape and size. D) skin.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

- 19) The correlation between geography and skin color is:
- A) perfect.
 - B) not perfect.
 - C) the single best indicator of race.
 - D) the key to understanding ethnicity.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 12

- 20) Thomas Jefferson and Strom Thurmond share a common experience. Which is it?
- A) They both ran for president with Black vice presidential candidates.
 - B) They both were divorced in their twenties.
 - C) They both were injured in wars.
 - D) They both fathered children with a Black woman.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 12

- 21) In which U.S. Census did the Census takers allow people to check two or more races for the very first time?
- A) 1790
 - B) 1880
 - C) 1950
 - D) 2000

Answer: D
Page Ref: 13

- 22) On the 2000 U.S. Census approximately _____ million marked two or more races.
- A) 1.8
 - B) 6.8
 - C) 12.8
 - D) 138

Answer: B
Page Ref: 13

- 23) In the text, Prewitt is cited as one who believes that race may _____ in legal, political, and public consciousness spheres.
- A) remerge
 - B) solidify
 - C) appear
 - D) disappear

Answer: D
Page Ref: 13

- 24) If you think of yourself as belonging to a group of "we" rather than "they," then you are referring to your:
- A) in-group.
 - B) out-group.
 - C) reference-status.
 - D) role exchange.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 13

- 25) Americans generally believe that an individual's rewards and place in society should depend heavily on his or her _____ characteristics.
- A) ascribed
 - B) appropriated
 - C) achieved
 - D) acknowledged

Answer: A
Page Ref: 14

- 26) Your race, sex, ethnicity, family status, and age are all _____ characteristics.
A) ascribed B) appropriated C) achieved D) acknowledged

Answer: A
Page Ref: 14

- 27) The authors quote Spickard who stated that "Everywhere one looks, ethnic divisions _____."
A) disappear B) persist C) combat D) elude us

Answer: B
Page Ref: 14

- 28) _____ is the concentration of a group of people within a particular area primarily because they wish to be together.
A) Convolution B) Congregation C) Segregation D) Subvolution

Answer: B
Page Ref: 16

- 29) _____ is the concentration of a group of people within a particular area primarily because the minority group has left them little choice.
A) Convolution B) Congregation C) Segregation D) Subvolution

Answer: C
Page Ref: 17

- 30) If you are born in the United States, your parents were born in the United States, and your grandparents immigrated to the United States, then you are considered:
A) first generation. B) second generation.
C) third generation. D) fourth generation.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 18

True or False Questions

- 1) The United States is often described as a nation of nations.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 2

- 2) America's cultural and racial diversity has decreased appreciably in the last decade.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 2

- 3) Americanization is in effect the opposite of assimilation.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3

- 4) The authors argue that there is really only one uniform process leading to Americanization.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3
- 5) The popular view assumes that assimilation occurs in three generations.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4-5
- 6) Straight-line theory is very controversial among scholars.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
- 7) American Indians assimilated in three generations.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
- 8) Most scholars claim that Blacks and Whites strictly avoided sexual relations throughout U.S. history.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
- 9) Whites have been the largest and most powerful group throughout U.S. history.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
- 10) The most important component of dominance is not power, but size in number of group members.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
- 11) Americanization has only had undesirable aspects for all in the United States.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 7
- 12) Many newcomers to the United States resisted assimilation.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
- 13) In the 1980 Census, 98 percent of those who described their ancestry as American had three generations in the United States.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8

- 14) White resistance to the inclusion of groups has been lower for non-White than for Whites.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 8
- 15) Hansen found that grandchildren of immigrants experienced a revival of interest in the culture of the old country of their grandparents.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
- 16) Kennedy found that assimilation occurred within the various religious groups she studied.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
- 17) Gordon denied the influence of subsocieties in assimilation.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
- 18) Recent immigration patterns to the United States have taken on a transnational character.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
- 19) Kazal claimed that the process of construction or invention which incorporates, adapts, and amplifies preexisting communal solidarities, cultural attributes and historical memories is crucial to ethnicity.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
- 20) The authors focus on Kennedy's work throughout the entire text and basically ignore Gordon's work.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
- 21) People tend to assume that groups based on physical and social inheritance are natural and of special importance.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
- 22) Blacks in the United States represent a pure race of Black-only ancestry, dating back to the 1600s.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 12

23) Some argue that race is sociopolitical rather than scientific as a concept.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 12

24) The U.S. Census has always asked for identification of two or more races.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

25) To analyze U.S. race and ethnic relations, we must recognize the social reality of the racial and ethnic categories that exist in society.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 13

Essay Questions

- 1) What makes the United States racially and ethnically unique in comparison to any European country? Focus on historical immigration patterns.
- 2) Compare and contrast Handlin's and Gordon's approaches to assimilation. Why is Gordon's more useful?
- 3) Compare and contrast the concepts of race and ethnicity. How do they overlap at times?
- 4) Explain the concept of ethclass, then apply it to the Mexican American experience.
- 5) Describe the U.S. majority group and the difficulties non-Whites have had in being included in this group.
- 6) A number of factors affect the rate at which members of a given group are included within American society. List those factors then apply them to Irish immigrants of 1840s and African immigrants of 2000.
- 7) Explain the role of economics in the assimilation process for new immigrants, focusing on labor demands at the time of entry into the United States.
- 8) If you had to present an argument that race is a social, political, historical, and traditional construct rather than a biological construct, then which key points could you include in a list of ten supporting claims for your argument?
- 9) Why is it becoming more and more difficult to formally and informally classify people by race?
- 10) Explain why newcomers might resist assimilation and why their grandchildren might find their grandparents' homeland so interesting.

Chapter 2 Together or Apart? Some Competing Views

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Assimilation theories are generally referred to as _____ or order theories.
A) conflict B) consensus C) immigrant D) emigrant

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21

- 2) Theories predicting that intergroup association over long periods of time will generate lasting hostility are examples of:
A) conflict theories. B) consensus theories.
C) immigrant theories. D) emigrant theories.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

- 3) Assimilation theorists often come under attack by conflict theorists for all of the following except:
A) ignoring power differences.
B) confusing assimilation as a matter of fact with a desirable condition.
C) not applying to non-Whites.
D) overemphasizing the struggles on non-Whites.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 22

- 4) The most important alternative to assimilation theory is _____ according to the authors.
A) conflict theory B) consensus theory
C) internal colonialism D) external political

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

- 5) According to your text, as the English colonized the North American continent, the Native Indians had to conform or:
A) fight to the death. B) pillage and plunder.
C) retreat to other lands. D) poison the water supplies.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

6) By the 17th century, the _____ had become established as the "native" group along the Atlantic seaboard.

- A) Anglo Americans
- B) African Americans
- C) Native Americans
- D) Irish Americans

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22-23

7) All of the following fit the early "American" assimilation patten, except:

- A) English cultured.
- B) Protestant.
- C) English languaged.
- D) non-White.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 23

8) If a minority immigrant group keeps their culture and adapts the mainstream culture, then they have practiced assimilation by:

- A) substitution.
- B) subtraction.
- C) addition.
- D) multiplication.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 23

9) If a minority immigrant group trades their culture and adapts the mainstream culture, then they have practiced assimilation by:

- A) substitution.
- B) subtraction.
- C) addition.
- D) multiplication.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 23

10) Structural assimilation focuses on _____ relationships, according to Gordon.

- A) secondary
- B) tertiary
- C) primary
- D) extra-racial

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23-24

11) The authors divide Gordon's typology into all of the following except:

- A) structural assimilation.
- B) educational assimilation.
- C) primary assimilation.
- D) secondary assimilation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

12) When majority and minority group members have the belief that they are part of the same ethnic group, _____ assimilation has occurred.

- A) structural
- B) marital
- C) identificational
- D) behavior receptional

Answer: C

Page Ref: 24

- 13) An unfavorable attitude toward people because they belong to a certain group is called:
A) prejudice. B) discrimination. C) violence. D) harassment.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 24

- 14) An unfavorable action toward people because they belong to a certain group is called:
A) prejudice. B) discrimination. C) violence. D) harassment.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 24

- 15) When prejudice disappears, then _____ assimilation has occurred.
A) behavior B) economic C) legal D) attitude

Answer: D
Page Ref: 25

- 16) In Chapter Two, the authors list _____ subprocesses of assimilation that may lead to a situation in which subordinate and dominant groups become indistinguishable from one another.
A) three B) five C) six D) eight

Answer: D
Page Ref: 25

- 17) In Chapter Two, the authors keep their discussion of assimilation at the:
A) societal level. B) group level.
C) personal level. D) immigrant level.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 25

- 18) According to Gordon, a group may assimilate _____ without necessarily proceeding through the remaining levels of assimilation.
A) culturally B) biologically
C) economically D) attitude receptional

Answer: A
Page Ref: 25

- 19) Which group had the more difficult challenge in taking on the Anglo culture by assimilation via substitution?
A) Whites B) Dutch
C) Native Americans D) French

Answer: C
Page Ref: 26

20) According to Chapter Two, many of the _____ did not move through all of the levels of assimilation and they did not necessarily want to do so.

- A) Irish
- B) Dutch
- C) Native Americans
- D) French

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26

21) Which of the following could fully assimilate into Anglo conformist America, if they had the desire to do so?

- A) Dutch
- B) Native Americans
- C) Mexican Americans
- D) African Americans

Answer: A

Page Ref: 28

22) In the Anglo-conformity model, cultural assimilation occurs by:

- A) addition.
- B) substitution.
- C) subtraction.
- D) multiplication.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

23) The authors argued that according to the Anglo-conformity model, the very meaning of the word "American" had become:

- A) substituted.
- B) diversified.
- C) anglicized.
- D) Africanized.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 28

24) According to the Anglo-conformity model, which goals concerning assimilation have both groups agreeing that the other's group members will be accepted as close friends and members of their primary groups?

- A) cultural
- B) secondary
- C) marital
- D) primary

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29

25) The melting-pot ideology _____ the idea that the Anglo-American core should remain as it was before assimilation occurred.

- A) accepts
- B) rejects
- C) confirms
- D) disproves

Answer: B

Page Ref: 30

26) The ideology of cultural pluralism can be traced specifically to:

- A) Kallen.
- B) Gordon.
- C) Handlin.
- D) Park.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

5) When minority groups assimilate, yet remain distinguishable, they have probably experienced cultural assimilation by addition.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 23

6) After secondary assimilation, identificational assimilation comes next.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24

7) Prejudices are rarely judgements of others.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24

8) A complete merger means no more prejudice nor discrimination will occur between the minority group and dominant group members.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24-25

9) The authors agree with Gordon that there are subprocesses of assimilation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

10) Secondary assimilation does not always follow primary assimilation in the lists presented in the text.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

11) Sometimes assimilation includes the adoption of cultural standards from groups other than the mainstream group in a society.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

12) For Gordon, the formation of secondary relationships was the key factor.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 26

13) Gordon did NOT believe that a merger of two groups was inevitable in his model of assimilation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 26

14) Almost all of the Dutch gave up their culture and their language.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 27

- 15) The authors ignore the issue of the beliefs different people hold concerning how the ethnic groups of our society ought to relate to one another.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 27
- 16) The Catholic belief system was at the core of Anglo-conformity.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 27
- 17) Any group wishing to complete Anglo-conformity assimilation must go beyond intermarriage.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 28
- 18) Any group wishing to complete Anglo-conformity assimilation must continue to struggle over values and power.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 28
- 19) In 1783 J. Hector St. John Crevecoeur asked "What then is the American, this new man? He is neither a European nor a descendent of a European..."
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 30
- 20) Kallen argued that ethnically distinctive groups need NOT disappear to have a culturally plural society.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 31
- 21) Pluralists believe that no one can become 100 percent American.
- Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 33
- 22) Separationists do not seek for a total separation from mainstream society.
- Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 36

Essay Questions

- 1) Contrast the three assimilationist theories in terms of primary, secondary group, and cultural assimilation.
- 2) What are the core concerns of conflict theorists about assimilation theorists?
- 3) Take the position that America is NOT a melting pot, but rather something different. Be detailed about what different means.

- 4) Define cultural assimilation by substitution and by addition and provide an example for each.
- 5) Contrast the core ideas of Kallen and Gordon in terms of assimilation. Focus only on the core differences as they relate to American experience.
- 6) How might Blauner criticize Gordon at the personal, group, and larger social levels of American experience?
- 7) Describe ten ways in which America has become a pluralist society, providing evidence for your claims.
- 8) Briefly explain the problems that African Americans, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans have in fitting into the Anglo conformity experience.
- 9) Describe the basic differences between separationist and secessionist ideologies. How might the U.S. Federal Government respond to a large scale movement from either of these perspectives?
- 10) Briefly explain who benefits the most from Anglo-conformity, cultural pluralist, and separationist perspectives.