Chapter 1:

What is a minority group?

Inequality
   -- Most important defining characteristic of minority groups.
   -- Traits or characteristics

Shared social status provides the basis for strong intragroup bonds and a sense of solidarity

Ascribed Status

Marriage Patterns

The Pattern of Inequality and the intersections of Race, Class, and Gender.

Theories of Inequality
   Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Gerhard Lenski

Minority group status affects access to wealth and income, prestige, and power.

Although social classes and minority groups are correlated, they are separate social realities.

Race is a social construction, not a biologically meaningful characteristic.

Struggles over property, wealth, prestige, and power lie at the heart of every dominant-minority relationship.

Distinction between Prejudice and Discrimination—thought and action.

Race and racism as ideologies.

Individual level prejudice and discrimination, and group level racism and institutional discrimination reinforce each other.
Chapter 2:
Assimilation and Pluralism

Assimilation Theory: As a society undergoes assimilation, differences among groups begin to decrease.

Pluralism, on the other hand, exists when groups maintain their individual identities.

In some ways, assimilation and pluralism are contrary processes, but they are not mutually exclusive.

Melting pot—a process in which different groups come together and contribute in roughly equal amounts to create a common culture and a new, unique society.

Americanization or Anglo-conformity

Robert Park and “Race Relations Cycle:”
- Contact
- Competition
- Accommodation
- Assimilation

Milton Gordon, Assimilation in American Life
--Differentiated between:
  * Culture
  * Social Structure

Human Capital Theory

Ethclass: The intersection of the religious/ethnic and social class boundaries.

Evidence that full assimilation has not materialized, even among European ethnic groups

Chapter 3:

Prejudice and Discrimination in the Individual

Prejudice is the tendency of individuals to think and feel in negative ways about members of other groups.

Discrimination is actual, overt individual behavior.

Although prejudice and discrimination are related, they do not always occur together.
Two dimensions to prejudice:

- The affective dimension refers to the feelings, generally negative, that we associate with other groups.

- The cognitive dimension of prejudice refers to the ways we think about other groups.

Sometimes we explain behavior by attributing actions to personality traits or internal dispositions.

At other times, we may see behavior as a response to a particular situation or to external factors.

Theories of Prejudice:

The *scapegoat hypothesis* links prejudice to the individual’s need to deal with frustration and express aggression.

*The authoritarian personality* states that certain kinds of people require prejudice to function effectively.

Perhaps the most important limitation of personality-based theories is that they tend to focus on the individual in isolation and do not take sufficient account of the social setting or the context and history of group relations (Brown, 1995, pp. 31–36).

Culture-Based Approaches to Prejudice:

View individual prejudice as the predictable result of growing up in a society that incorporates racist ideology, extreme racial and ethnic inequalities, and systems of exploitation based on group membership.

Myrdal’s Vicious Cycle

- Culture, racial or ethnic inequality, and the development of individual prejudice can reinforce each other over time.

Limitations of Culture-Based Approaches:

No two people have the same socialization experiences or develop exactly the same prejudices.

Power Conflict Theories:

An expansion of Marxist analysis, which argues that ideologies and belief systems are shaped to support the dominance of the elites—numerous situations in which prejudice was used to help sustain the control of elite classes.

Limitations of Power-Conflict Theories:

Individuals who have no material stake in minority group subordination can still be extremely prejudiced.
Chapter 4:
The Development of Dominant-Minority Relations in Preindustrial America: The Origins of Slavery

The contact situation is the single most significant factor in the creation of minority group status and has long-lasting consequences for:

* racial or ethnic stratification
* the levels of racism and prejudice
* the possibilities for assimilation and pluralism
* other aspects of the dominant-minority relationship

The Origins of Slavery in America

○ The Labor Supply Problem

  ○ Agricultural work at this time was labor intensive
  ○ The plantation system developed

Paternalistic Relations

The Development of Dominant-Minority Relations in Preindustrial America: The Origins of Slavery

The position of African indentured servants in the colonies remained ambiguous for several decades.

By the 1750s, slavery had been clearly defined in law and in custom, and the idea that a person could own another person—not just the labor or the energy or the work of a person, but the actual person—had been thoroughly institutionalized.

The colonists came to see slaves imported from Africa as the most logical, cost-effective way to solve their shortage of labor.

Gender & Race Relations—Double Jeopardy:
Constraints were triple for female slaves: “Black in a white society, slave in a free society, women in a society ruled by men, ….”

The Noel Hypothesis

The Blauner Hypothesis
Colonized minority groups

Immigrant minority groups

Enclave and middle-man minorities

Paternalistic Relations

As the institution of slavery developed, a distinct African American experience accumulated and traditions of resistance and accommodation developed side by side.

The Dimensions of Minority Group Status

The Creation of Minority Status for Native Americans

The Creation of Minority Status for Mexican Americans

When Comparing Minority Groups

Each of these the three groups discussed, became involuntary players in the growth and development of the U.S.

• All three were overpowered and relegated to an inferior, subordinate status against their will, and were coercively acculturated in the context of paternalistic relations in an agrarian economy.

• Meaningful integration was not a real possibility, and in Gordon’s (1964) terms, we might characterize these situations as “acculturation without integration” or structural pluralism.

• Blauner’s concept of colonized minority groups seems far more descriptive.

Chapter 5:

Industrialization and Dominant-Minority Relations: From Slavery to Segregation and the Coming of Postindustrial Society

Early 1800s saw the shift from agrarian to manufacturing technologies in American society.

Work became capital intensive

○ An industrial economy requires a workforce that is geographically and socially mobile, skilled, and literate

○ With industrialization comes urbanization
The northern states industrialized first:

- Economic diversity was one of the underlying causes for the Civil War
  - Wage v. slave labor
  - Black-white relations in the South entered a new era after the Civil War

Reconstruction (1865-1880s)

15th Amendment

De Jure Segregation—Jim Crow

- White southern working class protected from direct African American job competition
- Economic elite fanned the flames of racial hatred in a strategy of “divide and conquer”
- U.S. Supreme Court Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

The “Great Migration”

- By moving out of the South and from rural to urban areas, Black political power began to grow

Life in the North

- First black ghettos and new forms of oppression

Competition With White Ethnic Groups

- Threat to European immigrants’ status—”scabs”
- Defensive strategies developed to limit Blacks’ inclusion
- Hostility among the lower- and working-class segments
- Black migrants helped white upward mobility

The Origins of Black Protest:

- With increased freedom, a diverse national black leadership developed
Issue of suffrage did split men and women, within both the black community and the larger society

Urbanization:

- Weakened dominant group controls
- Created large-scale mobilization and organization

Growth of White-Collar Jobs and the Service Sector

- The Growing Importance of Education
  - Dual Labor Market
    - Primary labor market
    - Secondary labor market

The Shift from Rigid to Fluid Competitive Relationships

Gender Inequality in a Globalizing, Postindustrial World

Modern Institutional Discrimination

- Past-in-present institutional discrimination

MATERIALS TO STUDY POST MIDTERM

CHAPTER 6:

African Americans:

From Segregation to Modern Institutional Discrimination and Modern Racism

The mechanization and modernization of agriculture in the South had a powerful effect on race relations.

Wartime Developments

The Civil Rights Movement

Brown vs. Board of Education Topeka, 1954
Success and Limitations of the Civil Rights Movement

The Black Power Movement

Gender and Black Protest

Black-White Relations Since the 1960s

The Criminal Justice System and African Americans

Urban Poverty

Impact of Post-industrial economy

Race remains the single most important feature of a person’s identity and the most important determinant of life chances

The Family Institution and the Culture of Poverty

Income Status

Status of Female-headed Households

Legacy of past discrimination in the present

Is the Glass Half Empty or Half Full?

CHAPTER 7:

American Indians: From Conquest to Tribal Survival in Postindustrial Society

Tribal Survival?:

--At the dawn of the 20th century, …
--At the dawn of the 21st century, …

Size of the Group

American Indian and Anglo-American relationships have been shaped by the vast differences in culture, values, and norms between the two groups.

Relations with the Federal Government after the 1890s

Reservation Life:
Paternalistically controlled and corrupted by BIA

- American Indians subjected to coercive acculturation or forced Americanization
  - Dawes Allotment Act of 1887
  - Boarding Schools

The Indian Reorganization Act

Termination and Relocation:
- In 1953, assimilationists intended to bring an end to the reservation system with termination program

Self-Determination: Attempts and Reality

Protest and Resistance
- Red Power
  - 1960s and 1970s movement that also stressed self-determination and pride in race and cultural heritage.
    - Washington “fish-in” 1965
    - American Indian Movement 1968
    - Alcatraz Island Occupation 1969
    - Trail of Broken Treaties 1972
    - Wounded Knee Occupation 1973
  - Since the early 1970s, lawsuits and court cases have predominated over dramatic direct confrontations.

The Continuing Struggle for Development in Contemporary American Indian-White Relations

- Natural Resources
  - Some reservation lands rich in resources

Attracting Industry to the Reservation

Broken Treaties

Gaming and Other Development Possibilities

- Prejudice and Discrimination
  - Continued stereotyping of American Indians in the popular press, textbooks, the media, cartoons, etc.
Assimilation and Pluralism:

Language, Culture, and Political Representation
Concentrated in western 2/3 of the U.S.

- Unemployment rate is about double the rate for whites
- Rate much higher on or near reservation
- Overrepresentation in unskilled labor and service

Progress and Challenges

Chapter Eight: Latino/a—Hispanic Americans

Colonization, Immigration, and Ethnic Enclaves

Colonized versus Immigrant Minority Group

Latinas/os are growing rapidly

Hispanics are partly an ethnic group and partly a racial minority group

Although the term Hispanic American may be the preferred label for many Latinos/as, the term can have negative meanings and controversial connotations.

Mexicans were conquered and colonized in the 19th century for their land and labor

Proximity of Mexico facilitated constant population movement across the border

- Since the early 1900s (and especially since the 1960s) the Mexican American experience has been largely shaped by fluctuating immigration that can be explained by:
  - Conditions in Mexico
  - Varying demand for low-paying labor
  - Changing federal immigration policy

Protest and Resistance

Chicano Movement

Migration (Push and Pull) and Employment

Puerto Ricans: Combine elements of both immigrant and colonized minority experience.

Cuban Americans

Development of Cuban American minority group bears little resemblance to the experience of either Chicanos or Puerto Ricans.

For Cuban Americans: First mass immigration created in the late 1950s when Marxist revolution brought Castro to power.

- Socioeconomic Characteristics
  - Rank higher than many other Latino groups

The Ethnic Enclave

Dominicans

Salvadorans

Colombians

Latinos fare poorly as there is no single experience or pattern of adjustment to the larger society.

**Chapter Nine: Asian Americans**

Asian Americans: “Model Minorities”?

Asian Americans are a small fraction of the total U.S. population.

Diversity in group experiences

Although no two of these cultures are the same, some general similarities can be identified.

Push Pull Factors for Immigration

Chinese Americans

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

End of the 19th century sex ratio 25:1 favoring males.
Not until 1920s when second generation developed Chinatowns became the economic, cultural, and social centers of the community.

Many in Chinatowns and those who are post-1965 arrivals rely on low-wage jobs in the garment industry, the service sector, and the small businesses of the enclave.

Japanese Americans

The contact situation for Japanese Americans resembled that of the Chinese.

The Anti-Japanese Campaign

After Pearl Harbor, Executive Order 9066 led to the relocation of Japanese Americans. Many were American citizens denied their right to refute the implicit charge of disloyalty.

- The Relocation Camps

Japanese Americans After WWII

- Additional Four Groups of Asian Immigrants came from:
  - India, Korea, Philippines, and Vietnam

They share:

- Diverse occupational profiles, educational levels, and incomes
- Higher levels of English fluency and human capital
- Diverse racial and cultural characteristics
- Varied contact situations
- Varied settlement patterns

Some Diversity in Push Pull Factors

Important to remember Impact of U.S. 1965 Immigration Act on Immigration

Some Asian groups rank far above other racial minority groups on all commonly used social indicators.
However, proper disaggregation of data shows that success has been exaggerated and decontextualized

Asian American “model minority” status has become a device for scolding other minority groups

**Chapter Ten**

**New Americans, Assimilation, and Old Challenges**

- The U.S. experiencing a second wave of mass immigration,
  - beginning in the 1960s and including people not just from Europe but from all over the world.

**Recent Non-Hispanic Immigration from the Caribbean**

- Haitians
  - Poorest country in the Western Hemisphere
  - 1970s and 1980s thousands fled to escape Duvalier dictatorship
  - High levels of prejudice and discrimination due to non-English language and Black

- Jamaicans
  - More developed than Haiti
  - Immigrant stream more skilled and educated—”Brain Drain”

**Middle Eastern and Arab Americans**

- Grown rapidly recently but still a tiny percentage of U.S. total
- Rank relatively high in English ability, income, and occupation
- Diversity along a number of dimensions
  - National traditions, cultures, and religion
- Highly urbanized
  - September 11, 2001
- Increased violence, employment discrimination, denial of service, racial profiling

- Immigrants from Africa
  - Ethiopians and Nigerians largest groups but still only tiny minorities
    - Compare favorably with national norms in terms of education and skills—“Brain Drain”
    - Ethiopians more likely political refugees
      - Higher rates of poverty due to reduced ability to transfer skills

Current Immigration

- Summary: Modes of Incorporation
  - Immigrants and the Primary Labor Market
    - More desirable jobs with greater security, higher pay, and benefits
  - Immigrants and the Secondary Labor Market
    - More typical for those with lower levels of education and job skills
    - Enclaves provide contacts, financial and other services, and social support for the new immigrants of all social classes

How Welcoming are Americans of Immigrants Today?

- Findings consistent with Noel Hypothesis and Robber’s Cave experiment