

## Chapter 3: Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Contrary to earlier scientific beliefs, modern biologists see most physical differences between groups of people around the world as
  - a. a biological basis for racial categories.
  - b. adaptations that were all necessary for a population's survival.
  - c. differences that mostly evolved randomly from groups living apart.
  - d. a way to rank a population's evolution.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

2. Which physical characteristic is considered an important biological adaptation?
  - a. skin color
  - b. facial shape
  - c. hair type
  - d. hair color

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

3. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, why does that agency attempt to measure and collect information about racial categories?
  - a. to attempt to define race biologically
  - b. to attempt to define race anthropologically
  - c. to chart genetic predispositions to certain diseases
  - d. to reflect the social definitions of race

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

4. Biology does not support the classification of people into races, but the U.S. Census Bureau still collects information about race and ethnicity. What does this say about the concept of race in the United States?
  - a. Deeply felt divisions between groups of people remain important socially.
  - b. Racial identity is entirely a personal choice.
  - c. The racial categories used by the U.S. Census Bureau have not changed over time.
  - d. To identify with a racial group, people must provide proof to the U.S. Census Bureau.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Understanding

5. One important modern principle used in almost all data collection about race and ethnicity involves
  - a. genetic testing.
  - b. social media.
  - c. requiring proof.
  - d. self-identification.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

6. Manuel and Abraham were both born in the United States. Manuel comes from a Christian Palestinian family, and he has dark skin. Abraham comes from a Jewish Syrian family, and he has light skin. Which category is meant to include both Manuel and Abraham?
- White
  - Multiple races
  - Asian
  - MENA

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Applying

7. Historically, according to the “one-drop” rule of racial identification,
- an Asian woman could give birth to a Hispanic child, but a Hispanic woman couldn’t give birth to an Asian child.
  - a Hispanic woman could give birth to an Asian child, but an Asian woman couldn’t give birth to a Hispanic child.
  - a Black woman could give birth to a White child, but a White woman couldn’t give birth to a Black child.
  - a White woman could give birth to a Black child, but a Black woman couldn’t give birth to a White child.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Understanding

8. The “one-drop” rule helps explain what about Barack Obama?
- why he claims he has African descent
  - why he was labeled the first Black president
  - how his racial background is rooted in biology
  - why he is technically White, because he has a White mother

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Applying

9. A *race* is a group of people believed to share common descent, based on \_\_\_\_\_.
- perceived innate physical similarities
  - shared biology
  - collective cultural practices
  - marriage

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

10. Since 1880, the race and ethnicity categories on the U.S. Census form have
- changed every ten years.
  - remained the same.
  - changed every fifty years.
  - been completely eliminated.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

11. The most significant recent change in how the U.S. Census measures race is
- the requirement to provide proof of racial identity.
  - the omission of the category “Latino.”
  - the option to check more than one category.
  - the requirement that each person fill out their own form.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

12. An *ethnicity* is a group of people with
- shared physical characteristics.
  - shared wealth and land.
  - a common skin color.
  - a common cultural identification.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

13. How do the concepts of race and ethnicity differ?
- Ethnic identities reflect perceptions about biological traits.
  - Ethnic identities focus on cultural traits and are sometimes voluntary.
  - Ethnic identities are measured by the U.S. Census Bureau, which does not measure race.
  - Ethnic identities cannot change over the course of a lifetime the way racial identities can.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

14. Jarrod O'Reilly's favorite holiday is St. Patrick's Day, and he is of Irish descent. He wears green, throws a big party, and even drinks green beer. However, for the rest of the year, Jarrod does not think much about his Irish background. This description illustrates
- how racial identity is shaped by the way others perceive and interact with us.
  - how ethnicity can sometimes be voluntary in nature.
  - the ongoing discrimination experienced by the Irish.
  - the biological nature of race and ethnicity.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Applying

15. An ethnic group perceived to share physical characteristics is called a(n)
- racial ethnicity.
  - race.
  - endogamy.
  - minority group.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

16. Marriage and reproduction within one's own distinct group is called \_\_\_\_\_; marriage and reproduction outside one's distinct group is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- familism; acculturation
  - endogamy; exogamy
  - nuclear; mixed
  - exogamy; endogamy

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

17. Which of the following is an example of exogamy?
- a White man marrying another White man
  - a Mexican man divorcing his Puerto Rican wife
  - a White polygamous man marrying multiple White women
  - an Asian man marrying an African American woman

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Understanding

18. Pravit, an Indian man, married Sharon, a White woman. Their marriage is an example of
- endogamy.
  - exogamy.
  - familism.
  - acculturation.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Applying

19. In the United States, most people live, marry, reproduce, and raise children primarily
- within their own racial-ethnic group.
  - in interracial marriages.
  - with people from a different country.
  - in racially integrated neighborhoods.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

20. As some researchers have discovered, Whites often
- do not identify themselves as members of *any* racial or ethnic group.
  - identify themselves as members of multiple racial or ethnic groups.
  - change their racial and ethnic identifications across their life courses.
  - feel that they occupy a subordinate status in society.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

21. What is the largest racial group in the United States?
- Latino
  - Asian
  - White
  - Black

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

22. In sociology, a group that occupies a subordinate status in society is called
- a majority group.
  - a minority group.
  - an in-group.
  - an out-group.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

23. Which of the following is a main factor behind U.S. population change?
- lower birth rates among new immigrants
  - increasing rates of intermarriage
  - a shrinking elderly population
  - immigration, especially from Latin America and Asia

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

24. The \_\_\_\_\_ population is gradually losing its dominant *numerical* status in proportion to other racial-ethnic groups.
- White
  - American Indian
  - Asian/Pacific Islander
  - Black

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

25. According to the U.S. Census, the greatest recent population growth can be found within which race or ethnicity?
- White
  - Hispanic
  - Asian/Pacific Islander
  - Black

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?  
MSC: Remembering

26. The rapid growth of the American Indian population over the last century—and the last 50 years in particular—is mostly due to
- the population's improved economic conditions after being paid for the use of their ancestral homelands.
  - the immigration of American Indians from reservations to large cities.
  - a greater desire, or willingness, of those with mixed ancestry to identify as American Indian.
  - American Indians recently engaging in endogamy.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

27. Which historical practice among American Indians has gained the attention of social scientists?
- a. acceptance of informal same-sex marriage
  - b. patriarchal family structure
  - c. prevalence of unmarried American Indian men
  - d. permissions and penalties for immigration

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

28. Why is it difficult to identify what a “traditional” American Indian family practice is?
- a. The ancestral languages of American Indians draw family boundaries very broadly.
  - b. There have been massive disruptions of American Indian families by the U.S. government.
  - c. There are too few American Indian families left.
  - d. American Indians often do not cooperate with social science researchers.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Understanding

29. By 2010, 22 percent of people with an American Indian racial identity
- a. lived on reservations or tribal lands.
  - b. approved of same-sex marriage.
  - c. were married.
  - d. immigrated to another country.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

30. The research on Black families in the United States has centered on two important aspects of their lives. These are
- a. familism and the prevalence of nuclear families.
  - b. immigration and social distance.
  - c. the impact of slavery and family resilience.
  - d. polygamy and assimilation.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Understanding

31. Because the Moynihan Report attributed ongoing racial inequality to characteristics of Black family life, it was criticized for
- a. not addressing the phenomenon of informal or common-law marriages.
  - b. placing too much emphasis on traditions from Africa.
  - c. taking too much of a feminist approach.
  - d. “blaming the victim” and contributing to racist stereotypes.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

32. Which of the following has, historically, shaped Black family structure?
- a. religion
  - b. poverty
  - c. endogamy
  - d. polygamy

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

33. The growth of the Black middle class over the last four decades has been a cultural event, partly because it
- represents a dramatic change from the historical dominance of poverty.
  - represents the end of poverty among Black families.
  - was the result of deindustrialization.
  - reflected steadily increasing marriage rates.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Understanding

34. Which of the following social phenomena contributed to the concentration of poverty in inner cities among African Americans?
- assimilation
  - endogamy
  - divorce
  - deindustrialization

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

35. Why do most sociologists claim that joblessness led African Americans to retreat from the institution of marriage?
- Men without jobs lost interest in marriage and family.
  - Men without jobs usually do not make attractive marriage partners.
  - The cost of weddings was too high.
  - Single women tend to fare better economically than married women.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Understanding

36. The expansion of the prison system and the increased imprisonment of people for drug crimes had an especially dramatic impact on
- the families of White women struggling with drug addictions.
  - poor African American families.
  - American Indian families living on reservations.
  - immigrants from Latin America and Asia.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Applying

37. In the United States, all groups have experienced a drop in marriage rates. What is one reason the drop has been steepest for African Americans?
- Most African Americans immigrate to other countries before they marry.
  - Unmarried, employed Black men significantly outnumber unmarried young Black women.
  - Unmarried young Black women significantly outnumber unmarried, employed Black men.
  - Most African Americans prefer informal or common-law marriages.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

38. At some point in their lives, a quarter of Black children born in 1990 have experienced
- immigration.
  - the incarceration of a parent.
  - the “model minority” stereotype.
  - assimilation.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

39. Which racial-ethnic group is least likely to have grandparents living with grandchildren?
- American Indian
  - White
  - African American
  - Asian American

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

40. Black parents, especially those with sons, are concerned about police violence against their children. According to the textbook, one way that Black parents have addressed this concern is by
- homeschooling their sons.
  - sending their children to live with relatives in other countries.
  - trying to prevent their sons from projecting a “thug” image.
  - requiring their children to get jobs after school.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

41. Most Latino families in the United States are of what origin?
- Puerto Rican
  - Cuban
  - Dominican
  - Mexican

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

42. More than three-quarters of Latinos speak Spanish at home because
- the median age of Latinos is ten years younger than the national average.
  - a continuing flow of immigrants maintains cultural continuity.
  - they do not want to assimilate into the mainstream community.
  - children brought up speaking Spanish tend to fare better in school.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2 American Stories

43. A personal outlook that puts family obligations first, before individual well-being, is called
- familism.
  - assimilation.
  - nuclear family.
  - acculturation.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering



44. Which of the following is characteristic of the average Latino family in the United States, compared to other racial-ethnic groups?
- a. rising marriage rates
  - b. fewer children per family
  - c. single-family households
  - d. younger average age

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Remembering

45. Recent waves of immigrants from Southeast Asia were
- a. political and economic refugees, usually without professional skills or education.
  - b. managerial or professional workers seeking high-paying jobs.
  - c. undocumented immigrants crossing into the United States illegally.
  - d. agricultural laborers granted temporary work permits.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Understanding

46. The stereotype of Asian Americans as successful students—the “model minority”—may
- a. prevent discrimination.
  - b. encourage cultural unity.
  - c. warp expectations for Asian American students.
  - d. encourage multigenerational living arrangements.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2 American Stories  
MSC: Understanding

47. At 15 percent, the proportion of \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. residents is the highest it has been since 1910.
- a. American Indian
  - b. foreign born
  - c. undocumented immigrant
  - d. Southeast Asian

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Remembering

48. The 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act
- a. barred Chinese from becoming citizens and blocked new immigration.
  - b. allowed Chinese workers, almost all of them men, to bring their families with them.
  - c. allowed citizenship only for Chinese who were born in the United States.
  - d. was challenged by Chinese solidarity activists in the western part of the United States.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Understanding

49. In 1894, Wong Kim Ark, who was born in San Francisco, visited his parents in China. On his return, authorities declared that, due to which law, he could not be a citizen?
- a. Homeland Security Act
  - b. Bracero Program
  - c. Chinese Exclusion Act
  - d. Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Applying

50. The Bracero Program had what effect on Mexican families?
- It prevented workers, almost all of them men, from bringing their families with them.
  - It allowed workers to become citizens.
  - It opened the door for many families to settle in the United States.
  - It lifted immigration restrictions on the spouses and children of U.S. citizens.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Understanding

51. Which immigration act lifted all numerical restrictions on the immigration of spouses, children, and parents of U.S. citizens?
- 1924 Immigration Act
  - 2002 Homeland Security Act
  - 1965 Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act
  - 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Act

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Remembering

52. Family-based immigration may have which of the following consequences?
- decreasing the social distance between immigrant groups and the rest of society
  - encouraging the immigration of individual workers
  - encouraging immigrant families to speak English at home
  - allowing immigrant groups to grow and “replenish”

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Understanding

53. When Julio and his family moved to New York City from the Dominican Republic, he went to an English-speaking school. However, he continued to speak Spanish at home. This practice is an example of
- assimilation.
  - acculturation.
  - endogamy.
  - social distance.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Applying

54. Assimilation can be described as
- the acquisition of a new culture and language.
  - the gradual reduction of ethnic distinction between immigrants and mainstream society.
  - what happens when children develop English ability more quickly and integrate into a new society more easily than their parents.
  - marriage between members of different racial or ethnic groups.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Understanding

55. Yousif immigrated to New York when he was 25 years old. He found a job and began attending law school part-time. What immigrant generation would Yousif be considered?
- a. .5 generation
  - b. first generation
  - c. 1.5 generation
  - d. second generation

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Applying

56. Maya immigrated to Texas when she was 6 years old. She now speaks English better than her parents do, and she often helps them navigate American culture. What immigrant generation would Maya be considered?
- a. .5 generation
  - b. first generation
  - c. 1.5 generation
  - d. second generation

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Applying

57. Hana immigrated to Chicago when she was 67 years old because her adult daughter lives there. Hana likes Chicago but she wishes she felt more confident in her English so that she could talk to the neighbors. What immigrant generation would Hana be considered?
- a. .5 generation
  - b. first generation
  - c. 1.5 generation
  - d. second generation

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Applying

58. Kathy's grandparents are from Ireland. Kathy is close with her grandparents and, though she has only been to Ireland once, she identifies as Irish as well as American. What immigrant generation would Kathy be considered?
- a. first generation
  - b. 1.5 generation
  - c. second generation
  - d. third generation

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Applying

59. In 2012, the Obama administration implemented a rule protecting people who had been brought to the country illegally as children from deportation. This rule is known as
- a. Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.
  - b. the Homeland Security Act.
  - c. the Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act.
  - d. the Bracero Program.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.3 Immigration  
MSC: Understanding

60. The 1967 Supreme Court case *Loving v. Virginia* declared what unconstitutional?
- laws against exogamy
  - laws preventing immigration
  - polygamy
  - laws against interracial marriage

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4 Intermarriage  
MSC: Remembering

61. In 1973, a hidden microphone captured President Richard Nixon saying, "There are times when an abortion is necessary. I know that. When you have a Black and a White. Or a rape." This statement illustrates
- that laws against interracial marriage were still common in 1973.
  - the strong taboo against interracial relations, especially between Whites and Blacks.
  - why the rate of interracial marriage has decreased since the 1970s.
  - why African Americans are the minority group most likely to marry outside their own race.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4 Intermarriage  
MSC: Applying

62. Which minority group is least likely to marry outside its own race?
- American Indian
  - Asian American
  - Latino
  - Black

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4 Intermarriage  
MSC: Understanding

63. Marcela, an African American woman, recently got married. Based on what you know about race and marriage patterns, which man is she most likely married to?
- Chuck, a Latino man
  - Barry, a White man
  - Stephen, a Black man
  - Joseph, an Asian American man

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4 Intermarriage  
MSC: Applying

64. The concept of social distance illustrates
- how closely people of different races live to one another.
  - the acceptance that members of one group have toward those of another.
  - the distance between immigrants and their families of origin.
  - how far one climbs on the socioeconomic ladder.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4 Intermarriage  
MSC: Understanding

65. Some sociologists believe that intermarriage is a good measure of social distance because
- couples usually have to move far away to live close to one another.
  - it shows the breakdown—or lack thereof—of society’s most rigid taboos.
  - people who immigrate to the United States increase the distance between themselves and their families.
  - intermarriage tends to solidify boundaries between racial groups.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4 Intermarriage  
MSC: Understanding

66. When the General Social Survey (GSS) asked Whites in the early 1990s how they would feel about a close relative marrying a Black person, the majority expressed opposition. Since then, there has been a steep drop in such attitudes. This change occurred partly because
- all generations now accept interracial marriage equally.
  - the laws regarding intermarriage have changed since the 1990s.
  - compared to other groups, Whites have high rates of intermarriage.
  - older generations are being replaced by cohorts born and raised more recently.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.4 Intermarriage  
MSC: Understanding

67. America’s increasing racial and ethnic diversity
- makes visible the idea of different families enacting different traditions in their own ways.
  - eliminates social conflicts that arise over different forms and expressions of family life.
  - decreases diversity among families in the United States.
  - causes endogamy to be more common than exogamy.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.4 Intermarriage  
MSC: Understanding

68. Since 2009, the number of undocumented immigrants to the United States has \_\_\_\_\_.
- become impossible to measure
  - remained consistent
  - decreased
  - increased

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: 3.5 Trend to Watch: Undocumented Immigration                      MSC: Remembering

69. According to the Pew Research Institute (2016), the number of undocumented immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_ has continued to increase.
- Africa
  - Europe
  - Latin America
  - Asia

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: 3.5 Trend to Watch: Undocumented Immigration                      MSC: Understanding

## ESSAY

1. Dean Durrant, who is of West Indian origin, and Alison Sponner, who is White, have two sets of twins. In each set, strangers would probably label the twins as different races. What does this example tell you about the relationship between biology and race?

ANS:

This example shows the limits of thinking about race as solely a biological phenomenon. Although the twins have the same parents, and therefore share the same genetic lineage, strangers are likely to assume that they are of different racial backgrounds because they have different skin tones.

If they were separated at birth, they would likely have very different life outcomes—not because of any inherent differences between them but because of how others would see them and how they would come to see themselves. For instance, the child who is seen as Black may be more likely to be incarcerated and live in urban poverty. If the child who is seen as Black is also a woman, she may be less likely to marry.

In this way, we see that even though the genetic differences between the twins are very small, the social differences assigned to their skin tones are vastly different.

DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?

MSC: Analyzing

2. Compare and contrast the concepts of race and ethnicity.

ANS:

A *race* is a group of people believed to share common descent, based on perceived innate physical similarities, where common descent and physical similarity remain a matter of perception, not biological certainty. Racial identity is usually passed from parents to children within families, and family interaction is the first site of racial self-awareness. On the other hand, ethnic identities focus on cultural traits. An *ethnicity* is a group of people with common cultural identification, based on a combination of language, religion, ancestral origin, or traditional practices.

Students should be able to explain how one important difference between ethnicity and race is the sometimes voluntary nature of ethnic identity. Ethnicity can change over a person's lifetime—for example, when a child grows up and leaves a family. It can even change from one social setting to another, as when we move from a group of friends to a family celebration. Racial identity is more stable.

Students may also wish to discuss racial ethnicity, which is an ethnic group perceived to share physical characteristics. For example, many people use the ethnic term *African American* and the racial term *Black* interchangeably because that group includes both perceived physical similarities and common cultural identification. Such examples illustrate how the boundaries between race and ethnicity are not always clear and how meaning is often inscribed socially or culturally rather than biologically or genetically.

DIF: Easy      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?

MSC: Evaluating

3. Considering the confusing definitions and uses of concepts like race and ethnicity, why do sociologists and government bureaucrats go to the trouble of classifying people this way?

ANS:

Students should be able to identify at least two key points. First, many aspects of family and social life still reflect persistent separation between people along racial-ethnic lines. Despite a remarkable loosening of the boundaries in this country, most people still live, marry, reproduce, and raise children primarily within their own racial-ethnic group. Here, students may discuss the differences between endogamy and exogamy. *Endogamy* is marriage and reproduction within a distinct group, while *exogamy* is marriage and reproduction outside one's distinct group. The prevalence of endogamy is indicative of how people continue to be separated along lines of race and ethnicity, though that may change gradually over time. The second point students should be able to identify is that the enforcement of racial and ethnic division in the past has stamped contemporary American society with long-lasting inequalities between racial-ethnic groups. Because of that legacy, many people still discriminate against members of other groups and maintain deeply held preconceptions about their natures and human qualities. As this chapter highlights, there are also structural differences that strongly influence family life. For instance, high incarceration and unemployment rates of African American men lower the marriage pool for African American women.

DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?

MSC: Evaluating

4. Explain how the U.S. Census Bureau has changed how it measures race. What are some of the implications of these changes?

ANS:

Based on the insert “How the U.S. Government Measures Race,” students should be able to explain that racial categories used by the U.S. Census have changed over time.

The U.S. government currently counts five distinct races—White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—and allows people to identify with as many of these races as they like. It also counts, in a separate category, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. The fifteen possible check boxes on the 2010 Census form represent only the latest attempt by the government to keep up with America’s changing demography and culture. In fact, since 1880, the race and ethnicity categories on the Census form have changed every single decade.

For example, the only Asian category in 1870 was “Chinese.” One consequence of these changes is that our social understanding of race continues to shift alongside these categories; the dominant understanding of what it means to be “Asian” in the United States has likely changed alongside the categorical shifts.

The most important recent change to this system of categorizing was the option to check more than one race identification box, implemented in 2000. This policy change was inspired by interracial couples, who needed to check more than one racial category for their children. The change was also in part due to a large influx of immigrants, especially Latino immigrants, who often identify as more than one race or racial-ethnic category.

One consequence of the option to choose more than one race is a weakening of the informal rule of “one-drop” identification of African Americans. Rather than simply identifying children of any Black parent as Black, an increasing number of interracial couples are identifying their children as members of both of their parents’ races. This simple response to the multiple-race option shows the symbolic power of a government category to alter such intimate details of individuals’ lives as their racial identity.

DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?

MSC: Analyzing



5. How has the U.S. racial-ethnic composition been changing over time? What are the implications of these changes for understanding the family?

ANS:

The most important point for students to acknowledge is that Whites are losing their dominant status. This is in part due to a large population growth among Latinos, who have more than tripled their share of the population since the 1970s. If the current trends continue, they will reach 30 percent of the total population by the year 2050. On average, Latina women today have about 2.4 children in their lifetimes, compared with 2.0 for Black women, 1.8 for non-Hispanic Whites, 1.7 for Asian women, and 1.4 for American Indians. The other trend that students might identify is the rapid growth of the American Indian population over the last century—the past 50 years in particular. This growth is mostly due to the greater desire, or willingness, of those with mixed ancestry to express that identity. Although people who identify as having mixed ancestry have higher rates of education, lower rates of poverty, and fewer children born to unmarried women, both groups are much poorer, less educated, and show higher rates of single parenthood overall. Thus, the growth of the American Indian population is not drastically changing the group's socioeconomic status or well-being.

Overall, the trend toward more racial and ethnic diversity adds a layer of complexity to the story of changing family formations and makes it harder to identify one dominant type of family. As the racial and ethnic composition of the United States shifts, so does the dominant structure of the family.

DIF: Easy

REF: 3.1 What Are Race and Ethnicity?

MSC: Analyzing

6. What are some of the explanations sociologists have given regarding the phenomenon of single Black women? What has been the impact of each of these explanations?

ANS:

Students should be able to identify both historic and contemporary explanations for this phenomenon. Historically, the Moynihan Report, authored by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a sociologist who went on to become a U.S. senator, suggested that the high rate of unmarried women was due to a pathology inherent in African American culture. Because Moynihan and others attributed ongoing racial inequality in large part to the nature of Black family life, they appeared to be “blaming the victim” and contributing to racist stereotypes. In response, a different story came to dominate research—one that stressed the strength and resourcefulness of Black families.

Sociologists also tend to focus on the demographic characteristics of Black populations that may hinder marriage prospects. For instance, young, unmarried Black women outnumber employed Black men in their age group by about 2 to 1. Many of the Black men are unemployed, in prison, or no longer living. As a result, there is a shortage of men for Black women to marry. The economy, job discrimination, incarceration policies, and health disparities combine to hurt the life chances of Black men and women, including their chance of marriage. For Whites, the “marriage market” numbers are much more even.

DIF: Easy

REF: 3.2 American Stories

MSC: Analyzing

7. Name and describe two different immigrant legislation acts and the impact they had on families.

ANS:

Here, students could describe any two of the seven immigration acts described in this chapter:

- The 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act barred Chinese from becoming citizens. It also blocked new immigration, preventing the unification of existing families, and prevented the creation of new families.
- The 1924 Immigration Act drastically cut down on immigration by implementing a country-based quota system. As a result, immigrant communities were not “replenished,” and their children’s integration into mainstream society accelerated.
- The 1945 War Brides Act permitted immigration of the wives and children of U.S. soldiers who served in Europe or Asia during World War II. It later was extended to Korean wives of U.S. soldiers from the Korean War (1950–1953). The program allowed the unification of families, although the women did not always receive a warm welcome.
- The 1942–1964 Bracero Program brought in millions of Mexican agricultural workers, which also allowed the immigration of entire families, leading to permanent settlement on the U.S. side.
- The 1965 Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act amended the original, highly restrictive 1952 act, lifting all numerical restrictions on the immigration of spouses, children, and parents of U.S. citizens. The amendments also ended the country-based quota system. As a result, most immigrants now arrive as family members, and most of them are from Latin America and Asia.
- With the 2002 Homeland Security Act, the Department of Homeland Security took over immigration enforcement, making it much more dangerous to cross the Mexico–United States border. The result, ironically, is that male undocumented immigrants, who used to travel back and forth between work in the United States and their families in Mexico, are more likely to establish permanent residence in the United States and bring their families here to live.
- The 2005 International Marriage Broker Regulation Act set to cut down on the exploitation of “mail-order brides,” requiring that potential immigrants be notified if their would-be spouses have a criminal history or have filed many immigrant petitions. However, a 2008 report from the Government Accountability Office showed that the law has not been effectively implemented.

DIF: Easy

REF: 3.3 Immigration

MSC: Analyzing

8. How do immigrant families adapt to their new cultural environments over the course of generations?

ANS:

Students could explain the concepts of acculturation and assimilation. *Acculturation* is the process by which immigrants and their children learn about their new homeland. Acculturation can be *consonant*, which means that parents and children gradually transition away from their culture of origin to their new one. Acculturation can also be *dissonant*, which occurs when children develop English language skills and are integrated into the new society more quickly than their parents.

Contrasting acculturation, *assimilation* is the gradual reduction of ethnic distinction between immigrants and mainstream society. In this process, both the immigrant group and the mainstream society adapt to each other. The idea is that at some point, there will be no recognized ethnic distinction, though this point may never be fully reached. Unlike acculturation, assimilation is successful only when the host society accepts the new group. In addition, students may discuss how researchers refer to immigrants according to their relation to the family's migration. The *first generation* is comprised of the immigrants themselves; the *second generation* is comprised of their children, and so on. Each generation has its own experience, and in some cases this fosters a strong self-identity, as was the case for Japanese immigrants, known as *issei* (first generation) and *nisei* (second generation). As studies have become more detailed, researchers have discovered that the age at which people immigrate, not just their generation, has a major impact on their role in the family's acculturation. Conflicts can arise when children change more rapidly than their parents. This pattern is exacerbated by children's access to new technology, including online media, as well as their quicker language acquisition. On the other hand, there are many cases in which children of immigrants choose to affirm their ethnic identity by showing their commitment to caring for family members and demonstrating loyalty to their families' collective needs.

DIF: Easy

REF: 3.3 Immigration

MSC: Analyzing

9. Explain how, in the United States, the stiffest barrier to integration has been between Whites and African Americans.

ANS:

For this question, students should be able to explain some of the various social rules and laws that have prevented integration. The earliest-known U.S. law preventing marriage between Whites and African Americans was enacted in 1661. Under slavery, many White slave owners fathered children with their African American slaves, but the "one-drop rule" ensured that any child mothered by an African American woman would be legally considered African American. This prevented those children from having any legal entitlement to their father's wealth and also ensured that that child would enter the slave system.

On the flip side, the possibility of Black men having children with White women was one that led to extreme violence. There are several thousand known cases of lynching between the 1880s and the 1930s, and in the twentieth century, hundreds of Black men were executed for supposedly raping White women.

Laws against interracial marriage were common in the twentieth century and were on the books in sixteen states when they were declared unconstitutional in the 1967 U.S. Supreme Court case *Loving v. Virginia*. Since the 1970s, there has been slow but steady growth in the rate of interracial marriage, but African Americans remain the minority group that is least likely to marry outside their own race.

DIF: Moderate

REF: 3.4 Inter marriage

MSC: Evaluating

10. Drawing on the concepts you learned throughout this chapter, consider the concept of social distance. What is social distance, and how do you think trends in social distance will change over time in the United States?

ANS:

For this question, there is no right or wrong answer, but students need to support their answers with evidence from the text. Students should begin by describing the concept of *social distance*, which is the level of acceptance that members of one group have toward those of another.

The textbook discusses social distance in relation to intermarriage, and some sociologists believe that this is one of the best measures of integration because it is a concrete action rather than a simple measure of opinion. People tend to marry people who live, work, or go to school near them. So even though social opinions regarding race may have become more tolerant, in practice, people and families remain largely segregated.

However, the American population has in fact grown more tolerant. This change is in part due to population shifts, especially as older, less tolerant generations die out. When the General Social Survey asked Whites in the early 1990s how they would feel about a close relative marrying a Black person, the majority expressed either some opposition or strong opposition. Since then, there has been a steep drop in such attitudes. There is still a large generational difference, however. One-quarter of those age 35 or older expressed some opposition in 2012, compared with just one-tenth of those under age 35.

In addition to describing generational changes, students may also identify the distinct opinions of immigrants. Both Asians and Latinos are considerably more likely to intermarry in the second or third generation after immigration, compared with those who immigrated themselves.

On the other hand, students may also use any of the many examples of structural inequality across race to argue that social distance between groups remains wide. African American, American Indian, Latino, and some Asian American populations are all on average likely to experience poverty and lack of education at higher rates than Whites. In light of this evidence, students may argue that shifts in social opinion have not yet resulted in notable material shifts in the family life of many minority groups in the United States.

DIF: Difficult

REF: 3.4 Intermarriage

MSC: Applying