

In this testbank for *Mastering Sociology, 1st edition*, the questions are tagged according to the six levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these six levels as moving from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The six levels are:

REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material

UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas

APPLY: a question applying sociological knowledge to some new situation

ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship

EVALUATE: a question requiring critical assessment

CREATE: a question requiring the generation of new ideas

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty

	True/False	Multiple Choice	Short Answer	Essay	Total Qs
Remember	14	25	0	0	39
Understand	8	12	3	0	23
Apply	3	7	2	1	13
Analyze	2	3	7	1	13
Evaluate	3	3	3	1	10
Create	0	0	0	2	2
	30	50	15	5	100

True/False

1. The sociologist associated with the term *sociological imagination* is Max Weber.
(REMEMBER; answer: false; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)
2. Only biological factors affect people's behavior.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: false; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)
3. The sociological perspective provides an effective way for someone to understand his or her own life.
(EVALUATE; answer: true; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)
4. Challenges to tradition influenced the development of sociology.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: true; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)
5. According to the text, one of the influences on the development of sociology was the American Revolution.
(REMEMBER; answer: true; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)
6. Sociology was instrumental in preserving the monarchy.
(EVALUATE; answer: false; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)

7. With positivism, Auguste Comte devised a new way to examine and explain social phenomena.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: true; Unit 1.2; H1: Auguste Comte and Positivism)
8. According to the text, Auguste Comte used effective research methods in his study of society.
(EVALUATE; answer: false; Unit 1.2; H1: Auguste Comte and Positivism)
9. Karl Marx is known as the person who founded sociology.
(REMEMBER; answer: false; Unit 1.2; H1: Auguste Comte and Positivism)
10. Herbert Spencer believed people in the lower class were actually the fittest people in society.
(REMEMBER; answer: false; Unit 1.2; H1: Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism)
11. Charles Darwin originated the concept of “survival of the fittest.”
(UNDERSTAND; answer: false; Unit 1.2; H1: Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism)
12. *Bourgeoisie* is another name for the proletariat.
(REMEMBER; answer: false; Unit 1.2; H1: Karl Marx and Class Conflict)
13. Karl Marx thought workers would ultimately come together and overthrow the capitalists.
(REMEMBER; answer: true; Unit 1.2; H1: Karl Marx and Class Conflict)
14. Emile Durkheim never lived to see sociology acknowledged as a discipline in its own right.
(REMEMBER; answer: false; Unit 1.2; H1: Emile Durkheim and Social Integration)
15. Emile Durkheim revealed the influence of the larger society on suicide.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: true; Unit 1.2; H1: Emile Durkheim and Social Integration)
16. Max Weber was active in the field of sociology at the same time as Emile Durkheim.
(REMEMBER; answer: true; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)
17. By now everyone agrees that Protestantism spurred capitalism.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: false; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)
18. In the earliest days of sociology’s existence, female sociologists were not on an equal footing with male sociologists.
(REMEMBER; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: Sexism at the Time: Women in Early Sociology)
19. In this day and age, Harriet Martineau would not need to place what she was writing underneath her sewing.
(ANALYZE; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: Sexism at the Time: Women in Early Sociology)

20. W. E. B. Du Bois was eventually deported to Ghana because of his radical views.
(REMEMBER; answer: false; Unit 1.3; H1: Racism at the Time: W. E. B. Du Bois)
21. Though an outstanding scholar, W. E. B. Du Bois suffered greatly due to the racism prevalent in the U.S. during his lifetime.
(ANALYZE; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: Racism at the Time: W. E. B. Du Bois)
22. Jane Addams, along with W. E. B. Du Bois, helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
(REMEMBER; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: Jane Addams and Social Reform)
23. Jane Addams won a Nobel Prize.
(REMEMBER; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: Jane Addams and Social Reform)
24. Talcott Parsons and C. Wright Mills were in agreement that sociologists should study society in order to help reform it.
(REMEMBER; answer: false; Unit 1.3; H1: Talcott Parsons and C. Wright Mills: Theory Versus Reform)
25. The views of C. Wright Mills were consistent with the rebellion of the 1960s.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: Talcott Parsons and C. Wright Mills: Theory Versus Reform)
26. If someone studies society just for the sake of learning about it, that person is engaging in basic sociology.
(APPLY; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)
27. If someone tries to use sociological understanding to change society for the better, that person is engaging in applied sociology.
(APPLY; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)
28. Sociologists work in many different kinds of jobs.
(REMEMBER; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)
29. If someone tries to use sociological understanding to influence the decisions of policy makers, that person is engaging in public sociology.
(APPLY; answer: true; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)
30. Sociologists can safely press for social reform because they are protected by tenure.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: false; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)

Multiple Choice

1. The _____ can be used to look at how one's groups and the larger society are affecting that person.
- a. ideological diagram
 - b. sociological perspective
 - c. philosophical hierarchy
 - d. phrenological orientation

(REMEMBER; answer: b; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)

2. The sociological perspective focuses on _____ influences.
- a. subturnal
 - b. nocturnal
 - c. internal
 - d. external

(REMEMBER; answer: d; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)

3. C. Wright Mills stressed the need for an understanding of both _____.
- a. history and biography
 - b. history and biology
 - c. biography and biology
 - d. biology and literature

(REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)

4. As described in the text, Yanomamö society is _____.
- a. making a great deal of effort to influence American society
 - b. quite different from American society
 - c. quite similar to American society
 - d. heavily influenced by American society

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; Unit 1.1; H1: Making It Personal: Society in You)

5. The field of sociology originally developed during the _____ century.
- a. 17th
 - b. 18th
 - c. 19th
 - d. 20th

(REMEMBER; answer: c; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)

6. The Industrial Revolution brought about _____.
- a. a great deal of change and turmoil
 - b. a long period of peaceful tranquility
 - c. a return to hunting and gathering
 - d. the entrenchment of traditional authority

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)

7. Urban areas developed because hordes were migrating into those locations to find employment. Which of the following was not usually part of this experience?

- a. Child labor
- b. Good pay
- c. Lengthy work days
- d. Hazardous conditions

(REMEMBER; answer: b; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)

8. A powerful person makes the statement that those who are poor are unworthy. How would a scientist approach this statement?

- a. He or she would consult tarot cards to see if they provided an answer.
- b. He or she would accept it as fact since it was stated by an authority figure.
- c. He or she would think it over and subjectively decide whether or not it was true.
- d. He or she would find a way to objectively test the assumption that the poor are unworthy.

(APPLY; answer: d; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)

9. Comte was born not long after _____, which stimulated his thinking about society.

- a. the French Revolution
- b. the U.S. Civil War
- c. World War I
- d. World War II

(REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.2; H1: Auguste Comte and Positivism)

10. Positivism utilizes _____ to examine and explain social phenomena.

- a. superstition
- b. religious beliefs
- c. the scientific method
- d. tradition

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; Unit 1.2; H1: Auguste Comte and Positivism)

11. Which of the following would demonstrate a positivistic approach?

- a. sociologists guessing as to the cause of a certain type of activity in society
- b. researchers systematically testing their theories about why people do what they do
- c. people examining the constellations in the sky for clues to human behavior
- d. scientists assigning roles to members of society

(APPLY; answer: b; Unit 1.2; H1: Auguste Comte and Positivism)

12. August Comte believed that sociology _____.

- a. could improve society
- b. would ultimately destroy society
- c. would ultimately make no difference in society
- d. should dominate the other sciences

(REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.2; H1: Auguste Comte and Positivism)

13. Some refer to Herbert Spencer as _____.

- a. the person who brought sociology into the 21st century

- b. sociology's second founder
- c. sociology's most liberal idea man
- d. the one who brought social justice to sociology

(REMEMBER; answer: b; Unit 1.2; H1: Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism)

13. Herbert Spencer's line of thought came to be known as _____.
- a. social Spencerism
 - b. biological Spencerism
 - c. biological Darwinism
 - d. social Darwinism

(REMEMBER; answer: d; Unit 1.2; H1: Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism)

15. Which of the following plans would Spencer likely advocate for dealing with starvation?
- a. Letting the hungry fend for themselves
 - b. Providing the hungry with food, but nothing else
 - c. Making the wealthy cook meals for those who are starving
 - d. Developing a government-run program that distributed food and shelter based on need

(APPLY; answer: a; Unit 1.2; H1: Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism)

16. Poor people would probably consider Spencer's outlook _____.
- a. noble
 - b. egalitarian
 - c. stingy
 - d. charitable

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; Unit 1.2; H1: Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism)

17. Karl Marx argued that class conflict was _____.
- a. insignificant
 - b. the key issue in society
 - c. a positive force in the history of humankind
 - d. the root of all evil

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; Unit 1.2; H1: Karl Marx and Class Conflict)

18. Karl Marx thought revolution was _____.
- a. inevitable
 - b. wrong
 - c. unnecessary
 - d. an unattainable goal

(REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.2; H1: Karl Marx and Class Conflict)

19. A society in which _____ is the closest to Marx's ideal.
- a. there is a small wealthy class that dominates the larger class of poor people
 - b. there is a large poor class that dominates the small wealthy class
 - c. there are no classes, and no group dominates another
 - d. no one works

(APPLY; answer: c; Unit 1.2; H1: Karl Marx and Class Conflict)

20. Karl Marx's ideas influenced _____, which came later.

- a. tarpism
- b. cynicism
- c. capitalism
- d. communism

(REMEMBER; answer: d; Unit 1.2; H1: Karl Marx and Class Conflict)

21. Emile Durkheim studied suicides that took place _____.

- a. in Asia
- b. in Europe
- c. in the U.S.
- d. all over the world

(REMEMBER; answer: b; Unit 1.2; H1: Emile Durkheim and Social Integration)

22. Which of the following statements is borne out by Durkheim's research?

- a. Males are more likely than females to take their own lives.
- b. Married people are more likely than unmarried people to take their own lives.
- c. Catholics are more likely than Protestants to take their own lives.
- d. Jews are more likely than Protestants to take their own lives.

(REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.2; H1: Emile Durkheim and Social Integration)

23. If we were applying Durkheim's research on suicide, what would we likely say about young children who kill themselves?

- a. Perhaps they are simply too sad to keep going.
- b. Perhaps they are not closely tied enough to their families.
- c. Perhaps they are given too much at too young an age.
- d. Perhaps they are spoiled.

(APPLY; answer: b; Unit 1.2; H1: Emile Durkheim and Social Integration)

24. According to the text, Weber is one of the top three sociologists along with _____.

- a. Mills and Du Bois
- b. Marx and Durkheim
- c. Martineau and Addams
- d. Comte and Spencer

(REMEMBER; answer: b; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)

25. Which of the following statements most closely matches the author's commentary about the relationship between guns and suicide as conveyed in the textbook?

- a. Guns cause suicide.
- b. Guns have nothing to do with suicide.
- c. The widespread availability of guns in society contributes to suicide.
- d. Fewer people kill themselves with guns than with any other implement.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; Unit 1.2; H1: Emile Durkheim and Social Integration)

26. The Protestants to which Weber referred were _____.

- a. Unitarian Universalists
- b. Episcopalians
- c. Methodists
- d. Calvinists

(REMEMBER; answer: d; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)

27. According to Weber, what indicated to Protestants that they were right with their God?
- a. They were successful financially.
 - b. They had many children.
 - c. They were victorious in war.
 - d. They were poor but happy.

(REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)

28. The *Protestant ethic* involves _____.
- a. deferred gratification
 - b. extravagant spending
 - c. forgoing a belief in the hereafter
 - d. making money for no other reason than to make money

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)

29. What would Weber have had to ascertain if he had found that capitalism primarily thrived in Catholic countries?
- a. That Catholicism is apparently not associated with the development of capitalism
 - b. That Protestantism is apparently not associated with the development of capitalism
 - c. That Judaism must negate the association between Protestantism and capitalism
 - d. That Islam must negate the association between Protestantism and capitalism

(APPLY; answer: b; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)

30. What cabinet post was held by Frances Perkins?
- a. Secretary of State
 - b. Secretary of War
 - c. Secretary of Labor
 - d. Secretary of Education

(REMEMBER; answer: c; Unit 1.3; H1: Sexism at the Time: Women in Early Sociology)

31. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text as a goal important to female sociologists in the early days?
- a. The elimination of houses without plumbing
 - b. The elimination of lynching
 - c. Better conditions for workers
 - d. Better conditions for immigrants

(REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.3; H1: Sexism at the Time: Women in Early Sociology)

32. What is the main reason we are now more likely to hear about female sociologists of an earlier time?
- a. Later male sociologists decided it was a good thing to talk about them.

- b. Later female sociologists put a spotlight on their contributions to sociology.
 - c. Their accomplishments were too important to overlook forever.
 - d. They left a greater legacy than male sociologists of their time.
- (ANALYZE; answer: b; Unit 1.3; H1: Sexism at the Time: Women in Early Sociology)

33. The women who were pioneers in the field of sociology tended to be _____.
- a. adherents of Herbert Spencer
 - b. the wives of male sociologists
 - c. expected to excel in their chosen field
 - d. unacknowledged in sociology for many years despite their achievements
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: d; Unit 1.3; H1: Sexism at the Time: Women in Early Sociology)

34. W. E. B. Du Bois was directly influenced by talks by _____.
- a. Auguste Comte
 - b. Harriet Martineau
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Karl Marx
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; Unit 1.3; H1: Racism at the Time: W. E. B. Du Bois)

35. W. E. B. Du Bois was mainly affiliated with _____.
- a. London School of Economics
 - b. the University of Chicago
 - c. Yale University
 - d. Atlanta University
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; Unit 1.3; H1: Racism at the Time: W. E. B. Du Bois)

34. For many years, W. E. B. Du Bois could not get a passport because _____.
- a. he was not a citizen of the U.S.
 - b. the American government saw him as a troublemaker
 - c. he committed fraud on his application
 - d. the Ghanaian government was trying to extradite him
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: b; Unit 1.3; H1: Racism at the Time: W. E. B. Du Bois)

37. If W. E. B. Du Bois were alive today, what could we say with certainty?
- a. He would be experiencing the same kind of racism he experienced in his day.
 - b. He would not experience any racism in the U.S. nowadays.
 - c. He would feel that enough progress had been made for African Americans.
 - d. He would be able to stay in the same hotels as his white counterparts.
- (ANALYZE; answer: d; Unit 1.3; H1: Racism at the Time: W. E. B. Du Bois)

38. Jane Addams made efforts toward _____.
- a. social justice
 - b. immigrant deportation
 - c. the survival of the fittest
 - d. an increase in child labor
- (REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.3; H1: Jane Addams and Social Reform)

39. Jane Addams was one of the founders of _____, a well-known settlement house.
- a. the Henry Street Settlement
 - b. Toynbee Hall
 - c. Hull-House
 - d. Lincoln Village

(REMEMBER; answer: c; Unit 1.3; H1: Jane Addams and Social Reform)

40. Jane Addams and her work with vulnerable populations directly influenced academics from _____.
- a. the Sorbonne
 - b. Harvard University
 - c. the University of Berlin
 - d. the University of Chicago

(REMEMBER; answer: d; Unit 1.3; H1: Jane Addams and Social Reform)

41. The textbook implies that Jane Addams was able to empathize _____.
- a. only with those who came from backgrounds similar to her own
 - b. with those who had backgrounds different from her own
 - c. with wealthy people more than anyone else
 - d. mainly with politicians who helped her expand her authority

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; Unit 1.3; H1: Jane Addams and Social Reform)

42. Talcott Parsons was more concerned with _____.
- a. theory than with reform
 - b. reform than with theory
 - c. tradition than with science
 - d. practical matters than with abstractions

(REMEMBER; answer: a; Unit 1.3; H1: Talcott Parsons and C. Wright Mills: Theory Versus Reform)

43. C. Wright Mills was concerned that those he termed the _____ were gaining too much control over society.
- a. *power controllers*
 - b. *social elite*
 - c. *power elite*
 - d. *social controllers*

(REMEMBER; answer: c; Unit 1.3; H1: Talcott Parsons and C. Wright Mills: Theory Versus Reform)

44. According to Mills, the work of such theorists as Talcott Parsons was at least somewhat counterproductive because it _____.
- a. was not abstract enough
 - b. was too focused on reform
 - c. encouraged anti-military sentiment
 - d. deflected attention away from those consolidating power

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; Unit 1.3; H1: Talcott Parsons and C. Wright Mills: Theory Versus Reform)

45. Which statement would more likely be made by Parsons than by Mills?
- a. Our job as sociologists is to end poverty.
 - b. We must ensure equal pay in the workforce.
 - c. Women and men seem to have different roles in the household.
 - d. A sociological analysis enables us to understand how society works so we can bring about changes in society when necessary.

(ANALYZE; answer: c; Unit 1.3; H1: Talcott Parsons and C. Wright Mills: Theory Versus Reform)

46. Which of the following statements best reflects the conflict between sociology's two opposing goals?
- a. Some think that sociology should be accepted as an academic discipline, while others think it should not be.
 - b. Some sociologists believe they should simply study society to advance knowledge, while others believe they should make efforts to change society.
 - c. Some believe sociologists should serve in the armed forces, but others believe sociologists should be conscientious objectors.
 - d. Some think sociology is immoral.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)

47. Of the following, which type of sociology would be the most appropriate for trying to end pay inequity in the workforce?
- a. private
 - b. pure
 - c. applied
 - d. traditional

(EVALUATE; answer: c; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)

48. Of the following, which type of sociology would be the most appropriate for documenting the types of interactions taking place in best-friend relationships?
- a. basic
 - b. applied
 - c. public
 - d. private

(EVALUATE; answer: a; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)

49. Of the following, which type of sociology would be the most appropriate for helping a legislator enact an effective anti-crime law?
- a. modern

- b. public
- c. pure
- d. basic

(EVALUATE; answer: b; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)

50. Of the following, what best exemplifies the kind of risk involved in social reform to which the textbook refers?
- a. A professor encourages her students to get involved in the local community and join in local protests against rent increases.
 - b. The head of a sociology department changes that department's tenure policy, making it harder for professors to obtain job security.
 - c. An administrator at a large university changes the tuition payment policy, making it easier for students to receive refunds.
 - d. The president of a college makes financial aid available to a wider group of students.
- (APPLY; answer: a; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)

Short Answer

1. How does the social context help us understand our lives?
(UNDERSTAND; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)
2. What would someone who is a sociologist specifically want to explore when examining the life of a killer?
(APPLY; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)
3. What are some of the changes that influenced the development of sociology?
(UNDERSTAND; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)
4. How would a more traditional explanation of inequality differ from a more modern explanation of it?
(APPLY; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)
5. What was Comte's motivation in using positivism?
(ANALYZE; Unit 1.2; H1: Auguste Comte and Positivism)
6. Why did Spencer believe it was wrong to try and reform society?
(ANALYZE; Unit 1.2; H1: Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism)
7. What led Marx to claim he was "not a Marxist"?
(ANALYZE; Unit 1.2; H1: Karl Marx and Class Conflict)
8. Explain why Durkheim argued that suicide was influenced by broad societal factors.
(ANALYZE; Unit 1.2; H1: Emile Durkheim and Social Integration)

9. On what did Weber base his argument that a Protestant orientation was associated with the rise of capitalism?
(ANALYZE; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)
10. Weber posited that Protestantism enabled capitalism to flourish. Critique his assessment.
(EVALUATE; Unit 1.2; H1: Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic)
11. Evaluate the impact of sexism on early female sociologists.
(EVALUATE; Unit 1.3; H1: Sexism at the Time: Women in Early Sociology)
12. Evaluate W. E. B. Du Bois's contributions to sociology.
(EVALUATE; Unit 1.3; H1: Racism at the Time: W. E. B. Du Bois)
13. How did Jane Addams's wealthy background enable her to do what she did?
(ANALYZE; Unit 1.3; H1: Jane Addams and Social Reform)
14. What is the difference between Parsons' and Mills' basic approach to sociology?
(UNDERSTAND; Unit 1.3; H1: Talcott Parsons and C. Wright Mills: Theory Versus Reform)
15. What are the distinctions among basic, applied, and public sociology?
(ANALYZE; Unit 1.3; H1: The Tension Today: Basic, Applied, and Public Sociology)

Essay

1. Explain your life today using the sociological perspective.
(CREATE; Unit 1.1; TTL: Seeing the Social Context)
2. You have learned about the influence of the Industrial Revolution on the development of sociology. How would you say the transformations of society caused by the proliferation of computers and information technology have influenced social thinkers?
(CREATE; Unit 1.2; H1: Tradition Versus Science)
3. Durkheim showed that higher rates of suicide among certain categories of people could be explained by their lower levels of social integration. Discuss another social phenomenon that may be explained by a lack of social integration, and show how this may apply.
(APPLY; Unit 1.2; H1: Emile Durkheim and Social Integration)
4. How did sexism affect male sociologists in the days of Harriet Martineau, Marion Talbot, Grace Abbott, and Frances Perkins?
(ANALYZE; Unit 1.3; H1: Sexism at the Time: Women in Early Sociology)
5. Why do you think W. E. B. Du Bois became a Marxist?
(EVALUATE; Unit 1.3; H1: Racism at the Time: W. E. B. Du Bois)