

## Chapter 9: Inequalities of Race and Ethnicity

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Do you know  
the difference  
between  
**Race** and **Ethnicity**?

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## Inequalities of Chapter 9: Race and Ethnicity

- **Race**—a group with inherited physical characteristics that distinguish it from another group.
  - Today **race** is a social construction defined by those in the society.
- **Ethnicity**—people who identify with one another on the basis of common ancestry and cultural heritage.

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How about  
the difference  
between a  
**“Dominant Group”** and  
**“Minority Group”**?

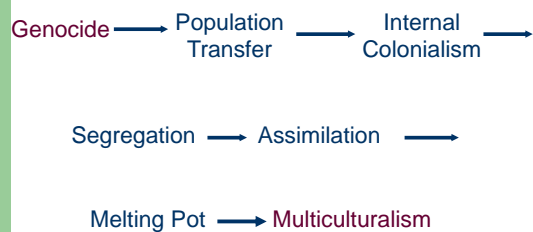
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## Minority and Dominant Groups

- **Dominant (majority) groups**—they have the greatest power, most privileges, and highest social status or position (not necessarily most people).
- **Minority groups**—people who are singled out for unequal treatment and who regard themselves as objects of collective discrimination. (a minority group can be larger in size than the dominate group)

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## There is a continuum of Intergroup Relations



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## In What Ways Do Dominant Groups Relate to Minority Groups?

1. **Genocide (extermination)**—the systematic annihilation of a race or ethnic group.
2. **Population transfer (expulsion)**—causing a minority group to relocate. Either (1) life is so unbearable that the minority group chooses to move (Jews in Russia) or (2) they are forced to relocate (Japanese in U.S).

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## In What Ways Do Dominant Groups Relate to Minority Groups?

3. **Internal colonialism (oppression)**—exploitation of minority groups (slavery, apartheid, women's suffrage).
4. **Segregation**—the formal separation of racial or ethnic groups.
5. **Assimilation**—the process by which a minority group is absorbed into the mainstream culture.  
**A+B+C=A**

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## In What Ways Do Dominant Groups Relate to Minority Groups?

6. **The melting pot**—many groups quietly blending into a sort of ethnic stew.  
**A+B+C=D**
7. **Multiculturalism (pluralism)**—permits and encourages racial and ethnic variation. Groups maintain separate identities, yet fully participate. The "Toss Salad".  
**A+B+C=A+B+C**

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## Prejudice & Discrimination

- **Discrimination**—an action.
- **Prejudice**—an attitude. A negative prejudging.
- Unfair treatment directed against someone.
  - **Individual**—negative treatment of one person by another.
  - **Institutional**—discrimination woven into society.
- **Racism**—when the basis of discrimination is race.

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## Areas Where Institutional Discrimination is Found

- **Social Security**—white males live to 74.8 yrs while Black males live 68.9 yrs
- **Police**—do profiling, UTD president would get stopped routinely when driving to Houston in his Cadillac

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## Areas Where Institutional Discrimination is Found

- **Health**—primary care physician seems to spend less time with minorities (even minority physicians spend less time with minorities)
- **Housing**—mortgages harder to get for minorities, also renting apartments (**Fair Housing Authority** established to reduce this problem)

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What do you see  
as some of the  
causes of  
prejudice?

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## Causes of Prejudice

- *Low Education*
- *The Authoritarian Personality* — highly prejudiced people are insecure, conformist, submissive to superiors, and have deep respect for authority.

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## Causes of Prejudice

- *Frustration and Scapegoats* — prejudice is the result of frustration--scapegoats become targets of blame.

How can frustration lead to scapegoating? Have you ever observed what appeared to be scapegoating?

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## Theoretical Perspectives of Prejudice

How do you imagine  
functional theorists,  
conflict theorists and  
symbolic action theorists  
might view prejudice?

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## Theoretical Perspectives of Prejudice

- *Functionalism*—prejudice is functional for society and creates in-group solidarity.
- *Conflict Theory*—divisions among workers deflect anger and hostility away from the capitalists and toward minority groups.
- *Symbolic Interactionism*—labels we learn affect the way we see people.

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What Are Some Solutions to  
Discrimination?

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## What Are Some Solutions to Discrimination?

1. **Education**--reduce fear of the unknown
2. **Should Affirmative Action be used?** AA allows for the consideration of race in hiring, promotion, college admission (much like the extra points that are given to Veterans)
  - **Pro Argument**—helps to give minorities an equal chance
  - **Pro Argument**—repays past discrimination

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## What Are Some Solutions to Discrimination?

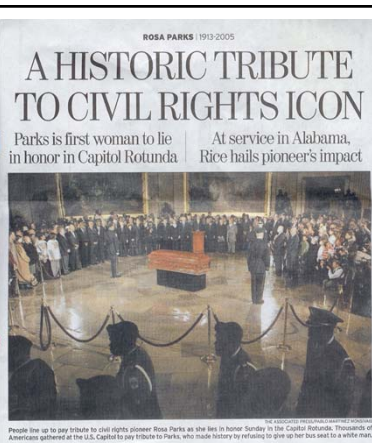
- **Con Argument**—minorities receive less esteem from co-workers because didn't "earn" their position
- **Con Argument**—minorities want to be hired for their skill and knowledge
- **Con Argument**—it's class not race
- **Con Argument**—reverse discrimination, qualified whites are penalized for past discrimination.

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## What Are Some Solutions to Discrimination

1. Education
2. Affirmative Action
3. Encouragement of a multicultural society

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## What Are Some Solutions to Discrimination?

4. **Respect other race and ethnic cultures—avoid ethnocentrism (judging others based on your culture)**
5. **Identify and remove institutional discrimination.**

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## Looking Toward the Future

- The color line and institutional discrim. remain a topic facing the nation.
- The United States has both welcomed immigration and feared its consequences.
- **Affirmative action** has had a modest impact.
- **In a true multicultural society, minority groups will participate fully while maintaining their cultural integrity if they so desire.**

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- Born in Baltimore, MD in 1908

- Grandfather was a freed slave who served in the Union army during the Civil War, later worked in the Merchant Marines and then used savings to purchase a grocery.

- Thurgood Marshall named himself.

## Thurgood Marshall



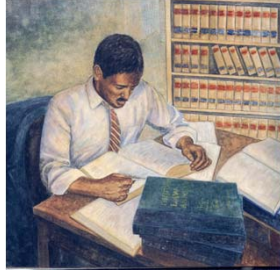
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- Thurgood's father was a waiter at a high class white restaurant. He enjoyed attending court cases and occasionally took Thurgood.

- Thurgood obtained his BA from an all Black school and was turned down by the U. of MD's law school because he was Black.

- Thurgood graduated from Howard U. law school

## Thurgood Marshall



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- Became lead attorney for NAACP

- Won numerous supreme court cases with court conclusions such as:

- Murray v. Pearson** --U of MD cannot deny entry due to race (1935)

- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka** – separate is not equal (1954)

- **Nominated to supreme court by Pres. Johnson, served, 1967 - 1991**

## Thurgood Marshall



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