**Exam 2 Study Guide**

Anthropology 101: Cultural Diversity

Fall 2017

* The second exam is on **Tuesday, November 21st**
* You will need a pencil and a scantron form #882-E
* You are responsible for all of the required reading, **both the book and the supplemental readings** posted on SacCT**, lecture material,** and **all videos/video clips** screened in class. Questions will be drawn from each of these sources.

\*This is provided as a general study guide of the **main themes** and **concepts** that will appear on the final exam.

\*The exam is worth 60 points total and will consist of ***two*** parts:

Part 1: True/False (30 questions)

Part 2: Multiple Choice (30 questions)

**Human Biological Diversity & the Social and Cultural Construction of Race**

* Biological Concept of Race (concordance of traits, difference between and within groups, etc.)
* History of Inequality in the U.S. (De jure/De facto discrimination, Prejudice, Environmental Racism, etc.)
  + De jure= legal segregation, de facto **segregation** that existed because of the voluntary associations and neighborhoods
* Social and cultural construction of race in the United States
* Repercussions of race as a socio-cultural and political construct

***Class Stratification***

* Wealth, Power & Prestige
  + **Wealth =** the extent to which they have accumulated economic resources
  + **Power =** the ability to achieve ones goals and objectives even against the will of others
  + **Prestige =**  social eseteem, repect,or admiration that a society confers on people
* Open & Closed Class Systems
  + **In an open class systems:** an individual can change his or her social position dramatically within a lifetime
  + **Closed class system:** have no social mobility often dictated by religion social status ascribed at birth.
* U.S. Class System(s)
  + Egalitarian – no individual or group has appreciably more wealth, power, or prestige than any other. (supposed to be)
  + Rank – unequal access to prestige or status but not unequal access to wealth or power.(mabey)
  + Stratified societies – considerable inequality in all forms of social rewards (power, wealth, and prestige).(probably)
* Socio-economic stratification
  + Superordinate class
  + Subordinate class
    - Limited access to valuable resources
    - Access to resources determined by the superordinate class
  + Populations
    - Recialized groups
    - Ethnic groups
    - Women
    - Children
    - Elderly
    - People raised in poverty
* Income inequality (Richard Wilkinson)
  + Variable access to: health care; education; job opportunities (security/severance); wealth; living standards; & power

U.S. Job security and severance

* + Bruce Rohde, former CEO and chairman of ConAgra corporation, was awarded generously for 8 years of poor performance on his job.

How does the superordinate group limit access to valuable resources?

* + De jure and de facto discrimination
  + Hegemonic ideologies
* Red-Lining
  + **redlining** is the practice of denying services, either directly or through selectively raising prices, to residents of certain areas based on the racial or ethnic composition of those areas.
* Hegemony
  + In a stratified social order subordinates often comply with the dominate social order by internalizing their values and accepting its naturalness

***Immigration***

* Motivations for Immigration
  + Economic opportunity pretty much bracero porgram
* Myths of Immigration
* Myth if an undocumented immigrant gets married to a us citizen they become citizens
* an undocumented immigrant cannot change his or her citizenship status by giving birth or marrying a citizen.

MYTH immagrants come here and go on welfare/foodstamps

* Undocumented immigrants are automatically ineligible for welfare, food stamps, social security, college financial aid, etc.
* Legal immigrants are banned from public assistance (food stamps and welfare) their 1st 5 years I the U.S.

Myth Undocumented immigrants are criminals/ “illegals”

* Common trope invoked by advocates for stricter immigration controls
* This does not accurately reflect U.S immigration laws and policies
  + Being present in the U.S. is a “civil infraction” not a “crime”.
* Naturalization & Citizenship
  + Naturalization is the process by which U.S. citizenship is granted to a foreign citizen or national after he or she fulfills the requirements established by Congress in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).
* Nativism & Xenophobia
  + Nativism and xenophobia refer to the preference for native-born people of a given society and the fear of foreigners or “others” considered to be outsiders based on racial, ethnic, or national origin or religion. Such dynamics often emerge among those individuals who consider themselves to be the original inhabitants or rightful citizens of a given region or nation
* Bracero Program
  + Federal and state laws on working standards and minimum wage for contracted workers were not met.
  + Economic exploitation
  + Inhumane working conditions
  + Pesticides
  + Lack of water
  + Sanitation
  + Violence (in the fields/ communities)

Poster art

* + Fed Government contract Guaranteed:
  + Sage working and travel conditions; health insurance; housing; minimum wage.
* Japanese Internment (Korematsu case)
  + In **Korematsu** v. United States, the Supreme Court held that the wartime internment of American citizens of Japanese descent was constitutional. Above, Japanese Americans at a government-run internment camp during World War II.

***Gender :*** Gender definition: refers to the behaviors and meanings that societies assign to males and females, based on perceived distinctions linked to sex or anatomy…. Gender is a malleable human attribute that transcends sex and sexuality.

* Gender roles
  + the tasks and activities that a culture assigns to each sex
* Gender enculturation – socially and culturally constructed
  + - Dependent on time and place
    - Learned
    - Changes
    - Malleable
    - Dynamic /fluid
    - Not always dichotomous constructions
* Gender Stratification (Occupational Segregation, Wage Inequality; Healthcare, Sterilization)
  + “describes an unequal distribution of rewards (socially valued resources, power, prestige, human rights, and personal freedom) between men and women, reflecting their different positions in a social hierarchy” (Kottak & Kozaitis 2012: 145).
* Feminization of Poverty
  + Women represent more of the worlds poor
* Gender Ideologies
  + Thoughts and values that legitimize gender roles, statuses, laws, and customary behavior
* Multiple Gender Roles/Two Spirits
* Gendered Violence
* Matriarchies vs. Matrilineal Societies

***Language***

* Function(s) of Language
* Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

**Film Screenings:**

*“Race the Power of an Illusion” (Episode 3)*

*“Two Spirits”*

*“Harvest of Loneliness The Bracero Program”*