1. **What is ethnicity?**
   1. Unique cultural traits: religion, language, customs, values, beliefs, food, dress, music, dance, etc. [objective]
   2. Sense of community [subjective]
   3. Ethnocentrism – tendency to judge other groups (and find them inferior) based on the values and standards of one’s own group
   4. Membership is usually ascribed [objective]
   5. Territoriality
2. **How do we know what ethnic group an individual belongs to?**
   1. Skin color, language, accent, height, build, hair and eye color, facial features
3. **How do different ethnic groups relate to one another?**
   1. Ethnic Hierarchy (dominant vs subordinate groups)
   2. Conflict/competition, but also cooperation/accommodation
   3. Assimilation vs cultural pluralism
      1. Assimilation – Someone outside of the ethnic group taking on traits of the majority
      2. Cultural Pluralism – Members of subordinate groups do not change their culture to fit in, rather they live under the institutions of the majority while keeping their unique identity
4. **What impact does ethnic identity have on individuals?**
   1. Ethnic group membership serves as “a key source of social-psychological attachment and an important referent of self-identification”
   2. Ethnicity also serves as “a basis of ranking” and therefore helps determine “who gets what”