Racial Formation in the United States 3rd edition Omi Test Bank

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Racial Formation in the United States, Third Edition
By Michael Omi and Howard Winant

TEST ITEMS

SECTION I

CHAPTER 1 - ETHNICITY
(pp 21-52)

Test Items (All Answers are bolded for clarity):

1. The "Curse of Ham" story in the Bible was often cited to legitimize the enslavement of Africans. This is an example of what view of race in America?
    a. Biological views of race.
    b. **Religious/puritanical views of race (p. 23).**
    c. Scientific views of race.
    d. Ethnic views of race.
    e. Nationalist views of race.

2. What famous publication by Charles Darwin spurred on the notion that race was biologically inherent and could explain group social characteristics such as intelligence, temperament and sexuality?
    a. *The Evolution of Barnacles in Early America*
    b. *Monkeys, Humans, and Apes: An Evolutionary Tale*
    c. *Creationism in Modern Science*
    d. ***The Origin of Species (p. 24)***
    e. *The Negro American*

3. Scientists who consider the phenotypical characteristics of race (skin color, hair texture, etc.) as indicators of a group's social development or evolution view race as an indicator of…
    a. **Natural or biological differences (pp. 23-24).**
    b. Nationalistic differences.
    c. Ethnic or cultural differences.
    d. Social class differences.
    e. Socially constructed differences.

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4. The ethnicity paradigm was initially developed early in the 20th century because social scientists wanted to…
    a. **Challenge biological and religious views of race and racism (pp. 25-26).**
    b. Understand problems blacks faced living in the American South.
    c. Explain Korean immigration to the U.S.
    d. Provide an empirically-driven approach to understanding race and gender in America.
    e. Understand how nationalism impacts racism.

5. A key difference between assimilationism and cultural pluralism is…
    a. Cultural pluralism suggests a melting pot of culture while assimilationism suggests that cultures will be accept other cultures as important contributors.
    b. Assimilationism focuses on race as key to assimilation but cultural pluralism focuses on ethnicity.
    c. **Cultural pluralism suggests groups can coexist and have unique cultural identities while assimilationism suggests groups must adopt the dominant cultural identity of a society (pp. 27-28).**
    d. Cultural pluralism only explains non-white group incorporation while assimilationism considers explain any racial or ethnic group's incorporation into society.
    e. Assimilationism suggests groups can coexist and have unique cultural identities while cultural pluralism suggests groups must adopt the dominant cultural identity of a society.

6. All of the following are critiques of Robert Park's "race relations cycle" theory except that
    a. His theory reduced all racial conflict to cultural terms.
    b. His theory implied that white American culture was the norm of "successful" assimilation.
    c. His theory downplayed the important roles of racial politics.
    d. His theory focused too much on non-white disenfranchisement and struggles.
    e. **His theory moved social science away from biological and religious explanations of race (pp. 26-27).**

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SECTION II

CHAPTER 4: THE THEORY OF RACIAL FORMATION
(PP. 105-136)

Test items (all answers bolded for clarity):

1. Omi and Winant argue that race…
    a. Is a clear biological distinction between human groups.
    b. Is largely a proxy for class and ethnicity issues in the U.S.
    c. Is a socially constructed illusion with no real meaning.
    d. Is a concept that signifies and symbolizes social conflicts and interests by referring to different types of human bodies (pp. 106-109).
    e. Is a human instinct to prefer "one's own kind."

2. When European settlers suggested that indigenous people were "savage" and "ungodly" to separate and classify them as a different race from them, they were using what form of racialization in American history?
    a. Religious racialization (pp. 112-113)
    b. Scientific racism
    c. Imperialist racialization
    d. Ethnicity-based racialization
    e. None of the above.

3. In recent years, scientists like Geneticist Neil Risch have legitimated the use of race as a category of human variation in genomic and biomedical research. Omi and Winant suggest that this is an example of what type of racialization in American history?
    a. Religious racialization
    b. Scientific racialization (p. 117)
    c. Imperialist racialization
    d. Political racialization
    e. Class-based racialization

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SECTION III

CHAPTER 6 - THE GREAT TRANSFORMATION
(pp 161-184)

Test items (all answers bolded for clarity):

1. What paradigm explaining race relations in the U.S.A. was initially linked to the civil rights movement but later conflicted with it by developing colorblind racial ideology?
    a. Class-based paradigm
    b. Nation-based paradigm
    c. **Ethnicity-based paradigm (p. 162)**
    d. Racial formation paradigm
    e. Intersectionality paradigm

2. Whatwere the important changes that Omi and Winant identify as new to U.S.racial politics during the “Great Transformation"?
    a. **A paradigm shift and the rise of new social movements (p. 162)**
    b. Anti-colonialism and the demand for voting rights
    c. Black nationalism and black feminism
    d. The ethnicity paradigm and the class paradigm
    e. The support of national political figures such as Presidents Kennedy and Johnson

3. Which of the following people are associated with the “black power” movement in the 1960s?
    a. W.E.B. Du Bois
    b. Marcus Garvey
    c. Martin Luther King Jr.
    d. **Malcolm X (p. 170)**
    e. Booker T. Washington

4. Some minority groups found that they wanted to challenge the current racial state from within by greater participation in existing political and economic structures in the U.S.A. Omi and Winant call this political strategy

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