Race and Ethnicity in the United States

NINTH EDITION

Richard T. Schaefer
DePaul University

Pearson
330 Hudson Street, NY, NY 10013
To my grandchildren, Matilda and Reuben:
May they grow to flourish
in our multicultural society
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Preface

The first two decades of the twenty-first century have witnessed significant social changes. The Latino population in the United States is now larger than the African American population, with the Asian Pacific American population growing faster than either. Meanwhile, White non-Hispanic youth have become a numerical minority when compared to other racial and ethnic groups. Alongside these demographic changes, a series of events have underscored the diversity of the American people.

People cheered on May 1, 2011, upon hearing that Osama bin Laden had been found and killed. However, many American Indian people were troubled to learn that the military had assigned the code name “Geronimo” to the infamous terrorist. The Chiricahua Apache of New Mexico were particularly disturbed to learn that their freedom fighter’s name was used in this manner.

Barack Obama, the son of an immigrant, became the first African American president, but Mr. Obama also recognizes other aspects of his ethnicity. On an official state visit to Ireland while president, he made a side trip to the village of Moneygall in County Offaly. His great-great-grandfather Falmouth Kearney, a shoemaker’s son, came to the United States from County Offaly in 1850.

Race and ethnicity are an important part of the national landscape and the national agenda. Forty years ago, when writing the first edition of this book, I noted that race is not a static phenomenon. Although race is always a part of the social reality, specific aspects of race and ethnicity change. In the first edition, I noted the presence of a new immigrant group, the Vietnamese, and described the early efforts to define affirmative action. Today, in an increasingly diverse society, we seek to describe the growing presence of Salvadorans, Haitians, Nigerians, Tongans, Somalis, Hmong, and Arab Americans in the United States.

Specific issues may change over time, but they continue to play out against a backdrop of discrimination that is rooted in the social structure and changing composition of the population as influenced by immigration and reproduction patterns. In addition, the breakup of the Soviet Union and changes in Middle Eastern governments have made ethnic, language, and religious divisions even more significant sources of antagonism between and within nations. The old ideological debates about communism and capitalism have been replaced by emotional divisions over religious dogma and cultural traditions.

New to the Ninth Edition

This edition of Race and Ethnicity in the United States continues to take full advantage of the most recent data releases from the U.S. Census Bureau through the annual American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS allows each new edition of the text to include updated information (without the ACS, data would be updated only once a decade, based on the results of the ten-year census). Thanks to the ACS, readers will find updated and revised tables, figures, maps, and Internet sources throughout the ninth edition. As one example of the thorough updating, we note that more than 30 percent of the citations in the references are new since the last edition.
Chapter-by-Chapter Changes

As with all previous editions, every line, every source, and every number have been checked for their currency. The goal of Race and Ethnicity in the United States has always been to provide the most current information. The following list details the major changes in each chapter.

Chapter 3, Discrimination

• New material on restricting voting rights through banning ex-felons and requiring photo ID
• Latest data on income and wealth by race, ethnicity, and gender
• Latest data on ID voting requirements
• New Research Focus: The Sharing Economy—Another Way to Discriminate
• New Speaking Out: “May America Be True to Her Dream,” by Nihad Awad
• The water supply in Flint, Michigan, as an example of the need for environmental justice
• 2016 Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin Supreme Court decision
• Impact of the Great Recession on Black home ownership
• Key Term added: sharing economy

Chapter 4, Immigration

• New opener describing immigration in three towns
• Two figures and map on immigration updated through 2015
• New Speaking Out: “My Parents Were Deported,” by Diane Guerrero
• Proposed “DREAMers” policy outlined
• Updated table on immigration benefits and concerns
• New cartoon on immigration reform
• New Research Focus: Arranged Marriages in America
• Expanded section on refugees
• Table on refugees updated to 2015 and contrasted with 2005
• Specific suggestions on how one can help refugees
• Key Terms added: arranged marriage, sanctuary city

Chapter 5, Ethnicity, Whiteness, and Religion
• Chapter title rephrased to reflect emphasis on concept of Whiteness
• Initial section “Unpacking Ethnicity” reorganized
• New table on religious groups and political party affiliations
• Impact of recent immigration on Roman Catholicism and Protestantism in the United States
• New section on company exemptions within discussion of the courts and religion
• Key Term added: respectable bigotry

Chapter 6, The Nation as a Kaleidoscope
• New table: lists of top ten states with largest concentrations of minorities
• Updated figures on minority school population, changes in schooling, income, and life expectancy
• New Speaking Out: “Black Picket Fences,” by Mary Pattillo
• Expanded material on interaction to include online communication

Features to Aid Students
Several features are included in the text to facilitate student learning. Learning Objectives at the start of each chapter provide a road map for previewing and mastering chapter content, and an introductory section alerts students to important issues and topics to be addressed in the chapter. Periodically throughout the book, the Spectrum of Intergroup Relations, first presented in Chapter 1, is repeated to reinforce major concepts while addressing the unique social circumstances of individual racial and ethnic groups.

Each chapter ends with a Conclusion and a Summary of Learning Objectives. Key Terms are highlighted in boldface when they are introduced and are listed again at the end of each chapter. This edition also includes Review Questions and Critical Thinking Questions at the end of each chapter. The Review Questions test students on their understanding of the chapter’s major points; the Critical Thinking Questions encourage students to think more deeply about some of the major issues raised in the chapter. An extensive illustration program, which includes maps and political cartoons, expands the text discussion and provokes thought. An end-of-book Glossary provides definitions of Key Terms.

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Ancillary Materials
This book is accompanied by an extensive learning package to enhance the experience of instructors and students.

INSTRUCTOR’S MANUAL AND TEST BANK
Each chapter in the Instructor’s Manual offers a
variety of resources: Chapter Summary, Chapter Outline, Learning Objectives, Critical Thinking Questions, Activities for Classroom Participation, Key Terms, Suggested Readings, and Suggested Films. Designed to make your lectures more effective and to save preparation time, this extensive resource gathers useful activities and strategies for teaching your course.

Also included in this manual is a test bank offering multiple-choice, true/false, fill-in-the-blank, and/or essay questions for each chapter. The Instructor’s Manual and Test Bank are available to adopters at www.pearsonhighered.com/irc.

MYTEST This computerized software allows instructors to create their own exams, to edit any or all of the existing test questions, and to add new questions. Other special features of MyTest include random generation of test questions, creation of alternate versions of the same test, scrambling question sequence, and test preview before printing. For easy access, this software is available at www.pearsonhighered.com/irc.

POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS The PowerPoint presentations are informed by instructional and design theory. You have the option in every chapter of choosing from Lecture and Illustration PowerPoints. The Lecture PowerPoint slides follow the chapter outline and feature images from the textbook integrated with the text. The Illustration PowerPoint slides include each chapter’s figures, maps, and images. They are available to adopters via www.pearsonhighered.com/irc.

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Richard T. Schaefer
schaefer2@aol.com

About the Author

Richard T. Schaefer grew up in Chicago at a time when neighborhoods were going through transitions in ethnic and racial composition. He found himself increasingly intrigued by what was happening, how people were reacting, and how these changes were affecting neighborhoods and people’s jobs. In high school, he took a course in sociology. His interest in social issues caused him to gravitate to more sociology courses at Northwestern University, where he eventually received a B.A. in sociology. He later received his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago.

The four major racial and ethnic groups each make up at least 10 percent of the populace but are mainly segregated in the city’s five boroughs. Next, Black communities in eastern Brooklyn and Queens continue to shrink as they migrate toward the South to look for more affordable housing. Next, Non-Hispanic whites make up the largest share of the population in Manhattan and Staten Island. Next, the traditional motto of the United States encompasses the hope that different peoples can unite as one nation. Every 10 years, mandated by the Constitution, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts a tally to keep track of the populace. It parcels the country into some 11 million units, many as small as a city block, and endeavors to record the ethnic or racial character of the people within. Race and ethnicity in the United States is a complex topic because the United States of America has a racially and ethnically diverse population. At the federal level, race and ethnicity have been categorized separately. For faster navigation, this Iframe is preloading the Wikiwand page for Race and ethnicity in the United States. In the United States, race is present in every institution, every relationship, every individual. This is the case not only for the way society is organized - spatially, culturally, in terms of stratification, and so on - but also for our perceptions and understandings of personal experience. Both biological and socially constructed theorizations of race and ethnicity will be interrogated. We will explore multiple theoretical perspectives on race and ethnicity (all of which are intended to provide each of you with a set of tools that can be utilized to gain further insight into the worlds we inhabit). We will dismantle the historical production of modern notions of race and ethnicity, their relationship to scientific knowledge, ideology, the nation-state, and capitalism.