

Chapter 7 Assessment - Ethnicities

1. An examination of the distribution of ethnicities in the United States reveals:
 - a. Ethnicities are not often clustered in urban areas.
 - b. Different ethnicities cluster in each U.S. region.
 - c. Ethnic neighborhoods contain a heterogeneous mix of ethnicities, even in cities that were once known for their patterns of segregation.
 - d. Segregation and exclusion are a thing of the past for nearly all U.S. ethnic groups.
 - e. Ethnic groups tend to cluster in urban areas and in different U.S. regions.

2. The largest Hispanic/Latino groups in the United States are from which two countries?
 - a. Guatemala and Mexico
 - b. Cuba and Mexico
 - c. Puerto Rico and Mexico
 - d. Puerto Rico and Cuba
 - e. Dominican Republic and Cuba

3. The largest numbers of Asian Americans are descended from immigrants from:
 - a. Vietnam.
 - b. Japan.
 - c. China.
 - d. The Philippines.
 - e. Korea.

4. African Americans migrated out of the U.S. South partly as a consequence of:
 - a. The removal of travel visa requirements for people of color.
 - b. Increased farm mechanization leading to a decreased demand for farm labor.
 - c. The development of better airports, allowing for rapid and efficient travel.
 - d. Increasing opportunities to work in northern coal mines and the California gold rush.
 - e. The growth of agriculture in the U.S. North.

5. The "separate but equal" doctrine in the United States was legally established by:
 - a. 14th Amendment to the Constitution.
 - b. Brown v. Board of Education.
 - c. Missouri Compromise.
 - d. Individual states.
 - e. Plessy v. Ferguson.

6. What was apartheid?
 - a. the dialect of Dutch which is spoken in South Africa
 - b. South Africa's governmental system
 - c. the existence of landlocked states in southern Africa
 - d. the geographic separation of races in South Africa
 - e. the kinship system of Sub-Saharan Africa

7. Ethnicity is important because:
 - a. It provides the only stable basis of political states in the modern world.
 - b. It opposes nationalism and globalization.
 - c. It reinforces diversity in the face of the globalization of culture.
 - d. It promotes peace and wellbeing in the face of the globalization of culture.
 - e. It defines citizenship and sovereignty in the political arena.

8. Most conflict in Africa is widespread because of:
 - a. Colonial boundaries in the midst of numerous ethnic and national groups.
 - b. Colonial boundaries clearly demarcating the various ethnic and national populations.
 - c. Numerous ethnic groups living in perpetual peace and understanding.
 - d. Rapid economic development for the poor at the expense of the rich.
 - e. Gradual economic development favoring the poor over the rich.

9. Ethnicities in the same country come into conflict partly because:
 - a. They share a language.
 - b. Minority ethnicities are officially recognized.
 - c. Their national identity is shared.
 - d. They have conflicting traditions of self-rule.
 - e. The national wealth is evenly distributed

10. Race is often described as :
 - a. Being characterized by Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic/Latino.
 - b. Identification with a group that purports to share a biological ancestor.
 - c. Determinable from physical characteristics such as the exact shape of a person's face or head.
 - d. Evenly distributed around the world, independent of ethnicity.
 - e. Defined by statute in most U.S. states.