

CHAPTER 1

RACE, ETHNIC, AND ABORIGINAL RELATIONS: PATTERNS, PARADOXES, PERSPECTIVES

Multiple Choice

MC 1-1

In what year was Canada's Multiculturalism Act passed?

- a. 1960
- b. 1971
- c. 1982
- d. 1988

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Page: 5

MC 1-2

What was the significance of the 1967 Immigration Act?

- a. Immigration was restricted to European countries.
- b. Quotas and preferences on the basis of race or ethnicity were abolished.
- c. An open door policy that allowed entry to anyone regardless of their credentials.
- d. It opened the door to Cold War refugees from the Soviet Union.

Answer: b

Difficulty: 3

Page: 5

MC 1-3

According to the text, the European Union has established some basic principles as a basis for an immigrant integration program. What equivalent model outside of Europe best resembles these basic principles of integration?

- a. The melting pot in the United States
- b. Canada's inclusive multiculturalism
- c. The principles of Anglo-conformity
- d. A functionalist perspective

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Page: 17

MC 1-4

What was the most significant aspect about Canada's first Citizenship Act?

- a. It disregarded any distinction between foreign-born and native-born Canadians for

- citizenship purposes.
- b. It automatically conferred citizenship on those of British ancestry living in Canada.
 - c. It established a different citizenship for aboriginal peoples and non-native Canadians.
 - d. It abolished all immigration quotas based on race or ethnicity

Answer: a
Difficulty: 3
Page: 5

MC 1-5

Canada received the Nansen Medal from the United Nations in 1986 for _____?

- a. Its promotion of an official multiculturalism
- b. Its humanitarian response to the global refugee crisis
- c. Passage of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in 1985
- d. For being the first country to constitutionally recognized Aboriginal rights

Answer: a
Difficulty: 1
Page: 5

MC 1-6

According to the 2006 Census data, approximately how many ethnic origins were reported in Canada's population?

- a. 100
- b. 150
- c. 200
- d. 250

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Page: 7

MC 1-7

What percentage of Canada's population in 2006 consisted of those who claim to belong to the category of visible ('racialized') minorities?

- a. 3.5 percent
- b. 9.1 percent
- c. 13.4 percent
- d. 16.2 percent

Answer: d
Difficulty: 1
Page: 8

MC 1-8

Four types of contact scenarios can give rise to patterned intergroup relations in ethnically diverse society. Which of the following is NOT considered one of these contact situations?

- a. Diffusion

- b. Annexation
- c. Forced migration
- d. Colonization

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Page: 11

MC 1-9

What do we call the deliberate mass killings of a despised group by another group (often government backed), both of whom live in the same country or territory?

- a. genocide
- b. ethnic conflict
- c. forced assimilation
- d. apartheid

Answer: a
Difficulty: 1
Page: 11

MC 1-10

The U.N. has included 5 classes of action that can be defined as genocide. Which of the following is NOT included in this list of genocidal actions?

- a. Members of a group are slaughtered to hasten their disappearance
- b. The male members of a group are singled out for slaughter on the grounds they are insurgents
- c. Children are transferred from one group to another to bring about the demise of the community
- d. Births are curbed through imposition of compulsory sterilization

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Page: 11

MC 1-11

What concept describes a predominantly one way process of absorption of the subdominant group into the dominant sector?

- a. Assimilation
- b. Integration
- c. Collective definition
- d. Absorptive capacity

Answer: a
Difficulty: 1
Page: 13

MC 1-12

What term best describes the logic behind the assimilationist policies in colonies under British control?

- a. Anglo-imperialism
- b. Anglo-absorption
- c. Anglo-conformity
- d. Anglo-colonialism

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Page: 13

MC 1-13

What kind of segregation is the result of governments that quietly condone forced separation between groups by not actively intervening to dismantle the “colour bar”?

- a. De facto segregation
- b. De jure segregation
- c. Voluntary separation
- d. Imposed segregation

Answer: a
Difficulty: 3
Page: 14

MC 1-14

What model of race and ethnic relations describes the forced segmentation of society into relatively autonomous dominant and subdominant groups?

- a. Cultural pluralism
- b. Separation
- c. Dualisms
- d. Segregation

Answer: d
Difficulty: 1
Page: 15

MC 1-15

The Hutterites of Western Canada are an example of what model of governance_____.

- a. Forced segregation
- b. Voluntary separation
- c. Integration
- d. Assimilation

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Page: 15

MC 1-16

The system of apartheid in South Africa prior to 1994 is best described as an example of _____.

- a. Integration

- b. Cultural Pluralism
- c. Segregation
- d. Assimilation

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Page: 15

MC 1-17

According to the text, pluralism can be expressed in several ways. Which of the following is NOT regarded as part of a pluralist perspective?

- a. Monoculturalism
- b. Multiculturalism
- c. Binationalism
- d. Multinationalism

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Page: 18

MC 1-18

What name is given to a society that claims to ignore differences not only in defining who gets what but also as a basis for living together? _____ society

- e. Culture conscious Pluralism
- f. Integrative Multiculturalism
- g. Collective definition
- h. Culture blind

Answer: d
Difficulty: 1
Page: 18

MC 1-19

What dimensions of society does a functionalist perspective tend to emphasize?

- a. Conflict
- b. Change
- c. Stability
- d. Social dynamics

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Page: 20

MC 1-20

What dimension of a society is given priority by a conflict perspective?

- a. Social dynamics
- b. Social equilibrium
- c. Social interaction

d. Social inequality

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

MC 1-21

Two variants of Conflict theory are discussed in the textbook, namely, ____ and ____.

- a. class and race
- b. Marxist and Neo Marxist
- c. Collective Definition and dualisms
- d. Marxist and feminism

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Page: 21

MC 1-22

What variation of interactionism emphasizes the process by which intergroup relations are created by opposing dynamics both within and between dominant and subdominant groups?

- a. Internal colonialism
- b. Collective definition
- c. Symbolic interactionism
- d. Dualistic dynamics

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Page: 22

MC 1-23

Which sociological perspective tends to see official multiculturalism as a device that perpetuates social inequality in Canadian society?

- a. Functionalism
- b. Conflict
- c. Interactionism
- d. Collective Definition

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Page: 24

MC 1-24

Which sociological perspective approaches multiculturalism as a contested site in which different interests interact to impose their definition of the situation?

- a. Functionalism
- b. Conflict
- c. Interactionism
- d. Internal Colonialism

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Page: 25

MC 1-25

Which sociological perspective is most likely to see official Multiculturalism as an exercise in creating the 'illusion of inclusion'?

- a. Functionalism
- b. Conflict
- c. Interactionism
- d. Collective Definition

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Page: 24

Fill in the Blanks

F 1-26

What term describes the process involving the deliberate mass killing of a despised group who live in the same territory as their killers? _____

Answer: genocide
Difficulty: 1
Page: 11

F 1-27

Thanks to its commitment to the principles associated with a multicultural mosaic, Canada's diversity figures are higher than those in the USA which espouses a melting pot commitment. True or False?

Answer: false
Difficulty: 1
Page: 9

F 1-28

What term describes a one-way process of absorption - either deliberate or unconscious - into the dominant sector? _____

Answer: assimilation
Difficulty: 1
Page: 13

F 1-29

If the primary metaphor for Canada's multicultural society is the mosaic, what is the primary metaphor that describes race and ethnic relations in the United States? (2 words)

Answer: melting pot
Difficulty: 2
Page: 16

F 1-30

A de facto segregation results when governments quietly condone a system of segregation by doing nothing to disturb the status quo. What term best describes segregation when the government actively and deliberately keeps groups apart?

Answer: de jure
Difficulty: 3
Page: 14

F 1-31

What sociological perspective envisions society as largely integrated wholes of interrelated parts that combine to maintain stability and consensus? _____

Answer: functionalism
Difficulty: 1
Page: 20

F 1-32

What variation of conflict theory is likely to endorse the view that some forms of multiculturalism are bad for women _____?

Answer: feminist theory
Difficulty: 2
Page: 21, 25

F 1-33

According to a Marxist conflict theory perspective, what relationship underpins all patterns of exploitation and conflict? _____

Answer: class
Difficulty: 2
Page: 21

F 1-34

What sociological perspective portrays society as a negotiated site in which different groups interact to construct social reality? _____

Answer: interactionism or symbolic interactionism
Difficulty: 1
Page: 21-22

F 1-35

This text makes it abundantly clear: Race, ethnic, and Aboriginal relations are fundamentally _____ relations, thus putting the onus on understanding how these inequalities are constructed and maintained, as well as challenged and transformed.

Answer: unequal
Difficulty: 1
Page: 4

F 1-36

According to a collective definition approach, what is the name given to the competing factions that exist within both the dominant and subdominant groups? _____

Answer: dualisms
Difficulty: 3
Page: 22

F 1-37

According to collective definition approach, if one faction within the dominant sector is inclined to include minorities, then the other faction is likely to _____ minorities.

Answer: exclude
Difficulty: 2
Page: 22

F 1-38

What sociological perspective approaches Canada's official multiculturalism as a solution to the problems in securing a cohesive social order because of the challenges associated with diversity and immigration? _____

Answer: functionalism
Difficulty: 1
Page: 24

F 1-39

What sociological perspective prefers to see official multiculturalism as a tool that is manipulated to secure the prevailing distribution of power and resources in a capitalist society? _____

Answer: conflict
Difficulty: 1
Page: 24-25

F 1-40

Which sociological perspective focuses on the idea that official multiculturalism is a social construction in which people define situations on the basis of their perception of multiculturalism and then respond accordingly? _____

Answer: symbolic interactionism
Difficulty: 1
Page: 25

Essay Question

E 1 - 41

Canada's official Multiculturalism can be differently analyzed from each of the major sociological models (paradigms) of society. Compare how Functionalism, Conflict Theory (both Marxist and Feminist), and Symbolic Interactionism interpret Multiculturalism and its relationship to society. (Answer pp. 3-4, 24-25)