

Chapter 9 Review

How do race and ethnicity differ?

- A race is a category of people who have been singled out as socially different often on the basis of real or alleged physical characteristics, such as skin color, hair texture, eye shape, or other subjectively selected characteristics. An ethnic group is a collection of people distinguished, by others or by themselves, primarily on the basis of cultural or nationality characteristics.

Why are race and ethnicity important?

- Race and ethnicity are ingrained in our consciousness. They often form the basis of hierarchical ranking in society and determine who gets what resources; employment, housing, education, and social services.

What is prejudice?

- Prejudice is a negative attitude based on preconceived notions about members or selected groups. Prejudice is often reinforced by stereotypes and is present in ethnocentric attitudes.

What is discrimination and how does it differ from prejudice?

- Discrimination involves actions or practices of dominant group members that have a harmful impact on members of a subordinate group. Whereas prejudice involves attitudes, discrimination involves actions. Discriminatory actions range from name calling to violent actions. Discrimination can be either *de jure* (encoded by law) or *de facto* (informal).

What is racism and what form does it take?

- Racism refers to an organized set of beliefs, about the innate inferiority of some racial groups combines with the power to discriminate on the basis of race. There are many different ways in which racism may manifest itself including overt racism, polite racism, subliminal racism, and institutionalized racism.

Chapter 10 Review

How do sex and gender differ?

- Sex refers to biological categories and manifestations of femaleness and maleness; *gender* refers to the socially constructed differences between females and males. In short, sex is what we (generally) are both with; gender is what we acquire through socialization.

What are gender roles and gender identity?

- Gender roles encompass the attitudes, behaviors, and activities that are socially assigned to each sex and that are learned through socialization.

Gender identity is an individual's perception of his or her self as either female or male.

How does the nature of work affect gender equity in different societies?

- In most hunting-and-gathering societies, fairly equitable relationships exist because neither sex has the ability to provide all of the food necessary for survival. In horti-cultural societies, a fair degree of gender equality exists because neither sex controls the food supply. In agrarian societies, male dominance is very apparent; agrarian tasks require more labor and physical strength, and women often are excluded from these tasks because they are viewed as too weak or too tied to child-rearing activities. In industrialized societies, a gap exists between non-paid work performed by women at home and paid work performed by men and women. A wage gap also exists between women and men in the marketplace. In postindustrial societies, the division of labor in paid employment is increasingly based on whether people provide or apply information or are employed in service jobs.

What are the key agents of gender socialization?

- The key agents of gender socialization are parents, peers, teachers and school, sports, and the media, all of which tend to reinforce stereotypes of appropriate gender behavior.

What causes gender inequality in Canada?

- Gender inequality results from economic, political, and educational discrimination against women, in most workplaces, jobs are either gender segregated or the majority of employees are of the same gender.

How is occupational segregation related to the pay gap?

- Many women work in low-paying, less prestigious jobs than men. This occupational segregation leads to a disparity, or pay gap, between women and men's earnings. Even when women are employed in the same job as men, on average they do not receive the same, or comparable, pay.

Chapter 12 Review

What is family?

- Families may be defined as relationships, in which people live together with commitment, form an economic unit and care for any young, and consider their identity to be significantly attached to the group.

What pattern of marriage is legally sanctioned in Canada?

- Monogamy, marriage to one person at a time, is the only form of marriage sanctioned by law in Canada.

How are Canadian families changing?

- Cohabitation has increased significantly in the past two decades, with the rise in dual-earner marriages, women increasingly have been burdened by the second shift – the domestic work that employed women perform at home after they complete their paid workday. The number of single-parent families has also increased dramatically.

What are the functionalist, conflict, feminist, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on families?

- Functionalists emphasize the importance of the family in maintaining the stability of society and the well being of its individuals. Functions of the family include sexual regulation, socialization, economic and psychological support, and provision of social status. Both conflict and feminist perspectives view the family as a source of social inequality and as an arena for conflict over values, goals, and access to resources and power. Conflict theorists view the family in a capitalist society as an exploitive institution that is primarily responsible for women's oppression. Feminist scholars focus on patriarchy as the source of inequality between men and women. Symbolic interactionists explain family relationships in terms of the subjective meanings and everyday interpretations people give to their lives. Postmodern analysis view families as permeable, reflecting the individualism, particularity, and irregularity of social life in the Information Age.