Answer Key for In-Text Questions
Chapter 8

Title: Chapter 8 Questions for Review

Question/Prompt: 1. What is the difference between racialization and ethnicity?

Correct Answer Example(s):
Racialization is the way in which others classify people by visible characteristics such as hair colour, hair type, skin colour, and facial features. Ethnicity is membership in a group or category of people who share a national tradition, language, or cultural heritage

Question/Prompt: 2. According to functionalism, is multiculturalism a good thing or a bad thing for Canadian society?

Correct Answer Example(s):
Functionalists view the ethnic and cultural diversity in large Canadian cities as benefiting society. In their view, multiculturalism promotes diverse perspectives as well as exposure to diverse customs and social practices. It also leads to specialized roles which, according to Durkheim, lead to more organic solidarity.

Question/Prompt: 3. What is social distance, in sociological terms?

Correct Answer Example(s):
Social distance is the perceived extent to which social groups are isolated from one another. It is measured by the degree to which a respondent—a member of one social class, racialized group, or ethnicity—would welcome members of another social class, racialized group, or ethnicity.

Question/Prompt: 4. Define *diaspora* and describe one example of it.

Correct Answer Example(s):
Diaspora is the scattering of any group of people. Originally, the term referred specifically to the tribes of ancient Israel dispersed around the world. Immigrant groups such as the Arabs of Montreal or the Sikhs of Edmonton are examples of diasporas.

Title: Chapter 8 Questions for Critical Thought

Question/Prompt: 1. Explain how racial profiling affects the lives of ethnic minority groups in Canada. What kinds of assumptions come into play when a police officer decides to stop the car of a youth they have racialized and searches it?

Correct Answer Example(s):
Your answer should include or relate to the following points:
- Racial profiling is the practice of racializing people and using their appearance and assumed background to predict their engagement in criminal activities.
- Studies within individual police agencies have shown that racial profiling is a systemic form of discrimination and victimization in Canada.
- A police officer who is racially profiling someone uses assumptions rooted in institutional racism, expressed racism, internalized racism, prejudice, discrimination, scientific racism, and microaggressions.

Question/Prompt: 2. Do you think tolerance is a desirable and achievable goal for Canadian society?

Correct Answer Example(s):
Your answer should include or relate to the following points:
- Conflict, violence, and economic crises have left 79.5 million people forcibly displaced worldwide.
- There is a pressing need to understand how people from different ethnic and racialized backgrounds can get along and appreciate one another's diversity.
- Tolerance is the idea that people from various ethnic and racialized backgrounds can come together in a single nation-state and achieve high levels of trust.
- One way to increase tolerance is through digital media, which has often been seen as promoting contact with diverse sets of people, as communication is not constrained by time and space
- More recent studies, however, suggest the contrary. Since algorithms govern digital media and tailor messages to personal preferences, interactions on the web can occur in "silos" or "echo chambers."

Question/Prompt: 3. What kinds of insights does conflict theory provide on the politics that led to Jason Kenney becoming premier of Alberta in 2019?

Correct Answer Example(s):
Your answer should include or relate to the following points:
- Conflict theory highlights how dominant groups benefit from differentiation and from excluding and marginalizing minority groups. For example, economic competition may promote the preservation of ethnic boundaries and racialized stereotypes.
- One branch of conflict theory, critical race theory (CRT), identifying the causes and effects of racialization practices. First, CRT contends that racism has been "normalized" in society; it is a part of how institutions and society work. Second, white supremacy legitimizes existing hierarchical structures and reinforces the standing of dominant groups. Finally, differential racialization—the notion that each racialized group has its own origins and history—creates varying policies of discrimination. These often overlap with political and economic interests related to the labour force.

Question/Prompt: 4. How are information and communication technologies such Skype, FaceTime, and WhatsApp helping diasporas preserve long-distance intimate social ties?

Correct Answer Example(s):
Your answer should include or relate to the following points:
- Information and communication technologies benefit diaspora communities around the globe. Digital technologies both simplify the formation of new ties based on diaspora identity and preserve existing ties to the home communities
- Digital media reinforce transnational connections and support the formation of community in digital diasporas. The result is a network of worldwide cities all connected to one another through intercommunity linkages.
- Digital technology helps migrants to connect to local friends and family, to preserve a sense of belonging with their place of origin, and to create and reaffirm their racialized identities.