

## I. Race vs. Ethnicity

A. Race = H & B p. 12 Book Definition = “Biological concept that refers the gene frequencies in a population. Races are differentiated by inherited characteristics....” racial categories are often define based on physical appearance.

### 1. Biological Concept of Race vs. the Social Concept of Race (Mio, Barker-Hacket, Tumabling, 2006)

a. Biological Concept of Race= race is a group of people who share a specific combination of physical, genetically inherited characteristics that distinguish them from other groups.

b. Social Concept of Race = characteristics, values, and behaviors that have been associated with groups of different physical characteristics serve the social purpose of providing a way for outsiders to view another group and for members of a group to perceive themselves.

- Race reflects a social construction, based on arbitrary membership criteria for ill defined categories.

- Because we believe it to be real, it has a real impact on all of us.

### 2. Currently Science is split on whether the Biological Concept of Race is empirically supported.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/first/race.html>

a. Some researchers maintain that the Classical Racial Grouping (Caucasoid, Negroid, & Mongoloid) can be Biologically identified using Skeletal, blood, or genetic markers. (E.g. see Forensic Anthropologist George W. Gill’s comments at <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/first/gill.html>).

Tang H, Quertermous T, Rodriguez B, Kardina SL, Zhu X, Brown A, Pankow JS, Province MA, Hunt SC, Boerwinkle E, Schork NJ, Risch NJ (2005). Genetic structure, self-identified race/ethnicity, and confounding in case-control association studies. *Am J Hum Genet* 76: 268–275. [PMID 15625622](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15625622/)

- However, the vast majority of the researchers in this group are careful to point out that race is little more than the physical expression of 50-100 thousand years of adaptation to the environment.

- The differences are not deficits, they are advantages.

b. Other researchers (e.g. Social Scientists, Anthropologists, and Human Genetics Researchers) are critical of the Biological Concept of Race.

- Race is not an empirically derived concept; rather it is socially constructed

- There is no genetic basis for mutually exclusive racial categories, simply because physical and genetic features are distributed along a continuum.

- There is more physical variation within the major racial grouping than is found between these groups (<http://raceandgenomics.ssrc.org/Graves/>).

- There are no A Priori Necessary and Sufficient Criterion for Class Inclusion.

- There is not a single characteristic or set of characteristics that can be found in all members of one racial group that can not found in any other racial group.

- Grouping Criteria are Post Hoc. The groups are defined first (based on sociocultural conventions), and classification criteria are selected based on their usefulness in discriminating between the socially constructed categories.

- To date no classification system has been developed that is 100% accurate in classifying the people of the world in ways that are consistent with the current knowledge regarding human migration patterns.

- e.g. One system classifies Alaskan Inuit as biologically distinct from other native peoples of the Americas, and biologically similar to the people of Sweden.

- Race becomes more ambiguous as we consider the result of social, cultural, and historical interactions between members of the major racial categories.

Question: What defines the cutoff between groups?

What % of race you do have to be in order to be considered a member of that race?

1870 US Census

Mulatto = any mix of Caucasian and African blood

1890 US Census

Quadroons = 1/4 african blood (e.g. one grandparent)

Octoroons = 1/8 african blood (e.g. one great-grandparent)

1930 US Census

If mixed then your race was the same as the non-white parent.

- The single drop view.

2000 US Census allows individuals to indicated multiple racial/ethnic categories.

Brazil has between 5 and 30 “racial categories” depending on the area.

## B. Racism

Prejudice = Feelings (typically negative) toward an individual based on perceived group membership

Discrimination = Behaviors (typically negative) directed toward the object of one’s prejudices, resulting in negative outcomes.

Racism = Using pseudo-scientific explanations of racial superiority to justify discrimination.

## C. History of the Race Concept

-Based on Ruth Hubbard- “Race and Sex as Biological Categories” & Robert V. Guthrie- “Even the Rat was White”

### 1. Religious Views

- When missionaries and explorer returned from Africa, they told stories of “Black Soules.”

- European Christianity believed that the Adam was White, so where did the Black Soules come from.

- The Bible offers no direct explanation for these phenotypic variations, though some biblically based explanations were developed. All of these were based on the assumption that Blackness was a curse by god.

a. The Canaanites: Genesis 9:20-9:26. - After the flood, Noah planted a vineyard, drank wine, got drunk, and got naked in his tent. His sons (Ham, Shem, & Japheth) found him. Ham looked at his father’s nakedness, and the other sons turned their heads and covered him up. Ham was punished for his disrespect. Noah cursed Ham’s son, Canaan, and Canaan’s descendants and decreed that they would be servants to Shem and his descendants.

- though not specifically described in the text, many have interpreted the Curse to include blackness

b. Jewish oral tradition (presented in the Babalonian Talmud) suggests that Ham was cursed because he violated god’s order that no one could have sex while aboard the arc. Ham was

cursed with blackness and servitude.

c. The Book of Mormon: The Curse of Laman (2 Nephi 5:21-25)

-Laman and his people are cursed with “a skin of blackness” for rebelling against Nephi who had kept gods commandments.

-God forbade race mixing: “And cursed shall be the seed of him that mixeth with their seed”

-The curse explains the laziness of non-whites. “And because of their cursing which was upon them they did become an idle people, full of mischief and subtlety...”

-God also warns Nephi that the other races are dangerous to whites. “They (Blacks) shall be a scourge unto thy seed,... they (blacks) shall scourge them (whites) even unto destruction”

- Though this would explain darker skin in the America’s among native north- south - and central Americans, it does not directly explain the genetic variation found in Africa. The assumption is that African blackness is also the result of the curse.

- This is very much in keeping with the popular opinion of whites, regarding blacks, during the time the Book of Mormon was written by Joseph Smith (1823's).

## 2. The “Scientific View”

The Concept of Races comes after the slave trade began perhaps in order to reconcile the discomfort that many people felt about treating humans in inhumane ways. It’s acceptable to beat a workhorse but not man. So African become animal because of lack of intelligence (smaller cranium = smaller brain) and lack of moral judgement

- 1500 European slave trade begins

-Carl Von Linnaeus 1735 - arranged races into subspecies

- Homo Americanus - ruled by custom (superstition)

- Homo Asiaticus - ruled by rites (ritual)

- Homo Afer - ruled by caprice (whim)

- Homo Europaeus - ruled by opinion (intelligence)

- 1800's Scientists further strengthen racist argument

- Anthropometry & the Eugenic Movement

- Francis Galton (Darwin’s Cousin) -Social Darwinism / Eugenics, 1869: *Hereditary Genius: Its Laws and Consequences* The genetic transmission of genius in British Families (including his own)

- The Founders of statistics were Eugenicists : focused on quantifying differences, not similarities.

-Pearson - Expanded on Galton’s mathematical method for determining the degree of association between intellectual functioning and heredity. Pearson developed the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) to further test these assertions.

- Spearman: Expanded the work of Galton, Binet, and Pearson; Developed the Concept of Global Intelligence.

- Craniometry ( <http://skepdic.com/cranial.html> )

- Paul Broca (french)

<http://fates.cns.muskingum.edu/~psych/psycweb/history/broca.htm>

Believed that cranial size was an indicator of intelligence. Men were more intelligent than women, because women's skulls were smaller.

He also studied the ratio of bone lengths in humans and primates in an effort to establish that Europeans were more distantly related to apes than non-European peoples.

- Samuel George Morton (American)

<http://www.sciencelives.com/racism.html>

[http://65.214.34.85/eugenics/content/section\\_02/morton.htm](http://65.214.34.85/eugenics/content/section_02/morton.htm)

-Cranial size = Intelligence

White men

Native American men

African men

White women

Black women

- measured by filling skulls with flax seed or lead shot (got smaller differences). He also tended to exclude small skulls of white men and large skulls of women, Native Americans, and blacks. When adjusting for body mass the superiority of European males disappears. In fact the white males have smaller cranial capacity to body mass ratios.

-Both researchers tampered with their data to make it fit their *a priori* assumptions

- Discard ratio of long bones in lower and upper arm (ratio is greater in apes than humans) because white men were closer to the ape ratio than black men.

- Ratio of brain size to body mass rejected when women found to have larger ratio

-Samuel A. Cartwright (1850) - Louisiana Physician

- blood oxygenation defect (e.g. sickle cell anemia) + smaller cranial size (therefore reduced intellect) combine to give the African the mind of a child. (A white man should take up their role of benevolent protectors)

*Dysaethesia Aethiopsis*, Cartwright claimed, "differs from every other species of mental disease, as it is accompanied with *physical signs or lesions of the body* discoverable to the medical observer...." The "treatment" was to "put the patient to some hard kind of work in the open air and sunshine.... *The compulsory power of the white man*, by making the slothful negro take active exercise, puts into active play the lungs, through whose agency the vitalized blood is sent to the brain to give *liberty* to the mind." [emphasis added]

<http://www.cchr.org/art/eng/page27.htm>

- G. S. Hall - First President of the APA: Recapitulation Theory = Social Darwinism. "Hall described Africans, Indians, and Chinese as members of 'adolescent races' in a stage of incomplete growth." (Thomas, A. & Sillen, S. (1979). *Racism and psychiatry*. Secaucus, NJ: the Citadel Press, p. 7)

<http://www.swagga.com/racism.htm>

- Lewis Terman (1916) : Stanford Psychologist, APA president revised Binet's IQ test (Stanford Binet) using 1000 children and 400 adults (all white). "(mental retardation) represents the level of intelligence which is very, very common among Spanish-Indians and Mexican Families of the Southwest and also among negroes....(through future IQ testing) there will be discovered enormously significant racial differences which cannot be wiped out by any scheme of mental culture...There is no possibility at present of convincing society that they should not be allowed to reproduce, although from a eugenic point of view they constitute a grave problem because of their unusually prolific breeding" (Guthrie, 1998).
- A.L. Crane (1923) *Race difference in Inhibition: The study of immorality in Blacks.* (Guthrie p. 50-52). An appalling example of unethical and unscientific science.
- Cyril Burt (articles published between 43-66)- British Psychologist: studied class and racial determinants of intelligence: Identical Twins reared apart: Claimed 80% of intelligence is genetic (accused of faking his data, after his death in 1971).

His modern day followers include:

Arthur Jensen (1970)

Herrnstein & Murray = *The Bell Curve: racially linked IQ diffs predict : crime, poverty, unwed pregnancy, and immorality*

J. Philippe Rushton = *Race Evolution & Behavior*

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J.\\_Philippe\\_Rushton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Philippe_Rushton)

Micheal Levin = *Why Race Matter: Basically the same as The Bell Curve*

[http://www.lrainc.com/swtaboo/stalkers/ml\\_wrm\\_jls.html](http://www.lrainc.com/swtaboo/stalkers/ml_wrm_jls.html)

- Bottom Line.

While Racism does exist. There is little evidence that Race does exist. Race has been and will continue to be a tool to justify social and political inequity.

"...From the point of view of the dominant group, racial distinctions are a necessary tool of dominance. They serve to separate the subordinate people as Other. Putting simple, neat racial labels on dominated peoples--and creating negative myths about the moral qualities of those peoples--makes it easier for the dominators to ignore the individual humanity of their victims. It eases the guilt of oppression. Calling various African peoples all one racial group, and associating that group with evil, sin, laziness, bestiality, sexuality, and irresponsibility, made it easier for White slave owners to rationalize holding their fellow humans in bondage, whipping them, selling them, separating their families, and working them to death (Fredrickson, 1971;W. D. Jordan, 1969). The function of the one-drop rule was to solidify the barrier between Black and White, to make sure that no one who might possibly be identified as Black also became identified as White. For a mixed person, then, acceptance of the one-drop rule means internalizing the oppression of the dominant group, buying into the system of racial domination."

Paul R. Spickard: "The Illogic of American Racial Categories"

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/jefferson/mixed/spickard.html>

- For the field of psychology, Race has little scientific value.

Our goal is to predict variability. If there is as much variability within racial groups as between groups then there is little predictive value. We need a tool that actually predicts behavior

D. Ethnicity

- Has the potential to be a better predictor of human behavior.
- defined by a sense of shared experience and peoplehood, defined by a unique socio-cultural heritage that is transmitted across generations.
- Similar to culture, though more context specific. E.g. there are many ethnicities contained within a culture.

## 1. Problems

- Viewing Ethnicity as mutually exclusive categories suffers the same problem as race.
- It may not be very descriptive of all group members
- Ethnicity may not be as useful for prediction as other considerations
- Need to find aspects that can be measured on a continuum rather than in categories

## 2. Ethnic Identity

1. Jean Phinney: Ethnic Identity - subjective sense of ethnic group membership held by group members.

To what degree is ethnic identity part of self

- Sense of Belonging
- Positive evaluation of the group
- Preference for group membership
- Ethnic Interest & Knowledge
- Involvement with group activities

Process of ethnic identity development

- 1) ethnicity taken for granted (based on what others/society thinks)
- 2) Exploration: Investigate meaning & implications of group membership.
- 3) Achieved ethnic identity: Fully integrated view of ethnicity w/ self view. Not a static point of development (Always in Flux)

2. William Cross - Nigrescence / Negro to Black Conversion (H & B: 18-20)

- 1) Pre-Encounter = Af. Am. identity is devalued/ believe in White Superiority
- 2) Encounter = experience discrimination / begin to value Af. Am. identity
- 3) Immersion/Emersion =
  - Immersion = investigate Af. Am. identity / complete rejection of White culture (Radicalization / Militancy)
  - Emersion = begin to accept white culture
- 4) Internalization = achieve a self confident and secure Af. Am. identity. Can learn from other cultures.

## II - Culture

### A. Define Culture (Probe)

1. Shared man made aspects of the environment (tangible and intangible) including Social Institutions, Language, and Symbolic Systems.

Explicit - Marriage, Employment, Education, Laws

Implicit- Norms - unspoken rules lubricating social interaction

Roles - norms associated with a particular situation

2. Transmitted across generations

3. Culture is Relational

- our culture is in many ways what we are, but it is also what we are not (in relation to a specific group; e.g. stereotypes).

- E. G. part of being black in America is not being white and vice-versa
- cultures can often best be seen when they are clashing with another culture.
- What forms the boundary of a culture?

- I can't tell you, but I know it when I see it.

4. Culture is usually unconscious: we are usually not aware of the rules and processes that are operating to guide behavior until they fail.

5. Culture Simplifies an Ambiguous World

-They provide Expectancies: Help us fill in the blanks

6. Culture is a shared social construction, and is real only because we believe it to be real, but it also has real consequences:

- Real emotional reactions occur when cultural values are violated or when cultural norms are ignored

- Wars, Violence, and Aggression are quite often the result cultural conflict.

## B Some Consequences of Culture

1. Emics, Etics, and Ethnocentrism:

a. **Emics** = Culture specific social and psychological phenomenon.

b. **Etics** = species specific social and psychological phenomenon

c. **Culture** = Emic-Etic combination

d. **Ethnocentrism** = viewing one's own emic-etic combinations as Universally True and Right and other's as wrong. Also, Viewing a cultural other's behavior from the self's emic-etic combination.

-In many ways Ethnocentrism is responsible for other dogmatic **-isms** : -sexism, racism, classism, ageism.

e. **Cultural Relativism** = viewing self and other's behavior from the perspective of the emic-etic combination from which it was generated.

## C. Individualistic Vs. Collectivist Cultures (P. 14, L&M)

- **Individualistic Cultures**: Rugged Individualism (e.g. U.S. , Western Europe). The critical task in life is to become self sufficient and independent of society and family.

1. Social Skills: Self promotion, being interesting, putting others at ease, having good conversation skills.

2. Distribution of Rewards for group effort: Reward are distributed equitably (each according to their inputs).

- **Collectivist Cultures**: Group orientation is emphasized. The need of the group come before one's own needs (e.g. Asia, Africa, Central & South America, Pacific Islands).

Identity is largely in terms of the group (family, village, organization).

1. Social Skills: Group loyalty, cooperation, contributing to the group w/o expecting rewards, public modesty about abilities, deference to higher status individuals, distribution of resources to low status individuals who defer.

2. Distribution of rewards for group effort: Equality (all get equal share). Group effort is rewarded not individual effort.

D. Minority Status: experiences associated with powerlessness, discrimination, prejudice, and overt hostile oppression.

## E. Level of Acculturation (H & B: 21-24):

Acculturation- the process of second culture acquisition. The degree to which knowing your culture of origin depends on what degree and in what manner you have adapted to the new culture