

MULTICULTURAL AMERICA, Sp 2009

I. POPULATION

1. America's total population is around: a) 160 million b) 200 million c) 300 million
2. Around 62% of the population is a) white b) Hispanic c) black d) other e) none
3. The largest/fastest growing minority is a) white b) Hispanic c) black d) other e) none
4. Whites in America will be a minority in a) 2042 b) 2142 c) 8231
- 4a. Make up more than half of the total Hispanic American population a) Mexican Americans
b) Cuban Americans c) Puerto Ricans d) None of these
5. In this course, Multicultural America means an America in which every person a) hugs and kisses everyone else b) criticizes America endlessly c) whines about how much their group has suffered d) has an equal opportunity for justice, and, through his or her own efforts, to have a successful life
- 5a. Approximate number of gay people in America: a) 10 million b) 20 million c) 40 million
6. In 2050, America's population will be around a) 300 million b) 400 million d) 500 million
7. In 2050, about one out of four Americans will be a) Asian- Pacific Islander Americans
b) white Americans c) black Americans d) Hispanic Americans e) left handed Americans
8. In 2050, about one in ten Americans will be a) Asian- Pacific Islander Americans b) white Americans
c) black Americans d) Hispanic Americans e) left handed Americans
9. As far as biology is concerned, race is a) an illusion b) an essential reality of human anatomy
10. Having to do with the various racial and cultural groups of people and the characteristics, language, and customs of each; of, having to do with, or peculiar to a people a) theodicy b) ethnicity

II. Blocks to Justice/ Multicultural America

1. In God's name: using God to justify an horrific, inhumane act; example:
2. Stereotype: lumping people together in a way that denies individuality; example:
3. Hasty Moral Judgment: condemning people because of their faith, example:
4. Xenophobia: fear of strangers; example:
5. Prejudice: an irrational belief; example:
6. Racism: belief in the superiority of one race and inferiority of other races; example:
7. Discrimination: the unequal treatment of equals; example:
8. Ethnocentrism: the belief that my race, my creed, my group or my culture is the best; example:
9. Do I have a chronic sense of justice (fair play, equal treatment legally and socially)?
10. Am I being objective, that is open minded?
11. Have I gotten enough different Points Of Views, especially those different than mine?
Liberal Web Sites: The Nation, Counterpunch, ZNET, The Huffington Post
Conservative Web Sites: National Review, American Spectator, Human Events, Heritage Foundation
12. Have I been empathetic ("walk a mile in my shoes") with strangers?

III. Culture, A Brief Introduction

Culture is the way a particular people lives; it includes arts, beliefs, customs, institutions, inventions, technology and values; it is the totality of socially transmitted behavioral patterns. Culture is a human construct; people **learn** culture from parents, teachers, religious leaders and society. Usually, Culture is based on **language**; French, Chinese, and German cultures are based on language. Language is an immediate and intimate way people interact with the world, and if their language is "threatened," they become very protective of it. (Note the English only movement in some states.) A "Minority" in cultural terms means in terms of power, not in terms of population. Sometimes an ethnic group in a country is a minority (the Kurds in Turkey) and sometimes it is a majority (the Han in China). Cultures are thieves, stealing much of their substance from other cultures. Most cultures are not **pure**, that is, uninfluenced by other cultures. Often, cultures intentionally or unintentionally hide their debt to other cultures. (Whom does Thursday celebrate?) Cultures are continuously changing, and American culture, like most cultures, **has changed often**. ("New" is the most used word in advertisement.)

The concept that all cultures are orderly systems within which customs and institutions are rational in their own terms is called "Cultural **Relativism**" (relative to the culture's own values). (In a Christian culture, it is rational to have Sunday as a day off from work. What about for a Muslim country? What about for Jews?). In most

cultures, a system of related values come to **dominate** all other values; this Dominant Culture is the *current* pervasive beliefs of a society. The Dominant American Culture (DAC) stresses the **conflicting** values of religion, individuality, self reliance, consumerism, democracy, media hypertension, free market, mobility, and **progress**. (How many tv's are in your house?)

A PLURALISTIC society allows several groups to share in power. An important part of the power structure in every society is the relationship of the culture to religion. Next to language, religion is often the essential ingredient in a culture. A culture's **Belief** System comes from sacred stories, from myths, which tell how a culture was created by the gods and sacred ancestors; a Belief System provides people with models of behavior. A culture's **Value** System separates behavior into good and bad and often grows out of a Belief System. Another way of understanding power is to think in terms of the social mechanisms of Formal and Informal culture. **FORMAL** CULTURE involves mandates, such as in the Law, Education, Politics and Religion. **Informal** Culture involves personal choices, such as in Music, Art, Popular culture, Food and Dress.

Black Americans make up around 13-14% of the American population (around 36 million). There are about 2.8 million Native Americans; Asians now make up about **50%** of all immigrants. In America, many first generation immigrants experience "culture shock," which is the depression caused by homesickness. In the last 40 years or so there has been a debate about the most effective way for immigrants to become "Americanized." One way, which has been pushed for over a hundred years, is "Assimilation." Also, called the **melting pot**, it means to accept all or part of the dominant culture, especially language. In the past few decades, **Acculturation** has challenged assimilation. This newer, "salad bowl" approach means an immigrant can live in two cultures (his home culture and America) and use ideas and values from both without giving up his or her complex identity. America is multicultural because it has always had "many cultures" within it.

IV. AMERICAN CULTURE AND ART: which of the two answers is correct?

Classical (1600-1800), Romantic (1760-1870), Realism (1830-1900), Modernism (1900-1960)

Post Modernism (1950-Yesterday)

1. Like language, much of Art reflects the most important (**facts, values**) of a culture. Also like language, Art is a way of communicating these values to other people.
 - 1a. American art in its earliest days reflected both European and (**religious, Modernist**) concepts.
2. (**Most, few**) Pilgrims and Puritans disliked religious art. Why? Among them, (**Limners, Musketeers**) were anonymous painters who painted portraits of early American colonists in a primitive manner.
 - 2a. In the 1700's, American artists often used the (**Post-Modernist, Classical**) ideals of balance, harmony, and reason.
 - 2b. Ancient (**Greece and Rome, Bakersfield and Fresno**) set Classical art standards.
3. Benjamin West, John Singleton Copley, and John Trumbull were important artists of (the 1700's, the 1960's). They generally imitated (**British, Polynesian**) masters and trends.
4. The (**Vernacular, Vulgar**) Tradition is America's art tradition is democratic, and it has often been practical and technological in its nature. It goes back to the 1600's; it comes from the people, and has a mistrust of the Elite, upper class approach and the refinement such a class demands of art.
 - 4a. The Vernacular often comes from self (**taught, abusing**) artists. It loves things everyday things, such as quilts, bridges, railroads, cars, Tagging, Reality TV, Rock n' Roll, and America (**Idol, Idiot**).
 - 4b. The Vernacular Tradition often has a very (**puritanical, practical**) emphasis; Americans have generally not embraced exotic philosophical and metaphysical artistic theories.
5. Native Americans and slaves (**did not have, had**) their own artistic traditions. Pottery, song, dance, carving, architecture, and clothe-costume making were important to their artists.
 - 5a. From its earliest days, America's (**mono-cultural, diverse**) population used song, dance, poetry, prose, quilting, tombstones, home building, and the visual arts to portray significant aspects of life.
 - 5b. The philosopher Nietzsche said, "Life without music would be unbearable." An American version of this insight might be, "Life without music and art would" (**be intensively obtuse, suck**).
6. Around 1800, the (**Romantic, Realist**) Movement influenced most artists in Europe and many in America. Dracula and (**Frankenstein, Sponge Bob**) are examples of this movement.

- 6a. Other examples of Romantic Movement are such things Last of the Mohicans, horror stories, science fiction, and weird drug tales, etc.. The America writer Edgar Allan (**Poe, Popo**) was important and odd.
7. Among other things, the Romantic Movement **stressed** the heroic, the strange, the exotic, the terrifying, and the ecstatic. It focused on emotions, a (**gut, gonad**) level way of experiencing life.
8. (**Landscape, Portrait**) painting, especially of the West, was an important visual part of the Romantic Movement in America. Wild exotic vistas conjured up awe and beauty, which Romantics loved.
9. George Catlin and several other painters portrayed the lives of Indians in the (**1800's, 1900's**)
10. Photography, starting in the (1830's, 1930's), and journalism were two of the things which helped to create the cultural and artistic movement called (**Realism, Modernism**) in the mid 1800's.
11. (**Realists, Retroism**) stressed the common place experiences of everyday people; photography and journalism strongly influenced visual arts. Mark (**Twitty, Twain**) was a Regionalist Realist.
12. (**Realist, Dadaist**) painters such as Winslow Homer and Alfred Waud captured how the Civil War affected everyday Americans, especially the working class and (**Irish, Fresno**) immigrants, who fought and died by the hundreds of thousands.
- 12a. Americans tend to (**prefer, despise**) Realism in their arts (ie=Reality TV). The Vernacular is still the most potent force in American art. Think of the resume of the musicians of the last song you downloaded.
13. (**Modernists, Post Modernists**) in the early 20th century generally despised (**Cell phones, Realism**).
14. (**Modernists, Post Modernists**) generally tried to reduce forms to simple lines or color patterns and tried to avoid the story telling, (**3, 10**) dimensional aspects of hated Realism.
15. (**Modernists, Post modernists**) in the 1950's decided to use Realism as a style but to combine it with an often sarcastic or humorous use of (**Poop, Pop**) Culture.
16. You are (**always, never**) sarcastic. Your beloved Professor is (**rarely, eternally**) sarcactic.

Religion

1. Is the word "God" mentioned in the Declaration of Rights or in the Constitution?
- 1b. Why were many early Colonists to America so keen to spread literacy?
- 1c. What does the First Amendment of the Constitution say about religion and government?
2. What is Materialism? What is Spiritualism?
3. About what percentage of all Americans are Christian? (77% 7%)
- 3a.. About what percentage of all Americans are Catholics? (25% 45%)
4. About what percentage of all Americans claim to be Protestant? (32% 52%)
- 4a. What percent of Americans are agnostics or atheists? (3% 19%)
5. How many non Christians have been elected President? (2 Zero).
6. The Jewish Faith has three major subgroups, Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform? Do other religions have similar patterns in believers? (Fundamentalists, MOR's, Liberals)
7. An immigrant from Japan would more than likely practice one or both of what Japanese religious traditions? (**Islam Shinto Buddhism**)
8. A majority of Korean immigrants to America practice which religion? (**Buddhism Christianity**).
9. (**All things are spiritually connected, Monotheism**) is key to most Native American religions,
10. Most Hispanic Americans adhere to what religious tradition? What impact will this have on America in the future?
11. The Qur'an (**also spelt Koran**) is the holy book of the fastest growing religion in America and the world; what religion is that?
- 11a. In the world there are **about (1.2 Billion 600 million)** Muslims.
12. About one million Americans worship Shiva and practice (**Hinduism, the Sikh tradition**).
13. Immigrants from Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Sudan, Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan, and Iran would more than likely practice (**Islam, Buddhism**).
14. What world religion as part of its tradition teaches killing as a sacred duty?
15. According to recent polls, who pray more and go to church more, men or women? (Who is Holier?)
16. American immigrants from what country are likely to practice " Feng shui" and Daoism?

17. In what indigenous American religion are a “heieau” and “kahuna” important?
18. Humor, embodied in Trickster figures, is a key aspect of what indigenous American tradition?
19. What is a shaman? (Hints: Dreams, chants, Black Elk, Lame Deer, Medicine men and women.)
- 19a. What is a religious creed? Do most native American traditions have creeds?
- 19b. For many Inuit, Native Americans and Hawaiians, who follow the traditional belief system, where is the Holy Land? For Buddhists? For Hindus?
- 20a. Do spirits still speak to Native Americans and Hawaiians today? What is superstition?
- 20b. What is the Shi’a? Who are the Sunnis? What tradition is Iran? Iraq? Saudi Arabia? Egypt?
21. What American religion was founded in New York in the early 1800’s by Joseph Smith?
22. With more than 11 million members world wide, the Mormon church tells its members (which are on average healthier than other Americans) to avoid what substances?

WORK AND JUSTICE

Phase One; Hunter-gathers: small bands hunt and live off grains and nuts

Phase Two: Farming; c. 6000 BCE; settled communities; cities, surplus; complex cultures

Phase Three: The Industrial Revolution c. 1800; machines, esp. railroads and factories redefine human life; radical break; the clock; post Civil War: workers militant, labor war

Phase Four: c. 1970’s Post Industrial: Information and technology changes / accelerates life; Globalism and outsourcing; middle class and working class severely threatened

Before the development of labor unions, individual laborers had almost no voice in determining their wages, hours, or working conditions. There was a plentiful supply of labor, and employers could easily replace any worker who threatened to quit. The competition for jobs forced poor people to work under almost any conditions. Workers formed unions because their bargaining power as a group was greater than that of individuals. If all the employees in a factory or other business stopped work, it would be difficult to replace them. But early unions faced strong opposition. Courts regarded the first attempts at group bargaining as illegal, and employers refused to recognize unions as the representatives of workers. Some important 19th century labor conflicts:

1877: the Great Railroad strike; first nation wide strikes; riots, Federal Troops.

1886: The Haymarket Riot; a bomb, Anarchism and labor violence; four hung

1892: Homestead Strike: Wage Cut Causes strike at steel mill; violence, death, union loss.

1894: Pullman strike; Pres. Cleveland sent Federal troops to protect property and crush the strikers.

In the United States, the labor movement began to be more widely accepted during the 1930’s. The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 and other laws required employers to bargain with unions. By 1945, more than a third of all nonagricultural laborers were union members. Today, organized labor is still a powerful economic force, even though the percentage of workers who belong to a union has declined sharply. The highest percentage of union members are in construction, manufacturing, mining, and transportation industries. The labor movement, along with economic progress, has given workers a higher standard of living. Compared to past laborers, modern workers earn higher wages, work shorter hours, are better protected against accidents, and receive more fringe benefits. However, some people believe that unions are too large and too powerful.

In the United States and Canada, union goals and activities are much alike. The labor movement in most other countries differs greatly from that in these two nations. In the 1980’s and early 1990’s, labor unions faced the twin challenges of a declining industrial base and increasing automation. Lower labor costs helped foreign companies in the automobile, electronics, and other industries gain larger shares of the American market. Many large U.S. factories in these industries closed, and large numbers of union members lost their jobs. Later in the 1990’s, however, the U.S. economy experienced a long period of steady growth. The unemployment rate fell, permitting union membership and bargaining strength to increase somewhat.

Nevertheless, since the late 1940’s, the percentage of American workers who belong to unions has declined. In 1945, about 36 percent of all laborers in nonagricultural jobs were members of unions. Today, less than 15 percent are union members. Critics of organized labor charge that many unions are too big, inefficient, and corrupt. They complain that numerous unions put their members’ interests above those of the nation. But other people point out that the same criticisms apply to many other groups.

In the 1990’s, the U.S. government took control of several unions, including the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The government did so in an attempt to reduce union corruption. Its goals included protecting union funds and guaranteeing the fair election of union officers. In early 2000, a group of doctors in Detroit voted to

unionize and be represented in labor relations and contract negotiations by Physicians for Responsible Negotiation (PRN). PRN is a national labor organization formed by the American Medical Association. It is the first independent national labor organization serving physicians only.

1. The Protestant (**Work, Wonder**) Ethic is a code of morals based on the principles of thrift, discipline, and hard work. Some believe it started in the 16th century. On average, I work ___ hours per week.
2. In early America, success in the (**intellectual, commercial**) world tended to assure the individual that he or she was in fact in a state of grace because God had smiled on his or her endeavors.
3. The work ethic, the (**Industrial, Information**) Revolution, and America's natural wealth of resources and land transformed America into a dynamic and incredibly materialistic culture.
3. By the (**1820's, 1920's**), America had become the most sophisticated **Consumer** society on earth.
4. Consumerism is a complex system of constantly creating a craving for more "stuff," endlessly. Worth is shown by the "stuff" you own. Daily, we swim in a media sea of "pimping": (advertising, meant to get us to crave after "stuff." About \$200(**million, billion**) a year is spent on ads, mostly on (**tv, the internet.**)
5. In the late 19th century, Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan and John Rockefeller were (**Robber Barons, Lords of Restraint**). They were brilliant, ruthless business warlords; they also gave much to charities.
6. In late 1800's, (**Social Darwinism, Socialism**) said no matter what your race or ethnic background, you will succeed or fail because of your efforts and abilities; those who don't work hard, fail; you get what you deserve. Life is an endless struggle that leads to survival and triumph of the Fittest.
7. The Robber Barons (**supported, opposed**) this philosophy, which explained their success.
- 7a. Social Darwinism at work: In the early 1900's more than 2 million (**children, golfers**) worked six days a week, 12 hours each. Children were maimed, abused, underpaid, and controlled almost like slaves. Brutal child labor--in mines, mills, etc-- only ended after decades of (**prayers, agitation**).
8. Upton Sinclair wrote The (**Jungle, Bungle**) in the Robber Barons era. If you worked in one of Carnegie's steel mills and lost an arm in an accident, you lost your job and got no compensation.
9. Samuel Gompers, Mother Jones, Eugene Debs, and Big Bill Haywood were important figures in the Labor Rights movement in the (**late 1800's and early 1900's, 1980's**). Samuel Gompers was a founder of the American Federation of Labor. Mother Jones worked especially for (**CEO's, children's**) rights.
10. Striking miners in (**Colorado, Fresno**) were shot at and chained to poles overnight. Strike breakers and cops frequently smashed the (**heads, carnations**) of strikers.
11. The five day work week, the eight hour day, pensions and Unemployment Compensation came about because of (**fierce union struggles for justice, the enlightened American business owners**).
12. At home, among friends, and at church, people practice one sort of morality; at work, is it the same?
13. Where do working people work more per year, America or Europe? Where do working people take fewer vacations, America or Europe?
14. The number of Americans who eat at a fast food restaurant once a day is about one in (**4, 16**).
15. What is "outsourcing"? Why is it done?
16. In France all workers--as mandated by law--receive (**1, 5**) week(s) of paid vacation a year.
17. Nurses, those who care for sick, the elderly, and those who care for the mentally retarded are generally underpaid compared to those who are paid ludicrous sums of money to put a brown spheroid through a hoop. Or hit a smaller one with a tapering stick. Or catch one with threads. Why is that?
18. Who will be more directly important to you and your family, nurses or NBA stars?
19. Your favorite fruit is what? In California, what sort of person does the dirty, backbreaking, low paying job of picking your favorite fruit? Is he/she more likely here legally or not?
20. (**Cesar Chavez, Miguel Martinez**) led the fight for justice of migrant workers in California, and he helped to create the United Farm Workers of America. **Dolores (Huerta, Hurtyou)** was also an important leader. What was the "bracero program"?
21. Traditionally, work among Native Americans (around 2.8 million members presently) usually enhanced the security and prosperity of the group because individuals rarely owned land, most

possessions were held in common. Work outside the group was often hard. Why?

22. Today, (**Race, Class**) is the key variable in quality of life, that is the length of life and comforts of life.

23. If you can't be born into a rich family, the best way to acquire wealth--besides marrying a rich spouse-- (legally) in America is what?

24. College today costs (**3-4 times as much, roughly the same**) as 35 years ago.

25. What debt will you have when you graduate from this sacred university? \$_____ Over their lifetime, college students on average earn how much more compared to a friend who has not gone to college?

26. Success in education means higher earnings over a lifetime. Why are many Hispanics and Native Americans at the bottom rung in the American economy?

27. In terms of worker rights and benefits, America was (**behind, ahead of**) Europe in 1920. And today.

28. Why is your health connected to whether you work or not? According to recent studies, about 18000 people a year in America die from lack of health care. Why is America the only industrialized country insane enough to connect health care to greed?

29. Globalism--the interconnectedness of the modern world-- allows complex integration of various components of a corporation; corporations can easily pick where to build factories or where to outsource a need for employees. Globalism, immigration, and outsourcing make workers' lives (**harder, fun**).

EDUCATION IN MULTICULTURAL AMERICA

1. In your humble estimation, the primary purpose of education is: a) to stimulate an abiding thirst for knowledge and wisdom b) to create an obedient and easy to control population c) to hurt you d) to give you the skills you need to make big bucks

1a. Literacy was crucial for many early Colonists. Why? How many hours per week do you read?

2. D.W. Griffith's famous film, Birth of a Nation, depicted life in the South after the Civil War. Griffith's depicted freed slaves as savages and Reconstruction as a disaster; did American education from 1900 until the 1960's generally agree with Griffith's historical interpretation?

3. (**History, Mathematics**) is rated the worst course by high school students. However, any rational person must admit that Algebra and Calculus make no sense at all and need to be eliminated.

4. The Great Migration was the movement of (**Hispanics, blacks**) from the South in the late 1800's and early 1900's; they moved to the north and the upper midwest. Why did they migrate?

5. In New York city in the first third of the 1900's, black scholars, poets, singers, dancers, artists and social critics created the (**Hollywood, Harlem**) Renaissance; they radically challenged American culture and American history as taught in schools and in popular culture, in films like Griffith's.

6. Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes were black (**poets, painters**) and Zora Neale Hurston and James Baldwin were black (**poets, authors**); all took part in the Harlem Renaissance.

6a. The Harlem Renaissance was a (**model, warning**) for other minorities who demanded justice in the 1960's and beyond. In the 1960's Women, Gays, Hispanics, and the Native Americans imitated its ideas.

7. In the early 20th century, Ph.D. and famous social critic, W.E.B. Dubois, debated with Booker T. Washington over the educational and social prospects of (**film directors, blacks**).

7a. (**Dubois, Washington**) believed that blacks must first secure economic security and then pursue social and civil equality; (**Dubois, Washington**) demanded blacks have full social, political, cultural and civic equality, without which they would never get economic security. True black history demanded it.

8. How were blacks regarded in the 1930's?

8a. What role did education play in the general perception of blacks in America?

8b. To have your ideas accepted in the present, you must make a case based on the (**Past, bathrooms**).

9. This explains the current ferocious debate over history textbooks. It also explains why those who believe in (**Creationism, Astrology**) are fighting so hard to get their daffy theory on par with Evolution in school science texts. Education in real science is crucial for the future of America.

10. **Jim Crow laws**, first developed in a few (**Southern, Northern**) states in the early 1800's, and then they were adopted by many Southern states in the late 1800's. These segregation laws required that whites and blacks use separate public facilities. Especially schools.
- 10a. No detail in Jim Crow laws was too small. At one time, for example, Oklahoma required that whites and blacks use separate telephone booths. Arkansas specified separate gambling tables, and many courts provided separate (**Bibles, rooms**) for swearing in witnesses.
- 11a. **Jim Crow** Laws made blacks (**first, second**) class citizens in America. In addition to being denied a first rate education, they were denied access to standard housing, railroad and bus seating, swimming pools, dining facilities, theaters, health care, water fountains, college, and many other aspects of American culture. Severe underfunding of black schools crippled generations of blacks.
- 11b. Black veterans of World War I and World War 2 objected (**mightily, weakly**) to these laws.
- 11c. From 1882 until 1951, 3437 blacks were lynched; in 1898, the Democratic Party refused to endorse an anti-lynching law. What does education, or mis-education, have to do with these historical facts?
- 11d. How does a person become a racist, or a critical thinker, or a consumer?
12. The decision, Brown v. The Board of Education, ended separate but equal in (**1954, 1984**). Are schools more or less segregated today than in 1954?
- 12b. (**Hispanics, Asians**) make up nearly half of all Californian students, roughly 2.5 million students; from grades one through twelve, 65% work below grade level, and in high school, 80% work below grade level. Why do these students do so poorly?
- 12c. In the 1960's, Native Americans averaged about 8 1/2 years of formal education. Today, the majority of these young people graduate from high school, and about 9 percent of all who are 25 years of age and older have a college degree in law, medicine, etc.. Generally, why do Native Americans and Hawaiians not do well in our school system?
13. In 1979, children in the top fifth of American society were four times as likely to get a college education as one from the bottom fifth; today, that number is (**2 times, 10 times**)
- 13b. In 1994, the U.S. Senate voted 99 to 1 against adopting recommended World History Standards. They wanted American schools instead to continue to emphasize the (**Western, British**) Tradition.
14. The high school drop out rate in many states is over 50%. Why do you suppose this is true?
- 14a. The American child spends 1/2 hour per (**day, week**) in meaningful conversation with parents.
15. The more educated a person is, the more likely he/she is to belong to the (Republican, Democratic) Party. Why? (hint: investment+debt+expectations =?)
16. Today's college students are generally (younger, older) than students in the 1980's.
17. What determines to a large extent a student's success: race, sex, socio-economic status?
18. The S.A.T. Test really measures a student's (class background, racial background).
19. The American college student (i.e., you) studies, on average, (**5, 20**) hours per week.
- 19a. The American college student (i.e., you) spends, on average, (**5, 20**) hours per day on his/her cellphone+ laptop. Do you think these distractions help or hinder students in the development of the discipline necessary to succeed in college?
20. What is "No Child Left (**Bedazzled, Behind**)"? Does art or testing play a greater role in it?
21. (**Chinese Americans, German Americans**) on average spent twice that amount of time studying and are far over-represented in America's elite schools and graduate schools.
22. Generally, the secret to successful student-hood is this skill: (**text messaging 19 friends while in class, surfing porno web sites while in class, knowing which beer is best for watching mixed martial arts boxing matches, or reading daily one to two hours**).
23. Can you be college educated and not read often, perhaps every day?
24. Are being educated and having a college degree the same thing?
25. Is guacamole the greatest food ever?
26. About one (**fourth, fifteenth**) of all Americans have earned degrees.
27. Today, most students who earn M.D.'s, or degrees in Law and Dentistry are (**women, lucky**).

IMMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRATION

THE BANK'S SCALE of Immigrant Experience (1) CAPTIVITY= the immigrant feels imprisoned by the new culture; (2) ENCAPSULATION—the immigrant remains within his/her enclave; (3) CLARIFICATION OF ETHNIC IDENTITY: a positive view of the immigrant experience; (4) BI-ETHNICITY: the immigrant works and thrives in his/her enclave and the larger society;

(5) MULTI-ETHNICITY: an ideal, what we should all strive for.

6. 1820 UNTIL RECENTLY, TOP FIVE COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S.A.:

(5) It_____ (4) Me_____ (3) En_____ (2) Ir_____ (1) Ge_____

7. In the mid 1800's, Americans in the Know (**All, Nothing**) Party, a Nativist Party, attacked immigrants, especially the (**Germans, Irish**), who were called "dirty, lazy, and uncivilized drunken breeders".

8. Congress passed the (**Hawaiian, Chinese**) Exclusion Act of 1882, which stopped Chinese emigration to the USA. The Chinese built what in the West? What sort of workers were they? Who benefited from their labor? Who suffered because of competition with them? Who benefited from the Exclusion Act?

9. In 1908, a "gentlemen's agreement" between the United States and (**Japan, Italy**) provided a temporary solution to immigration problems. (**Japan, Italy**) agreed to stop emigration of its workers, and the United States agreed to halt discriminatory immigration laws against its people.

10. The Immigration Act of 1924 prohibited the entry of all (**Asian, French**) laborers.

11. Between 1890 and 1920 most immigrants came from (**Northern, Southern**) Europe.

12. From 1881 to 1920, almost (**2.35 23.5**) million immigrants poured into the United States.

13. Until 1960, Europeans made up 60% of all immigrants; by the 1990's that number had dropped to around (10%, 30%). President (**JFK, LBJ**) was mainly responsible for the change in (**1865, 1965**).

14. Today, Asians now make up around (**35% , 50%**) of all immigrants to the U.S.A.

15. Immigrants from (**Rome, Cuba**) dominate Florida, which has an odd immigration policy: Sandy Feet!

16. Today about one in (**five, ten**) people living in the U.S.A. is foreign born.

17. (**Hispanics, Asians**) make up around 1/4 of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

18. (**Asian Americans, African Americans**) live mainly in California, Hawaii, and New York.

19. Do middle class workers, even white collar workers, feel threatened by immigration?

20. Around three fourths of the would be immigrants apprehended by the American Border Patrol, because they lack proper documentation, come from (**Mexico, Canada**).

21. The U.S.A. city with the largest illegal immigrant population (about 1 to 2 million) is (**Los Angeles, Boise**); why is this number only an approximation?

22. Snake Heads, which are gangs in (**China, Boise**), have created a network to bring undocumented aliens into the U.S.A.. The cost per Chinese immigrant is around (**\$1000, \$50000**).

20. Coyotes are guides who bring undocumented aliens out of (**Mexico, Canada**), which has contributed the largest group of undocumented aliens living in America today.

20a. On January 1, 1994, NAFTA became law. What effect did this have on illegal immigration?

21. In 1988, (**Japanese, German**) Americans received \$20000 for past injustices. What did they suffer? What stipulation did they have to meet to get the dinero?

22. Today, approximately how many foreigners are here without proper documents?

23. The current immigration debate often centers on the idea of "amnesty" for illegal immigration. "Amnesty" means what? Do you think this is a valid part of the solution to immigration crisis?

24. About (**2, 25**) states have passed laws making English their official language. (Language is key to culture; threats to language—especially by immigrants-- are direct threats to culture.)

25. Why have the recent attempts at Immigration reform fail?

26. Quotes from the 2003 book, Equality Defined: Race, Ethnicity and Immigration:

Each new contingent of immigrants—in the 1630's, 1840's, 1920's, or 1990'—serves to refresh values and

characteristics in America. ...Immigration, yesterday and today, is the business of the young.... Immigrants also tend to be hard workers....More than peoples they left in the Old World, immigrants often nursed streaks of rebellion...Immigrants tend to be optimistic risk takers....[M]ost immigrants have been a pragmatic people, willing to stretch or break the rules in order to get to the U.S. and stay here.

ASPECTS OF IMMIGRATION LAW HISTORY

When immigrants willingly give up their previous culture/language and try to become as “American” as possible this is called **assimilation**, “the melting pot” approach. When immigrants attempt to maintain their culture and language in a face to face, “salad bowl” approach to the Dominant American Culture this is called, “**acculturalization.**” Culture **shock** is a depression, caused by homesickness, that afflicts many immigrants. Immigration law has often been used to protect or to help American businesses and workers; these laws have also reflected prejudices and foreign policy goals. **Rarely**, have these laws been neutral instruments for aiding immigration from across the world. Immigrants have been frequently attacked in American history during periods of **economic downturns**.

A **1917 law** required adult immigrants to show that they could read and write. The law also excluded immigrants from an area known as the Asiatic Barred Zone, which covered most of Asia and most islands in the Pacific. **The Immigration Act of 1924**, which took effect in 1929, limited the number of immigrants from outside the Western Hemisphere to about 153,700 a year. The distribution of immigrants from different countries was based on percentages of the nationalities making up the white population of the United States in 1920. The formula ensured that most immigrants would be from such countries as Germany, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. This reflected conservative political beliefs of the 1920’s. **In 1952, the Immigration and Nationality Act**, also called the McCarran-Walter Act, established quotas (allowable numbers) for Asian countries and other areas from which immigrants had been excluded. The law, for the first time, made citizenship available to people of all origins.

In 1965, the most liberal immigration act was passed. Its amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act ended quotas based on nationality. **The 1965** amendments produced major changes in patterns of immigration to the United States. The percentage of immigrants from Europe and Canada dropped, while that of immigrants from Asia and the West Indies leaped dramatically. **The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986** offered amnesty (pardon) to illegal aliens who had lived in the United States continuously since before Jan. 1, 1982, or who had worked at least 90 days at farm labor in the United States between May 1, 1985, and May 1, 1986. The act also set penalties on employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants. **In 1990**, further amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 increased the number of immigrants allowed into the United States each year. Ceilings were fixed at 700,000 annually for 1992 to 1994 and 675,000 annually beginning in 1995.

POEMS ON BLACK IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

1. PHILLIS WHEATLEY (1753-84): “On Being Brought from Africa to America” (1773)

‘Twas mercy brought me from my pagan land
Taught my benighted soul to understand
That there’s a God, that there’s a Savior too:
Once I redemption neither sought nor knew.
Some view our sable race with scornful eye.
“Their color is a diabolic dye.”
Remember, Christians, negroes, black as Cain,
May be refined and join in the angelic train.

2. Countee Cullen (1903-1946), From “Heritage” (1925):

What is Africa to me: Copper sun or scarlet sea, Jungle star or jungle track,
Strong bronzed men, or regal black woman from whose loins I sprang,
When the birds of Eden sang?
One three centuries removed from the scenes his fathers loved,
Spicy grove, cinnamon tree, what is Africa to me?
Quaint, outlandish heathen gods black men fashion out of rods,
Clay and brittle stone, in a likeness like their own.

My conversion came high priced: I belong to Jesus Christ,
Preacher of humility, heathen gods are nothing to me...
Lord, I fashion strange gods too, daring even to give You
Dark despairing features...

AMERICAN GENDER: Feminism and Homosexuality in Multicultural America

1. About **(41%, 51%)** of Americans are women. Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Betty Friedan and Susan Faludi were members of what Movement?
- 1a. The Berdache Tradition and the Aikane Traditions represent the Third Option in what cultures?
2. **(Homophobia, Homosexuality)** is a preference for affiliation and sexual activity with a person of the same sex. What is sodomy? What is Homophobia?
- 2a. About **(20, 80)** million Americans claim to be gay in a population of about **(200, 300)** millions.
3. Today, USA women generally **(are, are not)** allowed to serve in combat units of the military. Why?
- 3b. In what combat roles are women allowed to participate?
4. Before the 1980's, how were gays generally portrayed in film, tv and Pop Culture? Who was Matthew Shepard? Name a tv show or a film with a gay character:
5. U.S. teenagers have STD's at **(the same rate, 5 to 6 times that)** of European teenagers.
6. What is "Don't ask, don't tell, don't harass?" Are gays allowed to serve openly in the military?
7. Where do more teenagers on average have sex at an earlier age, America or France? Why?
8. The percentage of Americans who marry at least once: **(60%, 90%)**
9. Are you a feminist? Name a well known **female** politician:
10. What are the two main reasons people give for getting a divorce? What causes more break ups of marriages, heterosexual adultery or homosexual love? How would you protect marriage from these dangers?
11. For Gays in general is Gay marriage more of a religious issue, or a civil rights issue?
12. How do many young males in American try to demonstrate their "maleness/masculinity"?
13. The number of Americans who claim to be Christian is about **(56%, 77%)**
14. **(Majorities, Minorities)** in Islam, Christianity and Judaism view homosexuality as sinful.
- 15a. A **(freak, feminist)** believes that women should have full citizenship rights, including political, economic and social equality with men. To whom is this a dangerous idea?
16. How is sexuality exploited in films, advertisement, and other aspects of American culture?
18. **(Gender, lust)** is defined as one's sex as it affects one's status, behavior, self-image and roles.
19. Your first sexual encounter with another person occurred when you were **(single, married)**.
- 19a. Do a majority of males believe consensual sex between unmarried adults is moral or immoral behavior? What about females? What about you?
20. What causes someone to become a homosexual? **(genetic makeup, environment, choice, no scientifically proven and known reason).**
22. The Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 gave the vote to **(blacks, women)**. Do you think most of the people you know would vote for a qualified female for president?
21. The Stonewall Riots in a New York club in 1969 began the **(Gay, Workers')** Rights Movement
17. In 1973, the American Psychiatric Association declared that **(teaching, homosexuality)** was not a mental disorder or sickness. Teaching is definitely a form of mental **(illness, depravity)**.
23. The 1973 Supreme Court Decision, Roe v. Wade, declared that women have a right to what?
- 23b. **(More than a million, less than a million)** abortions are performed every year in America.
- 24a. What is the primary reason given for having an abortion?
- 24b. How would you reduce abortions in America: education and health care, a total ban, executions?
- 25a. Which political party is friendlier to Gays, and which is more hostile? Economically driven Log Cabin Republicans are **(compassionate, gay)** Republicans.
- 25b. Divorce, American style : every year there are approximately (one million, one thousand) divorces;

in total, around (5%, 50%) of all American marriages end this way.

26a. Why are more and more women having out of wedlock children?

26b. Why do women live longer than men?

26c. Where are there more people over 100? What will you be like at 100?

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Ecology is the branch of science that deals with the relationships living things have to each other and to their **environment**. Scientists who study these relationships are called ecologists. Ecocentrism emphasizes all relationships as crucial to the earth. “Anthropo” means **human**. “Anthropocentrism” is the belief that the world and its resources are here primarily for human sustenance and comfort; consumerism is the extreme version of Anthropocentrism. Traditionally, Native Americans have had an immediate and reciprocal relationship with their natural environments. They defined themselves by the land and sacred places, and recognized a unity in their physical and spiritual universe. Their **cosmologies** connected them with all animate and inanimate beings. They **were not** ecologists—that is a modern term and concept.

In the 19th century, such movements as **Transcendentalism** and Romanticism drew Americans' attention to the sacredness of nature, its beauty and harmony. (**Daoism** had similar notions in China.) By 1900, America had become the world's leading industrial power, whose enormous wealth was built on exploitation of natural resources. First the Conservation Movement and then the Environmental Movement challenged the unchecked wholesale abuse of America's natural resources. **Conservation** is the management, protection, and wise use of natural resources. During the early 1900's, conservation began to develop as a national movement in America. Its dominant theme was the wise use of natural resources, including plants and animals, for human benefit. Conservation and Environmentalism **are not** the same.

In 1908, President **Teddy** Roosevelt brought together governors, federal officials, scientists, business executives, and conservation leaders for a White House conference to adopt national policies for the use of natural resources. The conference approved the principle of **multiple** uses in the management of national forests and parks. The principle of multiple use provided that public lands be managed to serve many benefits. It thus protected these lands from being used solely or primarily for commercial development.

The National Park Service was established in 1916, when the U.S. park system consisted of 37 areas. These areas **included** **Yellowstone** National Park, the world's first national park. Today, it manages the approximately 390 areas of the National Park System. According to a recent national geographic article, the NPS is in dire need of economic help from the federal government, which has recently been indifferent to the money woes of the system. The National Park System and other federal and state programs protect land long recognized as having stunning features such as Yosemite or the Grand Canyon. Private and industrial interests have long challenged preservation of these places of natural beauty. In the 21st century, the struggle to keep these magnificent places open to the public and relatively **pristine** will be one of the central struggles for environmental justice. Many National Parks are restricting use of **cars** in the parks, and in Yellowstone National Park there has been a battle over the use of **snow mobiles**.

Perhaps another impetus for the expanding concerns about the environment, besides health and sustainability, is the almost universal recognition of **beauty** in nature. As society becomes more and more complex and technological, over stressed humans seem to need more of natural beauty and the way it soothes the soul.

Heroic leaders in the 20th century struggle for Environmental sanity and Justice were John Muir, Aldo Leopold, Ansel Adams, Rachel Carson, and David Brower. **John Muir** (1838-1914), an explorer, naturalist, and writer, campaigned for the conservation of land, water, and forests in the United States. His efforts influenced Congress to pass the Yosemite National Park Bill **in 1890** establishing both Yosemite and Sequoia national parks. Muir helped persuade his friend President Theodore Roosevelt to set aside 148 million acres of forest reserves. He founded the **Sierra Club** in 1892. **Ansel Adams** (1902-1984) was an American **photographer**, known for his dramatic photographs of the West. He took large pictures of landscapes that include mountains, forests, and rivers. Adams' interest in preserving wilderness areas also led him to become active in the conservation movement. Search his works on line; he was a Romantic, who used the Realist technology of the camera, to take Romantic—bleakly beautiful, gauntly exotic--photos. **Aldo Leopold** (1887-1948) was an American naturalist, wildlife biologist, author, and conservationist. He pioneered the application of ecological principles to wildlife management. An enthusiastic outdoorsman, he believed that people should enjoy wilderness areas for recreation. But he declared that the natural characteristics of such areas should be preserved as much as possible. **Rachel Carson** (1907-1964), a marine biologist, wrote **Silent Spring** in 1962, one of the most important environmental books in history. Its impact

caused **DDT** to be outlawed in the United States and other pesticides to be limited around the world. Nevertheless, today Americans still use approximately 2.2 billion pounds of **pesticides** every year. Mountaineer and war hero, David **Brower** led the Sierra Club in the 1950's and 1960's in some of the most important battles over the environment. He and the Club blocked the damming of the Grand Canyon and pushed LBJ into creating Redwoods National Park on the northern Californian coast. A charismatic leader, Brower pioneered the use of modern media.

In northern **California**, Julia Butterfly Hill lived in an old growth redwood, named "Luna", for almost two years in the 1990's, drawing attention to the continued exploitation of the forests of the Pacific Northwest. She and former V. P. Al Gore represent some of the newer ecological views.

FOR CLASS:

1. In the past 200 years, the United States has lost 50 percent of its wetlands and 90 percent of its northwestern old-growth forests. Every Sunday, more than 500,000 trees are used to produce the 88% of newspapers that are never (**recycled, rolled**).
2. What is a "clear cut"?
3. What country fuels all its vehicles on Sugar Cane, (**Brazil, Bulgaria, Tibet or New Zealand**)?
4. From A.D. 1 to about 1800, the world population quadrupled from about 300 million to 1 billion. But since then, the population has multiplied six times to about 6 billion. Although the rate of growth is slowing, the world is expected to have approximately 11 billion people by 2100. Such a large increase in population will result in even greater demands for natural resources, especially (**water, guacamole**).
5. About 1/3 of people live on less than (**two, twenty**) dollars a day. How much did your coffee, burger, cell phone, and/or gas cost today?
6. WHAT A WASTE: The average college student produces 640 pounds of solid waste each year, including 500 disposable cups and 320 pounds of (**paper, underwear**).
7. Around (**5%, 50%**) of all automobile trips in the United States are under three miles, a distance that could be walked in less than one hour at no appreciable cost to the environment or pocketbook.
8. North Americans throw away **millions of** plastic bottles every day; plastic comes from what source?
9. LAW OF THE JUNGLE: In 1900 there were 100,00 tigers in the world, and today there are fewer than 6,000. Although their numbers have increased a little, there are probably less than 6,000 (**funny professors, Blue Whales**) alive today.
10. Recently the bald (**professor, eagle**) was taken off the Endangered Species List. Is this good?
11. The citizens of wealthy, industrialized countries consume around (**3, 30**) times as much energy and resources as those of the Third World. Is this fair?
13. Crucial for the 21st Century are Environmental Justice Questions:
 - Who has access to, and use of, public lands and water, and for what purpose?
 - Why are pollutants regularly dumped in or around poorer neighborhoods?
 - What is the proper response to Global Warming?
 - If Globalism accelerates environmental degradation, what should be done?

AFTER WORLD WAR TWO: HISPANICS AND BLACKS IN THE POPULAR ARTS

Since the 1940's, the music and dances of Latin America have "crossed over" into American culture. Mexican mariachi bands-small ensembles usually consisting of violins, guitars, and trumpets-have long enjoyed popularity in the United States. Some popular Cuban dances have included the bomba, the cha-cha-cha, the conga, the mambo, the rumba, and salsa. Much of the music and dancing was derived from the culture of African slaves who worked on West Indian sugar plantations from the early 1500's to the 1800's. The music has strong, syncopated (irregularly accented) rhythms. It features instruments of African and American Indian origin, including conga drums, claves, guiros, maracas, and marimbas.

Latin American music has long been an important influence on the popular music of the United States. Since the 1950's, a number of Hispanic American rock music performers have gained widespread popularity, including Ritchie Valens, Carlos Santana, Gloria Estefan, and the group Los Lobos. Traditional Latin music has also attracted a large audience in the United States. One of the most popular performers is Celia Cruz. Known as la Reina de la Salsa (the Queen of Salsa), Cruz has performed for more than 40 years in both Cuba and the United States. Important Hispanic artists include John Valadez, Martin Ramirez, Frank Romero, and Arnaldo Roche. Tomas Rivera, Luis Valdez, and Heberto Padilla rank among the many Hispanic writers who have won distinction.

Other major Hispanic American figures in the arts include architect Bernardo Fort-Brescia and fashion designers Adolfo and Oscar de la Renta. Like other minority groups, Hispanic Americans have often been portrayed as stereotypes on radio and television and in movies and advertisements. Since the 1960's, however, TV shows, movies, and plays that deal more realistically with Hispanic characters have appealed to both Hispanic and non-Hispanic audiences. Hispanic American actors are now able to play roles that previously would have been reserved for Anglo (English-speaking) actors. Successful Hispanic American actors and actresses have included Jose Ferrer, Raul Julia, Jennifer Lopez, Rita Moreno, and Anthony Quinn.

African Americans won recognition in all major art forms during the late 1900's. The leading writers included Maya Angelou, who received praise for her multivolume autobiography and her poetry. Alice Walker won a Pulitzer Prize in 1983 for her novel *The Color Purple*. Rita Dove served as poet laureate of the United States from 1993 to 1995. Toni Morrison, whose novel *Beloved* earned a Pulitzer Prize in 1988, received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1993. Plays by August Wilson won the Pulitzer Prize in 1987 and 1990. George C. Wolfe emerged as an outstanding director of plays. In motion pictures, African American stars included Morgan Freeman, Whoopi Goldberg, Eddie Murphy, and Denzel Washington. Filmmaker Spike Lee won praise for *Do the Right Thing* (1989) and *Malcolm X* (1992), as did filmmaker John Singleton for *Boyz n the Hood* (1991). Many blacks starred on television. "The Cosby Show," featuring Bill Cosby, was a top-rated TV program in the United States from 1984 to 1992. In music, opera singers Kathleen Battle and Jessye Norman became internationally recognized. Celebrated jazz musicians included Geri Allen, Roy Hargrove, Christian McBride, and Wynton Marsalis. Singer Michael Jackson became a superstar in popular music. His album *Thriller* (1982) sold over 45 million copies-more than any other album in history. African American performers used musical essays in verse called rap music to describe inner-city life. Leading "rappers" included Ice-T, Public Enemy, Run-DMC, and Queen Latifah. In 1996, George Walker became the first African American composer to win the Pulitzer Prize for music. He won for a work he wrote for voice and orchestra.

POLITICS AND THE QUEST FOR JUSTICE: POLITICAL QUIZ

PUT YOUR RESPONSE TO EACH STATEMENT Agree (+2 +1 0 -1 -2) Disagree

1. _____ America is the strongest and greatest country in the world; the Iraq war was a just war.
2. _____ The root of social ills is moral decay, not systemic social inequality.
3. _____ When the government creates a program, it usually mucks it up, and it becomes a financial and organizational fiasco.
4. _____ Abortion is morally a sin and should be legally a crime.
5. _____ Work is the essential thing in life because the American dream is based on work, and the individual is totally responsible for his or her success in life.
6. _____ Though there are a few qualified women, warfare and the military should remain an all male enterprise.
7. _____ Stem cell research is a slippery slope that is really murder; it must be stopped.
8. _____ When government lowers taxes and spends less, more private money is generated and this is in turn invested in society and everyone benefits.
9. _____ The death penalty is a just way to terminate the life of a heinous criminal.
10. _____ Because Christianity is the root of American culture, children should be allowed to pray in public schools; Creationism should be taught alongside Evolution in our schools.
- _____ Your Total You are generally speaking a _____.
11. (Democrats, Republicans): JACKSON, WILSON, FDR, TRUMAN, JFK, KENNEDY, CARTER, and CLINTON.
12. (Democrats, Republicans): LINCOLN, TEDDY ROOSEVELT, NIXON, REAGAN, BUSH I, BUSH II
13. Generally, _____ believe Justice is best served by individual choice; individuals should not and cannot be forced to endorse fairness or equality; such coercion by the government is counter productive and anti-American,
14. Generally, _____ believe Justice and equality must be enforced by the government, the only institution strong enough to the stand up to the Big Dogs of Injustice; the "least among us" need instituional protection.
15. (Democratic, Republican): the Daddy Party (self control and aggressive business practices); Minimize

the government by minimizing taxes; strong defense; business virtues; de-regulation; traditional morals.
16. (Democratic, Republican): the Mommy Party (nurturing programs and diversity) Strong, activist government; working people and unions; rights for minorities; protect the environment and civil liberties.

SPORTS and JUSTICE

1. The most popular sport in the world is what? Why is it not a popular tv sport in America?
2. The 1972 Title IX of the Education Act affected what group?
3. What happened at the 1968 Olympics? What happened in 1980 Olympics?
4. What is the highest score you have ever gotten when you bowled?
5. Among what group in the American southwest was foot racing 25 to 30 miles a popular sport?
6. Tae Kwon Do was brought to America by immigrants from what country?
7. Tai Chi and Kung Fu were brought to America by immigrants from what country?
8. Judo is a form of wrestling brought to America by immigrants from where?
9. Lacrosse was invented by what group? Surfing was invented by what group?
10. Steroid abuse has affected what sports?
- 10a. Is steroid use cheating?
11. Recently, mountain biking, snow boarders, women boxers, climbing, mixed martial arts, extreme sports, and chicken riding have challenged the more standard/approved sports. Are these “asymmetrical sports” something we should expect in a culture where the Vernacular Tradition in the arts is important?
12. What is the Burning Man festival? How do Americans generally view rules, traditions, and disciplines in the arts and sports?
13. Women now participate in a variety of sports which, 30 years ago, were considered just for men. Name two:
14. Millions of Americans watch highly (over) paid athletes do dangerous and demanding activities. Does this obsession to watch sports generally encourage or discourage healthy minds and bodies?
15. Do you think college sports really enhance college experience for non athletes?

SPORTS HEROES/HEROINES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In what sports were/are these athletes famous?

1. James Francis Thorpe, Paul Robeson
2. Duke Kahanamoku, Michael Phelps
3. Babe Didrikson, Jesse Owens
4. Jackie Robinson, Willie Mays, Henry Aaron, Roberto Clemente, and Frank Robinson
5. Jim Brown and Gale Sayers
6. Chuck Cooper, Oscar Robertson, Bill Russell, and Wilt Chamberlain, Yao
7. Maureen Connolly, Margaret Osborne duPont, Doris Hart, Althea Gibson , Billie Jean King, Arthur Ashe, Serena and Venus Williams ,
8. Jack Johnson, Joe Louis, Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, George Foreman
9. Bode Miller 10.Tiger Woods

A SHORT HISTORY OF LAW, DRUGS AND (IN)JUSTICE

In the late 1800's, the United States had no national laws controlling drugs. People could buy opium and morphine whenever they wanted. Many medicine companies hid the fact that their remedies contained habit-forming substances. As a result, many people developed a drug dependency. By the early 1900's, the United States faced its first epidemic of drug abuse. The first federal law to help protect the safety of people using drugs was the Food and Drugs Act of 1906. This act required labeling of the amount of certain substances, including opiates, cocaine, and marijuana, in nonprescription drugs. However, people could still purchase dangerous drugs legally. Public pressure for national controls over narcotic and cocaine sales finally led to the Harrison Act of 1914. The act required the payment of a small tax every time a drug changed hands, from the manufacturer down to the doctor or

pharmacist. The government used the taxes to control availability and sale of the drugs. The act also required registration of all physicians and pharmacists and made opiates and cocaine available only by prescription. In 1919, the act was expanded to prevent physicians from freely prescribing habit-forming opiates. Doctors could only renew prescriptions for opiates for serious medical reasons, such as severe pain. Although drug use began to gradually decline in the 1920's, the fight to prevent drug abuse continued. By 1931, most states required antidrug education in their schools.

In 1937, Congress passed the Marihuana Tax Act, banning the nonmedical or untaxed possession of marijuana. Much of the anti-Marihuana movement was fanned by anti-Mexican and anti-black sentiments. By the early 1940's, drug use was minimal. In the 1950's, use of amphetamines, tranquilizers, and marijuana increased. In the 1960's and 1970's, drug use soared. In the 1980's, people grew familiar with the destructive side of drugs and began once again working to solve the problems of drug abuse. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, a U.S. government agency, the U.S. drug abuse rate is higher than that of any other industrialized nation. Misuse or illegal use of prescription drugs kills far more people than heroin or cocaine.

There are approximately 17,000 state and local courts and 90 federal courts. About 90 percent of all criminal cases are under the jurisdiction of the minor, or lower, trial courts, which are generally empowered to hear MISDEMEANOR cases--crimes punishable by a maximum sentence of a fine or one year in jail. Major trial courts hear FELONY cases--more serious crimes punishable by a sentence of at least one year in a prison. Federal courts hear criminal cases that involve constitutional issues, such as civil rights, or offenses against federal laws, such as the banking laws.

For Class:

1. Nearly 50% of all prisoners in America's prisons: a) black b) Hispanic c) Asian d) white
2. Number of murders in America every year is between a) 1 and 5 thousand b) 20 and 30 thousand
3. In the entire world in terms of numbers of people locked up, America ranks number: a) One b) Nine
4. Drug and alcohol abuse every year cost the American economy around **(\$20, 150)** billion.
5. Process whereby an accused person agrees to a lesser charge in exchange for a lighter sentence, reduction of charges or other benefits: a) habeas corpus b) plea bargaining
- 5a. Number of cases resolved by "5" is around: a) 70% b) 90%
- 5b. Used to determine if a prisoner is being legally held; often it is an appeal to the federal courts because Due Process has not been followed: a) habeas corpus b) nolo contendere
6. In 1984, a change in Federal law meant that judges had little discretion in sentencing convicted drug criminals; this was called a) fair and balanced sentencing b) mandatory sentencing
7. In 1986, this President recommended employers test regularly for drug use: a) Reagan b) Bush
8. Will make you really stupid: a) drug abuse b) believing everything your beloved professor tells you
9. Overwhelmingly, in terms of number and percentage, **(whites, blacks)** abuse drugs, esp. cocaine.
10. Overwhelmingly, in terms of number and percentage, **(whites, blacks)** are punished for drug crimes. Recently, the Supreme Court and the Sentencing Commission have recognized the injustice of the current system and demanded changes. Some prisoners, sentenced under the old rules, will be released early.
11. The richest country on earth, with incomparable freedoms and opportunities, America nevertheless has enormous problems with drug and alcohol abuse. Every day, millions of Americans need drugs and/or alcohol to cope with life. Do you think addictions should be punished as a crime?
12. In 2006, Japan had 53 murders involving firearms; America averages **(2500, 20,000 to 30,000)** deaths by firearms per year; it also averages **(2500, 250)** children, 18 and under, killed with firearms.
13. **(Brazil, the USA)** and Japan **are** the only industrialized nations to use the Death Penalty.
- 13b. Why have lethal injections for convicted felons been temporarily stopped by the Supreme Court?
14. From the perspective of some members of American minorities, the law does not appear to be a neutral tool for maintaining a fair and free society but often a) an unjust weapon against them
15. When you are stopped for a speeding violation your response is a) anger and threats b) smiles and treats c) tears and a lusty begging of forgiveness d) you can't be caught

IMPORTANT LAWS OR LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING MINORITIES

African Americans have been in the forefront of the struggle for Minority Rights. In 1896 in Plessy v.

Ferguson, the Supreme Court allowed "separate but equal" facilities for whites and blacks. In reality separate was not equal. In 1954, *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court declared that "separate but equal" was unconstitutional. In July of 1947, president **Truman issued an executive order** to desegregate the U.S. Military. The Korean war (1950-53) was the first war in which blacks and whites fought together in the same unit. The Civil Rights Act of **1964** protected voting rights, began affirmative action, and required businesses to serve all people regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. It barred discrimination by employers. Title VII of this act protected women against work place discrimination. President Johnson (**LBJ**) was President in 1964. As the Supreme Court became more and more conservative in the early 1980's, it was less inclined to mandate protection for minorities. For example, in 1987, the Supreme court refused to rule on whether the death penalty, as administered, was biased against blacks who murder whites. Research had proven this was clearly the case.

Other minorities have also been impacted by legal decisions. In 1948, Arizona and New **Mexico** allowed Indians to vote, the last two states to do so. In 1966, the Supreme Court ruled in *Miranda v. Arizona* ruled that the **police** must inform an accused person of his or her right to remain silent and to consult with a lawyer before questioning the person. The court reaffirmed *Miranda* in a 2000 decision. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1975 prohibited banks, stores and other organizations from discriminating in making loans based on a person's **sex**. In 1986 the Supreme Court ruled that private acts of **homosexuality** between consenting adults are not protected by the Constitution; states can make such acts criminal. In 1988, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 required the government to pay \$20000 to surviving **Japanese** who had been interred in the World War Two Detention camps.

More recently, the Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 ordered that Federal institutions must return human remains and any artifacts to **native Americans**. In 2003, in *Texas v Lawrence*, the Supreme Court threw out **sodomy laws**, saying the government has no interest in regulating sex between consenting adults. This over turned its 1986 decision on the same subject. The conservative California Supreme Court in 2008 ruled that gays could not be denied the right to marry.

POPULAR CULTURE: ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND ACTORS

1. The **Vernacular** is America's art tradition that is democratic, practical, and technological in its nature. Art can be expressed from the bottom up, from self taught artists. Folk artists and creative people have little interest in a standardized system of regulating artists. Quilting and Jimi Hendrix are examples.
2. **REALISM** (1900-2010): art imitates photography; narrative (tells a story); 3D illusion.
3. **MODERNISM** (1900-1960) Abstract (simplified lines, use of color) revolt against Realism / Jackson Pollock + Abstract Expressionism, but it was never really big in American Popular Culture.
4. **POST-MODERNISM** (1960-now): realistic, playful, blending, Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol.
5. Art and Popular Culture has been profoundly affected by technology: record players, radio, cassettes, CD's, MP3, iPods,

SOME KEY 20TH CENTURY ARTISTS

Painters

Henry Ossawa Tanner, Horace Pippin (1888-1946), Jacob Lawrence (1917-2000)

Poets

(18th century: Phillis Wheatley), Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Gwendolyn Brooks

Architects

I. M. Pei (pronounced pay)

Maya Lin

Singers/ Musicians

Bessie Smith, Marian Anderson, George Gerschwin, Hank Williams/Buck Owens

Chuck Berry/Little Richard, Elvis/ Bob Dylan/ Rickie Nelson, Aretha Franklin/Jimi Hendricks

Songs for Justice of the 20th and 21st century

In the 20th century, the union movement, the Great Depression, the Civil Rights movement, and the War in Vietnam all spawned protest songs. The 1920s produced songs such as the anti-lynching song, "Strange Fruit." It also saw the birth of the union and labor movements, which produced "The Cradle Will Rock", a pro-union musical so controversial that it was shut down for fear of social unrest. It was during the '20s and '30s that The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), also known as the

Wobblies, used music to protest working conditions in the United States and to recruit new members to their cause.

The 1940s and 1950s saw the rise of music that continued to protest labor, race, and class issues, and produced artists who would have an enduring influence on the protest music genre, most notably Woody Guthrie ("This Land Is Your Land", "Deportee", "Dust Bowl Blues", "Tom Joad").

The 1960s was a fertile era for the genre, especially with the rise of the Civil Rights movement and the escalation of the War in Vietnam. Bob Dylan produced landmark songs such as "Blowin' in the Wind" (1962), "Masters of War" (1963), "Talking World War III Blues" (1963), and "The Times They Are A-Changin'" (1964). Pete Seeger produced "Where Have All the Flowers Gone", "If I Had a Hammer" (which was written in 1949, but rose to Top Ten popularity in 1962), and "Turn, Turn, Turn" (also written earlier but released in the early 1960s), among others. "We Shall Overcome", his adaptation of an American gospel song, continues to be used to support issues from labor rights to peace movements. Other notable voices of the period included Joan Baez and Phil Ochs. The music often included fairly simple instrumental accompaniment including acoustic guitar and harmonica.

The American civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s often used Negro spirituals as a source of protest, changing the religious lyrics to suit the political mood of the time. The use of religious music helped to emphasize the peaceful nature of the protest; it also proved easy to adapt, with many improvised call-and-response songs being created during marches and sit-ins. Some imprisoned protesters used their incarceration as an opportunity to write protest songs. These songs were carried across the country by Freedom Riders, and many of these became Civil Rights anthems. In the 1970's, during the War in Vietnam, many protest songs were written and recorded, most notably "War," (1970) by Edwin Starr, "Ohio" (1970) by Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, "'Imagine'" (1971) and "Give Peace a Chance" (1972) by John Lennon. Cat Stevens left his mark on the genre with "Peace Train" in 1971, as did Black Sabbath with "War Pigs" (1971). The Rolling Stones protested against police brutality with "Doo Doo Doo Doo Doo (Heartbreaker)" (1973).

Punk music from the 70's featured anti-war, anti-state, and anti-capitalist themes. A 1983 protest song that gained considerable attention worldwide was "99 Luftballons" by Nena. The song protested the escalating rhetoric and strategic maneuvering between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. The 1992 film *Bob Roberts* is an example of protest music parody, in which the title character - played by American actor Tim Robbins - is a guitar-playing U.S. Senatorial candidate who writes and performs songs with a heavily reactionary tone.

Neil Young continued the theme in the twenty-first century with his song, "Let's Impeach the President" - a stinging rebuke against President George W. Bush and the War in Iraq, as did Pink with her appeal to Bush in "Dear Mr. President". Pearl Jam also included two anti-Bush songs ("World Wide Suicide", "Marker In The Sand") in their 2006 album *Pearl Jam*. Not to forget the band Dispatch and the anti-war underground hit "The General". Utah Phillips, the Riot-Folk! Collective, and David Rovics, among many other singers have continued the folk tradition of protest. Also, Rage Against The Machine has been one of the most popular bands in recent times with songs such as *Bullet In The Head* and *Bulls On Parade*. Paris also released the critically acclaimed 'What Would You Do?' referencing everything from false flag operations and the elite's grip on the world's governments to the truth behind the 9/11 attacks.

MULTICULTURAL AMERICA, GLOBALISM AND JUSTICE

1. In Tibet, Canada, Georgia, and Turkey, ethnic minorities are struggling for the right to speak a distinct language other than that of the majority population. Why is language central to culture?
2. What country makes most top grossing films? How do French/Korean film-makers view it
3. The American Indian Movement influenced many indigenous groups around the world
4. Much of the gambling money coming into Indian reservations goes to **(Indian, Non Indian)** investors. Why can Indian reservations have casinos?
5. Can American financial aid be given to international health organizations which, as part of family planning, discuss abortion?
6. Recently, America has seen an amazing 400%-500% increase in the number of women in **(the military, prison)**. Why?
7. What is the fastest growing religion in America, especially among men in prison?
8. What two countries' populations are more than a billion?

- 8a. Has immigration to America from these two countries increased or decreased in the last decade?
9. Define terrorism:
10. Are most Coke sales inside or outside the U.S.?
- 10a. Why have Maine and California restricted Coke sales at schools?
11. What American company owns the most real estate of any corporation in the world?
12. What is the best selling car of all time?
13. What are honor killings? What, according to many experts, is the most dangerous country?
14. Where does Walmart get about 90% of the goods that it sells?
- 14b. What country is the world's Walmart of arms and weapons—sells the most?
15. What are genetically modified foods? What is "Terminator" Wheat?
- 15a. Are GMF's most widely used, inside or outside the USA?
16. OPEC controls much of the world's oil supply and is dominated by Saudi Arabia. America has for more than fifty years generally "kissed up" to Saudi Arabia's rulers. What rights do citizens have in Saudi Arabia?
17. In Germany, can an immigrant become a citizen?
18. In 1964, there was one (**toilet, tv**) for every 20 people on earth; now there is one for every 4.
- 18b. As a result of seeing American news stories, tv shows, popular culture, and films, how do you suppose many non Americans view the morals of American society?
19. On the Haj, Malcolm X had a profound insight. This helped him alter his view of life, race, and religion. What is the Haj?
20. China is the one of the fastest growing economies in the world. What form of government does it have? Why are so many "free-market, capitalistic businesses" flocking to China.
- 21a. More than ¼ of California's pollution comes from what country's industries? (soon to be 1/3)
22. What is Samhuin? Sol Invictus? Kwanzaa?
23. Which American immigrant group has the highest percentage of self-employment: Koreans, Iranians, Cubans, or Russians?
- 23a. Which group of recent immigrants to America controls about 50% of chain motels?
24. Many countries south of the Sahara, like South Africa, have an enormous problem with what disease?
- 24b. Generally, can these poor Africans afford American drug treatments for the afflicted?
25. China believes Taiwan is a threat. Suppose China invaded Taiwan, and took it over. What would the America government say to China? Suppose Russia invaded the Republic of Georgia?
- 25b. What did the U.S. say about Israel's recent invasion of Lebanon?
26. America has a \$15 trillion economy. The Iraq war will probably cost around \$3 trillion. America is now the world's largest (**creditor, debtor**) country. China and Japan are buying up most of this debt.
27. The USA, Britain, France, China, Russia, North Korea, Pakistan, India, and Israel all **have (nukes, happy college students)**. Should Iran be allowed to have nukes?
28. America has around 800 military bases around the world. It now spends more on its military than the rest of the world combined. Are these indications that the Republic has become an "empire"?
29. Why were toys, medicine, and animal food from China recently in the news?
30. Britain, France, China, Russia and the USA are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, the key body of the UN. Of all the members of the UN, only these five permanent members can veto a UN resolution, which means it is dead. This is clearly (**democratic, unfair**).
31. When America makes trade agreements, what is more important, labor rights or patent rights?
32. What is "sharia" law?
33. What is the "Euro"?
34. When and how, in your humble estimation, will the War on Terror end?