

MULTICULTURAL AMERICA AND JUSTICE

I. POPULATION

1. America's total population is around: a) 160 million b) 200 million c) 300 million
2. Around 70% of the population is a) white b) Hispanic c) black d) other e) none
3. The largest minority is a) white b) Hispanic c) black d) other e) none
4. The fastest growing minority is a) white b) Hispanic c) black d) other e) none
- 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, the America 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) race 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?
12. Have I been empathetic ("walk a mile in my shoes") to the stranger?
13. Have I acknowledged the opposition to my narrow point of view?

III. Culture: True or false, if something is false, know how to amend it.

1. Culture is a human construct; people learn culture.
2. American culture, like most cultures, rarely changes.
3. Usually, Culture is based on language; French culture is based on the French language.
4. 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.
4a. In most cultures, a system of related values come to dominate all other values; this Dominant Culture is the pervasive beliefs of a society.
5. Hispanic Americans make up around 13% of the American population.
6. The Dominant American Culture (DAC) stresses the conflicting values of religion, individuality, self reliance, consumerism, democracy, media hypertension, free market, mobility, and progress.
7. "Minority" in cultural terms means in terms of power, not in terms of population.
- 7a. An ethnic group is always a minority.

8. 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).
9. In America, many first generation immigrants experience “culture shock,” which is the overpowering delight in the superiority of the American way.
10. Most cultures are **pure**, that is, uninfluenced by other cultures.
11. 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.
12. A culture’s **Value** System separates behavior into good and bad and often grows out of a Belief System.
- 12a. A PLURALISTIC society allows only **one** group to dominate power.
13. “Assimilation” (**melting pot**) means to accept all or part of the dominant culture.
14. There are about **28 million** Native Americans; Asians now make up about **5%** of all immigrants.
16. **Acculturation** (salad bowl) means a person who lives two cultures and who uses ideas and values from both without giving up his or her complex identity.
17. **FORMAL** CULTURE involves mandates, such as in the Law, Education, Politics and Religion.
18. **Informal** Culture involves choices, such as in Music, Art, Popular culture, Food and Dress.

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

1. Much of Art reflects the most important (values, values) of a culture. American art in its earliest days reflected both European and (religious, Modernist) concepts. (Limners, Musketeers) were anonymous painters who painted portraits of early American colonists in their primitive manner.
2. In the 1700’s, American artists often used the (Post-Modernist, Classical) ideals of balance, harmony, and reason. Influenced by Classical values, Benjamin West, John Singleton Copley, and John Trumbull were important artists of (the 1700’s and early 1800’s, the 1960’s).
3. The (Vernacular, Vulgar) Tradition is America’s art tradition that is democratic, practical, and technological in its nature. This tradition comes from the people, is usually opposed to the Elite approach to art, and it loves quilts, bridges, railroads, cars, Reality TV, and Rock n’ Roll.
4. Native Americans and slaves (did not have, had) their own artistic traditions. From its earliest days, America’s (monocultural, diverse) population used song, dance, poetry, prose, quilting, and the visual arts to portray significant aspects of life.
5. Around 1800, the (Romantic, Realist) Movement influenced most artists in Europe and many in America. Among other things, the Romantic Movement (avoided, stressed) the heroic, the strange, the exotic, the terrifying, and the ecstatic. (Landscape, Portrait) painting, especially of the West, was an important visual part of the Romantic Movement in America. George Catlin and several other painters portrayed the lives of Indians in the (1800’s, 1900’s)
6. Photography and journalism were two of the things which helped to create the cultural and artistic movement called (Realism, Modernism) in the mid 1800’s. (Realists, Retro-ism) stressed the common place experiences of everyday people; photography and journalism strongly influenced visual arts. (Realist, Dadaist) painters such as Winslow Homer and Alfred Waud captured how the Civil War affected everyday Americans, especially the working class and immigrants who fought and died by the hundreds of thousands.
7. (Modernists, Post Modernists) in the early 20 th century generally despised Realism. (Modernists, Post Modernists) generally tried to reduce forms to simple lines or color patterns and tried to avoid the story telling aspects of hated Realism.
8. (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 Pop Culture. You are (always, never) sarcastic.

Religion

1. What is MONOtheism? What is POLYtheism? What is the Doctrine of the Trinity?
- 1a. What percent of Catholics are Christian? (100% none--they're Catholic!)
2. About what percentage of all Americans are Christian? (77% 7%)
- 3.. About what percentage of all Americans are Catholics? (25% 45%)
4. About what percentage of all Americans claim to be Protestant? (32% 52%)
5. In the last census, the number of the number of Christians dropped by about (1% 9%)
6. What American religious tradition has three major subgroups, Reform, Conservative, and Orthodox? Do other religions have similar patterns in believers?
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?
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?
12. About one million Americans worship Shiva and belong to (Hinduism, the Sikh tradition).
13. Immigrants from Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Sudan, 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? Do most native American traditions have creeds?
20. What is the Shi'a? Who are the Sunnis? What is Iran? Iraq? Saudi Arabia? Hezbollah? Egypt?
21. What American religion was founded in New York in the 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 : IS JUSTICE POSSIBLE?

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: 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.

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.

1896: Pullman strike; Pres. Cleveland sent Federal troops to protect property
Endless and massive immigration consistently weakens the labor movement.

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.
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. From the Gospel of Luke: *A young man, a member of one of the leading families, put this question to [Jesus]: "Good Master, what have I to do to inherit eternal life?" Jesus replied [keep the commandments]. The young man replied, "I have kept all these from my earliest days till now." And when Jesus heard this he said, "There is still one thing you lack. Sell all that you own and distribute the money to the poor, and you will have treasure in heaven; then come, follow me." But when the young man heard this, he was filled with sadness, for he was very rich. Jesus looked at him and said, "How hard it is for those who have riches to make their way into the kingdom of God! Yes, it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."* (18: 18-26) From the Gospel of Matthew: *Jesus said, "Do not lay up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moths and rust consume and where thieves break*

in and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven...for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." (6:19-21). When he died, how much was Jesus worth? If Jesus were alive today, He would more than likely (**support, oppose**) consumerism and the pursuit of wealth.

4. In late 1800's, Social (Darwinism, --ism) 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. (**Race, Class**) is the key variable in quality of life (length and comfort).

5. At home, among friends, and at church, people practice one sort of morality; at work, is it the same?

6. Where do working people work more per year, America or Europe? Where do working people take fewer vacations, America or Europe?

7. The number of Americans who eat at a fast food restaurant once a day is one in (**4, 6**).

8. Number of Americans who have worked at MacDonald's is one in (**8, 10**).

9. In France all workers--as mandated by law--receive (**1, 5**) week(s) of paid vacation a year:

10. Nurses, those who care for sick, the elderly, and those who care for the mentally retarded are generally (**paid well, underpaid**). Your favorite fruit is what? In California, what sort of person does the dirty, backbreaking, low paying job of picking your favorite fruit?

11. In the early 1900's more than 2 million (**children, golfers**) worked six days a week, 12 hours each. Brutal child labor--in mines, mills, etc-- only ended after decades of (**prayers, agitation**).

12. (**Cesar Chavez, Miguel Martinez**) led the fight for justice of migrant workers in California, and he helped to found the United Farm Workers of America.

13. Traditionally, work among this ethnic group (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. Which group is it?

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

15. An important figure in the Labor Rights movement: (**Mother Cabrini, Mother Jones**).

16. 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)

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

18. By 2000, the income gap between blacks and whites had narrowed somewhat. The average income for blacks in 2000 was 64 percent of that for whites. However, about (**12, 22**) percent of black families (about one in five) still had incomes below the government's official poverty line, and the jobless rate for blacks was 2.5 times that for whites.

19. 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 a worker's life (**harder, fun**). 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?

20. Over their lifetime, college students on average earn how much more compared to their friends who have not gone to college?

FOR TEST 2:**I. 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 e) to keep teachers off the streets
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's until the 1960's generally agree with Griffith's historical interpretation?
3. **(History, Mathematics)** is rated the worst course by high school students.
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 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. 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 an 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.
8. To understand how textbooks of 1930's presented the Civil War, we do not need to look at the history of 1860's, but at the history of the 1930's; how were blacks regarded in the 1930's?
9. **(Jim Crow, Jim Beam)** Laws made blacks second class citizens in America.
10. From 1882 until 1951, 3437 blacks were lynched; what does education, or mis-education have to do with this historical fact? (How does a person become a racist?)
11. The decision, Brown v. The Board of Education, ended separate but equal in **(1954, 1984)**.
12. **(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?
- 12a. In the 1960's, **(Native Americans, Irish 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..
13. The American child spends 1/2 hour per **(day, week)** in meaningful conversation with parents.
14. Who was more likely to support the Vietnam War, a high school drop out, or a high school graduate? Why?
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.
20. **(Chinese Americans, German Americans)** on average spent about twice that amount of time studying and is far over-represented in America's elite schools and graduate schools.
21. On average, who drinks more, college students or college professors?
22. About one **(third, fourth, fifth)** of all Americans have earned degrees.
23. 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 **(six times, 10 times)**.

24. Most students with M.D.'s, or degrees in Law and Dentistry are (**women, lucky**). _____.

2. IMMIGRANTS, IMMIGRATION, and JUSTICE

THE BANK'S SCALE: The Immigrant Experience

1. CAPTIVITY
2. ENCAPSULATION
3. CLARIFICATION OF ETHNIC IDENTITY
4. BI-ETHNICITY
5. MULTI-ETHNICITY

PLACES FROM WHICH AMERICANS CAME/COME

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

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 5. _____ | 4. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 1. _____ | |

7. Immigrants from (**Jamaica, Cuba**) dominate Florida, which has a strange immigration policy.

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

8a. From 1881 to 1920, almost (**2.35 23.5**) million immigrants poured into the United States.

8b. Until 1960, Europeans made up 60% of all immigrants; by the 1990's that number had dropped to around (10%, 30%). (**LBJ, Nixon**) was mainly responsible for the change.

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

9a. Congress passed the (**Hawaiian, Chinese**) Exclusion Act of 1882, which stopped these people's emigration to the USA. Who benefited from this law?

9b. 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. Today, Asians now make up around (**35% , 50%**) of all immigrants to the U.S.A.

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

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

12b. About (**2, 25**) states have passed laws making English their official language. (Generally speaking, language is key to culture; threats to language are seen as direct threats to culture.)

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

14. When immigrants willingly give up their previous culture/language to try to become as "American" as possible this is called (**acculturation, assimilation**), "the melting pot" approach.

15. When immigrants maintain their culture and language in a face to face, "salad bowl" approach to the Dominant American Culture: (**acculturation, assimilation**).

16. Immigrants have been frequently attacked in American history during periods of (**economic downturns, religious revivals**). Who are the Minute Men?

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

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

19. Snake Heads, which are gangs in (**China, Boise**), have created networks to bring undocumented aliens into Canada and 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**).

21. In 1988, (**Japanese, German**) Americans received \$20000 for past injustices.

23. Name a film about immigration to the U.S.A.:

24. Culture (**shock, schlock**) is a depression, caused by homesickness that afflicts many immigrants.
25. School (**shock, regurgitation**) is a depression caused by acute boredom, meaningless tasks, clueless professors and excessive note taking which often plagues college students.
26. 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. Very (**Rarely, often**) these laws been neutral instruments for aiding immigration from across the world.

IMMIGRATION LEGAL HISTORY

24. 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.
25. **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.
26. **In 1965**, the most liberal immigration act was passed under **President Johnson (LBJ)**. 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. PHYLLIS 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...

3. 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?
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.
- 3b. In what combat roles are women allowed to participate?
4. 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 top causes of divorce, which ends about 50% of marriages?
How would you protect marriage from these dangers?
11. Is Gay marriage a religious issue, or a civil rights issue?
12. How do many young males in American try to demonstrate their "maleness"?
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. Is this a dangerous idea?
16. How is sexuality exploited in films, advertisement, and other aspects of American culture?
17. In 1973 the American Psychiatric Association declared that **(teaching, homosexuality)** was not a mental disorder or sickness.
18. **(Gender, lust)** is defined as one's sex as it affects one's status, behavior, self-image and roles.
19. Is sex outside of marriage wrong? Your first sexual encounter with another person occurred when you were **(single, married)**.
20. What causes someone to become a homosexual? **(genetic makeup, environment, choice, no scientifically proven and known reason)**.
21. The Stonewall Riots of 1969 began the modern **(Gay, Workers')** Rights Movement
22. The Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 gave the vote to **(blacks, women)**.
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.
24. Economically driven Log Cabin Republicans are **(compassionate, gay)** Republicans.
25. Why do women live longer than men? Where are there more people over 100?

4. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

1. 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, cosmetics)** connected them with all animate and inanimate beings.
2. In the 19th century, such movements and **(Transcendentalism, Corporatism)** and Romanticism also drew Americans' attention to the sacredness of nature.
3. 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 resources.
4. **(Conservatism, Conservation)** is the management, protection, and wise use of natural resources. Natural resources include all the things that help support life, such as sunlight, water, soil, and minerals. Plants and animals are also 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.
5. Perhaps another impetus for the expanding concerns about the environment is the almost universal recognition of beauty in nature. As society becomes more and more complex and technological, humans seem to need more of natural beauty. 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. Preservation of these places of natural beauty has long been **(challenged, supported)** by private and industrial interests. In the 21st century, the struggle to keep these magnificent places open to the public and relatively **(pristine, profitable)** will be one of the central struggles for environmental justice.
6. In 1908, President **(Teddy, Franklin)** 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 use 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.
7. **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, 1990)** 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, Salsa)** Club in 1892.
8. The National Park Service was established in 1916, when the U.S. park system consisted of 37 areas. These areas **included (Yellowstone, Yosemite)** 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 to the system. In fact, recently the federal government has promoted privatizing much of the system, which has caused alarm in the environmentalist community. Using public lands for private profit seems to be an unjust way of managing the country's beautiful natural heritage.
9. **Ansel Adams** (1902-1984), was an American **(proctologist, 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.
10. **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.

11. **Rachel Carson** (1907-1964), a marine biologist, wrote **Silent (Spring, Serpent)** in 1962, one of the most important environmental books in history. Its impact caused (**DUI, 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.
12. David (**Brower, Engoliath**) 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.
13. 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. 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.
14. What is "An Inconvenient Truth"? What is it about? Who made it?
15. 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.
16. **WHAT A WASTE:** The average college student produces 640 pounds of solid waste each year, including 500 disposable cups and 320 pounds of paper. Half of all automobile trips in the United States are under three miles, a distance that could be waked in less than one hour at no appreciable cost to the environment or pocketbook. North Americans throw away 2.5 million plastic bottles every hour.
17. **LAW OF THE JUNGLE:** Since 1600, about 500 species of animals have become extinct. 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 **BLUE WHALES** alive today.
18. 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?
19. **Crucial Environmental Justice Questions for the 21st Century:**
 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. A number of painters and writers have sought to capture the Hispanic American experience. 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.

FOR THE FINAL:

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 because of God's special blessing.
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 work life. You get what you earn.
6. _____ Though there are a few qualified women, warfare and the military should remain an all male enterprise. Women are too weak and emotional to be in combat.
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 invested in society and everyone benefits. When the government deregulates industry, industry thrives.
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. (Democratic, Republican):the Daddy Party (control and aggression)Minimize the government by minimizing taxes; strong defense_; business virtues; de-regulation_; traditional morals.
14. (Democratic, Republican): the Mommy Party (nurture and diversity) Strong, activist government; working people and union; rights for minorities; the environment; civil liberties.

SPORTS

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. Majorities in pro football and basketball, and a majority of Olympic Gold medalists belong to which ethnic group? What happened at the 1968? What happened in 1980?
4. In the late 1990's there were about how many bowling alleys? (750 7500)
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 was 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?

SPORTS HEROES/HEROINES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1. James Francis Thorpe | 2. Duke Kahanamoku | |
| 3. Jack Johnson | 4. Babe Didrikson | 5. Jesse Owens |
| 6. Joe Louis | 7. Paul Robeson | |
| 8. Jackie Robinson | 9. Willie Mays, Henry Aaron, and Frank Robinson | |
| 10. Jim Brown and Gale Sayers | 11. Althea Gibson, Arthur Ashe | |
| 12. Chuck Cooper, Oscar Robertson, Bill Russell, and Wilt Chamberlain | | |
| 13. Louise Brough, Maureen Connolly, Margaret Osborne duPont, and Doris Hart. | | |
| 14. Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, George Foreman | 15. Billie Joe King | |
| 16. Serena and Venus Williams | 17. Tiger Woods | |

A SHORT HISTORY OF LAW AND DRUGS AND JUSTICE

(A) 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. (B) 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. (C) 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. (D) 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. (E) 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. (F) 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. (G) 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.

1. Nearly 50% of all prisoners in America's prisons:) 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 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: 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.

10a. **(Brazil, the USA)** is the only industrialized nation to use the Death Penalty.

11. 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

12. 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

13. The two most common reasons for arresting Americans are a) drug abuse and public nudity b) driving under the influence and public nudity c) drug abuse and driving under the influence

IMPORTANT LAWS OR LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING MINORITIES

1. In (1896, 1996) in Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme court allowed "separate but equal" facilities for whites and blacks.

2. 1948: Arizona and New (**Hampshire, Mexico**) allowed Indians to vote, the last two states to do so.

3. In July of 1947, president (**Truman, Nixon**) desegregated the U.S. Military. The Korean war (1950-53) is the first war in which blacks and whites fight together in the same unit.

4. In 1954, Brown v. Board of (**Sewers, Education**), the Supreme Court declared that "separate but equal" is (**constitutional, unconstitutional**).

5. The Civil Rights Act of (**1964, 1994**) : protected voting rights and began affirmative action, required restaurants to serve all people regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. Barred discrimination by employers. Title VII of this act protected women against work place discrimination.

6. In 1966, Miranda v. Arizona ruled that the (**police, tooth fairies**) 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.

7. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1975: it prohibited banks, stores and other organizations from discriminating in making loans based on a person's (**financial history, sex**).

8. In 1986 the Supreme Court ruled that private acts of (**taking drugs, homosexuality**) between consenting adults were not protected by the Constitution; states can make such acts criminal.

9. In 1987, the Supreme court refused to rule on whether the death penalty, as administered, was biased against (**blacks who murder whites, whites who murder blacks**).

10. In 1988, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 paid \$20000 to surviving (**Japanese, Chinese**) who had been interred in the World War Two Detention camps.

11. The Grave protection and Repatriation Act of 1990: Federal institutions must return human remains and any artifacts to (**native Americans, cities which claim them**).

12. In (**1993, 2000**), the Supreme Court played a major role in deciding the presidential race between Texas Governor George W. Bush and Vice President Al Gore. Five weeks after the election, the court ruled in Bush v. Gore that the state of Florida should not continue vote recounts, because a consistent statewide standard did not exist.

13. In 2003, in Texas v Lawrence, the Supreme Court threw out (**smoking laws, sodomy laws**), saying the government has no interest in regulating sex between consenting adults.

POPULAR CULTURE: ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND ACTORS

1. The Vernacular is America's art tradition that is democratic, practical, and technological in its nature. Name some examples:

2. REALISM (1900-2010): art imitates photography; 3D; narrative(tells a story); illusionary

3. MODERNISM (1900-1960) Abstract (simplified lines, use of color) revolt against Realism /Jackson Pollock+Abstract Expressionism

4. POST-MODERNISM (1960-now): realistic, playful, blending, Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol.

5. Technology and Popular Culture: from phonographs to iPods, technology has played a central role in popularizing Vernacular artists--many "artists" have had and continue to have access to the public who are not in any traditional sense artists.

HEROES/HEROINES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Henry Ossawa Tanner | 2. Gwendolyn Brooks |
| 3. Marian Anderson | 4. Horace Pippin (1888-1946) |
| 5. Sidney Poitier | 6. Jacob Lawrence (1917-2000) |
| 7. I. M. Pei (pronounced pay) | 8. Maya Lin |
| 9. Duke Ellington/Ella Fitzgerald | 10. George Gerschwin |
| 10. Chuck Berry/Little Richard | 12. Hank Williams/Buck Owens |
| 13. Elvis/ Bob Dylan/ Rickie Nelson | 13. Aretha Franklin/Jimi Hendricks |

SOME TRADITIONS IN AMERICAN MUSIC

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------|
| 1. JAZZ | 2. Blues | 3. Swing |
| 4. Country Western | 5. Cool Jazz | 6. Rock N'Roll |
| 7. Disco | 8. Heavy Metal, Punk Rock | 9. Hiphop/Rap |
| 10. Others | 11. Salsa, Celtic | 12. Trance |
| 13. Pop Music | 14. record players, radio, cassettes, CD's, MP3, iPods | |

MULTICULTURAL AMERICA, GLOBALISM AND JUSTICE

1. In Tibet, Canada, and Turkey, ethnic groups are struggling for the right to speak a distinct language 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?
4. Many indigenous groups around the world have been greatly influenced by A.I.M. What is A.I.M?
- 4a. On many reservations, how are American Indians trying to increase their economic strength?
- 4b. Much of the gambling money coming into to reservations goes to **(Indian, Non Indian)** investors.
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? Has immigration to America from these countries increased or decreased in the last decade?
9. Define terrorism:
10. Are most Coke sales inside or outside the U.S.? 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? How is the American car industry doing today?
13. Where does Walmart have 90% of its goods made?
14. Where are the world's largest reserves of oil?
15. What are genetically modified foods? Are GMF's most widely used, inside or outside the USA?
17. Can a non Japanese own land in Japan? 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.
- 18a. As a result of American tv shows, popular culture, and films, how do non Americans view 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? Are Black Muslims the same as other Muslims?

20. What is the fastest growing economy in the world? Are unions strong there? Pollution controls?
21. About half of the world's population lives on two dollars or less a day. Is this just?
22. What is Samhuin? Sol Invictus? Kwanzaa?
23. Which American immigrant group has the highest percentage of self-employment: Koreans, Iranian, Cuban, or Russian? Which group of recent immigrants controls about 50% of motels?
24. Many countries south of the Sahara, like South Africa, have an enormous problem with what disease? Can these countries afford American drug treatments for the afflicted?
25. What is better: Burrito Grande, Pizza Supreme, Whopper Mega Dead Flesh Burger with Cheese, or a Broccoli Malt? Is "soy" a food substance, or an alien life form from the planet Zorbon?
26. America has a \$13 trillion economy. It is now the world's largest (creditor, debtor) country.
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. To which countries do Americans go to get cheap prescription drugs? Why?
29. Where is the next Summer Olympics going to be? (Hint: Beijing).
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"?
33. What is the "Euro"?
34. When and how, in your humble estimation, will the War on Terror end?