

Block Three:

Focuses on the African-American and white ethnic experiences after the passage of the National Origins Act (1924) through the present.

Social Distance: The degree of intimacy or closeness we feel to people of other ethnic or racial groups.

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Bogardus Social Distance Scale

1. Would you be willing to marry a member of this group or have a member of this group marry into your family?
2. Would you be willing to have a member of this group as your close, personal friend?
3. Would you be willing to have a member of this group as your neighbor?
4. Would you be willing to have a member of this group as your colleague at work/school?
5. Would you be willing to have a member of this group as a speaking acquaintance or citizen of your country?
6. Would you be willing to have a member of this group visit your country as a non-citizen?
7. Would you be willing to have a member of this group be excluded from associating with your country in any way?

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At the root of social distance is racism, xenophobia, and ethnocentrism.

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1. The military remained segregated during World War II, and most Black soldiers served under White, southern officers who disproportionately gave them dishonorable discharges, rendering them ineligible for G.I. benefits.

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2. The newly developed suburbs employed a new payment system: low-interest loans, distributing the cost of the new house through payments across 30 years.

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4 Important Factors:

2. The newly developed suburbs employed a new payment system: low-interest loans, distributing the cost of the new house through payments across 30 years. Many of these suburbs had clauses excluding African Americans and other people of color.

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4 Important Factors:

3. The exclusion of Blacks and people of color from suburbs meant that they were relegated to the housing in cities.

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3. The exclusion of Blacks and people of color from suburbs meant that they were relegated to the housing in cities. Because of urban renewal, most of the housing available to people of color in cities ended up being large public housing projects and rental property.

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4. Of the single-family housing available in many American cities, redlining largely kept many African Americans from benefiting economically from home ownership.

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4 Important Factors:

4. Of the single-family housing available in many American cities, redlining largely kept many African Americans from benefiting economically from home ownership. Redlining was a discriminatory practice employed by banks and lenders that withheld mortgage lending for housing and businesses in communities of color.

3 events that demonstrate why the Civil Rights Movement was necessary to provide citizenship rights for African Americans:

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2. 1963 Children's Crusade in Birmingham, Alabama. Over 1000 Black schoolchildren attempted to march from the school to the mayor's office to discuss segregation.

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2. 1961 Children's Crusade in Birmingham, Alabama. Over 1000 Black schoolchildren attempted to march from the school to the mayor's office to discuss segregation. The brutality of the police response showed the lengths to which white southern leadership would go to protect white supremacy.

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3 events that demonstrate why the Civil Rights Movement was necessary to provide citizenship rights for African Americans:

3. During the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1964, as protestors left Selma and crossed the Edmund Pettus bridge, they were met by police who beat them back viciously. News coverage of Selma's Bloody Sunday helped many Americans recognize that things in the South needed to dramatically change.

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3. 1968 Fair Housing Act

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A majority of our younger people are immigrants and people of color. As a society, therefore, we must actively invest in the education and training of immigrants and people of color in order for us to continue to have an economically strong and innovative nation.

The social context and previous conditions in African-American, Latino, and Native American communities have been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic and in many ways precipitated the protests against police harassment and brutality in summer, 2020.

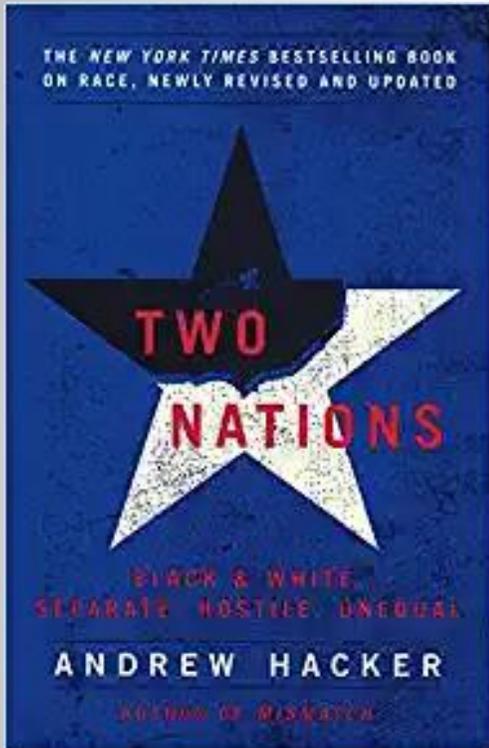
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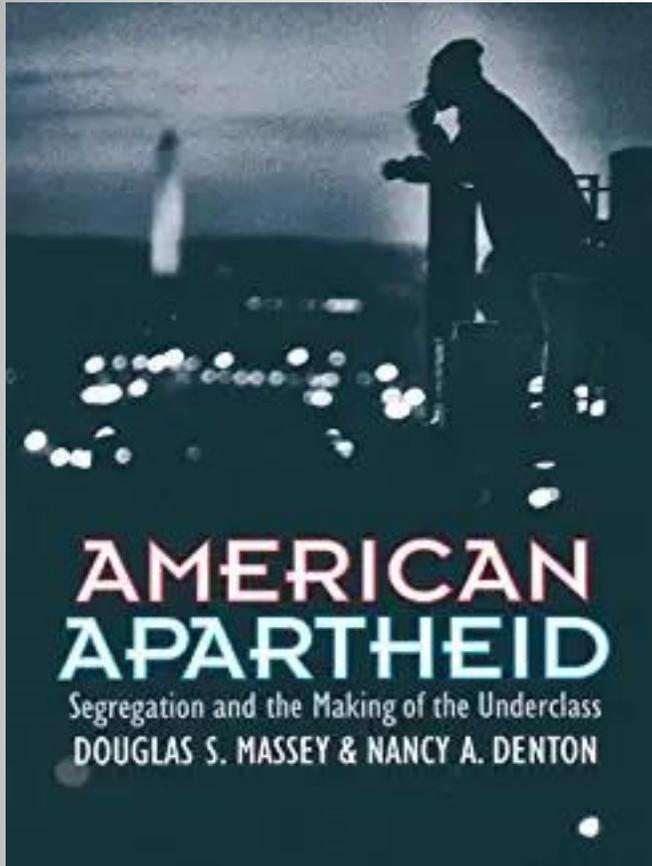
The significant impact of the pandemic on communities of color has aggravated previous underlying conditions of social inequality in housing, education, employment, and healthcare access.

Additionally, there is social inequality in health outcomes.



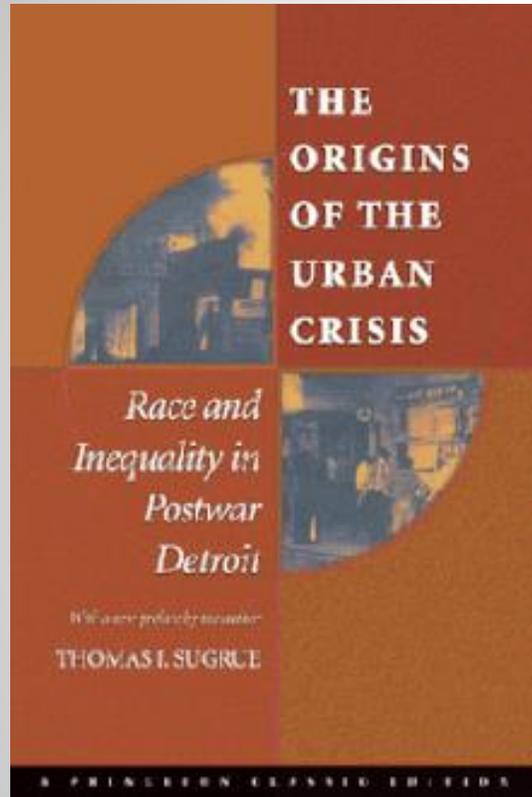
Andrew Hacker -- *Two Nations: Black and White, Separate, Hostile, and Unequal* (originally published in 1992)

Andrew Hacker examines the divisions of color and class in present-day America, analyzing the conditions that keep black and white Americans far apart in their ability to achieve the American dream.



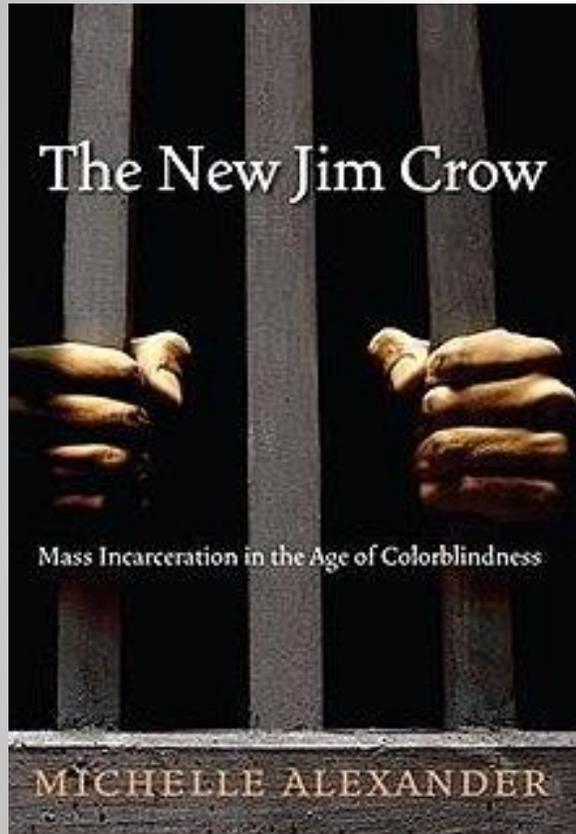
Douglas S. Massey and Nancy A. Denton
*American Apartheid: Segregation and
the Making of the Underclass* (1993)

Demonstrated how persistent lower socio-economic positioning among African Americans was directly related to deliberate segregation in housing, employment, and education in American cities



Thomas J. Sugrue: *The Origin of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit* (1996)

Covers the gripping residential segregation of Detroit's suburbs, employment discrimination, police harassment of the Black community, and other conditions that led to 1967 Detroit Uprising.



Michelle Alexander: *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness* (2010)

Discusses how in the post-Civil Rights era, our society reinstated Jim Crow through the social control and policing of African American communities and other communities of color, which led to mass incarceration.

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Colonized minorities are populations that must be made to stay in their place through law, policies, social control and force if necessary.