SOCIOLOGY · STUDY GUIDE

Exam 5 Study Guide

This guide covers chapters 9 and 10. First you will scale stratification up to the whole planet: how nations are ranked, how sociologists explain the gap, what poverty does to a life, why it falls hardest on women, and how globalization has reshuffled the winners and losers. Then you will see how race and ethnicity are built by societies, how prejudice becomes discrimination, and the full range of ways groups have lived together. Read the "what to know" paragraphs, copy the tables by hand, and work each case with the steps covered. Each chapter ends with ten self-test items, and the cram sheet holds every name and term.

WHAT THIS GUIDE COVERS

- Chapter 9 · global stratification, the birthplace lottery, World Bank income tiers and GNI per capita, the Gini coefficient and HDI, modernization theory and Rostow's stages, dependency theory, world-systems theory, absolute, relative and extreme poverty, modern slavery, the feminization of poverty and the second shift, microcredit, globalization and the elephant curve.
- Chapter 10 · race as a social construction, racial formation, ethnicity, minority and dominant groups, prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination, Merton's typology, individual, institutional and colorblind racism, the three paradigms on race, the contact hypothesis, genocide to pluralism, U.S. group patterns, the model minority myth, symbolic ethnicity and intersectionality.

CHAPTER 9

Global Inequality

Read it in full: **Chapter 9 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Modernization vs. Dependency** and **The Feminization of Poverty**.

What to know

Global stratification ranks whole nations into layers, so entire populations are advantaged or disadvantaged by the country they live in. The richest fifth of the world consumes roughly three

quarters of its output. For most of history the gap between societies was modest; industrialization opened the chasm. Branko Milanovic's "**birthplace lottery**": roughly half of a person's income can be predicted from country of citizenship alone.

The World Bank sorts economies by **GNI per capita** (total national income divided by population) into four tiers: **high-income** (above about $14,000; the United States, Germany, Japan, Norway), **upper-middle** (about $4,500 to $14,000; China, Brazil, Mexico), **lower-middle** (about $1,150 to $4,500; India, Nigeria, Bangladesh) and **low-income** (below about $1,150; Niger, DR Congo, Somalia). Because an average can hide extreme gaps, sociologists also use the **Gini coefficient** (inequality within a nation, from 0 for perfect equality to 1 for total concentration) and the **Human Development Index** (income plus life expectancy plus education). Older labels such as "Third World" are fading.

Modernization theory (functionalist; Rostow, Parsons) blames poverty on internal factors: traditional values and weak technology. W. W. Rostow's five stages (1960): traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, drive to maturity, high mass consumption. Its remedy is aid, investment, technology and trade. **Dependency theory** (conflict; Andre Gunder Frank, Raúl Prebisch) says the rich made the poor poor through colonial extraction and unequal **terms of trade**; Frank called it "the development of underdevelopment." Immanuel Wallerstein's **world-systems theory** sees one capitalist world-economy divided into **core**, **semi-periphery** and **periphery**. Neither theory wins outright: history sets starting positions, and internal choices shape the path.

Relative poverty is falling well below your own society's standard. **Absolute poverty** is lacking the basics to survive. The World Bank's **extreme poverty** line is about **$3.00 a day** in 2021 purchasing-power terms (the older $2.15 line in 2017 prices has been retired), and more than 800 million people, roughly one in ten, live below it. About one in eleven people is undernourished, child deaths before age five are many times higher in low-income nations, and on the order of 50 million people live in modern slavery, including **debt bondage**.

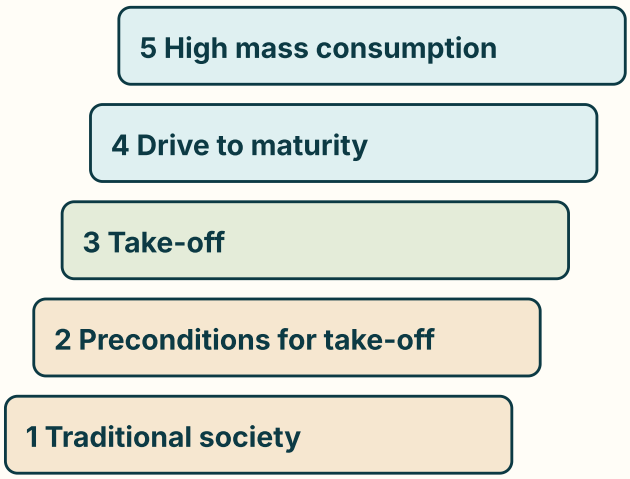
Diana Pearce named the **feminization of poverty** in 1978: women and children make up a growing, disproportionate share of the poor. Its engines are unpaid care work (Arlie Hochschild's "**second shift**"), the wage gap and crowding into the **informal sector**, limited access to land and

credit, and girls pulled from school first. Resources placed in women's hands improve children's food, health and schooling. Muhammad Yunus's Grameen Bank pioneered **microcredit**, mostly to women, though debt can trap as well as free.

Globalization is the growing integration of economies, cultures and populations, driven by **transnational corporations**. Inequality **between** nations narrowed as China and India rose, while inequality **within** many nations widened. Lakner and Milanovic's **elephant curve**: Asia's emerging middle classes gained a great deal (the back), the global super-rich gained most (the trunk), and the working and middle classes of rich nations stalled (the dip). Functionalists see a rising tide; conflict theorists see a "race to the bottom"; interactionists study how jobs and brands reshape identities. The **digital divide** is a new axis of inequality.

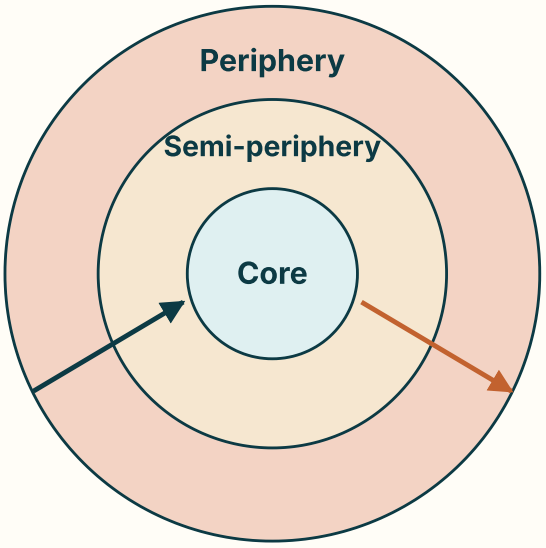
Two answers to "why are some nations poor?"

Modernization (Rostow): an inside ladder



Cause: internal tradition and weak technology. Remedy: aid, investment, open trade.

World-systems (Wallerstein): one economy



In (dark arrow): raw materials, cheap labor
Out (red arrow): finished goods, sold dear
Dependency: the rich helped make the poor poor.

Inside ladder or outside system? Modernization theory looks inside a poor nation and prescribes climbing Rostow's stages. Dependency and world-systems theory look outward at a single economy in which value flows toward the core.

LOCK THESE IN

- Global stratification ranks nations; the birthplace lottery predicts about half of income.
- World Bank tiers use GNI per capita: high, upper-middle, lower-middle, low.
- Gini: 0 equal to 1 total concentration (within a nation). HDI: income, life expectancy, education.
- Modernization (functionalist, Rostow): internal causes. Dependency (conflict, Frank, Prebisch): external exploitation.
- Wallerstein: core, semi-periphery, periphery in one world-economy.
- Extreme poverty: about $3.00 a day (2021 PPP); more than 800 million people.
- Feminization of poverty: Pearce, 1978; second shift: Hochschild.
- Elephant curve: between-nation gaps narrowed, within-nation gaps often widened.

Key terms and comparisons: three explanations of global inequality

Feature	Modernization	Dependency	World-systems
Paradigm	Structural functionalism	Conflict (Marxist)	Conflict, global scale
Cause of poverty	Internal: tradition, weak technology	External: colonial extraction, unequal trade	A nation's place in one world-economy
Key thinkers	Rostow, Parsons	Frank, Prebisch	Wallerstein
Way out	Modern values, investment, open trade	Break dependency; fairer terms of trade	Very hard; the system resists escape
Main critique	Blames the poor; ignores colonialism	Underplays internal factors and real growth	Broad and hard to test

Measures and tiers

Measure or tier	What it shows	Note
GNI per capita	Average income per person	Basis of World Bank tiers
Gini coefficient	Inequality within a nation	0 equal; 1 one person holds all
HDI	Income, life expectancy, education	Development is more than money
High-income	Above about $14,000	Life expectancy about 80
Low-income	Below about $1,150	Life expectancy about 55 to 62
Extreme poverty line	About $3.00 a day (2021 PPP)	More than 800 million below it

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · WHICH THEORY IS SPEAKING?

Two fictional advisers explain why the nation of "Rivermark" is poor.

STEP 1 · ADVISER A

"Rivermark needs savings, schools and a culture of investment, then foreign capital will help it take off." Internal causes and Rostow's ladder: **modernization theory**.

STEP 2 · ADVISER B

"For a century Rivermark exported raw cocoa cheaply and imported chocolate expensively; its railways were built to the coast for export." External extraction and terms of trade: **dependency theory**.

STEP 3 · ADD A THIRD VIEW

Seeing Rivermark as part of a single world-economy, supplying raw materials to the core, is **world-systems theory**; Rivermark is **periphery**.

STEP 4 · WEIGH THEM

History set Rivermark's starting position; governance and education shape what it does next. A careful sociologist uses both.

WORKED CASE 2 · READ THE MEASURES

Two fictional nations have the same GNI per capita of $9,000. Nation P has a Gini of 0.28; Nation Q has a Gini of 0.58.

STEP 1 · PLACE THE TIER

$9,000 falls between about $4,500 and $14,000: both are **upper-middle-income**.

STEP 2 · READ THE GINI

0.28 is closer to 0, so income in P is spread fairly evenly. 0.58 is much closer to 1, so Q is far more unequal.

STEP 3 · WHAT THE AVERAGE HIDES

Q's same average could sit on a few very rich people and widespread poverty.

STEP 4 · ADD HDI

To judge well-being, also check life expectancy and schooling through the HDI.

WORKED CASE 3 · TRACE THE FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY

Amina, a fictional market seller, and her husband both work in a low-income country.

STEP 1 · PAID WORK

She sells in the informal sector: no contract, low pay, no pension.

STEP 2 · UNPAID WORK

She also hauls water, cooks and cares for children: the **second shift**, invisible in any wage.

STEP 3 · ASSETS

Local custom bars her from owning the land she farms, so she cannot borrow against it.

STEP 4 · CONCLUDE

Each mechanism compounds the others, so even inside a poor household she is poorer. A small loan or cash placed in her hands is likely to improve her children's food and schooling.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Using GNI per capita as a measure of well-being.** It is an average income; use the Gini for spread and the HDI for health and schooling.
- **Reading a Gini of 0.6 as more equal than 0.3.** Closer to 1 means more unequal.
- **Pairing dependency theory with functionalism.** Dependency and world-systems theory are conflict theories; modernization is functionalist.
- **Quoting the retired poverty line.** The book uses about $3.00 a day in 2021 terms; $2.15 (2017 prices) is retired.
- **Thinking relative poverty is not real.** It still wounds; it calls for a fairer share rather than survival aid.
- **Saying globalization simply raised inequality.** It narrowed gaps between nations while often widening them within nations.

- **Calling microcredit a cure-all.** Debt can trap as easily as it can free.
- **Crediting the second shift to Pearce.** Pearce named the feminization of poverty; Hochschild named the second shift.

Chapter 9 self-test · ten items

1. What does the World Bank use to place nations in income tiers?

A. Average life span at birth
B. The Gini coefficient of income
C. Gross national income per person
D. The share of adults with diplomas

C. Gross national income per person GNI per capita is total national income divided by population.

2. A Gini coefficient near 1 means that income in a nation is:

A. Concentrated in very few hands
B. Spread almost evenly among all
C. Low on average for everyone
D. High on average for everyone

A. Concentrated in very few hands 0 is perfect equality; 1 means one person holds everything.

3. Besides income, the HDI also takes into account:

A. Military spending and trade
B. Life expectancy and education
C. Population size and land area
D. Religious and ethnic diversity

B. Life expectancy and education Development means a long, healthy, informed life, not just money.

4. Rostow's stages of economic growth belong to which theory?

A. World-systems theory
B. Dependency theory
C. Conflict theory
D. Modernization theory

D. Modernization theory Rostow pictured every nation climbing the same ladder.

5. "The development of underdevelopment" is a phrase from:

A. Immanuel Wallerstein
B. Walt Whitman Rostow
C. Andre Gunder Frank
D. Talcott Parsons

C. Andre Gunder Frank Frank argued some nations were made poor by the process that made others rich.

6. In Wallerstein's model, poor nations exploited for cheap labor and raw materials are the:

A. Metropole
B. Periphery
C. Semi-periphery
D. Core

B. Periphery The world-economy splits into core, semi-periphery and periphery.

7. According to the book, the international extreme poverty line is set at about:

A. $3.00 a day
B. $10.00 a day
C. $30.00 a day
D. $0.50 a day

A. $3.00 a day It is in 2021 purchasing-power terms; more than 800 million people live below it.

8. In 1978, which sociologist gave the feminization of poverty its name?

A. Muhammad Yunus
B. Arlie Hochschild
C. Branko Milanovic
D. Diana Pearce

D. Diana Pearce Hochschild named the second shift; Pearce named the feminization of poverty.

9. Why do many development programs place resources directly in women's hands?

A. Women tend to spend added income on children's needs
B. Women are legally required to manage all family funds
C. Men in poor nations rarely do any paid work at all
D. Aid given to men is taxed away before it is spent

A. Women tend to spend added income on children's needs Research finds mothers spend added income on food, health and schooling.

10. The elephant curve shows that during recent globalization:

A. The working classes of rich nations gained the most
B. Every income group around the world gained the same
C. Inequality between nations widened sharply everywhere
D. Asia's new middle classes and the super-rich gained most

D. Asia's new middle classes and the super-rich gained most Rich nations' working and middle classes stalled, forming the dip.

CHAPTER 10

Race and Ethnicity

Read it in full: **Chapter 10 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Constructing Race: Six Societies, Six Answers** and **The Intergroup Spectrum: Genocide to Pluralism**.

What to know

A **race** is a category of people treated as distinct because of physical traits a society has **decided to make significant**. There is more genetic variation within any so-called race than between races, and no gene marks a racial boundary. Race is a **social construction**: real in its consequences, built by people. The evidence: categories change over time (the U.S. Census has rewritten its race questions in nearly every decade since 1790; the Irish, Italians and Jews moved from conditional to full "whiteness") and across place (someone classed as Black under the U.S. "one-drop rule" might be classed as white or mixed in Brazil). Omi and Winant call this **racial formation**.

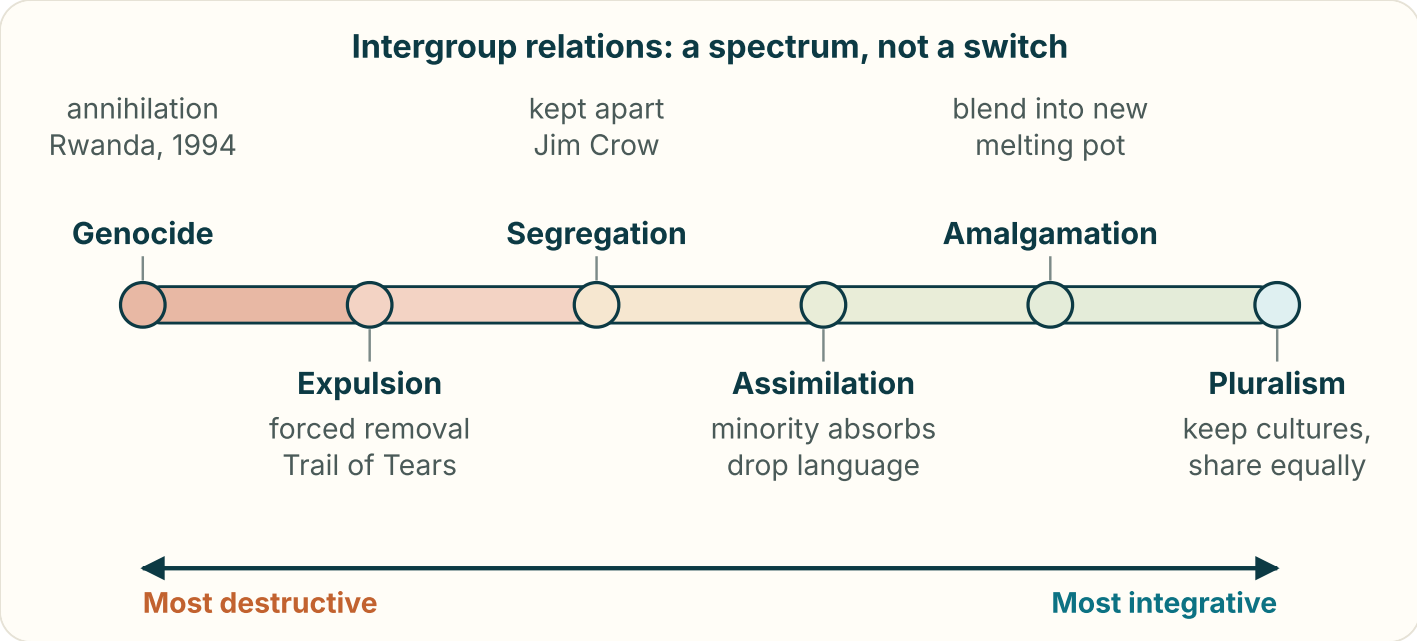
Ethnicity is shared culture: language, religion, ancestry, national origin and tradition. Race is assigned mainly by how a body is seen; ethnicity is a way of life that can be practiced or set aside. One racial category, such as "Asian American," holds many ethnicities. Following Louis Wirth, a **minority group** is singled out for unequal treatment and sees itself as an object of collective discrimination; it is defined by **power, not numbers**. Black South Africans under apartheid were a numerical majority yet the minority group. The group holding power is the **dominant group**.

Prejudice is an attitude, a prejudgment about a group. A **stereotype** is its oversimplified content; even a "positive" stereotype erases individuals. **Discrimination** is an action: unequal treatment. Merton showed attitude and action can come apart: the **all-weather liberal** (no prejudice, no discrimination), **fair-weather liberal** (no prejudice, discriminates for convenience), **timid bigot** (prejudiced but restrained) and **active bigot** (both). **Racism** is the belief in racial superiority plus the practices that follow. **Individual racism** is person to person; **institutional racism** is built into banks, schools, courts and housing, as with **redlining**. **Colorblind racism** disavows prejudice while defending an unequal status quo.

The paradigms read race differently. **Functionalists** note racial hierarchy can serve the dominant group (cheap labor, a divided workforce) while being dysfunctional for society. **Conflict theorists** (after Marx) see race as a tool of exploitation and division; **split labor market** and **scapegoat** theories belong here. W. E. B. Du Bois named **double consciousness**, and critical race theory is a modern heir. **Interactionists** see race made in everyday labels and self-concepts. Gordon Allport's **contact hypothesis**: contact reduces prejudice under equal status, common goals, cooperation and institutional support.

Intergroup relations form a spectrum. **Genocide**: deliberate annihilation (the Holocaust; Rwanda, 1994; the Armenian genocide). **Expulsion** or population transfer (the Trail of Tears; the 1942 removal of Japanese Americans). **Segregation**: **de jure** by law (Jim Crow, apartheid) or **de facto** in practice. **Assimilation**: the minority absorbs the dominant culture, usually at the cost of its own. **Amalgamation**: groups blend into something new, the "melting pot." **Pluralism**: groups keep their cultures and share equally, the "salad bowl."

Each U.S. group carries a distinct history. African Americans face the widest wealth gap and disproportionate incarceration. Native Americans survived genocide, removal and boarding school assimilation. Hispanic and Latino Americans are the largest minority, a pan-ethnic category spanning every race. Asian Americans are highly diverse, and the **model minority myth** hides poverty within the group and is used as a wedge against other minorities. Herbert Gans's **symbolic ethnicity** describes an identity later generation white ethnics can wear lightly or set aside. Kimberlé Crenshaw's **intersectionality** says race, class and gender cross and compound, so single-axis analysis misses lived inequality.



Genocide to pluralism. Any real society can be placed on this line. Segregation can be by law or in practice, and assimilation usually asks only the minority to change.

LOCK THESE IN

- Race is a social construction: more variation within groups than between them.
- Categories shift over time and place: racial formation (Omi and Winant).
- Ethnicity is shared culture; a minority group is about power, not numbers (Wirth).
- Prejudice is an attitude; discrimination is an action; Merton's four types.
- Institutional racism (redlining) produces unequal outcomes without individual intent.
- Contact hypothesis (Allport): equal status, common goals, cooperation, support.
- Spectrum: genocide, expulsion, segregation, assimilation, amalgamation, pluralism.
- Model minority myth; symbolic ethnicity (Gans); intersectionality (Crenshaw).

Key terms and comparisons: Merton's prejudice and discrimination grid

	Does not discriminate	Discriminates
Not prejudiced	All-weather liberal: believes in equality and acts on it	Fair-weather liberal: goes along for convenience
Prejudiced	Timid bigot: restrained by law or pressure	Active bigot: believes and practices it

The intergroup spectrum

Pattern	What happens	Example
Genocide	Deliberate annihilation of a group	The Holocaust; Rwanda (1994)
Expulsion	Forced removal from a territory	Trail of Tears; Japanese Americans, 1942
Segregation	Groups kept apart, de jure or de facto	Jim Crow; residential segregation today
Assimilation	Minority absorbs dominant culture	Pressure to drop language and custom
Amalgamation	Groups blend into a new mixture	"Melting pot" through intermarriage
Pluralism	Groups keep cultures and share equally	"Salad bowl"; Switzerland as an approximation

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · MERTON'S GRID

Place four fictional managers in Merton's typology.

STEP 1 · LENA BELIEVES IN EQUALITY AND HIRES FAIRLY

No prejudice, no discrimination: **all-weather liberal**.

STEP 2 · GREG HOLDS NO BIAS BUT FOLLOWS A REFERRAL RULE THAT KEEPS HIRING ONE GROUP, BECAUSE IT IS EASY

No prejudice, but discriminates: **fair-weather liberal**.

STEP 3 · HAL DISLIKES A GROUP BUT HIRES FAIRLY BECAUSE HE FEARS A LAWSUIT

Prejudiced, does not discriminate: **timid bigot**.

STEP 4 · TOM DISLIKES A GROUP AND REJECTS EVERY APPLICANT FROM IT

Both: **active bigot**.

LESSON

Rules and incentives can reduce discrimination even before attitudes change.

WORKED CASE 2 · INDIVIDUAL OR INSTITUTIONAL?

A fictional bank has no prejudiced loan officers, yet it rejects most mortgage applications from one neighborhood because its scoring formula weights a ZIP code that was redlined decades ago.

STEP 1 · LOOK FOR A PERSON

No single officer intends harm, so this is not mainly **individual racism**.

STEP 2 · LOOK AT THE SYSTEM

The rule itself carries forward the effects of past redlining: **institutional racism**.

STEP 3 · TRACE THE OUTCOME

Families in that area cannot buy homes, so the wealth gap persists across generations.

STEP 4 · REMEDY

Audit and change the formula. Changing hearts alone would not fix this outcome.

WORKED CASE 3 · PLACE IT ON THE SPECTRUM

Order three fictional policies in the nation of "Corlan" from most destructive to most integrative.

STEP 1 · POLICY 1

A minority must live in separate districts by law: **de jure segregation**.

STEP 2 · POLICY 2

Schools teach only the dominant language and children are pushed to drop their names and customs: **assimilation**.

STEP 3 · POLICY 3

Each language community runs its own schools, and all share power in parliament: **pluralism**.

STEP 4 · ORDER

Segregation, then assimilation, then pluralism. Genocide and expulsion would sit further toward the destructive end.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Saying "social construction" means race is not real.** It is real in its consequences; it is built by society, not nature.
- **Using race and ethnicity interchangeably.** Race rests on perceived physical traits; ethnicity on shared culture.
- **Defining a minority by size.** It is about unequal treatment and lack of power.
- **Assuming prejudice and discrimination always go together.** Merton showed each can occur without the other.

- **Thinking racism requires a racist person.** Institutional racism produces unequal outcomes without individual intent.
- **Calling assimilation neutral.** Usually only the minority is expected to change.
- **Swapping amalgamation and pluralism.** Amalgamation blends into something new; pluralism keeps groups distinct and equal.
- **Treating the model minority label as harmless praise.** It hides diversity and is used against other groups.

Chapter 10 self-test · ten items

1. Which finding best supports calling race a social construction?

A. People in all societies sort one another into the same races
B. Racial categories change across time and from place to place
C. Genes reliably mark the edge between one race and the next
D. Physical traits do not vary at all from person to person

B. Racial categories change across time and from place to place If race were biological, it would not shift when you cross a border or turn a calendar page.

2. Which is an example of ethnicity rather than race?

A. A label given by a census based on appearance alone
B. A boundary drawn by a one-drop rule in old U.S. law
C. A category assigned mainly by skin color and features
D. A shared language, faith and set of holiday traditions

D. A shared language, faith and set of holiday traditions Ethnicity is shared culture.

3. Why were Black South Africans under apartheid called a minority group?

A. They lacked power and faced unequal treatment
B. They lived mainly in rural parts of the country
C. They made up less than half of the population
D. They had arrived more recently than other groups

A. They lacked power and faced unequal treatment A minority group is defined by power, not numbers.

4. Refusing to rent an apartment to someone because of their group is:

A. A stereotype
B. Assimilation
C. Discrimination
D. A prejudice

C. Discrimination Discrimination is the action; prejudice is the attitude.

5. In Merton's typology, a person with no prejudice who goes along with a discriminatory policy for convenience is a(n):

A. Active prejudiced bigot
B. All-weather liberal
C. Timid prejudiced bigot
D. Fair-weather liberal

D. Fair-weather liberal Not prejudiced, but discriminates.

6. Redlining is a classic example of:

A. Institutional racism
B. Symbolic ethnicity
C. Individual prejudice
D. Amalgamation

A. Institutional racism It was built into how lending and housing systems worked.

7. Who described double consciousness?

A. Herbert Gans
B. W. E. B. Du Bois
C. Louis Wirth
D. Gordon Allport

B. W. E. B. Du Bois Du Bois named the split awareness of being American and a member of a despised group.

8. According to the contact hypothesis, contact reduces prejudice when groups have:

A. Unequal roles in a strict chain of command
B. Brief contact with strangers in public spaces
C. Equal status and common goals with support
D. Separate schools and separate neighborhoods

C. Equal status and common goals with support Allport's conditions are equal status, common goals, cooperation and institutional support.

9. When each group keeps its own culture and all take part as equals, the pattern is:

A. Segregation
B. Amalgamation
C. Assimilation
D. Pluralism

D. Pluralism Pluralism is the "salad bowl."

10. A fourth-generation Irish-American who celebrates heritage mainly on holidays shows:

A. Double consciousness
B. Symbolic ethnicity
C. Model minority status
D. Racial formation

B. Symbolic ethnicity Gans described ethnicity worn lightly and optionally.

ONE PAGE

Cram sheet

Everything from chapters 9 and 10 in one place. Cover the right column and see if you can rebuild each row.

Global inequality

Name or term	Idea	Remember
Milanovic	Birthplace lottery; elephant curve (with Lakner)	About half of income from citizenship
World Bank tiers	GNI per capita	High, upper-middle, lower-middle, low
Gini; HDI	Within-nation inequality; income plus health and schooling	0 equal, 1 concentrated
Rostow (1960)	Five stages of growth	Modernization, functionalist
Frank; Prebisch	Development of underdevelopment; terms of trade	Dependency, conflict
Wallerstein	World-systems	Core, semi-periphery, periphery
Extreme poverty	About $3.00 a day (2021 PPP)	More than 800 million people
Pearce (1978)	Feminization of poverty	Women and children
Hochschild	Second shift	Unpaid care on top of paid work
Yunus	Grameen Bank microcredit	Mostly to women

Race and ethnicity

Name or term	Idea	Remember
Race	Socially significant physical traits	A social construction
Omi and Winant	Racial formation	Categories made and remade
Wirth	Minority group	Power, not numbers
Merton	Prejudice by discrimination grid	Four types
Institutional racism	Built into institutions	Redlining; colorblind racism
Du Bois	Double consciousness	Conflict tradition
Allport	Contact hypothesis	Equal status and cooperation
Spectrum	Genocide to pluralism	De jure and de facto segregation
Gans	Symbolic ethnicity	Optional for white ethnics
Crenshaw	Intersectionality	Race, class, gender compound

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