1) The racist laws that divided South Africans were known as

A) secessionist.

B) apartheus.

C) apomatox.

D) apartheid.

E) states rights.

2) The most populous ethnic group in the United States is

A) African Americans.

B) Asian Americans.

C) Latinos/Hispanics.

D) American Indians and Alaska Natives.

E) Austral-Asians.

3) Los Angeles has what kind of ethnic distribution?

A) dispersed

B) clustered

C) diverse

D) contiguous

E) inverted

4) Which is the most dramatic change in the geographic distribution of African Americans in the United States?

A) rural to urban within the state

B) change to sharecropping

C) relocation to northern cities

D) movement out of inner-cities

E) relocation to coastal cities

5) After World War II ended, millions of people were forced to migrate because of

A) Soviet repatriation of Gypsies and Jews.

B) counterattacks by the Allies.

C) German expansion.

D) the return of defeated German soldiers to their homes.

E) changes in the boundaries of states.

6) African Americans migrated out of the U.S. South partly as a consequence of

A) the removal of travel visa requirements for people of color.

B) increased farm mechanization leading to a decreased demand for farm labor.

C) the development of better airports, allowing for rapid and efficient travel.

D) increasing opportunities to work in northern coal mines and the California gold rush.

E) the growth of agriculture in the U.S. North.

7) From 1910 to 1950, population density of African Americans in ghettos

A) increased.

B) remained the same.

C) decreased.

D) briefly increased before decreasing.

E) fluctuated.

8) A racist believes in

A) the equality of women and men regardless of ethnic or racial identity.

B) the superiority of some groups because of cultural identity.

C) the inferiority of some groups because of economic factors and the superiority of other groups because of political affiliations.

D) the biological classification of people and the superiority of some groups over others on the basis of racial identity.

E) the biological classification of people along with an understanding that all human beings are one species and therefore one extended family without any inherent differences.

9) Which of the following does the United States Census Bureau not consider a race?

A) Japanese

B) Black

C) Hispanic/Latino

D) White

E) Samoan

10) People who were restricted by covenants in deeds included all of the following people in the United States except for

A) Caucasians.

B) Jews.

C) Blacks.

D) Roman Catholics.

E) Mexican Americans.

11) South Africa is the only state in southern Africa that

A) still practices apartheid despite efforts to end the practice.

B) is completely landlocked.

C) first elected a Black as president during the 1990s.

D) signed the Law of the Sea despite concerns over ethnic segregation.

E) has a large Italian minority population.

12) Ethnic identity for U.S. descendants of European immigrants is primarily preserved through

A) neighborhoods and locations.

B) schools and education.

C) language.

D) religion and food.

E) political affiliation.

13) A nationality is

A) a group of people tied to a place through legal status and tradition.

B) a country.

C) ethnic identity.

D) any cohesive group of people.

E) any group with shared religion, language, and origin of birth.

14) The key elements of nationalism include all but

A) common culture.

B) shared attitudes.

C) shared emotions.

D) political structure.

E) state symbols.

15) The concept that nationalities have the right to govern themselves is known as the right of

A) centripetal force.

B) nation-state.

C) self-determination.

D) sovereignty.

E) ethnic identity.