

# The key concepts of diversity

[Sociology](#), [Racism](#)



Appendix A The Key Concepts of Diversity Raymond Price Eth/125 Culture Diversity Heather Valentino University of Phoenix Material Appendix A Part I Define the following terms found in Week One and Week Two readings: | Term | Definition | | Diversity | It is the condition of being diverse, different, or varied; difference , unlikeness in | | ways. | | Ethnocentrism | It is the characterized by or based on the attitude that one’s own group is superior. | | Melting pot | The diverse racial or ethnic or both , forming a new creation and a new cultural entity. | | Minority group | It is the subordinate group whose members have the significantly less control or power | | over lives than do the members of a dominant or majority group. | | Emigration | It is to leave one country to go and settle in another one. | | Immigration | It is the coming into a new country as a permanent resident. | | Culture | It is the customary beliefs, in social forms or groups in a material traits of a racial , | | religious, or a social group. | Part II Answer each question in 250 to 350 words: 1. What are some of the ways groups of people are identified? I would say that there are four types of minority or subordinate groups. The classifying of the four criteria in minority groups are the race, ethnicity, religion, and the gender. Then the groups are racial groups, ethnic groups, religious groups, gender and other groups. The last you have is the subordinate groups that could be any groups they want. The racial group is a group that is a socially set apart because of the obvious physical differences in each other. The ethnic group is a group that can or set apart from others because of its national origin or cultural patterns that can be distinctive. The religion groups is just apart what it can say in its group made up with people that are in the same religion. Gender groups are made up of the male or all

female. Now you have the subordinate group that can have a whole different set of criteria such as age, disability status, physical appearance, and the sexual orientation. Then I would say that you have groups that are made up of two or more groups put together, such as religion and color, or another combination that might be gender or sexual orientation, and it could be race. It can or it is usually the people that meet more than one of the groups into this that have the way of hardest times of dealing with things in the country or something that comes to mind. I would say that in this country that people are always placing people in groups that is hard enough to be just one group but when you add other groups into it there are even bigger problems or issues. Then to be a female in this country in these days it can be very hard but if you are one then you can add the race into it. The last part is religion to it and the people are more likely to feel something totally different about you. When we said this is all done we the people put too much importance on what groups that we belong to. None of this should even matter at all and we should all be put into one group or that is the human race and that can be all.

2. Why do people label and group other people? I do believe and think that people put labels on the people because they are down deep what they want to feel the superior to all others. The best part in some subconscious ways we put people in these groups and place labels on them to help other boost their egos and make them feel better about themselves. The labeling and the grouping people for hundreds of years and this is not a new thing by any means at all. This has been all the way for people to keep other down were they thought they belonged to. By this way in which people try and make themselves feel better about themselves for the simple fact that can

do so many to the people that would have low self-esteem, and it is the way of boosting their own confidence. It is said really of the way of life that if the people are the type to place people in groups they will not have anything to do with anyone else but for those that are in the same groups as they are in. I would say that a lot of people only have friends from people in which are inside their own group of people. But I do also think if we stop grouping people and putting labels on them we would have such better world. Look at all the problems down through our history that all that happened because of the labeling people. I might have an example of this such as Hitler he place people in groups and also label them and put them into separate camps. Then he thought unless you were a blonde hair and blue eyed you were not good enough to live in his world. Plus he thought the only way to deal with any problems that this could cause so he had an ethnic cleansing by killing those people and we all know how it turn out in that time and day. But he was is far from the only one that has done that. During that same time when the World War 2 was going own and look at what happened in our very own country we placed Japanese American's in camps for the fact they were Japanese And still to this day and time we separate people into so many groups and keep thinking that are we all not just part of the human race or do we try to something else all the time. References: That I use for this assignment are, Racial and Ethnic Groups, Thirteenth edition, Richard T. Schaefer. Publish by Merrill Prentice Hall. Copyright @ 2012 by Pearson Education , Inc. [www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com)