DAY 1 General Comps Race and Ethnicity

Answer three of the following six questions. The first question is compulsory.

1) **THIS IS A COMPELLARY QUESTION.** The following are key theorists in the sociology of race/ethnicity. Please discuss in detail any four of the ten authors. In your discussion please note these authors' major contributions.
   i)  W.E.B. Du Bois
   ii) Robin Kelly
   iii) Gloria Anzaldúa
   iv) William Julius Wilson
   v)  Tranz Fanon
   vi) Edward Said
   vii) Patricia Hill Collins
   viii) Paul Gilroy
   ix)  Jacqui Alexander
   x)  Alejandro Portes

2) Explain the concept of "Negritude" as used within the work of anti-colonial theorists. Was Negritude envisaged as an alternative to, or a reformulation of European humanism?

3) Examine the ways in which empirical research with men across different racial groups has expanded our theorizing on race relations. In your answer,
   a) Explain theoretical frameworks that explore the relationship between race, masculinity, and class, and,
   b) Discuss the most relevant empirical research that can illustrate these paradigms.

4) During an informal ASA conversation, a self-identified feminist student makes the following statement: "Patricia Hill-Collins, Gloria Anzaldúa and Chandra Mohanty should have made up their minds before publishing their works. They should have either chosen either one, gender or race at their center of their theorizing." What would be your reaction to this comment? Be sure to offer the most relevant empirical research that you could use in giving an intellectually informed answer.

5) A major part of American sociology in race/ethnicity is an inordinate interest in the assimilation outcomes of immigrants. In this answer:
   a) Trace the history of the field's work on assimilation, and
   b) Build a critique of assimilation literature.

6) Outline the main tenets and arguments of postcolonial theory. Is a postcolonial sociology possible and if so what would it look like?