I. Race and Inequality
    A. Definition
        1. Race
        2. Racism
        3. Discrimination
        4. Prejudice
        5. Institutional racism
        6. Personal Racism
    B. Race in America
        1. Surveys: White Americans
            a. Black Americans have equal opportunity
            b. Black children and education
            c. BA, NA, LA: success/fault
            d. Affirmative Action
                i. discriminates against WA
                ii. "legacies"
        2. Interview: Wealthy White Males
            a. stereotype: crime
            b. subtle racism
    C. Concept: Race
        1. race and colonialism
            a. conquest
                i. Spanish: Requirement of 1512
                ii. Puritans: heathens and savages
                iii. Americans: Savages vs Anglo-Saxon Race
            b. race scientists: craniometry
            c. # of races
        2. racial theory: biological determinism
            a. shared physical characteristics
            b. transferred from generation to generation
            c. other traits
                i. intelligence
                ii. morals
                iii. hard work
            d. superior and inferior races
        3. racial theory as justification for:
            a. colonialism: "White Man's Burden"
            b. slavery
            c. Manifest destiny
            d. segregation

i. Dredd Scott: "beings of an inferior order"
ii. Plessy v Ferguson
iii. "one drop rule"
iv. C. D. I. E.
v. miscegenation laws

e. Indian Schools
i. Australia
ii. U.S.

f. eugenics (U.S. 1920s)
i. perfect race: White
ii. 30 states/forced sterilization
iii. Nazi Germany

g. genocide
i. definition
ii. Holocaust
iii. Jewish Question

h. immigration laws
i. National Origins Act
ii.

4. social construction of race
a. traits: who decides?
b. biological criteria: depending on criteria chosen, 3 to 200+ races
c. recent genetic studies:
i. no marker for race
ii. 95-99% of all genetic material
iii. no pure race
iv. monogenesis

D. Race matters in America
1. personal racism
a. attitudes to hate crimes
b. hate crimes
2. discrimination
a. housing: 3.7 million
b. jobs: "paired testing"
c. health care
i. diagnosis to treatment
ii. Tuskegee: U.S. Public Health Service
iii. Columbia University
3. institutionalized racism

E. Institutionalized racism

1. economy: income/wealth
    a. income
    b. wealth
    c. home ownership
    d. poverty: 3x
2. work
    a. job segregation
    b. deindustrialization
    c. unemployment
3. education
    a. residential segregation 80% of W/1%AA
    b. schools are segregated
    c. property taxes
4. health and health care
    a. without health care
    b. inferior health care
    c. health
        i. infant mortality
        ii. birth defects, low birth weight
        iii. disease
        iv. hunger
        v. lower life expectancy
5. substandard housing (electricity, plumbing, lead paint to heating)
6. urban renewal: gentrification, wharehousing and slumlording
7. federal abandonment: decaying infrastructure and transportation systems, revenue to suburbs
8. environment ("environmental racism")
    a. location of commercial hazardous waste sites (including hospital)
    b. location of uncontrolled/illegal toxic waste sites
    c. location of 5 out 6 of the areas with the worst industrial pollution
    d. pesticides and migrant workers
    e. h. nuclear dumping and military waste: Anniston, AL, Navajo Nation
9. 8a. Environmental racism: consequences
    a. Blacks die of asthma at 3x the rate of whites
    b. Higher rates of environmental caused cancers
    c. Lead poisoning is
        i. 70% minority
        ii. 37% of black urban preschoolers
    d. rural cancer clusters: Cancer corridor

    e. Native Americans: mining uranium for Cold War
        i. Navajo 1 in 5 cancer of lungs
        ii. Shiprock 133 of 150 dead or ill from radiation
    f. nuclear testing and Native Americans
10. Criminal justice system
    a. crack cocaine
    b. juvenile
    c. racial profiling