Race and Ethnicity in Modern Britain

Race and Ethnicity in Modern Britain explores the ways in which race and ethnicity have been constructed and experienced in the United Kingdom over the last century. The book examines the impact of immigration, the growth of multiculturalism, and the rise of multiculturalist policies on the development of a modern British identity. It also discusses the role of the media and the arts in shaping public perceptions of race and ethnicity.

Key themes include:
- The historical context of racial and ethnic identities in Britain
- The influence of immigration on British society
- The challenge of multiculturalism and the politics of diversity
- The media's role in constructing narratives of race and ethnicity
- The impact of race and ethnicity on modern British culture

The book is essential reading for students and scholars interested in the study of race and ethnicity in the United Kingdom and provides a comprehensive overview of the issues and debates surrounding race and ethnicity in contemporary Britain.
Uneven Roads helps you grasp how, when, and why race and ethnicity matter in U.S. politics. Using the metaphor of a road, with twists, turns, and dead ends, this incisive text takes you on a journey to understanding political racialization and the roots of modern interpretations of race and ethnicity. The book’s structure and narrative are designed to encourage comparison and reflection. You will critically analyze the history and context of U.S. racial and ethnic politics to build the skills needed to draw your own conclusions. In the Second Edition of this groundbreaking text, authors Shaw, DeSipio, Pinderhughes, and Travis bring the historical narrative to life by addressing the most contemporary debates and challenges affecting U.S. racial and ethnic politics. You will explore important issues regarding voting rights, political representation, education and criminal justice policies, and the immigrant experience. A revised final chapter on intersectionality encourages you to examine how groups go beyond the boundaries of race and ethnicity to come together on matters of class, gender, and sexuality.

A Crisis of Identity explores the construction of identity and society’s influence in four Spanish plays and discusses parallels to these works in popular culture. Through close reading and analysis covering race, ethnicity, gender, and sexuality, the author uncovers what lies behind the mask of each play’s characters.

With rising numbers of immigrants of color in the United States, sheer demographic change has long promised—false—there is no way to solve the “race problem.” Directly connecting the issues of race relations and immigrant incorporation, Beth Merenstein sheds light on what the changing contours of the US’s racial and ethnic makeup mean for our dearly held concept of “equal opportunity for all.”—Publisher description.

America’s increasing racial and ethnic diversity is viewed by some as an opportunity to challenge and so reinforce the country’s social fabric; by others, as a portent of alarming disunity. While everyone agrees that this diversity is markedly influencing political dynamics not only nationally but often on the state and local levels, we know little about how racial and ethnic groups organize and participate in politics or how political elites try to mobilize them. This book tells us. By integrating class-based factors with racial and ethnic factors, Jan Leighley shows what motivates African-Americans, Latinos, and Anglos to mobilize and participate in politics. Drawing on national survey data and on interviews with party and elected officials in Texas, she develops a nuanced understanding of how class, race, and ethnicity act as individual and contextual influences on elite mobilization and mass participation. Leighley examines whether the diverse theoretical approaches generally used to explain individual participation in politics are supported for the groups under consideration. She concludes that the political and social context influences racial and ethnic minorities’ decisions to participate, but that different features of those environments are important for different groups. Race and ethnicity structure participation more than previous research suggests. Casting new light on an issue at the crux of contemporary American politics, Strength in Numbers? will be welcomed by scholars and students of political science, African-American and Latino studies, urban politics, and social movements.

“A conceptually power-packed volume that is at once erudite and accessible, expansive and focused, true to sociological traditions yet stimulatingly exploratory. Scholars and students will be served very well by this absorbing, far-reaching enquiry into ethnicity and race.”- Raymond Taras, Tulane University “This concise, profound, and beautifully written book offers a tour de force across the landscape of race and ethnicity by a young author who masters them all.”- Paul Portrait, Aarhus University This book offers an accessible discussion of both foundational and novel concepts in the study of race and ethnicity. Each account will help readers become familiar with how long-standing debates and newer models and competing arguments within race and ethnicity studies contribute to our understanding of social and political life more broadly. Providing an excellent starting point with which to understand the contemporary relevance of these concepts, Nasar Meer offers an up-to-date and engaging consideration of everyday examples from around the world. This is an indispensable guide for both students and established researchers interested in the study of race and ethnicity.

In modern states, J ohn Lie argues, ideas of race, ethnicity, and nationality can be subsumed under the rubric of identity. He argues instead that the modern state has created the idea of peoplehood. That is, the seemingly primitive, atavistic feelings of belonging associated with ethnic, racial, and national identity are largely formed by the state. Not only is the state responsible for the development and nurturing of these feelings, it is also responsible for racial and ethnic conflict, even genocide. When citizens think of themselves in terms of their peoplehood identity, they will naturally locate the cause of all troubles—from neighborhood squabbles to wars—in racial, ethnic, or national attitudes and conflicts. Far from being transhistorical and transcultural phenomena, race, ethnicity, and nation, Lie argues, are modern notions—modernity here associated with the rise of the modern state, the industrial economy, and Enlightenment ideas.

Perspectives in Race and Ethnic Relations: Myths, Issues, and Current Controversies examines timely and important issues related to race and ethnicity in the United States and globally. Through a collection of scholarly research articles, students are encouraged to think critically about issues of conflict and other challenges individuals must overcome in order to achieve a sense of belonging in society. Section I features readings on the challenges ethnic minorities, including Native Americans, Asians, and Mexicans, endure in the U.S. In Section II, students examine historical accounts of immigration to America by various groups, including Arab and Mexican populations. Section III explores the significance of the concepts of race and ethnicity as they pertain to various groups of people in society and whether or not a person’s “color” carries more weight than it should. The readings in Section IV explore challenges faced by law enforcement officials when policing diverse communities. Finally, Section V discusses differences in voting and elections in the U.S. when comparing individuals of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. Interdisciplinary in nature, Perspectives in Race and Ethnic Relations is ideal for courses in race and ethnicity, ethnic, political science, sociology, and other disciplines in the social sciences and humanities. Reem A. Abu-Lughod earned a doctorate in urban policy and public administration with emphasis in criminology and criminal justice and a master’s degree in criminology and criminal justice from the University of Texas-Arlington. She is a professor at California State University, Bakersfield, where she teaches courses in criminal justice, including ethics, terrorism, policy making, and race and ethnicity. Dr. Abu-Lughod’s current research interests focus on terrorism and counterterrorism, social justice, gender and crime, and cultural and religious sensitivity issues.

In their later years, Americans of different racial and ethnic backgrounds are not in equally good—or equally poor—health. There is wide variation, but on average older Whites are healthier than older Blacks and tend to outlive them. But Whites tend to be in poorer health than Hispanics and Asian Americans. This volume documents the differentials and considers possible explanations. Selection processes play a role: selective migration, for instance, or selective survival to advanced ages. Health differentials originate early in life, possibly even before birth, and are affected by events and experiences throughout the life course. Differences in socioeconomic status, risk behavior, social relations, and health care all play a role. Separate chapters consider the contribution of such factors and the biopsychosocial mechanisms that link them to health. This volume provides the empirical evidence for the research agenda provided in the separate report of the Panel on Race, Ethnicity, and Health in Later Life.

In Doing Race, scholars from across the disciplines have written original essays on race and ethnicity aimed at an undergraduate audience. The book provides a practical response to the view, common in American debates, that race and ethnicity no longer matter, or that race and ethnicity should not be taken into account when deciding how to structure society and formulate public policy. It also answers the question of why race and ethnicity play such a
large role in fuelling violence around the globe. Doing Race shows that race and ethnicity matter because they are important resources in answering the fundamental, even universal Who am I? and Who are we? questions. It demonstrates how understanding how identities are shaped by race and ethnicity is central to understanding individual and collective behavior in the United States and throughout the world. Drawing on the latest science and scholarship, these original essays provide undergraduates with an effective framework for understanding the persistence of racial inequalities and problems in the 21st century.

The Routledge Handbook of Race and Ethnicity in Asia introduces theoretical approaches to the study of race, ethnicity and indigeneity in Asia beyond those commonly grounded in the Western experience. The volume's twenty-eight chapters consider not only the relationship between racial or ethnic minorities and the state, but social relations within and between individual and transnational communities. These shape not only the contours of governance, but also the means by which knowledge of national identity, 'self', and 'other' have been constructed and reconstructed over time. Divided into four sections, it provides holistic and comparative coverage of South, South East, and East Asia, as well as Australasia and Oceania, an area that extends from Pakistan in the West to Hawaii in the East. Contributors to this handbook offer a variety of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives, opening a domain of scholarship wherein the relationship between phenotype and racism is less pronounced than European and North American approaches, which have often privileged the so-called ‘colour stigma’, leading to further exclusions of particular ethnic, racial, and indigenous communities. This volume seeks to overcome racism and white ideologies embedded in theories of race and ethnicity in Asia, proving a valuable resource to both students and scholars of comparative racial and ethnic studies, international relations and human rights.

'Race and Nation' offers a comparison of the various racial & ethnic systems that have developed around the world, in locations that include China, New Zealand, Entibia & Jamaica.

In the last few years, national and international politics have been characterised by the erasure of ‘race’ and ethnicity within public policy and discourse. Events such as the escalation in ‘race’ hate crime associated with the EU Referendum in the UK, the rise of the far right across European politics, or Donald Trump’s promise to build a wall across Mexico, contradict the political rhetoric of the ‘arrival’ of a ‘post-race’ era. This new edition of a widely-respected textbook examines welfare policy and racism, alongside institutional racism and community cohesion within a broad policy framework. Fully updated, it contains: a new foreword by Professor Kate Pickett, acclaimed co-author of The Spirit Level; two new chapters on ethnicity, disability and chronic illness, and education policy and ‘race’ respectively; recent changes in black and minority ethnic demographics in the UK; a post-script from a minority student on her struggle to make a new home in Britain Suitable for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in social policy, sociology and applied social sciences, it includes: updated empirical data and examples; links to external sources for further reading; questions for discussion, reflection and further learning. Covering an unrivalled range of social welfare issues, the marriage of theory, history and contemporary data makes important and difficult debates about ‘race’, ethnicity, discrimination and social equality more accessible to a student audience as well as policy and welfare practitioners interested in its global themes of immigration, austerity and securitisation.

White trash. The phrase conjures up images of dirty rural folk who are poor, ignorant, violent, and incestuous. But where did this stigmatizing phrase come from? And why do these stereotypes persist? Matt Wray answers these and other questions by delving into the long history behind this term of abuse and others like it. Ranging from the early 1700s to the early 1900s, Not Quite White documents the origins and transformations of the multiple meanings projected onto poor rural whites in the United States. Wray draws on a wide variety of primary sources—literary texts, folklore, diaries and journals, medical and scientific articles, social scientific analyses—to construct a dense archive of changing collective representations of poor whites. Of crucial importance are the ideas about poor whites that circulated through early-twentieth-century public health campaigns, such as hookworm eradication and eugenic reforms. In these crusades, impoverished whites, particularly but not exclusively in the American South, were targeted for interventions by sanitarians who viewed them as “filthy, lazy crackers” in need of racial uplift and by eugenacists who viewed them as a “feelermined menace” to the white race, threats that needed to be confined and involuntarily sterilized. Part historical inquiry and part sociological investigation, Not Quite White demonstrates the power of social categories and boundaries to shape social relationships and institutions, to invent groups where none exist, and to influence policies and legislation that end up harming the very people they aim to help. It illuminates not only the cultural significance and consequences of poor white stereotypes but also how dominant whites exploited and expanded these stereotypes to bolster and defend their own fragile claims to whiteness.

Offering fresh perspectives on perennial questions of ethnicity, race, nationalism, and religion, Rogers Brubaker analyzes three forces that shape the politics of diversity and multiculturalism today: inequality as a public concern, biology as an asserted basis of racial and ethnic difference, and religion as a key terrain of public contestation.

Racial and ethnic disparities in health care are known to reflect access to care and other issues that arise from socioeconomic conditions. There is, however, increasing evidence that even after such differences are accounted for, race and ethnicity remain significant predictors of the quality of health care received. In Unequal Treatment, a panel of experts documents this evidence and explores how persons of color experience the health care environment. The book examines how disparities in treatment may arise in health care systems and looks at aspects of the clinical encounter that may contribute to such disparities. Patients’ and providers’ attitudes, expectations, and behavior are analyzed. How to intervene? Unequal Treatment offers recommendations for improvements in medical care financing, allocation of care, availability of language translation, community-based care, and other arenas. The committee identifies the potential of cross-cultural education to improve provider-patient communication and offers a detailed look at how to integrate cross-cultural learning within the health professions. The book concludes with recommendations for data collection and research initiatives. Unequal Treatment will be vitaly important to health care policymakers, administrators, providers, educators, and students as well as advocates for people of color.

The study presents a comprehensive account of the current ethnic conflict between the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Sinhaese Government. Staking their claim as the earliest immigrants into the island, a claim challenged by the Tamils, the sinhalese in course of time, assumed political sovereignty over the island including the Tamils in the Socio-economic-educational fields as well.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of Stuart Hall’s work in shaping the field of racial and ethnic studies for nearly five decades. From his groundbreaking work Policing the Crisis through to his paradigm-shattering ‘New Ethnicities’, Hall’s writing has redefined how race research is thought and done, while Hall himself stands as an exemplar of the public and politically engaged intellectual. This collection of essays, from established and emerging scholars, critically engages with Hall’s legacy across this body of work, from the foundations of cultural studies as a field of enquiry, through his work on race and articulation, to his insights into the politics of difference and diaspora identities. These essays both reflect back on Hall’s interventions and locate them within some of the key spaces and questions of our time – from the ‘political theology’ of race in South Africa to the terrain of the contemporary city, from reflections on memory, nationhood and belonging to new ethnicities online and the formation of postcolonial subjectivities. The collection includes an in-depth conversation between Les Back and Stuart Hall, in which Hall reflects on his career and explores the challenges facing contemporary multicultural, multfaith societies in a globalised world. This book was published as a special issue of Cultural Studies.
As the population of older Americans grows, it is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. Differences in health by racial and ethnic status could be increasingly consequential for health policy and programs. Such differences are not simply a matter of education or ability to pay for health care. For instance, Asian Americans and Hispanics appear to be in better health, on a number of indicators, than White Americans, despite, on average, lower socioeconomic status. The reasons are complex, including possible roles for such factors as selective migration, risk behaviors, exposure to various stressors, patient attitudes, and geographic variation in health care. This volume, produced by a multidisciplinary panel, considers such possible explanations for racial and ethnic health differentials within an integrated framework. It provides a concise summary of available research and lays out a research agenda to address the many uncertain questions in current knowledge. It recommends, for instance, looking at health differentials across the life course and deciphering the links between factors presumably producing differentials and biopsychosocial mechanisms that lead to impaired health.

Canadian society is rapidly evolving. By 2017, persons belonging to a visible minority group will comprise 20 percent of the population. In Canada’s major cities, the proportion of persons classified as visible minority is expected to exceed 50 percent. Canada is a country that is not very sure of its own identity. Many of our citizens do not know where they fit in the national fabric. As ethno-racial diversity increases, so will our uncertainty of our identity and role in the development of our nation. While Canada has always been culturally diverse, the continuing ethno-racial diversification will exercise a profound influence on Canadian culture, as well as on Canadian political and social institutions. As the ethno-racial composition becomes more complex, critical understandings of race, ethnicity, identity, and belonging are increasingly important goals for social justice, fairness, and inclusion. Provocative and ground-breaking, Identity and Belonging addresses these concerns, poses some essential questions about the nature of race and ethnicity, how they differ from one another, and how they might differ from other markers of identity, such as class, gender, or nationality.

This best-selling textbook explains the current state of research in the sociology of race/ethnicity, emphasizing white privilege, the social construction of race, and the newest theoretical perspectives for understanding race and ethnicity. It is designed to engage students with an emphasis on topics that are meaningful to their lives, including sports, popular culture, interracial relationships, and biculturality/multiracial identities and families. The third edition comes at a pivotal time in the politics of race and identity. Fitzgerald includes vital new discussions on white ethnicities and the politics of Trump and populism. Prominent attention is given to immigration and the discourse surrounding it, police and minority populations, and the criminal justice system. Using the latest available data, the author examines the present and future of generational change. New cases studies include athletes and racial justice activism, removal of Confederate monuments, updates on Black Lives Matter, and Native American activism at Standing Rock and against the Bayou Bridge pipeline.

Situating the study of race and ethnicity within its historical and intellectual context, this much needed guide exposes students to the broad diversity of scholarship within the field. It provides a clear and succinct explanation of more than 70 key terms, their conceptual evolution over time, and the differing ways in which the concepts are deployed or remain pertinent in current debates. Concepts covered include: apartheid colonialism constructivism critical race theory eugenics hybridity Islamophobia new modern racism reparations transnationalization. Fully cross-referenced and with suggestions for further reading, Race and Ethnicity: The Key Concepts is an ideal resource for undergraduate and postgraduate students of race, ethnicity, and nationalism, it will also be of great interest for those studying sociology, anthropology, politics, and cultural studies.

Attempts of nineteenth-century writers to establish “race” as a biological concept failed after Charles Darwin opened the door to a new world of knowledge. Yet this world already had a place in the organization of everyday life and in ordinary English language usage. This book explains how the idea of race became so important in the USA, generating conceptual confusion that can now be clarified. Developing an international approach, it reviews references to “race,” “racism,” and “ethnicity” in sociology, anthropology, philosophy, and comparative politics and identifies promising lines of research that may make it possible to supersede misleading notions of race in the social sciences.

‘Race and Nation’ offers a comparison of the various racial & ethnic systems that have developed around the world, in locations that include China, New Zealand, Eritrea & Jamaica.

“This book is very well written and clearly organized throughout. It is pitched at upper-level undergraduate and graduate-level race and ethnicity students; this is an important book, highly recommended to students and faculty alike. The authors draw extensively from classic and contemporary sociological theory throughout the text and maintain a transnational focus in each and every chapter.” — TEACHING SOCIOLOGY Ethnicity and Race: Making Identities in a Changing World. Second Edition uses examples and extended case studies from all over the world to craft a compelling, even-handed account of the power and persistence of ethnicity and race in the contemporary world. Known for its conceptual clarity, world-historical scope, and fair-minded treatment of these oft-controversial topics, this updated and expanded edition retains all of the core elements and constructionist insights of the original.

Table of contents

Pigmentocracies—the fruit of the multyear Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA)—is a richly revealing analysis of contemporary attitudes toward ethnicity and race in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru, four of Latin America’s most populous nations. Based on extensive, original sociological and anthropological data generated by PERLA, this landmark study analyzes ethnonational classification, inequality, and discrimination, as well as public opinion and Afro-descended and indigenous social movements and policies that foster greater social inclusiveness, all set within an ethnoracial history of each country. A once-in-a-generation examination of contemporary ethnicity, this book promises to contribute in significant ways to policymaking and public opinion in Latin America. Edward Telles, PERLA’s principal investigator, explains that profound historical and political forces, including multiculturalism, have helped to shape the formation of ethnic identities and the nature of social relations within and across nations. One of Pigmentocracies’s many important conclusions is that unequal social and economic status is at least as much a function of skin color as of ethnoracial identification. Investigators also found high rates of discrimination by color and ethnicity widely reported by both targets and witnesses. Still, substantial support across countries was found for multicultural-affirmative policies—a notable result given that in much of modern Latin America race and ethnicity have been downplayed or ignored as key factors despite their importance for earlier nation-building.

An authoritative and cutting-edge collection of theoretically grounded and empirically informed essays exploring the contemporary terrain of race and racism.

This study provides the student with a comprehensive and accessible overview of race and ethnicity in Britain.
50 years after the establishment of the Runnymede Trust and the Race Relations Act of 1968 which sought to end discrimination in public life, this accessible book provides commentary by some of the UK's foremost scholars of race and ethnicity on data relating to a wide range of sectors of society, including employment, health, education, criminal justice, housing and representation in the arts and media.

This volume, meant specifically for those new to the field, brings together an ensemble of prominent scholars and illuminates the role religious myths have played in shaping those social boundaries that we call "races" and "ethnicities".