**Write an Original Post:**

Select a short video from YouTube (or elsewhere) that features one or more ideas from the assigned Chapter 8 Sex and Gender, Chapter 9 Race and Ethnicity, Chapter 10 Marriage and Family, and Chapter 1 The Sociological Perspective for this exam.  Paste the link to your chosen video in your Original Post, and author/post about 50-100 words that briefly describe your video in your own words, while drawing specific connections to content from your textbook “<<Sociology: A Down-To-Earth Approach Core Concepts>>, 6/E James M. Henslin, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville”. Most importantly, explain how your video answers test questions from chapters 8,9,10, 1 that you might anticipate seeing on the upcoming exam.

**Write a Reply Post:**

In addition to your Original Post, watch some other students’ videos, read their Original Posts, and write a 50-100-word Reply Post to one other student’s video and related Original Post. Don’t just say you liked it, but try to add something insightful and instructional for the rest of your classmates to read.

Imagine that all these videos and posts will be a Student Generated Study Guide (SGSG) that augments the textbook, helping other students to learn material from the assigned exam chapters.  You do not have to, but you could even suggest an alternative YouTube video on the topic as part of your Reply Post to that other student’s Original Post.

**The post below which you need to reply and it is the example of the original post:**

**Race and Ethnicity**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MSZeqYrGkJ0 (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MSZeqYrGkJ0)

Historically sociologist and biologists have defined race differently. Biologist use physical characteristic such as skin color, hair, bone structure to define race. Sociologist  see race as a social concept that may vary from one society to another depending on how the people of the society perceive physical difference among human beings. They are interested in how do people treat people with different skin color e.t.c . Although race is a social concept ethnicity is different, ethnicity is based on a shared cultural identity that can be accepted or denied by society. Sociologists define ethnicity as cultural characteristics that are shared in certain sub-groups. Race is concerned with biology, physical characteristics, heredity traits etc whereas ethnicity is much more interested in cultural groups . Racial and ethnic differences may produce stereotypes prejudice discrimination and racism, sociologist define stereotypes as behaviors or tendencies that are attributed to an entire group members and are thought to possess those particular characteristics  simply thru their membership in the group. The use of stereotypes may lead to prejudice which is an attitude that prejudges a person either positively or negatively on the basis of stereotypes. Discrimination occurs when prejudice is translated into behaviors that treat others unfairly on the basis of group membership. Racism is an ideology based on a belief that an observable supposedly inherited traits is a mark of inferiority that justifies discrimination against people with that trait. Racism is tied to power and control; those that are privileged want to make sure those that other people don't have access to that because of the other groups race. One way to understand the concepts of race and ethnicity is through sociological perspectives ; functionalism, conflict, & interactionism.

**Functionalist perspective** : racial and ethnic differences exist because they serve important functions for a particular society . This perspective shows that racism could exist when people need some kind of bonding experience and in Hitler's Germany the use of scapegoated (Jews) became the rallying cry for getting the German people to see themselves as having some kind of unitary or community experience .

**Conflict prospective**: examine race and ethnicity in terms of economic and political power. Conflict theorists believe racism is about ongoing exploitation of people of color that goes back all the way to slavery. According to this perspective those with power use race and ethnicity to create intergroup conflict that will work to their advantage. Functionalism and the conflict perspective often examin group relations within the larger structure of society.

**Interactionism perspective**:  Focuses its attention on group interaction on a much smaller scale. One aspect of race and ethnicity that interactionism examines is labeling, labeling reduces complex individuals to stereotypes.