**Race Qualifying Exam Fall 2018**

**Instructions**

Answer three of the four questions in Section A, and one of the two questions in Section B.

Each answer should be between 10-15 pages, 1 inch margins, 11-12 point font, Times New Roman, double-spaced. *Note: Refrain from using similar readings or approaches across different questions.*

**Section A**

1. Drawing from three major sociological theories about race and racism, what role have colonialism, religion, science, law, and the state played in racial formation and the production of racial categories? How have these theories and empirical work flowing from them addressed our thinking about racial categories, including whiteness? What are the challenges and advantages of these approaches to race and racism?

2. Starting with Kimberle Crenshaw’s theorizing about intersectionality, how has the framework evolved over time? Why is the intersectionality framework so powerful? What does it offer that other theories of difference do not? How have contemporary scholars expanded the concept? Are race, class and gender still central to those conceptualizations? If not, what are the theoretical and methodological implications—positive and negative—of expanding upon these categories?

3. How has immigration reworked understandings of race? How does this play out in immigration policy? Provide at least two examples. How has immigration policy shaped immigrant groups’ racialization, and how have people contested these policies and reshaped race? How does the literature on policy and racialization challenge the trope of assimilation?

**Section B (Subareas)**

What are the major theories in the field of labor market segmentation and workplace inequalities? What are their central tenets, and what do they say about race, class, and gender? How have shifting racial dynamics and demographics shaped contemporary thinking about labor market inequalities? Drawing from empirical research, what are the main factors driving labor market inequality?

What role do race and racism play in US educational institutions? In answering this question, please include both how educational institutions are situated within the broader US racial regime and how schools themselves enable racist practices. How are schools part of the criminalization of youth of color? How does academic tracking reproduce racial hierarchies? Finally, discuss more broadly how controlling stereotypes are drawn upon in educational settings, the consequences for different racial groups, and how groups resist these hierarchies and stereotypes.