Please answer 3 questions total. Be sure to answer at least one question from Section A and one from Section B. Good luck!

**Section A. Race and Ethnicity**

1. One of the great debates about the origins of race and racism in the U.S. is, simply put, “Which came first, slavery or racism?” Did racism cause whites to enslave Africans or did seeing Africans in the conditions of slavery produce racism. Discuss this debate and also explain why historians believe that it is so important.

2. Discuss the changing ways in which historians have considered the story of Indian slavery. In your answer make reference to and evaluate key works and suggest potential avenues for future research.

3. Much historical work that attempts global comparisons of race relations examines the emergence of racial paradigms in the U.S. (particularly the Antebellum and Jim Crow South), South Africa (particularly Apartheid), and Brazil. How useful are these comparisons, and the particular structural categories presented that have influenced the racial outcomes in each location?

4. Design a course outline on Comparative race and ethnicity. What books would you use and why? What topics would you cover.

**Section B. Race and Space**

1. In recent decades, increasing numbers of historians of the built environment have focused their attention on the spatial ramifications of racial inequality and social injustices. Urban historians have led the way, publishing important studies that focus on the ways in which segregation practices are formulated and spatialized in US cities. Despite the racial complexity of 21st-century US cities, many of these studies have tended to focus on a black/white racial binary. Please write an essay explaining the virtues and limitations scholars face when focusing primarily on analysis of black and white spaces. What key works subvert and/or overturn this pattern and what are their primary contributions? Which recent studies point the way towards an expanded approach to race/space studies?

2. Disease and contagion have emerged as an important focus for some scholars who study racialized communities in urban spaces. Yet these terms often carry multiple and complex meanings, and associations that are geographically and historically contingent. Please write an essay that examines this sub-genre within the field of race and space studies. How do studies that focus on such issues help us understand the racialization and segregation of US cities? You should consider these terms broadly such that disease and contagion can pertain to various forms of aversive racism in a range of spatial contexts.

by a new generation of scholars who have followed Hirsch? What are they now contributing to histories of Chicago and of race/space?

4. How have theories related to the critical study of whiteness transformed scholarship on race and space? What key works introduced theories of whiteness to the field, and what have they contributed to our understanding of the segregated city? What is the future of this approach in a US with increasingly diverse suburban populations that are often composed of recent immigrants?