Race and Ethnicity

Answer a total of three questions in pointed and well-supported essays. Choose at least one question from each part.

**Part A**

1. American Indians change the landscape of how race has been studied in the U.S. This is especially true when we trace the development of whiteness, blackness, and indigeneity in the 19th century U.S. How have studies of race in Indian country challenged and complicated previous studies of 19th century racial formation?

2. Increasingly, works on Asian American and Latina/o American racial formation during the development of the U.S. republic have enriched and complicated scholarship that has tended to rely on a Black-white continuum. How have scholars of race beyond Black and white challenged earlier approaches of works studying 19th century racial formation?

3. Critical whiteness studies has generally assumed that white identity emerged with slavery and blackness as its "other." How does recent work by Aziz Rana, George Lipsitz, David Chang, David Roediger, Laura Gomez, and others complicate such a view by making settler colonialism and expansion into Mexico central to the making of whiteness before 1898?

**Part B**

1. The cultural turn in history provided scholars a (new) means through which to better understand the lived experience of Americans. Yet, until recently, sport was often largely left out. How have works in sport history proven useful in understanding the construction of race in the United States as well as served as a site wherein we can better examine the global color line? In what ways does (or can) sport history address race beyond black and white in the twentieth century?

2. The “City” has had a vexed location within the political discourse in the latter half of the twentieth century, often cited as the location of the culture of poverty, criminality, and undeserving poor. How has Urban History as a field addressed and even challenged these depictions of those who reside in urban centers? In particular, in what ways have the works of Sugrue and others proven useful to disrupting the basis for those depictions of the City?

3. Much of the discourse and even scholarship on race in the United States has traditionally focused on the black-white binary. How have more recent work in sport history and in popular culture offered ways of complicating racial understandings beyond the binary? How successful are such works in offering new (or revised) frameworks for the construction of race? What are the potential strengths and drawbacks of using sport and or popular culture to explore race in America?