

# Arizona Department of Health Services

*presents*



## Part 4 of 10 Workshops: The Social Determinants of Health Series For ADHS employees and community partners with 2012 focus on race and unnatural causes

**February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2012**

11:30am - 1pm

State Lab Auditorium (Igloo)

250 N. 17th Ave.

Phoenix, AZ 85007

### Facilitators

Toni Means

RJ Shannon

Sharon Jaycox

Arizona Department of Health Services

**Continuing Education Credits will be available**

**\* Door Prize \***

The winner of the Door Prize will be announced at  
this Workshop

### Future Professional Development Workshop Dates:

February 22, 2012

May 23, 2012

March 8, 2012

June 27, 2012

(Special Discussion Session)

July 18, 2012

March 21, 2012

August 22, 2012

April 25, 2012

### Contact:

Hong Chartrand

602-542-2911

chartrh@azdhs.gov



**This workshop supports the goals of the National Partnership for Action (NPA) to Eliminate Health Disparities**

**Please print the quiz out, fill it in if possible, and bring it to the workshop.  
The answers will be released at the workshop on Wednesday, February 22.**

**RACE LITERACY QUIZ  
What differences make a difference?**

The Race Literacy Quiz was developed by California Newsreel, in association with the Association of American Colleges and Universities. The myths and misconceptions it raises are explored in the documentary series *RACE - The Power of an Illusion*, available on video from California Newsreel at [www.newsreel.org](http://www.newsreel.org) or 1-877-811-7495. For more information and background, visit the companion Web site at [www.PBS.org/Race](http://www.PBS.org/Race).

**1. Humans have approximately 30,000 genes. On average, how many genes separate all members of one race from all members of another race?**

- A. None
- B. 1
- C. 23
- D. 142
- E. 1008
- F. We don't know

**2. Which characteristic did the ancient Greeks believe most distinguished them from "barbarians"?**

- A. Religion
- B. Skin color
- C. Language
- D. Dress
- E. Hairiness

**3. In Medieval Europe (circa 1300-1400), Ethiopians were looked upon as:**

- A. Savages
- B. Saviors
- C. Barbarians
- D. Infidels
- E. Negroes

**4. Members of a race can be identified by their:**

- A. Blood group
- B. Skin color
- C. Ancestry

- D. Genes
- E. None of the above
- F. All of the above

**5. Skin color correlates most closely with:**

- A. Hair form
- B. IQ
- C. Risk for sickle cell, Tay Sachs and other genetic diseases
- D. Geographic latitude
- E. Continent of ancestral origin
- F. Jumping and sprinting ability

**6. When Jamestown colonist John Rolfe and his new wife Pocahontas traveled to the Court of London in 1619, it caused a scandal because:**

- A. An Englishman had married an Indian
- B. John Rolfe had cuckolded General John Smith, the leader of the colony
- C. Pocahontas, a princess, married beneath her station by wedding a commoner
- D. Londoners had never seen an Indian before
- E. A Christian had married a heathen

**7. The rise of the idea of white supremacy was tied most directly to:**

- A. Indian removal
- B. Slavery
- C. The Declaration of Independence
- D. The U.S. Constitution
- E. Ancient Greece

**8. Which group has the most genetic variation?**

- A. Humans
- B. Chimpanzees
- C. Penguins
- D. Fruit flies
- E. Elephants

**9. Which two populations are most likely, on average, to be genetically similar?**

- A. Italians and Ethiopians
- B. Senegalese and Kenyans
- C. Italians and Swedes
- D. Chinese and Lakota (Sioux)
- E. Saudi Arabians and Ethiopians

**10. Most human genetic variation can be found:**

- A. Within any local population, for example, among Zulus, or among Hmong
- B. Between two populations on the same continent, for example between Irish and Poles
- C. Between two populations on different continents, for example between Koreans and Zulus
- D. Between any two continents, for example, between Africa and Asia
- E. Between tall people and short people

**11. Which continent has the greatest human genetic diversity?**

- A. Europe
- B. Asia
- C. Africa
- D. North America
- E. South America

**12. Who was the first American public figure to suggest, albeit "as a suspicion only," that black people might be inherently inferior to whites?**

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Sir Walter Raleigh
- C. George Washington
- D. Robert E. Lee
- E. Capt. John Smith, founder of the Jamestown colony

**13. Which of the following was NOT an important reason why African slavery first took root in North America:**

- A. As non-Christians, they had no legal protections
- B. They were skilled semi-tropical farmers
- C. The supply of indentured servants from Europe was becoming unreliable
- D. They were deemed innately inferior
- E. They couldn't easily run away

**14. Which was NOT introduced to Indians by whites?**

- A. An Indian identity
- B. Democracy
- C. Identity by "blood quantum"
- D. Horses
- E. Measles

**15. Of the \$120 billion in home loans underwritten by the federal government between 1933 and 1962, what percentage went to white homeowners?**

- A. 45 percent
- B. 64 percent
- C. 75 percent

- D. 88 percent
- E. 98 percent

**16. Which of the following is not a result of federal government policies?**

- A. Redlining
- B. Urban renewal
- C. Deterioration of inner cities
- D. Affirmative action quotas
- E. The wealth gap between black and white families

**17. Today, the net worth of the average white family is how much compared to the average black family?**

- A. Three times as much
- B. Eight times as much
- C. Half as much
- D. Twice as much
- E. The same

**18. When white and black families of similar incomes are compared, what is the difference in their net worth?**

- A. No difference
- B. Black net worth is slightly greater
- C. White net worth is more than eight times greater
- D. White net worth is more than two times greater
- E. Black net worth is twice as great

**19. According to a 1993 study, 86% of suburban whites lived in a community where the black population was:**

- A. Less than 5%
- B. Less than 10%
- C. Less than 1%
- D. More than 10%
- E. More than 15%

**20. Which is NOT an example of a government racial preference program?**

- A. 1964 Civil Rights Act
- B. 1862 Homestead Act
- C. 1790 Naturalization Act
- D. 1934 Federal Housing Administration
- E. 1935 Social Security Act