

1. Do you agree that immigrants' transnational activities hinder their integration in the host country? Discuss how researchers have conceptualized and operationalized "transnationalism" and "integration" first and explain your answer to the above question.
2. Explain in what ways today's immigrants and immigrant offspring in Canada incorporate into the host societies differently along the lines of their gender, class, race/ethnicity, religion, and citizenship. And discuss whether and to what extent the existing theories on assimilation can help explain their diverse experiences.
3. The term "visible minority" has become increasingly used in larger political discourse in relation to discussions of inequality, systemic racism, equity programs, and the like. But given the different class and status trajectories of the various groups included in the category and the wide disparity in achievements in terms of income, status, education, and the other indicators of success in our society, discuss whether the concept is still meaningful and if so, in what way(s).
4. What is the difference between racism and colonization? How are these processes connected? To what extent, and in what ways, have they impacted Indigenous peoples in Canada?
5. To what extent, and in what ways, have Indigenous peoples in Canada resisted racism and colonization? Is it possible for settlers to be allies? If so, what role might they play?
6. Racism is a complex problem that has been defined, measured, and explained in many ways. Drawing on the reading list, describe the form(s) that racism takes, and compare and contrast the strengths and limitations of social structural and social psychological perspectives for understanding racism today.
7. Is it possible and desirable to generate one synthetic theory of racism or is it more helpful to have multiple theories of racisms? If a synthesis of multiple theories works best from your perspective, which combination is most compelling? If, in your view, one theory is possible, map out the ways in which you think it can be developed.
8. Given your theoretical perspective on the nature of racism, what are the most effective methods to study racism, and what does empirical research tell us about the prevalence and impacts of racism in contemporary North America?
9. When it comes to Indigenous-settler relations in Canada, can there be reconciliation without decolonization? Explain.
11. 'Whiteness' studies have recently problematized white identity. At the same time, a number of critiques of whiteness have emerged. Does the recent literature on the social and historical construction of whiteness help to advance theory in the area of race and ethnicity, or is the analysis of whiteness simply another interesting case study of how identities are socially constructed?

12. The 'American melting pot' and Canadian 'multiculturalism' are often counterpoised as competing principles of managing race and ethnic relations. To what extent is this dichotomy an accurate depiction of the social reality of immigrants and ethnic and racial communities in both Canada and the United States?

13. In what ways are patterns of racism and social exclusion different, in Canada today than they were at the time that John Porter did the research for, and wrote *The Vertical Mosaic*? What evidence is there that there is a new racialized vertical mosaic in Canada today?

14. Should Islamophobia be considered as analytically distinct from racism? What are the main patterns of Islamophobia in Canada today?

15. Multiculturalism in Canada and Interculturalism in Quebec purportedly involve different approaches to managing immigrant integration. What are the similarities and differences between the two approaches? What factors explain the continued support for multiculturalism in Canada at a time when many other immigrant receiving countries appear to be turning their backs on their commitment to multiculturalism?

16. Is Canada a 'land of opportunity' for immigrants? What factors might account for the challenges that immigrants face in realizing their dreams of upward mobility?

17. What is the current 'balance' between permanent resident and temporary resident migration to Canada today? Is temporary migration for the purposes of work starting to replace Canada's historical preference for permanent immigrants?

18. The rise in social movements focused on anti-Black racism (i.e. Black Lives Matter) have drawn attention to social inequities faced by Black communities in Canada. Explain what these social inequities look like, and elaborate on if you think anti-Black racism should be considered analytically distinct from other forms of racism.