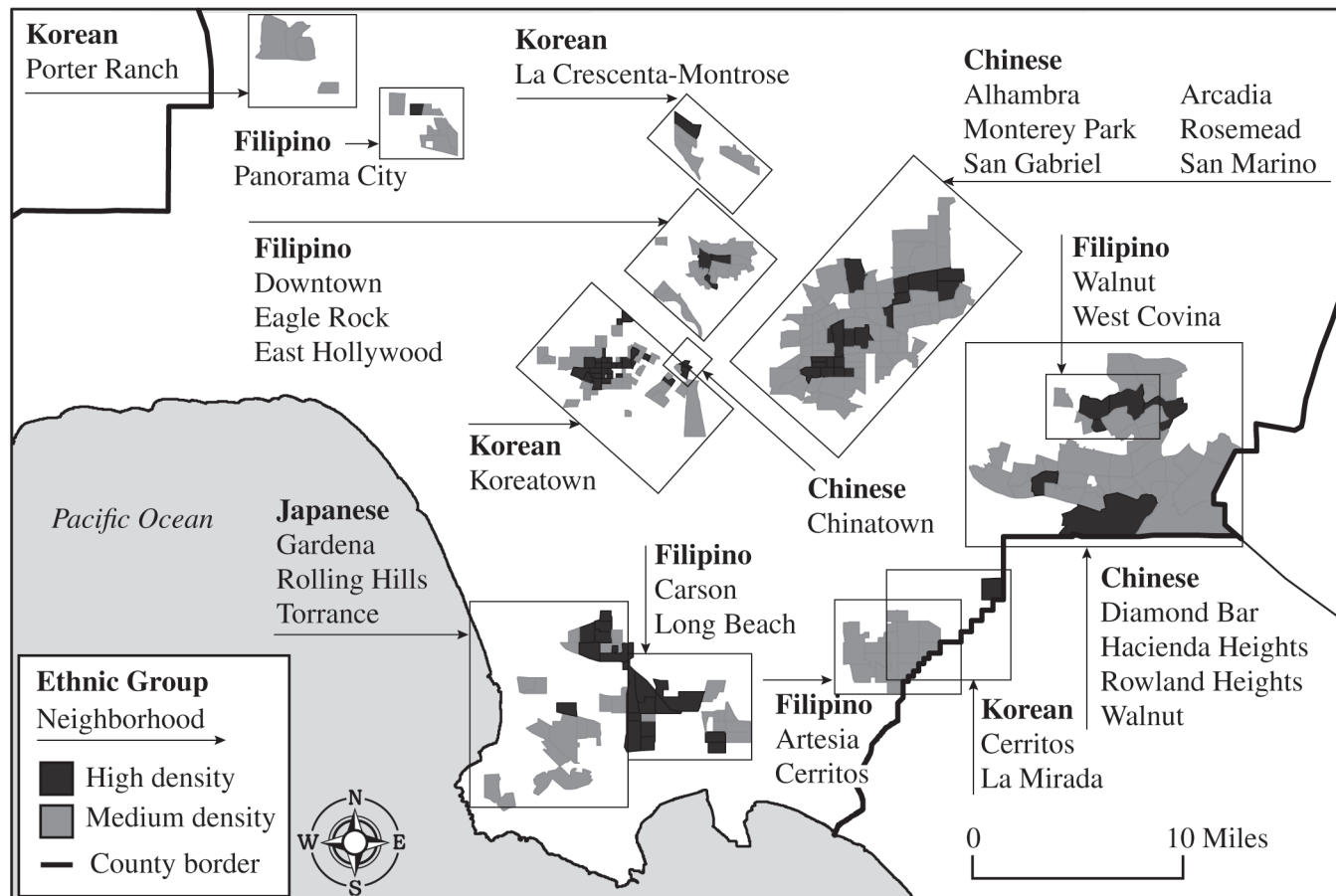


Question 2

Selected Asian Ethnic Neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California



Source: United States Census Bureau

2. The map shows predominantly Asian ethnic neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California. The names of the neighborhoods and the densities of the ethnic groups are identified on the map.
- Identify ONE neighborhood labeled on the map where two or more Asian ethnic groups reside.
 - Describe the spatial pattern of Chinese ethnic neighborhoods labeled on the map.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may choose to assimilate into their new place of residence.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may preserve their ethnic traditions in their new place of residence.
 - Describe ONE way that ethnic neighborhoods may contribute to a sense of place in large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles.
 - Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to decrease an ethnic community's political power.
 - Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to increase an ethnic community's political power.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 2: One Stimulus**7 points**

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- (A) Identify ONE neighborhood labeled on the map where two or more Asian ethnic groups reside. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Walnut, Cerritos, Chinatown, or Koreatown

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- (B) Describe the spatial pattern of Chinese ethnic neighborhoods labeled on the map. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. The neighborhoods are clustered inland and/or away from the coast.
- B2. The neighborhoods are clustered in the eastern or northeastern portion.
- B3. The neighborhoods are in areas east of the Los Angeles central business district (CBD).
- B4. The neighborhoods are aligned along an east-west axis.

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- (C) Explain ONE way immigrants may choose to assimilate into their new place of residence. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Immigrants may adopt culture traits (e.g., language, food, clothing, religion, music, sport) of the majority population group.
 - C2. Immigrants may change, hide, and/or abandon aspects of their own culture (e.g., language, food, clothing, religion, music, sport).
 - C3. Immigrants may achieve entry into social and economic networks (e.g., schools, workplaces, business associations, attaining citizenship).
 - C4. Immigrants may settle in non-ethnic neighborhoods rather than in ethnic neighborhoods and/or ethnic enclaves.
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(D)	Explain ONE way immigrants may preserve their ethnic traditions in their new place of residence.	1 point
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Accept one of the following:

- D1. By engaging in placemaking using aspects of their traditional culture (e.g., architecture, toponyms, signage) to establish a sense of place.
- D2. By continuing to celebrate and/or practice their ethnic traditions (e.g., traditional holidays, ethnic or traditional food, native languages, traditional clothing).
- D3. By creating or engaging with local institutions that promote their culture (e.g., schools, arts centers, religious groups, language learning centers, business associations, markets, organizations).
- D4. By seeking legal or other formal recognition and/or adoption of their traditions by the majority population (e.g., language taught in schools, bilingual social services, recognition of holidays).
- D5. By encouraging social relationships and/or connecting with those who share the same ethnic traditions in different places (e.g., ethnic neighborhoods, enclaves, on social media, country of origin).

(E)	Describe ONE way that ethnic neighborhoods may contribute to a sense of place in large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles.	1 point
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Accept one of the following:

- E1. Ethnic neighborhoods exhibit names (e.g., toponyms), signs, sounds (e.g., language, music), symbols (e.g., religious, cultural, political), art, architecture, and/or foods typical of that ethnicity.
 - E2. Ethnic neighborhoods create a distinct cultural landscape that is different from surrounding areas.
 - E3. Ethnic neighborhoods often contain distinctive cultural institutions (e.g., places of worship), traditions, celebrations, retail shopping, and/or restaurants.
 - E4. People may form perceptions, mental maps, or emotional attachments to ethnic neighborhoods based on the distinct culture traits or cultural events in that area.
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(F)	Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to decrease an ethnic community's political power.	1 point
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Accept one of the following:

- F1. Redistricting or gerrymandering may negatively affect ethnic groups if the districts are redrawn to minimize the number of ethnic group voters in that area.
- F2. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to reduce the representation and/or the political power of that community by dividing (e.g., cracking) an ethnic area into two or more voting districts.
- F3. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to limit the representation and/or political power of those ethnic groups and/or allow a greater number of surrounding districts the chance to be won by the party in power by combining (e.g., packing, stacking) two or more ethnic areas into one voting district.
- F4. Redistricting or gerrymandering could result in a candidate from the ethnic community being geographically eliminated from running in that district, reducing the community's representation.
- F5. Redistricting or gerrymandering may intentionally decrease voting access or participation because of the changing boundaries of the districts.

(G)	Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to increase an ethnic community's political power.	1 point
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Accept one of the following:

- G1. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to empower ethnic groups if the districts are redrawn to maximize the number of ethnic group voters in that area.
- G2. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to increase the ethnic group's representation and/or political power by dividing (e.g., cracking) a non-ethnic group majority area into two or more voting districts.
- G3. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to limit representation and/or political power of the non-ethnic majority by combining (e.g., packing, stacking) two or more majority group areas into one district.
- G4. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to increase ethnic communities' political power by creating and/or recognizing majority-minority districts.
- G5. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to better represent ethnic communities' interests and/or increase voter participation by aligning district boundaries with ethnic areas.

Total for question 2: 7 points