

Personal Identity

The unique way you define
yourself



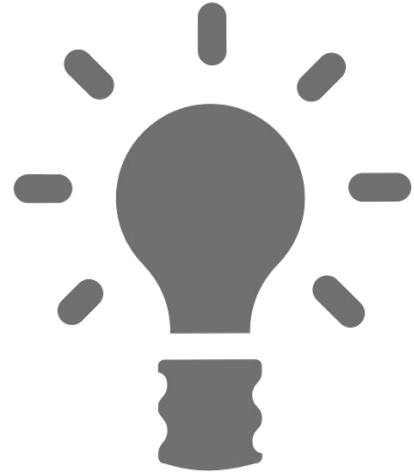
Social Identity

Your sense of who you are
based on your membership in
certain groups



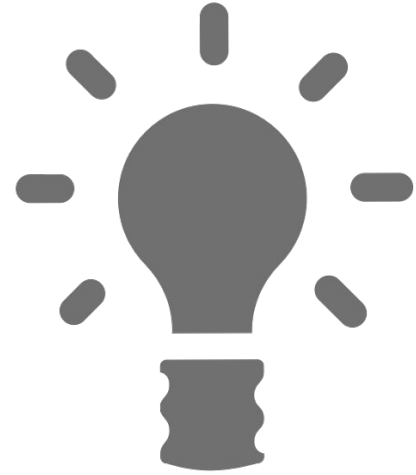
Key Terminology

- **Race:** A socio-political construct based on perceived physical differences
- **Ethnicity:** A social construct of shared cultural characteristics (language, religion, diet, nationality, etc.)
- **Ancestry:** Geographic, genealogical, or genetic background
- **Nationality:** Country of citizenship



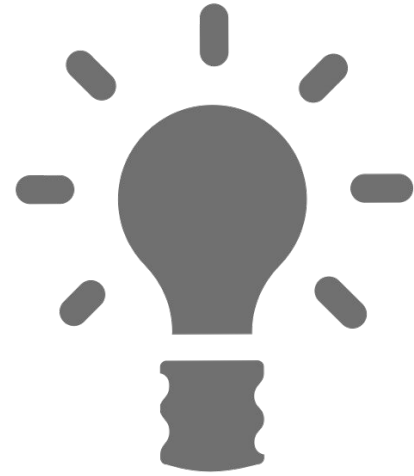
Key Terminology

- **Intersectionality:** A framework for understanding how an individual's identities create overlapping systems of privilege and oppression.
- **Dominant narrative:** The prevailing interpretation of events, created and perpetuated by people in power.
- **Counter narrative:** An interpretation of events that challenges or contradicts the dominant narrative



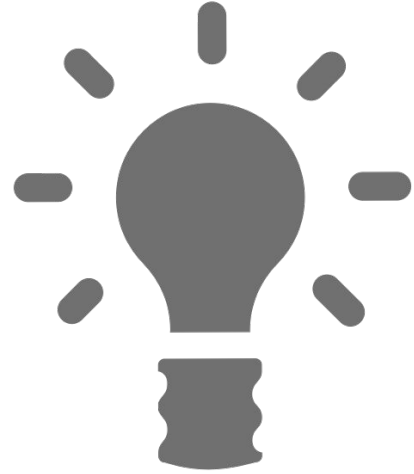
Key Terminology

- **Power:** Ability of an individual or group to influence or control the behavior, actions, and beliefs of others, often within the context of social relationships or institutions. Power is not just about authority or force; it also encompasses **the capacity to shape outcomes, create norms, and maintain or challenge social structures.**
- **Structural Power:** Power embedded in social institutions, such as the law, economy, or education, which perpetuates inequalities (e.g., class, race, gender).
- **Social Control:** Mechanisms (formal or informal) that regulate behavior and maintain social order, often reflecting the interests of those in power.



Key Terminology

- **Privilege:** Unearned advantages or access granted to certain social groups based on their aspects of their identity



Four I's of Oppression



Ideological

The idea that one group is somehow better than another



Institutional

The laws, the legal system and police practice, the education system and schools, hiring policies, public policies, media images, political power, etc



Interpersonal

Permission and reinforcement for individual members of the dominant group to personally disrespect or mistreat individuals in the oppressed group

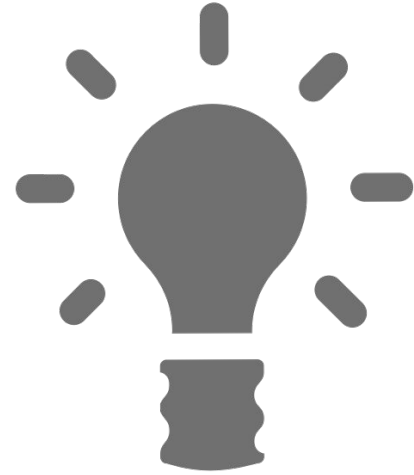


Internalized

Members of an oppressed group come to accept and live out the inaccurate myths and stereotypes applied to the group by its oppressors

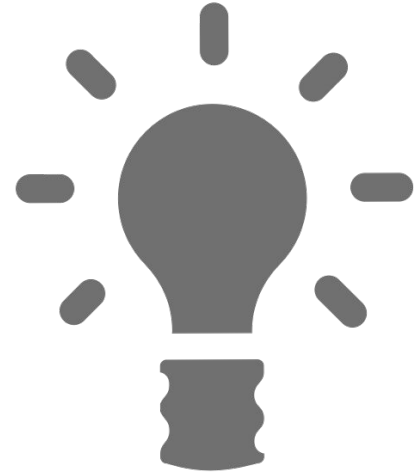
Key Terminology

- **Institutional Racism:** a system in which laws and rules give certain rights and privileges to one ethnic group while denying them to others, based on long-standing cultural, religious, and xenophobic biases.
- **White Supremacy:** the belief that white people constitute a superior race and should therefore dominate society, typically to the exclusion or detriment of other racial and ethnic groups.
- **Settler Colonialism:** a form of colonialism in which the existing inhabitants of a territory are displaced by settlers who claim land based on perceived privilege.
- **Systemic Racism:** oppression of a racial group to the advantage of another as perpetuated by inequity within interconnected systems.



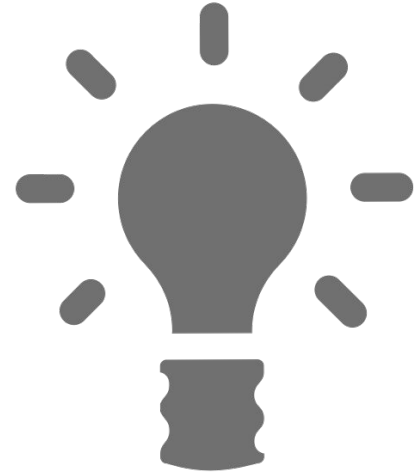
Key Terminology

- **Community Cultural Wealth:** A framework (way of thinking) that combats the dominant narrative of oppressed people having only deficits (negatives). Celebrates the skills, talents, and knowledge of people who experience oppression.



Key Terminology

- **Resilience:** The ability of a community or group to adapt, maintain, and thrive in the face of adversity, especially during significant disruptions like forced migrations and slavery.
- **Resistance:** Actions that challenge systems of power and oppression. These acts of resistance can occur on both individual and systemic levels.



Key Terminology

- **Sit-in:** a form of nonviolent protest in which activists would occupy seats in a segregated space, such as a lunch counter, bus station, or theater, where Black individuals were either denied service or treated unequally.
- **March:** a peaceful, organized protest where large groups of people walked together, often in a symbolic route or toward a meaningful destination, to demand civil rights and social justice.

Both had the goal of demonstrate the unity and strength of the movement, draw public and media attention, and put pressure on authorities to enact change.

