

# hw\_6

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## Literature Review

Bonilla-Silva argues that the United States' racial system is transitioning into a tri-racial system comprised of whites, "honorary white", and Blacks, and that phenotype will be the key determinant in dictating where one falls ([Bonilla-Silva 2018](#)).

In outlining the tenets of Black Feminist Thought, Patricia Hill Collins argues that portrayals of African-American women as mammies, matriarchs, welfare recipients, and hot mommas help justify Black women's oppression ([Collins 2009](#)).

Yosso argues that a Critical Race Theory (CRT) lens is useful to transition away from subtractive teaching practices and recognize that communities of color nurture community cultural wealth through at least 6 forms of capital—aspirational, navigational, social, linguistic, familial and resistance capital ([Yosso 2005](#)).

Mora argues that the institutionalization of panethnic Hispanic identity evolved through processes of 1) co-optation through state classification, 2) negotiation, and 3) marketing by activists, government officials, and media executives ([Mora 2014](#)).

## References

- Bonilla-Silva, Eduardo. 2018. “E Pluribus Unum, or the Same Old Perfume in a New Bottle?: On the Future of Racial Stratification in the United States.” In *Racism Without Racists: Color-Blind Racism and the Persistence of Racial Inequality in America*, Fifth edition, 182–202. Rowman & Littlefield.
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- Yosso, Tara J. 2005. “Whose Culture Has Capital? A Critical Race Theory Discussion of Community Cultural Wealth.” *Race Ethnicity and Education* 8 (1): 69–91. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1361332052000341006>.