

Culture and conflict

Culture

Enduring set of norms, values, customs and behavioural patterns common to a particular group of people.

Identity

I Am What I Am...or Am I?

behavioral or personal characteristics by which an individual is recognizable as a member of a group

-imagined as a persisting entity, though this is often false

So, if we take all of our identities into account on the micro, meso, and macro levels, we are located in what is called a particular SOCIAL LOCATION. This means:

...is a way of expressing the core of a person's existence in the social and political world: both how you identify as well as how others identify you. These work simultaneously.

Because social location is where all the aspects of one's identity meet, our experience of our own complex identities is sometimes contradictory and paradoxical.

Cultural Narrative(s)

How a culture understands and frames that culture

The American Dream

Cinderella: If you work hard enough, you will succeed.

Also called the Dominant view: The ideas that represent the foundational values of a particular society—often appearing neutral, whereas alternative ideologies are seen as radical, regardless of their content.

Theories about the world

Subjugated knowledge(s)

Subjugated knowledges are those suppressed standpoints that have been erased, dismissed, unrecognized, and invalidated throughout history.

With knowledge production and validation comes consciousness and empowerment

Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism is a term applied to the cultural or ethnic bias—whether conscious or unconscious—in which an individual views the world from the perspective of his or her own group, establishing the in-group as archetypal and rating all other groups with reference to this ideal. This form of tunnel vision often results in: (1) an inability to adequately understand cultures that are different from one's own and (2) value judgments that preference the in-group and assert its inherent superiority, thus linking the concept of ethnocentrism to multiple forms of chauvinism and prejudice, including nationalism, tribalism, racism, and even sexism and disability discrimination.

Ethnocentrism is a concept that was coined within anthropology and formed the cornerstone of its early evolutionary theory before becoming one of the discipline's primary social critiques. It

continues to both challenge and inspire anthropologists, shifting in meaning and application with theoretical trends and across the subdisciplines.

Xenophobia: Xenophobia is the fear or hatred of that which is perceived to be foreign or strange. Xenophobia can involve perceptions of an ingroup toward an outgroup and can manifest itself in suspicion of the activities of others, and a desire to eliminate their presence to secure a presumed purity and may relate to a fear of losing national, ethnic or racial identity.

Racism: Racism is the belief in the superiority of one race over another. It may also include prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone because they are of a different race or ethnicity, or the belief that members of different races or ethnicities should be treated differently. Modern variants are often based in social perceptions of biological differences between peoples. These can take the form of social action, practices or beliefs, or political systems that consider different races to be ranked as inherently superior or inferior to each other, based on presumed shared inheritable traits, abilities, or qualities.

Racism

Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.

Intergroup relations:

Assimilation

Pluralism

Amalgamation

Segregation

COLOR BLIND RACISM

Explains contemporary racial inequality as the outcome of non-racial dynamics. It emerged out of the movement to establish equality in society and eradicate the disparity.

In fact today whites blame it on “market dynamics, naturally occurring phenomena, and cultural limitations.”

The concept of inequality is therefore manifested in a more covert manner, for example whites would blame the Latino's relaxed work ethic as being a potent reason of their downtrodden living conditions or may be lack of success.

These justifications don't overtly have a racial label attached to it but eventually propagate the idea of racism to a very large extent and keep the stereotypes thriving in society.