

- (1) Understanding Prejudice
 - (1.1) Institutional prejudice and discrimination
 - (1.1.1) Built into every day societal function
 - (1.2) Prejudice
 - (1.2.1) Negative, rigid, and irrational *generalization* about an entire group of people
 - (1.2.2) Think: it's an *attitude* towards some group or people
 - (1.3) Stereotyping
 - (1.3.1) a prejudiced *description* of an entire category of people
 - (1.3.2) Think: it's *labeling* some group of people
- (2) Jack and Jill clubs
 - (2.1) video/highlights inequality
- (3) Levels of Prejudice
 - (3.1) Cognitive Level
 - (3.1.1) The idea or thought
 - (3.1.1.1) Jewish people are greedy
 - (3.2) Emotional Level
 - (3.2.1) Attaching feelings to idea
 - (3.2.1.1) Learning to feel anger towards whites
 - (3.3) Action-Orientation Level
 - (3.3.1) Predisposition to act
 - (3.3.1.1) More likely to verbally or physically attack a targeted group
- (4) Racism - Powerful and destructive form of prejudice that remains alive today
 - (4.1) Belief
 - (4.1.1) One race innately superior or inferior to another
 - (4.1.1.1) individual racism
 - (4.1.1.2) institutionalized racism
 - (4.2) Forms of Racism
 - (4.2.1) Overt (obvious)
 - (4.2.2) Modern Racism - Covert (hidden)
- (5) Theories of Prejudice
 - (5.1) Scapegoat Theory (Dollard et al. 1939)
 - (5.1.1) Blaming others for personal troubles
 - (5.1.2) Target selection and then aggression
 - (5.2) Authoritarian Personality (Adorn et al. 1950)
 - (5.2.1) The "Archie Bunker" theory
 - (5.3) Culture of Prejudice

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- (5.3.1) The socialization experience
- (5.3.2) It's "normal" for people to prejudge others
- (5.4) Conflict Theory
 - (5.4.1) Self-justification for the rich and powerful in America
 - (5.4.2) Race consciousness (Steele 1990)
 - (5.4.2.1) Use of "race card" by minority groups can lead to "thite backlash" movements
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