

- (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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