

ageism

discrimination

Stereotyping (ANSWER)

Question 11

1 / 1 point

Heterosexism is the belief in the natural superiority of heterosexuality as a way of life, and therefore, it's logical right to dominance. What is this form of oppression an example of?

exploitation

institutionalized discrimination

systemic discrimination

cultural imperialism (ANSWER)

WALK A MILE :

CHAPTER 1 - diversity, oppression and privilege

Difference: In a social context, a term used to refer to differences in social characteristics.

Diversity: An anti-oppression framework built on principles that value social equity, social justice, and social inclusion.

Critical social theory (also known as critical theory): A macro theory interested in those who are oppressed, which critiques social structures that exploit and marginalize members of a society and whose goal is liberation from oppression.

Oppression: The intentional and unintentional domination of NON-dominant groups by powerful dominant groups that occurs on individual, cultural, and structural levels in society.

Domination: The systematic and continuous exertion of power by dominant groups over non-dominant groups.

Non-dominant groups: Groups of people in a society without (or with less) power and privilege.

Dominant groups: Groups of people in a society who have power and privilege

Culture: The total of everything in our social environment that we learn through socialization, that is passed down from one generation to the next, and that continues to change throughout our lives.

Inclusive language: The deliberate selection and use of vocabulary that avoids the exclusion of particular groups and that avoids the use of false generic terms (Canadian Race Relations Foundation, 2017).

Internalized oppression: Occurs when targeted people internalize (or begin to believe) the negative stereotypes and misinformation that the larger society communicates to them, either as individuals or as part of a larger group.

Intersectionality: A concept used to describe the ways in which various aspects of identity interconnect on multiple and often simultaneous levels and can form interlocking systems of oppression.

Matrix of domination: Term associated with the work of Patricia Hill Collins that refers to forms of oppression and resistance based on socially constructed differences shaped by cultural and historic contexts where an individual or group can experience both oppression and privilege as a result of their combined identities.

Heterogeneity: Means having dissimilar characteristics. The opposite is homogeneity, which means having the same characteristics. - experienced by every oppressed group

Bullying: A form of direct or indirect aggression that involves a real or perceived power imbalance.

Cyberbullying: Involves the use of information and communication technologies such as the Internet, social networking sites, websites, email, text messaging,

and instant messaging to intimidate or harass others (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2016).

Biased-based bullying: Bullying resulting from bias against someone because of a real or perceived aspect of their identity.

Social justice: Concept that challenges the social structures, processes, and practices associated with inequalities that lead to oppression.

Distributive and redistributive justice: A social justice model that is concerned with the fair distribution or redistribution of material and non-material resources between different groups within a society.

Underserved: Disadvantaged because of structural barriers and disparities.

Tokenism: The practice of including one or a small number of members of a minority group to create the appearance of representation, inclusion, and non-discrimination, without ever giving these members access to power.

Equality: Fairness and justice achieved through the same treatment.

Equity: Principle-based on fairness, justice, access, opportunity, and advancement for everyone, while recognizing historically underserved and unrepresented populations, identifying conditions needed to provide effective opportunities for all groups, and eliminating barriers to their full participation.

identity: Social construction of a person's sense of self that is based upon social categories that influence self-perception and the perception of others.

personal identity: The part of a person's identity determined by their individual attributes and characteristics

social identity: The part of a person's identity that is determined by attributes and characteristics of groups the person aligns themselves with.

Salient: Characteristic of identity that describes an aspect that is most noticeable or most important.

Fluid: Characteristic of identity that describes it as something that can change and be shaped.

CHAPTER 2 - forms of oppression

Exploitation: The unfair use of people's time or labour without compensating them fairly.

Marginalization: The process of pushing groups or individuals with less social power to the margins of society.

Powerlessness: Occurs when the dominant group has left the subordinate group with virtually no access to the rights and privileges that the dominant group enjoys.

Cultural imperialism: A form of oppression where the dominant group has made their beliefs and values the norms of a society.

Violence: The intentional use of physical force or power to cause injury, harm or death.

Stereotype: A label that may have some basis in fact, but that has been grossly over-generalized and applied to a particular segment of the population or situation.

Prejudice: A negative attitude based on learned notions about members of selected groups, based on their physical, social, or cultural characteristics.

Ethnocentrism: Refers to a tendency to regard one's own culture and group as the standard, and thus superior, whereas all other groups are seen as inferior.

Ableism: Refers to the set of ideas and attitudes that define "normal" abilities of people, and that allocates inferior status and value to individuals who have developmental, emotional, physical, or psychiatric disabilities.

Ageism: Stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination against individuals or groups because of their age; for example, the tendency to view seniors as unable to work, confused, and fragile.

Classism: The systematic oppression of dominant class groups on subordinate classes in order to gain advantage and strengthen their own positions.

Heterosexism: The belief in the natural superiority of heterosexuality as a way of life and therefore it's logical right to dominance. Comprised of a system of ideas and institutionalized beliefs, it leads to the oppression of any non-heterosexual form of behaviour, identity, relationship, or community

Racism: An ideology that either directly or indirectly asserts that one group is superior to others, with the power to put this ideology into practice in a way that gives advantages, privilege, and power to certain groups of people, and conversely, can disadvantage or limit the opportunities of racialized individuals or racialized groups.

Sexism: The belief that one sex is superior to the other, often resulting in the discrimination or devaluation of that gender and the roles related to it.

Sizeism: Prejudice against individuals based on their body size, including height and weight.

Discrimination: The unequal treatment of individuals or groups based on their characteristics or behaviours. It involves actions or practices of dominant group members that have a harmful impact on members of a subordinate group.

Human rights: Define how we are to be treated as human beings and what we are all entitled to, including a life of equality, dignity, and respect, free from discrimination. Human rights in Canada are protected by international, federal, provincial, and territorial laws (Canadian Human Rights Commission, 2013).

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: Referred to as the Charter, it is a bill of rights and the first part of the 1982 Constitution Act; it is considered the highest law of Canada and, as such, supersedes any other federal or provincial law that conflicts with it.

Canadian Human Rights Act: A federal law that protects all people who are legally in Canada from discrimination by federally regulated employers and service providers (Canadian Human Rights Commission, 2013).

Grounds of discrimination: Reasons a person may experience discrimination. Human rights legislation specifies specific reasons why employers and service providers cannot discriminate against people, such as race, religion, age, sexual orientation, marital status, family status, disability (these are only a few of many grounds used in human rights legislation).

Discriminatory practice(s): Actions that are discriminatory, and in a legal context are based upon one or more grounds of discrimination. The Canadian Human Rights Act includes seven discriminatory practices that are prohibited by law.

Canadian Human Rights Commission: An organization that was created by the Canadian Human Rights Act and is separate and independent from the Government of Canada and the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (Canadian Human Rights Commission, 2013).

Duty to accommodate: Human rights legislation requires employers and service providers to accommodate peoples' needs when those needs relate to one or more grounds of discrimination.

Undue hardship: Circumstances involving cost, or health or safety issues that would make it impossible or very difficult for an employer or service provider to meet the duty to accommodate (Canadian Human Rights Commission, 2013).

Direct discrimination: The unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on one or more of their protected characteristics, compared to other individuals or groups who do not have these characteristics in similar circumstances (Helly, 2004).

systemic or institutionalized discrimination: Refers to the policies, practices, and patterns of behaviour of social institutions that can appear to be non-discriminatory and/ or unintentional, but in fact, have a discriminatory effect on persons based on one or more protected grounds.

Indirect discrimination: refers to a rule, policy, practice, or requirement that applies to everyone, but has the effect of creating disadvantages for people with a protected characteristic.

CHAPTER 3 - social inequality

Social inequality: The unequal distribution of tangible or intangible goods or services to individuals or groups in society.

Social stratification: Division of people into categories or strata that are rewarded unequally in terms of power, property, and prestige.

Social class: Any group of people who share the same situations in a common social structure.

Low-income cut-off (LICO): Measure established by Statistics Canada annually that refers generally to what people call a poverty line; it represents the income level at which a family may face hardship because it has to spend a greater proportion of its after-tax income on food, shelter, and clothing than the average family of similar size.

Low-income measure (LIM): A measure of poverty that is commonly used for making international comparisons.

Market basket measure (MBM): A measure of low income based on the cost of a specified basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living in comparison to the standards of its community.

Absolute poverty: A situation where an individual lacks even the basic resources that are necessary for survival; people who live in absolute poverty live without food, clothing, or a roof over their heads.

Relative poverty: A situation where an individual or group lacks basic resources for survival when compared with other people in the society as a whole; relative standard of living when measured to others.

Transitional poverty: Occurs when a person is living in poverty for a limited period of time; usually results from an event or life circumstance, such as the unexpected loss of employment.

Marginal poverty: Occurs when a person lacks stable employment over an extended period of time.

Chronic poverty: Occurs when a person is in a state of poverty over an extended period of time and barriers to well-being become cyclical in nature.

Intergenerational poverty: Often occurs when children and youth grow up in households experiencing chronic poverty, where limited access to opportunities can start another cycle of poverty for the next generation.

Precarious employment: Employment that includes, but is not limited to, part-time, temporary, or contract work with uncertain hours, low wages, and limited to no benefits.

Homelessness: Social category that includes anyone who cannot obtain and sustain long-term, adequate, and risk-free shelter, for any reason.

Panhandler: a person who approaches strangers on the street or in a public place and asks for money.

Absolute homelessness: The situation of individuals who live either in emergency shelters or on the street.

Hidden or concealed homelessness: State of those without a place of their own who live in a car, with family or friends, or in a long-term institution such as a prison.

Relative homelessness: State of those who have housing, but who live in substandard or undesirable shelter and/or who may be at risk of losing their homes.

Gini index: A commonly used measure of income inequality, which measures inequality on a scale of 0 to 1; a Gini index of 0 represents exact equality (i.e., every person in a certain society or nation has the same amount of income), while a Gini index of 1 represents total inequality (i.e., one person has all the income and the rest of the society has none).

CHAPTER 4 - gender

Two-spirited: An umbrella term used by Native American people to recognize individuals who possess qualities or fulfill roles of both genders.

Third gender: (1) A person who does not identify with the traditional genders of “man” or “woman,” but identifies with a third gender; (2) the gender category available in societies that recognize three or more genders.

Sex: The biological components—chromosomal, chemical, and anatomical— that are associated with males and females.

Gender: A social construct that refers to a set of social roles, attitudes, and behaviours that describe people of different sexes.

Gender identity: The internal perception of an individual’s gender and how they label themselves.

Gender expression: The external display of gender that is generally measured on a scale of masculinity and femininity.

Sexuality: All the ways in which individuals express and experience themselves as sexual beings.

Gender roles: A set of behaviours that are considered acceptable, appropriate, and desirable for people based on their sex or gender.

Gender socialization: The process by which males and females are informed about gendered norms and roles in a given society.

Hegemonic masculinity: The version of masculinity that is set apart from all others and considered dominant or ideal within society; often associated with toughness, bravado, aggression, and violence.

Emphasized femininity: The acceptance of gender inequality and a need to support the interests and desires of men; often associated with empathy, compassion, passivity, and focused on beauty and physical appearance

Patriarchy: Historically, any social system that was based on the authority of the heads of the household, which were traditionally male; recently, the term has come to mean male domination in general.

Glass ceiling: An invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from advancement in organizations.

Intimate partner violence: Any intentional act or series of acts by one or both partners in an intimate relationship that causes injury to either person. It can include physical assault, emotional abuse, sexual violence, and sexual harassment. Sometimes referred to as spousal violence or domestic abuse.

Sexual violence: Any sexual act or an attempt to obtain a sexual act through violence or coercion.

Cisgender: A description of a person whose gender identity, gender expression, and biological sex align.

The –Ness Model: A gender model that differentiates between gender identity, gender expression, biological sex, sexual attraction, and romantic attraction, and presents two spectrums for each concept ranging from “0,” “Null,” or “Nobody” on the one side to woman-ness/man-ness, femininity/masculinity, and female-ness/male-ness on the other

transgender: A blanket term used to describe anyone who does not identify as cisgender.

Genderqueer: A blanket term used to describe people whose gender falls outside of the gender binary; a person who identifies as both a man and a woman, or as neither a man nor a woman; often used in exchange with transgender.

Bigender: A person who fluctuates between traditional gender-based behaviours and identities, identifying with both genders or sometimes a third gender.

Genderfluid: Describes an identity that is a fluctuating mix of the options available.

Genderless: A person who does not identify with any gender.

Androgyny: A gender expression that has characteristics of both masculinity and femininity.

Agender: A person with no (or very little) connection to traditional systems of gender; or someone who sees themselves as existing without gender; sometimes called gender-neutral or genderless.

Gender non-conforming: Refers to a gender expression that indicates a non-traditional gender presentation.

Cross-dressing: Wearing clothing that conflicts with the traditional gender expression of your sex and gender identity.

Drag king: A person who consciously performs traditional masculinity, presenting an exaggerated form of masculine expression; oftentimes done by a woman.

Drag queen: A person who consciously performs traditional femininity, presenting an exaggerated form of feminine expression; oftentimes done by a man.

Metrosexual: A man with a strong aesthetic sense, who spends more time on appearance and grooming than is considered gender normative.

Intersex: A person whose physical anatomy does not fit within the traditional definitions of male or female.

Transsexual: A person who psychologically identifies with a sex/gender different from the one they were assigned at birth. Transsexuals often wish to transform their physical bodies, with puberty suppression, hormone therapy, or surgery, to align with their inner sense of sex/gender.

Gender confirmation surgery: Refers to a group of surgical options that alter a person's biological sex; also referred to as sex alignment surgery or sex reassignment surgery.

Gender neutralism: A social movement that calls for policies, language, and other social institutions to avoid distinguishing roles according to sex and gender in order to challenge gender prejudice and gender discrimination.

CHAPTER 5 - sexuality

Sexual scripts: Socially created guidelines that define how one should behave like a sexual being—communicated through culture and learned through social interaction.

Cultural scripts: Indicate appropriate sexual roles, norms, and behaviours in a given society; largely conveyed through mass media and other social institutions, such as government, law, education, family, and religion.

Interpersonal scripts: Created when individuals use the general sexual guidelines they have learned from cultural scripts and adapt them to specific social situations.

Intrapsychic scripts: The ability to mentally rehearse sexual outcomes before they occur; internal and individual scripts based on previously adopted cultural and interpersonal scripts.

Sexual identity: How we view ourselves as sexual beings.

Sexual expression: The ways in which we engage in sexual behaviours.

Sexual orientation: The romantic, emotional, and sexual attractions that we experience.

Gay: A person romantically and/or sexually attracted to a person with the same gender identity and/or biological sex as themselves.

Lesbian: A woman in a same-sex relationship who is romantically and/or sexually attracted to women.

Heterosexual (or straight): A person romantically and/or sexually attracted to someone with the opposite gender identity and/or biological sex than they have.

Compulsory heterosexuality: The assumption that men and women are innately attracted to one another both emotionally and sexually and that heterosexuality is natural and normal

Heteronormativity: Examines the ways in which heterosexuality is produced as a natural, unproblematic, taken-for-granted phenomenon that is maintained and reinforced through the everyday actions of individuals and through dominant social institutions.

Heterosexism: The belief in the natural superiority of heterosexuality as a way of life and its logical right to social dominance.

Homophobia: The irrational fear, dislike, hatred, intolerance, and ignorance toward and the marginalization of non-heterosexuals.

Bisexual: A person romantically and/or sexually attracted to people of their own gender as well as another gender.

Bisexual invisibility: The erasure and silencing of bisexual experiences, identities, and communities by presuming that individuals who identify as bisexual are in a temporary phase on their way to mature heterosexual or gay/lesbian identities.

Biphobia: The denial of bisexuality as a genuine sexual orientation, often reinforced by mainstream media.

Pansexual: A person romantically and/or sexually attracted to members of all sexes and gender identities and/or expressions.

Asexual: A person who does not experience sexual attraction to any group of people.

Androsexual/androphilic: Attraction to males, men, and/or masculinity.

Gynesexual/gynophilic: Attraction to females, women, and/or femininity.

Monogamy: A relationship founded on sexual exclusivity

Polyamory: The state of being in love, or romantically involved with, more than one person at the same time.

Polygamy: Having multiple wives.

Polyandry: Having multiple husbands

Victim blaming: Suggesting that women invite sexual violence or deserve to be sexually assaulted because they dress or behave in ways that are considered to be sexually suggestive or inviting.

Rape culture: Systemic attitudes reflected in victim-blaming that minimize, ignore, and normalize sexual violence against women

Sexual double standard: The belief that there are different rules and standards of sexual behaviour for women and men.

Multiple levels of oppression

People experience and resist oppression on three levels: the personal biography level, their exclusion from the full group or community level of the cultural context, and the structural level.

personal , cultural and structural

GRABB :
CHAPTER 4
CHAPTER 5
CHAPTER 17