

Appendix b



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Appendix B University of Phoenix Material Appendix B Part I Define the

following terms: Term | Definition | Stereotypes | unreliable, exaggerated

generalizations about all members of a group that do not take individual

differences into account | Prejudice | a negative attitude toward an entire

category of people, such as a racial or ethnic minority | Labeling theory |

An idea that behaviors are deviant only when society labels them as deviant.

| Part II Select three of the identity categories below and name or describe at

least 3 related stereotypes for each: * Race * Ethnicity * Religion * Gender *

Sexual orientation * Age * Disability Category | Stereotype 1 | Stereotype 2 |

Stereotype 3 | Race | All African-Americans are thugs and criminals | All

Mexicans are illegal and drunks | Native Americans like to gamble | Gender |

Women are weak | Woman should be barefoot and pregnant not in the

workplace | Men are harder workers than women | Sexual Orientation | All

gay men die of AIDS | Gay men have a great fashion sense | Tomboyish girls

are all lesbians | Part III Answer each question in 100 to 150 words related to

those stereotypes: * What are the positive aspects of the stereotypes, if any?

I feel that there are no positive aspects due to stereotypes being unreliable

generalizations about all members of a group that does not take individual

differences in account. According to the text research has shown the

willingness to assign both positive and negative traits to an entire group (pg.

40). However they are only applied to certain individuals. While talking to

other family members they believe that others stereotype different races

and ethnic groups to provide some sense of security. I know that while most

of my family lives in Washington DC there is a lot of stereotyping in that area

no matter your race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation. * What are the

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negative aspects of stereotypes? Stereotypes are negative comments about a group of people. They can be hurtful towards one's feelings no matter who made the comment. One example is my oldest son was called white trash and it hurt his feelings, he felt as if he was worthless and that no one wanted him around. He also felt that the one that had called him that was talking about his family. My son then began to distance himself from friends those that he had left. I know that there are worse things to stereotyping than this but it was hurtful to my child and it is something that just happened recently. I know that my child is starting to regain his friends and is trying to stay away from others that put him down. Answer each question in 150 to 250 words related to those stereotypes: * What is the difference between stereotyping and prejudice? Use examples to illustrate the differences. Other than stereotyping being different by definition, they are different in other ways as well. Stereotyping is a pre conceived notion about members of a group while prejudice is a negative attitude towards all in a group, or it is learned from a parent, guardian or other individuals that you associate with. An example of stereotyping is all Blacks are thugs, Hispanics work for less and are good factory workers, or all Asians are great at doing nails or become doctors. An example of prejudice is not liking a race because of what an individual has done like my dad not liking blacks because one shot his best friend. Another would be wanting to change rooms in college due to your roommate being another race. This is only my perception of how the two are different. However everyone has their own perception on how the two are different. It all depends on how you were brought up in life and if you want to continue down that path. * What is the relationship between stereotyping and prejudice? The relationship between stereotyping and

prejudice are that they are both hurtful no matter what is said or who says it. I will use myself as an example. My step-daughter went to my daughter and told her that she thought that I was a skank. My step-daughter did this because she was mad at me. However the way I see it is she does not know what the definition of that word is and she was just saying it to be hurtful. But in reality she should have not gone up to my daughter about it, and she was stereotyping me as an individual. I then told my daughter not to worry about what was said even though it was hurtful to both my daughter and I. I know that this same step-daughter has tried to cause problems before and so she is upset that nothing that she is trying is working. * What can be done to prevent prejudice from occurring? A way that we can prevent prejudice from occurring is to teach our children that it is not right to judge others based on what one person in that race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation does. That if they come in contact with someone of any of the above named categories; that they should form their own opinion about them and not follow what others are saying. I know that my youngest son was telling me that no one likes me because I am too hard on my children however when I go to the school I hear nothing but good things about them. Like they are respectful, they try to help others out no matter what the problem is and that they try to help the teachers as well. I know that I was raised by a mother that was biased and a prejudice father, it was all on how we wanted to grow into adults in how we handled things. I did not want that for my children and so they are being raised to give others a chance.