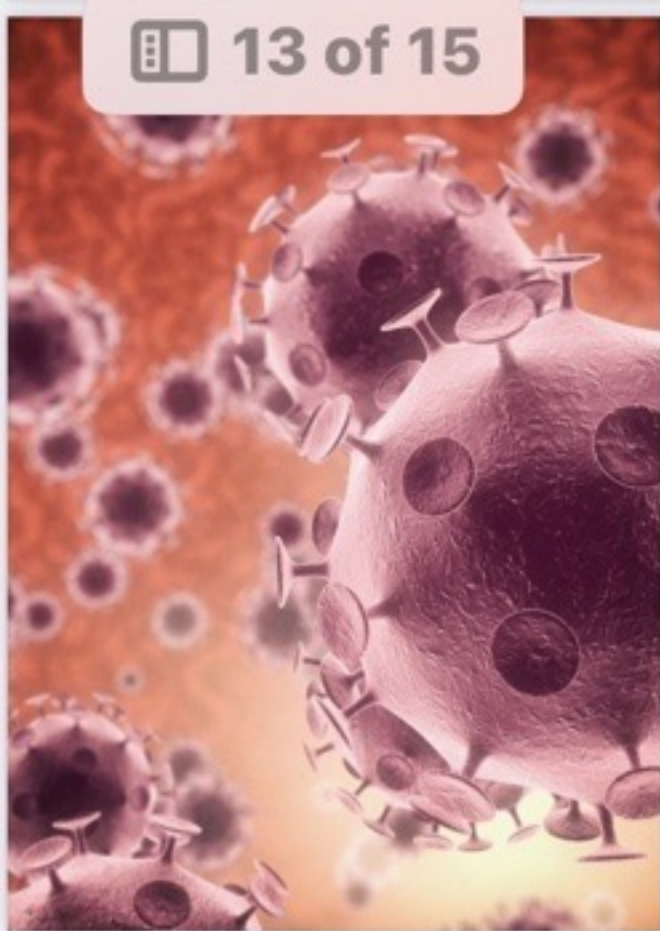


# OVERT WHITE SUPREMACY (Socially Unacceptable)

**Source Information:**  
Original Image: Safehouse Progressive Alliance for Nonviolence (2005)  
Adapted by Ellen Tuzzolo (2016)





## The Impact of Racism

- Racism impacts:
  - Physical
  - Emotional
  - Social
  - Mental health
- It can cause:
  - Depression
  - Diabetes
  - High blood pressure
  - Increased substance use
  - Heart disease
  - Shortened life-expectancy

## Race-Based Traumatic Stress

Racial Trauma includes:

Ongoing  
psychological and  
emotional injury

Racial bias

Micro-aggressions

Overt and covert  
acts of racism

Hate crimes

Racial Trauma is not considered in the diagnostic  
criteria for PTSD

## Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome

Theory researched and developed by  
Dr. Joy DeGruy (from the grocery store  
video)



Explains the etiology of many of the  
adaptive survival behaviors in African  
American communities throughout the  
United States and the Diaspora. It is a  
condition that exists as a consequence  
of multigenerational oppression of  
Africans and their descendants  
resulting from centuries of chattel  
slavery

# Critical Theories

## Critical Race Theory

- challenges the ways in which race and racial inequalities are constructed and perpetuated by social structures and institutions

## Feminist Theory

- critiques the patriarchal systems that lead to gender inequality and advocates for the rights and empowerment of women and other gender minorities

## Queer Theory

- questions the fixed categories of gender and sexual identity, it challenges the normative ideas of sexuality and gender, arguing that these concepts are fluid and socially constructed

## Marxism

- both a social theory and a political movement, Marxism analyzes the effects of capitalism on labor, productivity, and economic development

## Postcolonial Theory

- critically examines the legacy of colonialism and its ongoing impacts on former colonies and colonized peoples

## Intersectionality

- examines how different aspects of a person's social and political identities (e.g., race, gender, class, sexuality) combine to create different modes of discrimination and privilege

## Critical Pedagogy

- critiques traditional education systems as perpetuating social inequalities and seeks to create a more dialogic and democratic educational experience