



Montessori Network of New Mexico Present:

in Partnership with Do The Right Thing Pedagogy Presents:

Developing Critically Conscious Educators

Foundations

Dominant culture: the group of people in society who hold the most power and are often (but not always) in the majority... They are in charge of the institutions and have established behaviors, values, and traditions that are considered acceptable and the “norm” in our countries.

Privilege: The benefits you receive due to how close you are to the dominant culture... Some social identities hold power and privilege, others do not. Even within us, there are parts of us that hold some power and other parts that are oppressed.

Race: a socially constructed term that divides folk up based on their skin color and physical characteristics; it is not based on scientific fact and is not grounded in genetics.

U.S. racial categories: White, Black, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native (or Indigenous), Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Multiracial (Other)

Ethnicity: your cultural heritage: languages, traditions, ancestral history. It is not the same as your race.

Nationality: your membership in a country where you were born and/or where your citizenship resides

BIPoC: Black, Indigenous, People of Color

Ancestral Trauma: the transmission of trauma from survivors to the next generations

Bias: your personal preference for, or against, an individual or group. It can interfere with your judgement



Racism: The systematic subordination of members of targeted racial groups who have relatively little social power in the United States (Blacks, Latino/as, Native Americans, and Asians), by the members of the agent racial group who have relatively more social power (Whites). The Subordination is supported by the actions of individuals, cultural norms and values, and the institutional structures and practices of society.

Racism is race prejudice and the misuse of powers by systems and institutions.
(from Crossroads Antiracism Organizing & Training)

Cisgender: When your personal identity and gender expression correspond with the sex you were assigned at birth.

Neurodiverse: the term used to describe neurological differences (like ADHD, autism, dyslexia, etc.); acknowledges that these differences are from genetic variations, are often not visible, and that folx who are neurodiverse are not sick, badly behaved, or damaged