

Stereotypes and Oppression

Stereotypes

Prejudice

Ignorance

Name-Calling

Discrimination

Mobbing

Exclusion

Oppression

Violence

Persecution

Genocide

Definitions

stereotypes	Stereotyping often results from and leads to prejudice and bigotry.
prejudice	A set of negative beliefs, generalized about a whole group of people. Prejudice can be spread by the use of propaganda and inflamed by demagogues.
ignorance	The state or fact of being ignorant; lack of knowledge, learning, information.
name-calling	Language, particularly slang, is often used to dehumanize members of certain groups of people, and this dehumanization is a precursor of discrimination, isolation and violence.
discrimination	Treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favour of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit:
mobbing	A group of persons stimulating one another to excitement and losing ordinary rational control over their activity.
exclusion	Restriction of access and availability to resources needed to get what you want and influence others.
oppression	The systematic subjugation of a disempowered social group by a group with access to social power.
violence	Swift and intense force.
persecution	A program or campaign to exterminate, drive away, or subjugate people based on their membership in a religious, ethnic, social, or racial group.
genocide	The deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group.
gender-role / sex-role stereotyping	The assumption that males and females are limited by gender in their interests, capabilities and accomplishments. It is the assumption that being a man or a woman, biologically limits what we can do as a human being.
homophobia	The fear or hatred of gays, lesbians or bisexuals, or the fear of same-sex closeness.
heterosexism	The assumption that everyone is heterosexual, that only heterosexuality is normal and, therefore, superior.