

Regarding “Race” | Definition (Anthropology.net Concept of Race) from “[The Social Construction of Difference and Inequality: Race, Class, Gender, and Sexuality](#)” - Tracey E. Ore

RACE as “a group of people who perceive themselves and are perceived by others as possessing distinctive hereditary traits.” Whereas ETHNICITY would be “having cultural traits such as language, religion, family customs, and food preferences.” The two can be confused with one another but they can also be intertwined.

Race refers to groups of people who have differences and similarities in biological traits “deemed by society” to be socially significant, meaning that people treat other people differently because of them. For instance, while differences and similarities in eye color have not been treated as socially significant, differences and similarities in skin color have.

Ethnicity refers to shared cultural practices, perspectives, and distinctions that set apart one group of people from another. That is, ethnicity is a shared cultural heritage. The most common characteristics distinguishing various ethnic groups are ancestry, a sense of history, language, religion, and forms of dress. Ethnic differences are not inherited; they are learned.

Racism refers specifically to individual, cultural, institutional and systemic ways by which differential consequences are created for groups historically or currently defined as white being advantaged, and groups historically or currently defined as non-white (African, Asian, Hispanic, Native American, etc.) as disadvantaged. Idea: Aligns with notion of defining racism as prejudice plus power (common phrase in the field).

Note: Combining the concepts of prejudice and power points out the mechanisms by which racism leads to different consequences for different groups. The relationship and behavior of these interdependent elements has allowed racism to recreate itself generation after generation, such that systems that perpetuate racial inequity no longer need racist actors or to explicitly promote racial differences in opportunities, outcomes and consequences to maintain those differences.

Racial Equity is the condition that would be achieved if one's racial identity no longer predicted, in a statistical sense, how one fares. When we use the term, we are thinking about racial equity as one part of racial justice, and thus we also include work to address root causes of inequities not just their manifestation. This includes elimination of policies, practices, attitudes and cultural messages that reinforce differential outcomes by race or fail to eliminate them.

Racial Justice [is defined] as the proactive reinforcement of policies, practices, attitudes and actions that produce equitable power, access, opportunities, treatment, impacts and outcomes for all.

Quotes about Racism

Racism springs from ignorance. [Mario Balotelli](#)

Racism is still with us. But it is up to us to prepare our children for what they have to meet, and, hopefully, we shall overcome. [Rosa Parks](#)

Racism is taught in our society, it is not automatic. It is learned behavior toward persons with dissimilar physical characteristics. [Alex Haley](#)

I mean, what is racism? Racism is a projection of our own fears onto another person. What is sexism? It's our own vulnerability about our potency and masculinity projected as our need to subjugate another person, you know? Fascism, the same thing: People are trying to untidy our state, so I legislate as a way of controlling my environment. [Gary Ross](#)