



# DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

Class 6

Civics lesson 2

A young woman with dark hair, wearing a pink shirt, is shown in a close-up shot. She has a thoughtful or sad expression, looking down and resting her chin on her hand. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

## DIVERSITY & DISCRIMINATION

**What do you understand from this picture?**

# Diversity

- Diverse means being composed of distinct or different elements or qualities
- People are diverse in many ways:
  - Race/Ethnicity
  - Social/Economic Status
  - Age
  - Religion
  - Gender
  - Ability

# Diversity

- Diversity is all around us
  - At school
  - At work
  - Everywhere you go
- It is best to treat people who are different than you with tolerance
  - Tolerance is treating everyone fairly and equally



# Prejudice

decision about a person or group of  
without sufficient knowledge

stereotypes

being prejudice

discrimination



# What is stereotypes

- Stereotypes is a simple over simplified image/Idea about a certain group of people or about certain things.
- Stereotyping is usually wrong about those certain groups.
- Stereotypes form the backbone of discrimination and prejudice.
- Stereotypes can affect whole societies negatively and therefore affect some peoples lives negatively.
- Stereotypes helps inequality grow especially against minorities
- Mass media helps stereotypes grow.





## Other examples of stereotypes

- Stereotypes can occur within different ethnic groups, social classes, religious groups and opposite sexes
  - Lower class people are uneducated
  - Jewish people are good with money
  - Men are stronger than women

## Examples

- Examples
  - All Americans have guns.
  - Black people are the best athletes.
  - Chinese people always eat rice.

# What is Discrimination?

- **Discrimination** is the prejudicial treatment of a person or persons based solely on their membership in a certain group or category.
- Discrimination is the ***actual behavior*** of excluding or restricting members of one group from opportunities that are available to other groups.



# Discrimination

- What often leads to Discrimination?
  - Stereotypes—an idea or statement about all of the members of a group
  - Prejudices—a negative attitude toward a group of people
  - Racism—the belief that members of one race or ethnic group are superior to members of other races or ethnic group