



How Do You Stand Against Racism?

Let's talk about the negative impacts of racism in our communities and what it means to stand against racism. Explore resources that illustrate how to be an effective ally.

Conversation Questions

1. What is racism?
2. What does it mean to stand against racism?
3. How do you become an ally for others experiencing racism?

Key Definitions

- *Racism* – the belief that some races of people are better than others (from *Merriam-Webster Learner's Dictionary*)
- *Prejudice* – an unfair feeling of dislike for a person or group because of race, sex, religion, etc. (from *Merriam-Webster Learner's Dictionary*)

Listen

“Radio Replay: The Mind of the Village” from *The Hidden Brain*
<https://n.pr/2Jeabfv>

In this podcast, a Harvard University psychologist discusses what implicit biases we carry and how they affect our behavior.

Watch

“Are you racist? ‘No’ isn’t a good enough answer” from Marlon James in *The Guardian*
<https://goo.gl/aXv8YO>

In this short video, Booker Prize-winning author Marlon James makes the case for distinguishing between what it means to be against racism versus objecting to the presence of racism.





Read

“So You Call Yourself an Ally: 10 Things All ‘Allies’ Need to Know” by Jamie Utt

<http://bit.ly/2HfnuzQ>

Using *Black Girl Dangerous*'s Mia McKenzie as an example, this article details useful ways to challenge the status quo and be a better ally for underrepresented audiences.

“We Need to Talk about Racism in Education” by Mikki Kendall

<https://goo.gl/5EpvWN>

This article introduces how racism affects how we are educated, who gets to be educated, and what the cumulative effects mean.

“Going It Alone” by Rahawa Haile

<https://goo.gl/gKe5ik>

In this personal essay, writer Rahawa Haile recounts hiking the Appalachian Trail solo from Georgia to Maine during a summer of intense political upheaval.

Explore

“Collection Stories” from the National Museum of African American History and Culture

<https://s.si.edu/2F48jTP>

This virtual exhibit features selected objects and how they became part of the collection of the National Museum of African American History and Culture. Highlights include fragments of glass salvaged from the bombing of an Alabama church in 1963, which remind us why we continue to remember the effects of racism and educate ourselves on how to combat it.

