



In My Art

INclusive Multicultural
societies through Art





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Erasmus+



STEREOTYPES AND PREJUDICES



Bremerhaven



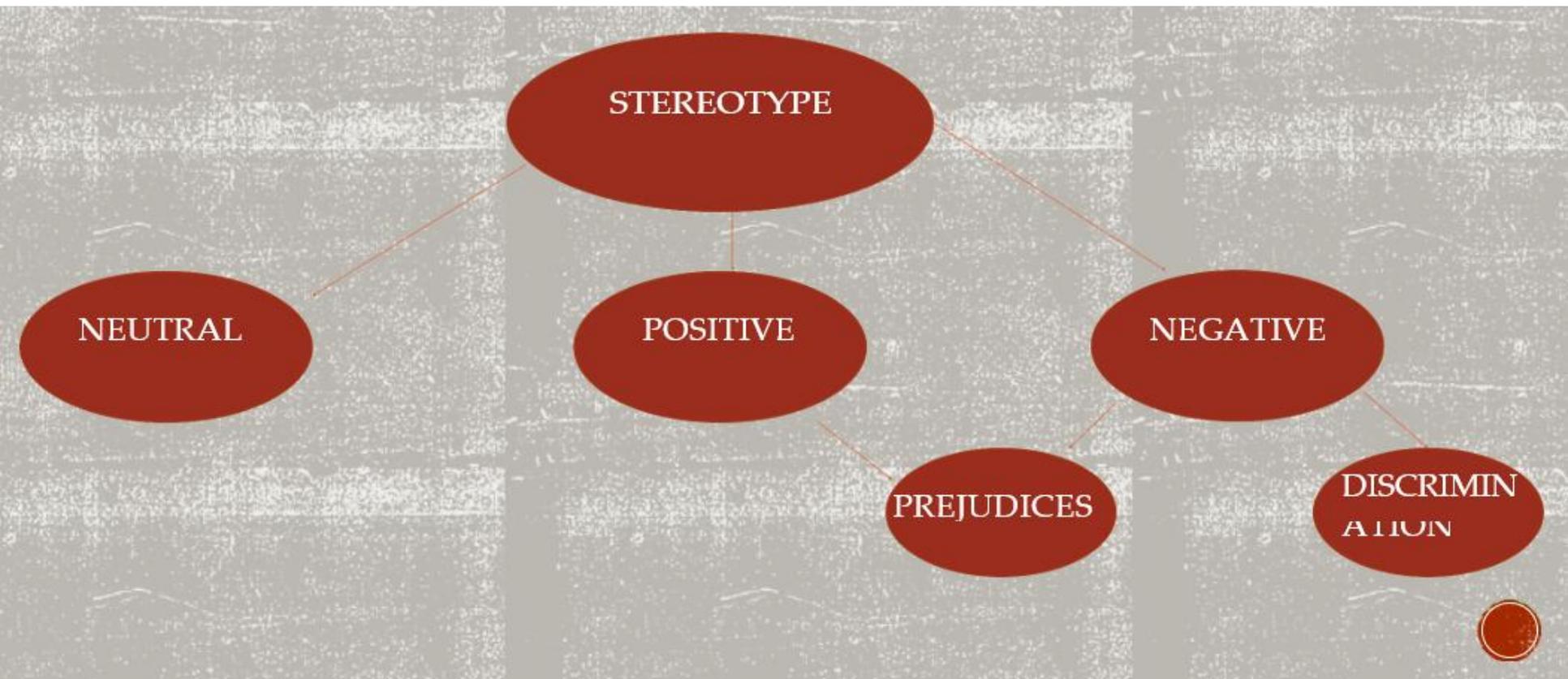
THE STEREOTYPE

It is a simplified and widely shared view of a place, an object, an event or an identifiable group of people who share certain characteristics or qualities. With respect to the latter, there can be :

- National stereotypes (the British are reserved, unclean and cannot cook),
- Gender stereotypes (women are not good at science subjects),
- Group stereotypes (old people always go ahead in the queues and young people don't leave the house because they are mums), etc...

Stereotypes are not innate but are transmitted by the family, the cultural and social environment by various means. They abound in everyday language, are conveyed by 'harmless' jokes, and also transpire in the information we receive from the world of mass media.

DIFFERENT TYPE OF STEREOTYPES



THE PREJUDICE

- "premature judgement" or "unfounded judgement", i.e. biased and based on insufficient arguments or on an incomplete or indirect knowledge of them;
- Prejudices are stereotypes + attitudes;
- It can be negative or positive but Usually, this word is used to define strong negative attitudes/emotions towards a group of people

DISCRIMINATION

Positive or negative action and/or behavior often based on prejudiced and stereotyped beliefs.

In other words, it can be considered prejudice in action. Like prejudice, it is usually used in a negative sense.

DISCRIMINATION and HATE SPEECH

Hate Speech is almost always the result of discriminatory and racist behavior and attitudes.

It is itself a form of discrimination.

When a person's rights are compromised because others see them as different, this leads to discrimination.

Abusing someone online or offline because they are seen as 'foreign', disabled, gay, a woman, or for any other reason, this constitutes discrimination.

When Hate Speech labels someone because of their 'race', their ethnic origin, this becomes an example of discrimination and racism at the same time.

DISCRIMINATION and HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 2 of the Declaration of Human Rights

“Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non- self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.”

DISCRIMINATION MEANS VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS