RACE

Race is a socially constructed category, created to differentiate groups based primarily on skin color, phenotype, ethnicity, and culture for the purpose of showing the superiority or dominance of one group over another. The social meanings applied to race find their justification in an ideology of racial superiority and White privilege-an ideology of racism. I draw on the work of Audre Lorde, Chester Pierce, and Manning Marable to define racism as (1) a false belief in White supremacy that handicaps society, (2) a system that upholds Whites as superior to all other groups, and (3) the structural subordination of multiple racial and ethnic groups. With its macro, micro, interpersonal, institutional, overt, and subtle forms, racism entails institutional power. Communities of Color in the United States have never possessed this form of power (Yosso, 2006).

A critical praxis questions approaches to schooling that pretend to be neutral or standardized while implicitly privileging White, U.S. born, monolingual, English-speaking students. Critical Race Theory (CRT) challenges claims that the education system offers objectivity, meritocracy, color-blindness, race neutrality, and equal opportunity.

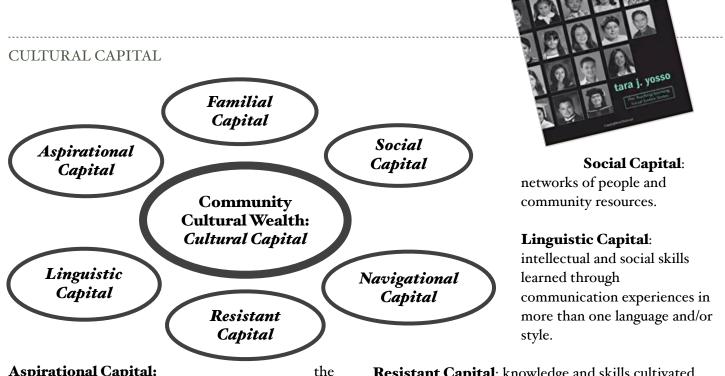
- Yosso 2006

Humanize: Counter-Narrative to the Master-Narrative or Meta-Narrative

critical race counterstories

along the chicana/chicano

educational pipeline



Aspirational Capital:

ability to maintain hopes and dreams for the future even in the face of barriers.

Familial Capital: cultural knowledges nurtured among familia (kin) that carry a sense of community history, memory, and cultural intuition.

Resistant Capital: knowledge and skills cultivated through behavior that challenges inequality.

Navigational Capital: skills and abilities for maneuvering through social institutions.

Cultural Capital Tara J. Yosso, Ph.D

	Aspirational Capital: the ability to maintain hopes and dreams for the future even in the face of barriers.	Familial Capital: cultural knowledges nurtured among familia (kin) that carry a sense of community history, memory, and cultural intuition.	Linguistic Capital: intellectual and social skills learned through communication experiences in more than one language and/or style.	Resistant Capital: knowledge and skills cultivated through behavior that challenges inequality.	Social Capital: networks of people and community resources.
Internal Engagement					
External Engagement					