

White Fragility

Book Study

SLA- 7009

Session 2



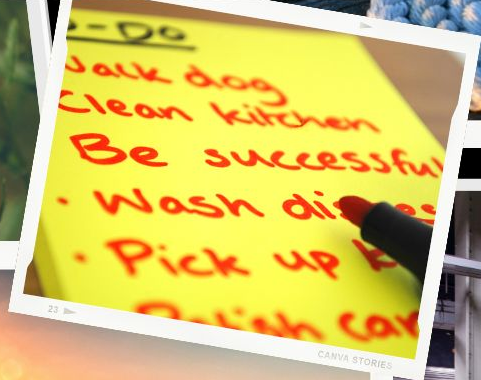
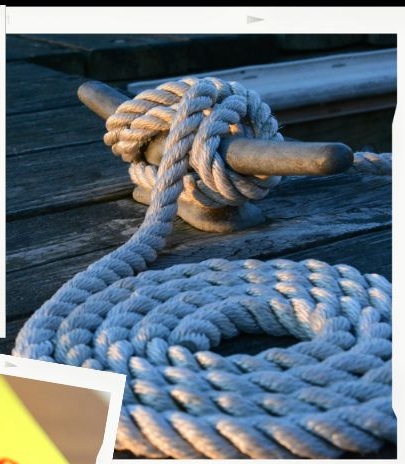
CENTERING OURSELVES





Today's Outcomes

- 
- 01 COMMUNITY
 - 02 RECALL AGREEMENTS
 - 03 DISCUSSION
 - 04 LOOKING AHEAD



Agreements for a Brave Space

- Speak your truth
- Honor each person's truth
- Engage with curiosity
- Experience discomfort
- Step up and step back
- Practice listening, do not interrupt
- Bring the gift of your full selves into the space
- Hold each person's story in confidence, but share the learnings

“Only when
we are brave
enough to
explore the
darkness
will we discover
the infinite
power of our
light.”

Brené Brown

Race in the U.S. (p.17-18)

- **Socially constructed**, but real outcomes
- Term “White” first introduced in colonial law in 1600s & in 1790 the census **required race selection**
- Who had **gained access to Whiteness** changed overtime
- Internal identity of ethnicity could be **incongruent** with external “race”
 - “Passing” for White
- Racial divisions **disrupted** solidarity, especially across socio-economic factors

2020 Census Racial Categories:

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian
- Black/African American
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- White
- Write in- Another race

HCPSS Policy 1080 Educational Equity

Racism - The belief that a particular race is superior or inferior to another, that a person's social and moral traits are predetermined by his or her inborn biological characteristics. Racial separatism is the belief, most of the time based on racism, that different races should remain segregated and apart from one another. This includes systemic racism which is the systematic distribution of resources, power and opportunity in our society to the benefit of people who are white and the exclusion of communities of color.



“

*But race is the
child of racism,
not the father.*
Coates (2015)



Question 1

Thinking back to your childhood, what conversations do you recall having or (not having) about race or racism with your family?



Question 2

What is most uncomfortable to you when discussing race or racism? Why? When did you first notice that talking about racism is uncomfortable?



Framing Definitions to Move the Race Conversations Forward (Race Forward, The Center for Racial Justice Innovation, 2014)

Frame- a lens or a worldview, often unconscious, through which humans see an issue or problem.

Example:

Law & Order v.
Human Dignity

or
Deficit mindset v.
Educational Equity



Narratives-

whether real, exaggerated, or fictionalized, are specific stories used to convey or reinforce a given frame

Example:

Broke the Law v.
Harmed by Bias

We need to save them
v.
We can confront our
biases in ourselves,
policy, and practice



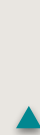
Messages-

the takeaway from frames and narratives that point to the specific action needed

Example:

Only uses the word
“Illegal” when
describing immigrants
v.
Alternative
Words-Undocumented

At-risk students v.
Underserved students



WHITE FRAME

Coined by sociologist Joe Feagin- how Whites circulate and reinforce messages that position Whites as superior.

Encoded in cultural information-images, stories, omissions, silencing, passed along generation to generation.

“Good neighborhoods, good manners, good schools” equated consciously and unconsciously with White

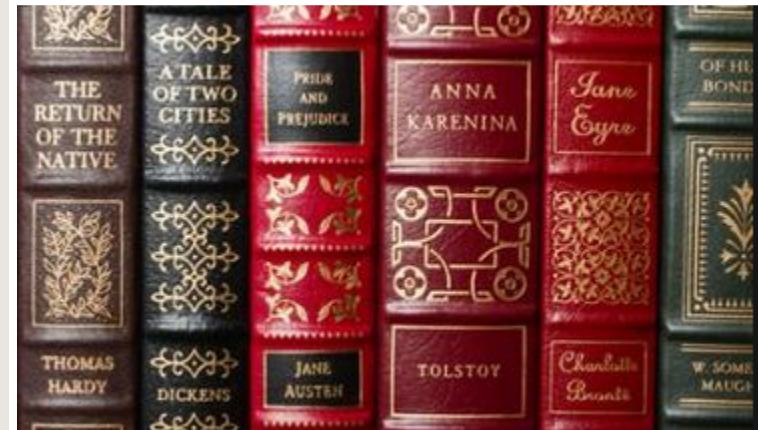


What makes a good teacher?

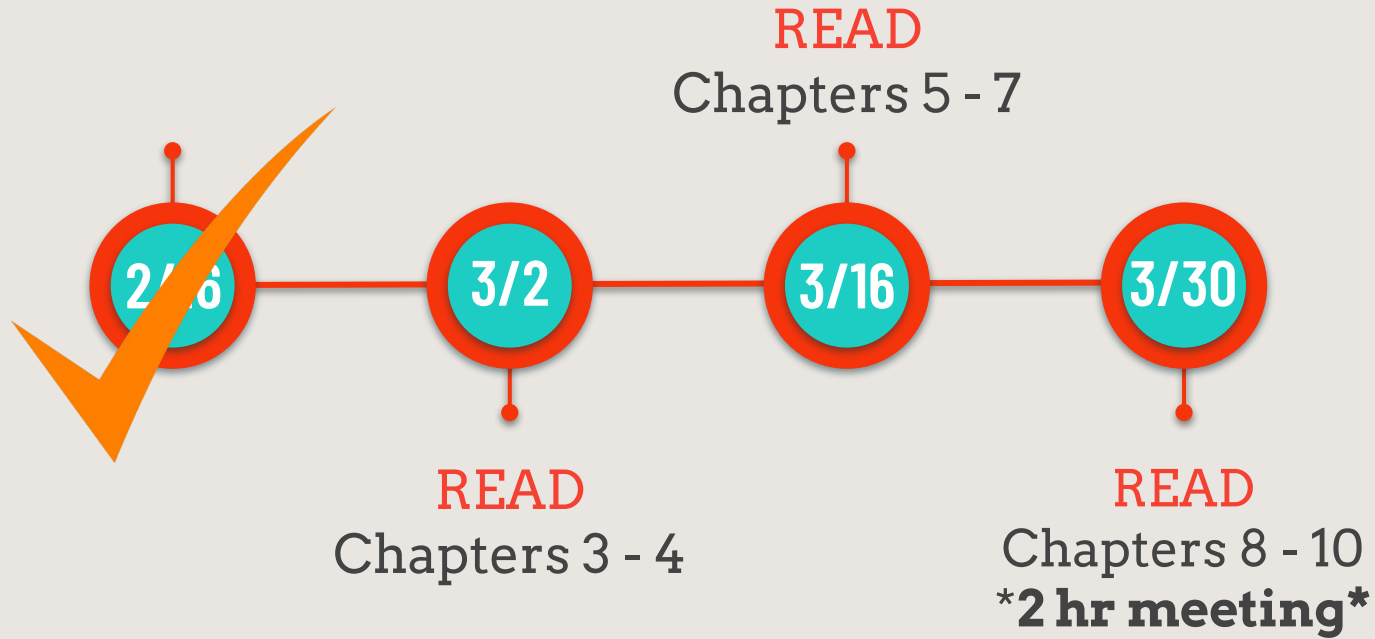
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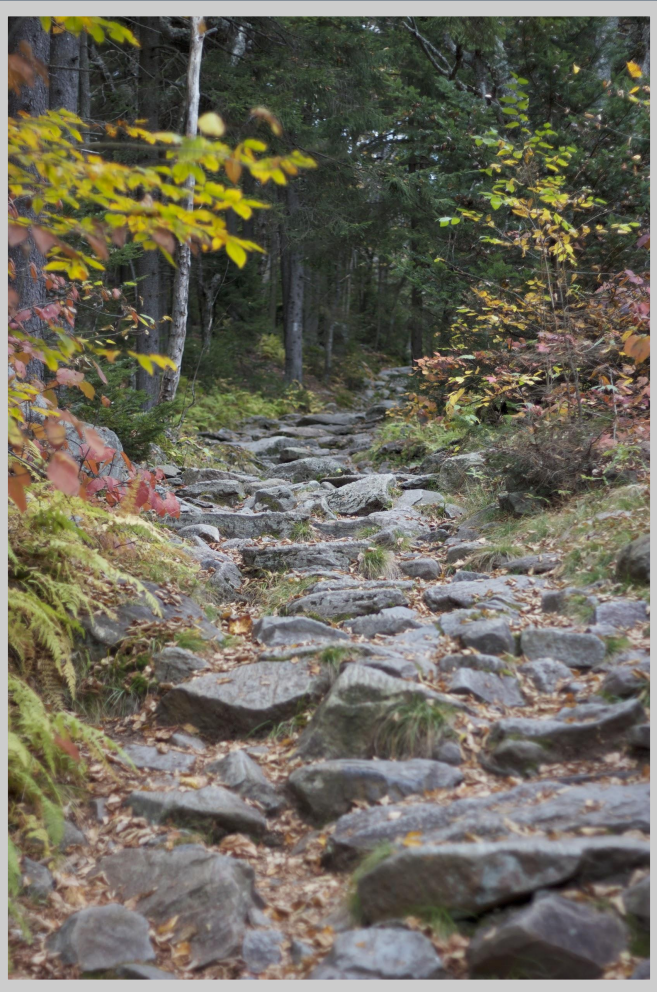
WHITE
FRAME



LOOKING AHEAD



CHECK OUT



The background features abstract geometric patterns in the corners. The top-right and bottom-left corners contain clusters of interlocking triangles and hexagons in shades of orange, teal, and dark blue. The text "THANK YOU!" is centered in a bold, dark gray, sans-serif font.

THANK YOU!