

Diversity and the Need for Multi- Cultural Education

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What is culture shock?

Culture shock is the surprise a person encounters when going to a place they have never been to before. For example, one of my very first culture shock experiences was traveling to the Dominican Republic at 14 years old. The first thing that shocked me was the amount of motorcycles and mopeds and how commonly they were used instead of cars. Coming from the United States, the only thing seen here is mostly cars with the exception of one or two motorcycles so to see the switch of equal parts cars and motorcycles in the streets was shocking. The next was being able to ride in the back of the pickup truck. In the city, under no circumstances should a passenger be riding in the back of a pickup truck, but over there, it was normal and every minute of it was fascinating. It was so liberating and fun. Lastly, and the most unfortunate one is drivers of any vehicle is allowed to drink while they drive. There is no law stating you cannot drink and drive so occasionally it was shocking to see someone on a motorcycle drinking a beer or someone in a car. Some cultural do's are but not limited to: Asking elders for blessing every time you enter and exit a room. Asking for a "bendición" which is a blessing from parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles is a culture norm and is considered disrespectful if not done. Eating whatever is offered no matter how full you are. Even if it means taking a small bite, it is always more rude to deny food. Greet everyone in a room. It would be considered disrespect if you only greet one person in a room with more than one person. Some cultural don't's are but not limited to: Most of the culture don't's are mainly superstition and it means bad luck if done. Opening an umbrella indoors. Walking under a ladder. Never work with wet cement after 4pm, it might give you the flu.

Norms, Values, Mores, and Taboos

In each culture around the world, there are norms, values, and mores. Norms can be defined as rules that are applied to the culture. There can be formal and informal norms. The formal norms would be considered mores. When they are not followed, the consequences differ but can be severe. Informal norms are also known as folkways. Folkways can be violated but overlooked as a result of these norms not being strict or enforced. There are many similarities across different cultures. For example, in the Dominican Republic, it is considered disrespectful to enter a room full of elder aunts, uncles, grandparents and not ask for a “*bendición*” which is a blessing. When a “*bendición*” is asked for, the typical response from the older person would be “*que Dios te bendiga*” which means, “may God bless you”. In addition to asking for a blessing in person, Dominicans also do it over the phone with any older family member, when they leave their parents house, and when they come back home for the day. It is such a normal custom to do that it comes like second nature. Dominicans do it so often that they don’t realize when they do it. Similar to the Dominican culture, there are various cultures who practice the Islamic religion who greet each other in similar ways. The Arabic greeting “*As-Salaam-Alaikum*” means peace be unto you and the exchange greeting is “*Wa-Alaikum-Salaam*” which means and unto you peace as well. It is interesting to see that although the greeting isn’t exactly the same, it has a type of similarity and a mutual respect throughout each culture.

There are many norms in present society that can be hard to get accustomed to when an immigrant arrives. Some of these things include language barriers, street etiquette, laws, cultural shocks, etc. As for myself, a person born in the U.S. and raised by a first generation American, a lot of society norms came natural to me. One societal norm that I personally will never get used to is racism. In fact, in recent days, things have gotten so bad and out of hand in American

society that the regard to BIPOC is slim to none and it is very evident that the lives of this very specific group is dismissed constantly by society. America has a funny way of advertising that everyone is important in society when the actions of the country speak louder than what they preach. In the last year, police brutality has been exposed by modern day technology and now cases that might have been dismissed quietly because of lack of media in past days is now being spotlighted. I cannot get “used” to blatant racism and sometimes I feel like there isn’t much I can do about it because I’m only one person. I fear for the lives of my friends, family, and all who fit a “description” based on solely appearance. There are many different cultural norms, mores, and folkways. Some more universal than others. Humans are creatures of habit. I will continue to do my part to stop the cultural “norm” in modern day society that I do not tolerate, and I will continue to be inspired and amazed by the different cultures around me that I am not familiar with but would like to get to know.

The importance of socialization

Socialization is the process by which people learn the culture of their society. In addition, it is also considered the process by which humans become fully aware of behavior, emotions, and cognitive ability. There are many agents of socialization. The textbook states that the most important agent of socialization is family. Parents socialize their children in many different ways and have the most influence. School, religion, media, friends, career, etc. are all agents of socialization. Socialization is important in a sociological context because it molds the person to be who they are based on what influenced them in their life. The difference between roles and status is roles are what you are throughout your life. For example, a mother, father, brother, aunt, student, etc. A status is something that defines you. For example, married/single, economic status, social status, etc. Roles and statuses are important in cross cultural context because it

forms society and the specifics to it. It is difficult for many people to adapt to other cultures because once you get accustomed to being a certain way for a long time, it is hard to break cycles that may no longer seem normal to the new culture. In addition, cultural shock plays a huge factor of why its hard for people to adapt to a new culture.

The differences of other cultures to my own and acknowledging those differences

Social interactions around the world differ from culture to culture. In the Nepali culture and in their society, there is a caste system that is followed. Within Nepali/Hindu culture, depending on part of caste system heavily influences the way greetings and ceremonies happen. Those who are considered upper class have a different greeting system than those who are lower class. After attending a special right of passage called a rice feeding ceremony, there was a lot learned about social interactions and the celebration. In Nepal, the word “namaste” is said from younger person to any elder followed by a bow to them. The elder then puts their hand on the head of person bowing in acknowledgment. In the lower class system, greetings are much more informal. They’ll put their hands together (palm to palm) and bow from afar. A rice feeding ceremony is done for babies that are ready to eat solids. The ceremony is considered a right of passage for the Nepali people. It is symbolic of what the baby might become as an adult. Up until this moment, the baby is not allowed to interact within the religion and is not considered part of society until this ceremony. This was a culture shock because for Dominicans, feeding a baby solid food is not a big deal and does not have further meaning to it. The grandfather initiated the ceremony because he is the most wise. The mother proceeds to feed the baby first because she gave birth to the baby, then grandfather, then the father. The temple ceremony is called puja (Karki, 2020). This ceremony takes place in the morning of the celebration. During the feeding, rice is mixed with milk so that the baby can eat it (similar to rice pudding). In addition,

the baby has to get their ears pierced. All of the interactions that took place had meaning and had significant meaning. Specifically for Nepali's, social interactions with other people is unique because they are very welcoming and love to have people around but when it comes to religion/cultural normalities there can be an issue of interaction. They can be harsh in punishment when rules are broken and there is no toleration for outsiders trying to change what they do. It is difficult because in the Hindu religion (in this case the Nepali people) you cannot marry outside of the culture. There cannot be implementation of new things in the culture. Culture and social interactions has been the same because they marry within themselves so that the culture does not get diluted. They are strict about adaptation in different societies and socializing with other cultures because they don't want their own to change in the process. Even if they live in a different country, their caste status remains the same and cannot be changed. In the same party, a "taboo" is liquor/ alcohol. Although the legal drinking age is 21+ in the United States, in Nepal there is no legal drinking age but it's a taboo to drink at such young age. Its weird to drink with relatives at 21 or 22 because it is not a norm. Its like a non-spoken about rule of thumb. There was liquor at the rice feeding ceremony but it was given in a sly manner and was not announced. Only older men had drinks and no women took any. In order to respect the culture, I did not take anything to drink even though I was of legal age. In Nepal, society and social interaction is the same time and time again because they make it a point to keep tradition the same even if the world around them continues to evolve. I was fortunate enough to witness a piece of their social interactions right in NYC at a rice feeding ceremony and was able to appreciate the culture and their way of showing how it is like in their society back home.

The importance of understanding verbal and nonverbal gestures

Understanding the nonverbal language of a culture is useful because the lack of verbal communication may bring confusion and misunderstanding to the person interpreting the situation. According to the lecture notes, nonverbal communication is defined as involving all those nonverbal stimuli in a communication setting that are generated by both the source and his or her use of the environment and that have potential message value by the sources and/or receiver. Some potential obstacles to accurately reading the nonverbal messages of other people includes but is not limited to: not understanding the behavior of a culture (cultural differences) which causes misinterpretation, lack of emotions, missing cues, not gathering enough clues, closed mindedness etc. These obstacles stand in the way of reading nonverbal messages because often times it has a negative impact on the person trying to understand the nonverbal communication. Luckily, many of these obstacles can be overcome. For example, cultural differences can be corrected by learning and understanding why certain cultures communicate the way they do. Different ways to learn about the nonverbal communication across different communities and cultures is taking a diversity class or traveling to different places but being open to learning about the destination. “Most nonverbal communication is learned on the subconscious level” means that most of the gestures we display no matter what it may be, is done without a person having to think about it much. For example, if a person feels a slight itch on their elbow, naturally they will scratch it but not have to think about the process of it all. A person just does it. That is what is meant by nonverbal communication being learned on the subconscious level. In the Dominican Republic, the following nonverbal gestures/ expressions are considered acceptable or not: Two people speaking loudly, waving their arms, and using many gestures is acceptable because Dominican’s have bright personalities and always use grand

gestures to tell stories or just speak in general. A customer in a restaurant waves his hand over his head and snaps fingers loudly is acceptable because although I may personally find it rude, in my country that's not really an issue because most diner's/restaurants are very informal. This response may change depending on the situation and status of restaurant. An elderly woman dressed entirely in black is unacceptable unless she's grieving or part of a respectable religion that requires all black attire but just because that's what they like to dress as is deemed weird. A young man dressed entirely in black is unacceptable and same rules apply from previous sentence. An adult pats a child's head is acceptable but I'm actually not too sure. I do know they are affectionate so a pat in the head is usually for a good reason. Two men kiss in public is unacceptable because they are still a bit behind and uneducated about the equality of all humans. They would make fun of them or tell them to move to a private place. A black cat crosses over legs is unacceptable because they are very superstitious and will think it is bad luck.

Languages spoken in my home

Growing up in a Dominican household, Spanish was the primary language. Rather, "Dominican" Spanish which comes loaded with various nuances and idioms differing from other Spanish speaking countries. American English is my second language, riddled with different slang terms from New York City. Currently, I'm working my way towards becoming trilingual as I learn more and more Korean. My investment in Korean stems from a heavy interest in their culture, which developed after watching multiple Korean Dramas. Why am I interested in Korean culture? The Korean language rolls off the tongue with such sweetness. Apart from being a unique language, it also defies its Chinese and Japanese influencing, creating its own culture and idioms appropriate to Korean culture. Although in different parts of the world, French also rolls off the tongue with grace and poetry. French should

be easier for me due to its shared Latin roots with Spanish and yet, every other word proves more difficult than the last. Language carries much weight in understanding a person's culture and identity. Without language, it'd be impossible to exchange concepts and information with enough understanding. Each person's language carries their identity, their perception of the world, their view on reality and their culture (Samovar, 2017). Each person is trapped within their own language, unable to escape their perception of ideas and thoughts that make sense in their own culture. Without a culture maintaining their language, we'd lose their traditions and heritage all spoken through language (Halkias, 2020). For example, Koreans use different types of honorifics for each person depending on their age. Koreans have a respectful culture, where every single person must respect their eldest and treat them differently. Additionally, in the USA, our language doesn't have any such restrictions. We can call our eldest by their first names or call them Mr. Whomever but in Korea depending on your gender, you'd call someone older than you by their last name and add "hyung" signifying "older brother". This term is for males towards other males with age differences. However, once they're a senior citizen, the honorifics differ. The Korean language honorifics simply reflect how their culture views respect and honor amongst different age groups and genders. Language can be universal and yet extremely divisive. Every language has similar meanings and concepts conveyed through different words, some happen to have better terms and expressions for certain ideas and emotions. However, language also divides in the sense that there's a clear language and cultural barrier between each person. Along with cultural differences there's also misunderstandings and barriers for those who speak the same language. For example, everyone in the USA has English as their primary language however, there's different terms and vernacular depending on who you are. If you're an African American from the Southern region of the USA, you'll have your own vernacular that

differs from the idioms terms African-Americans use in New York City. Along with different terms, due to the USA's racial history, white people view African-American terms as a "lesser" and lowly English. Similarly, Britain speaks the same language as the USA however, our whole English language is considered "lowly" and less "refined". There are some who consider Spain's Spanish the "proper" Spanish and everything else is a deviation from the more superior Spanish. These are just some examples, sadly, there are many who speak the same language but are unable to truly communicate with each other due to refusing to truly understand culture.

What is cultural relativism?

Cultural relativism is the practice of assessing a culture by its own standards rather than viewing it through the lens of one's own culture. Practicing cultural relativism requires an open mind and a willingness to consider, and even adapt to, new values and norms (What Is Culture?). Ethnocentrism is judging others cultures based off of ones own culture and holding it up to their own cultural standards. Some biases may result from even within people who are highly culturally relativist. This is because there are some things that are difficult to understand. For example, women who have the political freedom to control their own bodies in American society will find it difficult to fully understand why genital mutilation occurs in places such as Ethiopia and Sudan. Even though cultural relativism tries to embrace every aspect of a different culture, sometimes it's not fully possible depending on the scenarios. The United States is not a melting pot as a whole because it is too big and general. The United States is more of a salad bowl because of the distance between states. If it became more specific and broke it down by different cities in each state, then I would agree that each state within itself is a melting pot. For example, New York City does not resemble Montgomery (Alabama) and both cities are distinctly

different. Within NYC, different cultures rub off on each other which can be seen as a melting pot.

Let's talk about it— Racism and discrimination is real

Racism is the discrimination of a certain race based on the belief that one's own race is superior. Discrimination is the unjust treatment to a certain group of people without having an excuse or reasoning to do so. A majority group is a group of people who are greater in size in terms of population and all have something in common whether it be race, ethnicity, similar financial standings, work, etc. Stereotypes are an observation made by someone that doesn't know much about a culture and assumes things based off what they see and not what they know. Prejudices are unjust opinions that are formed without reason. In this particular scenario the majority group are people who are racially similar and is not looked down on by society. The minority group is a group of people who are categorized based on physical aspects or ethnical/ cultural enhancements that are considered "different" and "subordinate" by societal standards. For example, in a company, the CEO and executives would be considered the majority and the minimum wage workers would be considered the minority. Even though there are more workers in the minority group, the CEO and executives of the company are considered the majority because they hold the most power in regards to the company. Being an afro-latina has affected me negatively in a few instances but the worst scenario was being "under qualified" to work for a job while having all the qualifications and then some. They were vague in my denial email and a week later they hired someone with less qualifications than my own and I only knew that because I was well acquainted the person they hired (a white young lady) and we briefly spoke about how she was confused on how she got it and I didn't because she did not submit all of the required documentation for the job. I unfortunately knew why she did and I did not. Racial and

ethnic groups in the United States face different experiences in their walks of life. For example, my father owned a cleaners a few years ago and one day a customer walked in and was visibly upset. She was a middle aged caucasian woman. When my dad asked what was wrong with her, she explained that she went to the unemployment office to receive financial services and as she waited in line a woman (like herself) pulled her out of the line and took her to her office. She noted that the woman was a manager of some sort. When they finally got to the office, the woman told my dad's client, "you do not belong here. I can give you 10 references to get a good paying job but you aren't like the people on the line— you do not need unemployment benefits and I can help you get out of your situation". She got up and left because she felt that she did not deserve the "special treatment" and had her reasons for going on unemployment and looking for work at her leisure. In the same instance, my parents who had full time jobs had a hard time supporting my siblings and I. The economic, social, racial differences continue to prevail in this country but luckily the next generations to come are slowly breaking generational curses and proving that a change is coming whether America is ready for it or not. Racial and ethnic inequalities exist because of xenophobia. Xenophobia is the fear of strangers or foreigners. Anything that is not like oneself. This fear often occurs when people believe their own ethnicity and culture is at risk of being eliminated by the different culture/ ethnicity. White people have always felt superior to all other races and ethnicities. My observations about other minorities is that they are treated the worst and have many prejudices against them. For example, black women are the most disrespected and disregarded people. They always have to fight for anything they want in life and always need to have their guard up. Media has brought more awareness to this issue but a lot more needs to get done in order to improve this issue. Also, the LGBTQ community is heavily discriminated against. They get discriminated against because many

people have religious beliefs that do not align with LGBTQ. These religious people feel entitled to tell others how to live their lives and who they should love which in result compromises the basic human right to freely love.

Superficially, the United States seems like a country where anyone of any background could live harmoniously with others without having to abandon their culture, but the extensive history of xenophobia and racism in the United States begs to differ. In recent times, groups such as Black Lives Matter (BLM) and All Lives Matter (ALM) have come forward to argue about what the best course of action is for resolving these racially oppressive systems. While BLM has made a significant amount of attempts to reform the United States as a whole, ALM seems to only be present as a counter argument without necessarily providing solutions. The motives, beliefs, and ethicality of these two groups are strikingly different, and I intend to discuss that in this essay while providing my own examples of when I experienced racism. The key difference between BLM and ALM is their origin. According to Anderson (2019), BLM was started in 2013 by three black women named Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors, and Opal Tometi after George Zimmerman was found not guilty for the murder of Trayvon Martin under the stand-your-ground law. Her article also reports that the BLM hashtag's influence accelerated significantly after a white police officer shot and killed a black teenager named Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. The general goal of BLM is to liberate the black community from the violence inflicted on them by the state and vigilantes ("Herstory," 2019). BLM is very transparent on its founding and motives, and the phrase itself gives a relatively clear idea on what the movement is about. On the other hand, the start of ALM seems to derive as a counter argument for BLM (Anderson, 2019). Those who claim to believe in ALM often undermine the struggles of the black community and only present the argument to derive the attention away from black people

(Capatides, 2020). Not only do these people have a misunderstanding of the BLM movement itself, they also tend to miss the bigger picture of the suffering of black people, and refuse to analyze the situation at a deeper level (Baker, 2020). In an ALM march, hosted in Wayne, NJ, around 250 people organized peacefully in order to show support for the police department, the military, and Donald Trump (“Pro-Police, Pro-Trump,” 2020). These people do not truly believe that “All Lives Matter” because they continuously support the very systems that are infamous for harming and oppressing black people, and they use any excuse they can find to discredit BLM. Furthermore, many ALM supporters believe that BLM is too radical for their liking (Foxworth24, 2016); the issue with this is that they fail to acknowledge the need for radical change in order to resolve radical problems. The oppression of black people is deeply rooted into the United States government and society, and many of the harmful stereotypes that led to their oppression have been integrated into our society to the point where it’s normalized. Nevertheless, BLM strives to dismantle these systems and stereotypes in order to provide black people with the equality they’ve been fighting for for decades. I have witnessed multiple accounts of how the black community is negatively affected by policies, especially those implemented by the War On Drugs. The War On Drugs has resulted in the increased policing of black communities, and the introduction of stop and frisk or traffic light searches; combine that with racial profiling, the black community is most definitely the biggest victim of the War On Drugs (Alexander, 2020). Police officers are supposed to ask for consent before giving a search, but they often formulate this question as a demand in order to meet their quota; furthermore, it’s harder to say no to a police officer when they have their hand on their holster, and your race already makes you dangerous or suspicious in the eyes of the public. Many of my friends, and even my own family members, have been searched by a police officer for “looking suspicious,”

and they didn't know that they have the right to refuse consent to a search. Additionally, I have seen the disparities in the healthcare system towards black people; when a black person is genuinely in pain, they are less likely to be provided pain medication by a medical professional because drug addiction is often portrayed as a black problem (Netherland, no date). This stereotype goes further than just drug addiction, it also encompasses the general belief that black people are inherently more violent than other races. Personally, I have been followed around a store by a manager because they assumed I was going to steal. The most mentally impacting encounters are when white people cross the street because they see my family and I walking down the same sidewalk, and they see us as a threat to their immediate safety. BLM strives to break down this stereotype by promoting black excellence stories that defy it, but I believe that I shouldn't have to graduate from Yale in order to be seen as someone just as educated and peaceful as the next white person. BLM aims to achieve true equality between all races, but ALM followers seem to take a more ironic approach to the social issues that black people face. ALM supporters often support the very systems that harm black people, and they fail to educate themselves on the black struggle, both in the present and past. Ultimately, BLM has made more of an effort to help the black community than ALM ever has, and it seems like the more ethical movement to believe in if one is truly educated and believes that people like me should be able to walk down the street without being seen as a threat. When they say "All Lives Matter," they're not talking about my life.

Diversity and multicultural education in all schools

Although more awareness is being brought to the issues of discrimination and basic human rights in this society, not enough is being done to actively stop and prevent more discrimination from happening. I suggest educating future generations to come and breaking the patterns of

discrimination so that newer generations can help change discrimination. Culture is an important part of social interactions or personal development in society because culture teaches a sense of belonging and identity. Being from a specific culture or practicing the culture's beliefs allows one to express how they feel to others and also allow others to share their own cultural experiences. Being culturally stimulated is what lets social interactions be special and intriguing. Being able to contribute to conversations and friendships by being individual but also sharing similarities in cultural aspects is important. Technology affects culture positively because it allows cultures to share their beliefs with others on a large platform and bring awareness and understanding. Racial and ethnic groups have been able to use technology to raise awareness of societal issues towards them. For example: police brutality, discrimination, and racism have all been spotlighted because of technology and it is applying pressure on the "majority" to change their ways because ethnic groups are no longer standing for indifferent behavior towards them for shallow reasons such as skin color. Minorities can promote diversity by educating the majority and the community. By continuing to promote change and not letting the majority get away with their inexcusable actions is a small step towards promoting change.

There is light being shed currently on the BLM movement, these issues never stopped existing. While BLM has the playing field leveled for the moment or better yet; the attention of the world for the time being, there are ways that we can end racism, promote diversity, and teach multiculturalism in order to continue to raise awareness. Bringing awareness from as early as elementary school would help raise the next generation to be the future leaders. For example, children are very receptive from the age of 5-10. History lessons are very watered down and is being taught incorrectly. By 5th grade most students believe Christopher Columbus is a hero and Thanksgiving was a day of celebration and it isn't until high school and sometimes even college

when history is taught for what it really was. Starting in educational foundations, students should be taught about racism and how to respect other cultures. Ignoring the topic allows for ignorance to occur as the child gets older. I would educate others on my culture, values, norms, beliefs, etc. By having a conversation and trying to find a common ground with the person and try to see if there are any similarities. Most people are receptive to things they can relate to so trying to find cominality would be my first step in educating people of the things of my culture and everything that has to do with it.

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Alexander, Michelle. *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*. New Press, 2020.

The New Jim Crow by Michelle Alexander explores the harmful effects of the War On Drugs inflicted on the black community. This can aid my argument because it highlights the issues that BLM attempts to tackle through protesting.

Anderson, Monica. "History of the Hashtag #BlackLivesMatter: Social Activism on Twitter." *Pew Research Center: Internet, Science & Tech*, Pew Research Center, 31 Dec. 2019, www.pewresearch.org/internet/2016/08/15/the-hashtag-blacklivesmatter-emerges-social-activism-on-twitter/.

This article provides data on the number of times the hashtag "BLM" has been used on twitter, and how much it's used compared to the hashtag "ALM". This can aid my argument because the article clearly lays out the differences between BLM and ALM, and it shows that ALM is more of a counter argument than an actual organization.

Baker, Opinion by Paxton K. "Why Saying 'All Lives Matter' Misses the Big Picture." *CNN*, Cable News Network, 23 June 2020, www.cnn.com/2020/06/23/opinions/all-lives-matter-misses-the-big-picture-baker/index.html.

This opinion piece explains how the phrase "All Lives Matter" feels more like an attack to black people rather than a strive for equality. I can use this in my argument to highlight the fault in believing that ALM truly encompasses the equality of all races.

Capatides, Christina. "Why Saying 'All Lives Matter' Communicates to Black People That Their

Lives Don't." *CBS News*, CBS Interactive, 8 July 2020, www.cbsnews.com/news/all-lives-matter-black-lives-matter/.

Capatides's article explains that ALM derails the focus on black lives and, essentially, undermines their struggles. I can use this in my argument to further drive my belief that ALM doesn't take into consideration the effect it has on black people.

Foxworth24. "Richard Sherman: As Human Beings, All Lives Matter." *The Undefeated*, The Undefeated, 28 July 2016, theundefeated.com/features/richard-sherman-as-human-beings-all-lives-matter/.

This article is a transcript of an interview conducted on a black NFL player who believes that it is difficult to support BLM, and that white people shouldn't be held accountable for staying silent during the movement. I can use this to make my argument stronger by proposing a rebuttal to his opinions, which many ALM followers believe.

"Herstory." *Black Lives Matter*, 7 Sept. 2019, blacklivesmatter.com/herstory/.

This article is on the "About" section of the official BLM website, and it provides the goals and history of the BLM organization. I can use this to provide some background on what the BLM organization focuses on, and what they wish to achieve. I can also use this to contrast it to the motives of the ALM movement.

Netherland, Julie, and Helena B. Hansen. "The War on Drugs That Wasn't: Wasted Whiteness, 'Dirty Doctors,' and Race in Media Coverage of Prescription Opioid Misuse." *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*, vol. 40, no. 4, 2016, pp. 664–686., doi:10.1007/s11013-016-9496-5.

This journal article is about the difference between the empathy that white drug addicts receive compared to that of black people, and it explores the harm that the war on drugs

has done on the black community. I can use this to further my point that there has been an extensive amount of racial inequality in the United States policy making, and how BLM actively attempts to tackle this.

“Pro-Police, Pro-Trump 'All Lives Matter' Group Holds March Down Valley Road.” *TAPinto*, July 20, 2020 www.tapinto.net/towns/wayne/sections/law-and-justice/articles/pro-police-pro-trump-all-lives-matter-group-holds-march-down-valley-road.

This article reports on the organized march held by ALM supporters in order to show their appreciation for police officers, the military, and Trump. This can aid my argument by solidifying the fact that those who say ALM often support the systems kept in place to harm and oppress black people.

Troy L. Smith, *Cleveland.com*. “Saying 'All Lives Matter' Doesn't Make You Racist, Just Extremely Ignorant.” *Cleveland*, 29 June 2020, www.cleveland.com/entertainment/2020/06/saying-all-lives-matter-doesnt-make-you-racist-just-extremely-ignorant.html.

This article explains Vice President Mike Pence’s support for ALM over BLM. I can use this to aid my argument because it provides me with proof that ALM supporters have no intent in helping the black community achieve true equality.

Young, Iris Marion, and Danielle S. Allen. *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. Princeton University Press, 2011.

This book has a specific chapter that explains the five different types of oppression that minorities often experience. I can use this in my essay to categorize the type of racial oppression that I have both witnessed and experienced.

