

Stereotyping The Politics Of Representation

An exploration of how an official French visual culture normalized France’s colonial project and exposed citizens and subjects to racialized ideas of life in the empire. By the end of World War I, having fortified its colonial holdings in the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, the Indian Ocean, and Asia, France had expanded its dominion to the four corners of the earth. This volume examines how an official French visual culture normalized the country’s colonial project and exposed citizens and subjects alike to racialized ideas of life in the empire. Essays analyze aspects of colonialism through investigations into the art, popular literature, material culture, film, and exhibitions that represented, celebrated, or were created for France’s colonies across the seas. These studies draw from the rich documents and media—photographs, albums, postcards, maps, posters, advertisements, and children’s games—related to the nineteenth- and twentieth-century French empire that are held in the Getty Research Institute’s Association Connaissance de l’histoire de l’Afrique contemporaine (ACHAC) collections. ACHAC is a consortium of scholars and researchers devoted to exploring and promoting discussions of race, iconography, and the colonial and postcolonial periods of Africa and Europe. This broad-ranging text offers a comprehensive outline of how visual images, language and discourse work as ‘systems of representation’. Individual chapters explore: representation as a signifying practice in a rich diversity of social contexts and institutional sites; the use of photography in the construction of national identity and culture; other cultures in ethnographic museums; fantasies of the racialized ‘Other’ in popular media, film and image; the construction of masculine identities in discourses of consumer culture and advertising; and the gendering of narratives in television soap operas.

In Framing Muslims: Stereotyping and Representation after 9/11, Peter Morey and Amina Yaqin dissect how stereotypes that depict Muslims as an inherently problematic presence in the West are constructed, deployed, and circulated in the public imagination, producing an immense gulf between representation and a considerably more complex reality.

"Thinking psychoanalytically about the nature of social exclusion involves a self-questioning on the part of the interpreter. While we may all have some experiences of having been subject to stereotyping, silencing, discrimination and exclusion, it is also the case that, as social beings, we all, to some extent, participate in upholding these practices, often unconsciously.The book poses the question of how psychoanalysis can be used to think about the invisible and subtle processes of power over symbolic representation, in the context of stereotyping and dehumanization: What forces govern the state of affairs that determine who is an 'I' and who is an 'it' in the public sphere?Thinking in terms of 'containment', a communication which is denied a social space for expression can be said to be actively stripped of meaning. Through its original contribution of attending to, and interpreting material that so far had seemed meaningless, psychoanalysis demonstrates a capacity to reinstall meaning where none was before - but how are such acts performed on a social level?When common responsibility is displaced onto a suitable class or group and its representatives, the end point is reached when the individual is objectified and the social aspects of the process are no longer recognized. His or her position becomes an illegitimate one from which to speak - the person's subjectivity is excluded. The book poses the question of how we can conceive of the 'how' and the 'why' of this phenomenon and of possible counter-actions."--Provided by publisher.

Seeing Fans

Reflections on Critical Issues

Psychoanalysis and Politics

Culture, Identity and Representation

Interactive Processes in Group Perception

Public Opinion

When I'm 64

This book explores how the UK press constructs and represents women leaders drawn from three professional spheres: politics, business, and the mass media. Despite significant career progress made by women leaders in these professions, many British newspapers continue to portray these women in stereotyped and essentialist ways: the extent to which this occurs tending to correspond with the political affiliation and target readership of the newspaper. The author analyses news media articles through three fresh perspectives: first, Kanter's women leader stereotypes, second, a feminist agenda spectrum and third, a new 'reflexive' approach based on Feminist Poststructuralist Discourse Analysis. This book will appeal strongly to students and scholars of discourse analysis and media studies, and anyone with an interest in language, gender, leadership and feminism.

DIVFrom a highly respected thinker on race, gender, and American politics, a new consideration of black women and how distorted stereotypes affect their political beliefs/div

Disability in the Media: Examining Stigma and Identity looks at how disabilities are portrayed within the media and how individuals with disabilities are affected by their representation. The effects of media representation can be seen both at the level of the individual, with effects on self-identity for those with a disability, and at the level of society as a whole, with these portrayals playing a role in the social construction of disability, often further stigmatizing individuals with disabilities. On all levels, research has ended with a call to media producers, asking those in the entertainment industry to think about how they are portraying disability, to hire actors with disabilities, and to realize that the “supercrip” may not always be the most positive portrayal of disability. This book looks at the current status of disability representation in television and the popular press, offering case studies that examine their effect on individuals with disabilities and making suggestions for improving media representation and battling the perpetuation of social stigmas.

Broad-ranging and comprehensive, this completely revised and updated textbook is a critical guide to issues and theories of ‘race’ and ethnicity. It shows how these concepts came into being during colonial domination and how they became central - and until recently, unquestioned - aspects of social identity and division. This book provides students with a detailed understanding of colonial and post-colonial constructions, changes and challenges to race as a source of social division and inequality. Drawing upon rich international case studies from Australia, Guyana, Canada, Malaysia, the Caribbean, Mexico, Ireland and the UK, the book clearly explains the different strands of theory which have been used to explain the dynamics of race. These are critically scrutinised, from biological-based ideas to those of critical race theory. This key text includes new material on changing multiculturalism, immigration and fears about terrorism, all of which are critically assessed. Incorporating summaries, chapter-by-chapter questions, illustrations, exercises and a glossary of terms, this student-friendly text also puts forward suggestions for further project work. Broad in scope, interactive and accessible, this book is a key resource for undergraduate students of 'race' and ethnicity across the social sciences.

Stereotypes and Self-Representations of Women with a Muslim Background

Affect, Cognition and Stereotyping

Modern Representations of Sub-Saharan Africa

Arabs and Muslims in the Media

Women Candidates and Gender Stereotypes in American Elections

The Palgrave Handbook of Ethnicity

Latino Images in Film

The Political Consequences of Being a Woman explores how women's perceived liabilities and capabilities make or, more often, break their campaigns.

In the constant deluge of media coverage on Islam, Muslims are often portrayed as terrorists, refugees, radicals, or victims, depictions that erode human responses of concern, connection, or even a willingness to learn about Muslims. On Islam helps break this cycle with information and strategies to understand and report the modern Muslim experience. Journalists, activists, bloggers, and scholars offer insights into how Muslims are represented in the media today and offer tips for those covering Islam in the future. Interviews provide personal and often moving firsthand accounts of people confronting the challenges of modern life while maintaining their Muslim faith, and brief overviews provide a crash course on Muslim beliefs and practices. A concise and frank discussion of the Muslim experience, On Islam provides facts and perspective at a time when truth in journalism is more vital than ever.

Why are women still a minority of sources in American political news? Do gender stereotypes influence which issues men and women discuss as media sources? Although the political environment has become increasingly favorable to women in recent years -- female candidates for office are just as likely as their male counterparts to be elected and gender stereotyping of candidates by voters is waning -- these questions remain relevant to our understanding of representation in American politics. As women increase their presence in political occupations, it is important that they are given the same opportunities as men to influence the policy agenda and garner the authority and publicity that comes with media appearances. But much of the current research indicates that women and men do not receive equal treatment in the news, and the prevailing view attributes gender differences to stereotyping and bias against women. The three essays in this dissertation use original data sets to determine whether certain characteristics explain why women remain a small percentage of news sources. Across the board, I find little support for bias and stereotyping as explanations for women's under-representation in the media. Women's minority presence in the news is well established, but its origins are unknown. In the first essay of this dissertation, I investigate two competing hypotheses for the difference in the numeric representation of men and women in the media. The conventional wisdom suggests that bias against women leads to men being selected as news sources more frequently than women. But journalists tend to adhere to long-held norms when choosing sources for a news story; they rely on official sources with expertise in specific issue areas, and who provide credibility and balance to the news. Due to women's minority presence in elective office, and especially in leadership positions, men greatly outnumber women in the pool of potential official sources. Thus, in this essay, I determine whether demand (sexism) or supply (journalistic norms) explain why so few women appear as news sources. I employ an original data set of more than 4,200 appearances by elected officials and non-elected political actors on the Sunday morning talk shows. The findings confirm that women of seven different political professions are less likely than men to appear as sources. But the regression results also show that the gender gap does not result from overt bias. Rather, the characteristics that contribute to repeated appearances on Sunday morning are consistent with journalistic norms to find the most newsworthy sources. Because there are few women in the positions and professions from which most sources are selected, though, these norms also perpetuate a gendered news environment. The numeric under-representation of women in television news is established and explained in the first essay, so the second chapter turns to the content of men and women's appearances as sources in the news. A wide body of research finds that women and men receive political media coverage that highlights their expertise in different, and often stereotypical, issue areas. Most of this literature, however, examines print media coverage during campaigns only. And considering the presence of women in today's political arena is not the novelty it was in previous decades when few women had political careers, it is time to reexamine the prevailing view. The interview format of the Sunday morning news programs provides an excellent opportunity to study the issues discussed by men and women in the media, as well as the manner in which they talk about them. With an original data set of the comments made by guests on the Sunday shows throughout more than 2,500 appearances, I find that men and women tend to discuss the same issues as news sources. Female guests make more liberal statements than men, though this slant is influenced more by the guest's party affiliation than sex. These results suggest that men and women are equally situated to set the agenda on a variety of political topics, but men dominate the discussions because they appear on the programs more often. In the final essay, I turn to the print media to determine whether the findings from the first two essays apply to another medium. Individual journalists have more discretion over source selection in the print media than in television news. Previous research shows that -- similar to television news -- women are less likely than men to be quoted as sources in the print media. In addition, male and female sources tend to be quoted in articles about gender stereotypical issues; men are quoted in articles about the economy and crime, while quotes from women appear frequently in lifestyle stories. Since national newspapers are influential in setting the political agenda and influencing other news outlets, establishing an explanation for these gender differences is important for descriptive and substantive representation. I use an original data set of quotes from members of Congress in a national newspaper, USA Today, to explain why so few women appear in the print media. The findings from this analysis show that journalistic norms contribute to the minority presence of female sources in the prestige press. Journalists rely on sources with high-profile careers and expertise in issue areas that lend newsworthiness to their stories. There are no gender differences in the topics men and women discuss in the news, though. Since female sources are greatly outnumbered by men in the media, however, men have more opportunities to set the agenda on all important issue areas. These three essays show that women's under-representation in the political news is not due to overt sexism or stereotyping. Instead, journalistic norms routinely lead reporters to select sources from positions in which women are under-represented. Together, these findings suggest that women's presence in the media will improve only as women invert their presence in high-level political roles.

In the last two decades, the study of social stereotypes and prejudice has become one of the central interests in social psychology in particular. One reflection of this growing interest is the focus on shared stereotypes and prejudices. The primary reason for this development is the recognition that stereotypes and prejudice play a determinative role in shaping intergroup relations. In situations of conflict, they are simultaneously outcomes of the accumulated animosity between the involved groups and also feed on the continuation of the conflict by furnishing the cognitive-affective basis for the experienced mistrust by the parties. In spite of this recognition, no systematic analysis of the stereotypes and prejudice was carried out in real situations. This book tries to rectify this by applying a general and universal conceptual framework to the study of the acquisition and development of stereotypes and prejudice in a society involved in an intractable conflict.

Long Live the King

Multicultural Literature for Children and Young Adults: Reflections on Critical Issues

British Multiculturalism and the Politics of Representation

The Politics of Extreme Austerity

Muslims and the Media

Greece in the Eurozone Crisis

The Social Psychology of Politics

Masculinity is no longer a monolithic category, if ever it was. 'Long Live The King' explores in depth the 'drag-king' phenomenon as well as key theoretical texts by feminist, postcolonial and cultural thinkers.

This volume presents a collection of chapters exploring the interface of cognitive and affective processes in stereotyping. Stereotypes and prejudice have long been topics of interest in social psychology, but early literature and research in this area focused on affect alone, while later studies focused primarily on cognitive factors associated with information processing strategies. This volume integrates the roles of both affect and cognition with regard to the formation, representation, and modification of stereotypes and the implications of these processes for the escalation or amelioration of intergroup tensions. Reviewed Development, maintenance, and change of stereotypes and prejudice Interaction of affective and cognitive processes as antecedents of stereotyping and prejudice Affect and cognitive consequences of group categorization, preception, and interaction The interaction of cognitive and affective processes in social perception Award Winning Chapter "The Esses et al", was the 1992 winner of the Otto Klineberg award given by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, which cited the chapter as having offered, "a substantial advance in our understanding of basic psychological processes, underlying racism, stereotyping, and prejudice."

Anthropology and the Politics of Representation examines the inherently problematic nature of representation and description of living people, specifically in ethnography and more generally in anthropological work as a whole. In Anthropology and the Politics of Representation volume editor Gabriela Vargas-Cetina brings together a group of international scholars who, through their fieldwork experiences, reflect on the epistemological, political, and personal implications of their own work. To do so, they focus on such topics as ethnography, anthropologists’ engagement in identity politics, representational practices, the contexts of anthropological research and work, and the effects of personal choices regarding self-involvement in local causes that may extend beyond purely ethnographic goals. Such reflections raise a number of ethnographic questions: What are ethnographic goals? Who sets the agenda for ethnographic writing? How does fieldwork change the anthropologist’s identity? Do ethnography and ethnographers have an impact on local lives and self-representation? How do anthropologists balance long-held respect for cultural diversity with advocacy for local people? How does an author choose what to say and write, and what not to disclose? Should anthropologists support causes that may require going against their informed knowledge of local lives? Contributors Steffan Igor Ayora-Diaz / Beth A. Conklin / Les W. Field / Katie Glaskin / Frederic W. Gleach / Tracey Heatherington / June C. Nash / Bernard C. Perley / Vilma Santiago- Irizarry / Timothy J. Smith / Sergey Sokolovskiy / David Stoll / Gabriela Vargas- Cetina / Thomas M. Wilson

This book explores how stereotypes of “oppressed Muslim women” feed into the self-representations of women with a Muslim background. The focus is on women active in, and speaking on behalf of, a wide variety of minority self-organisations in the Netherlands and Norway between 1975 and 2010. The author reveals how these women have internalised and appropriated particular stereotypes, and also developed counter-stereotypes about majority Dutch or Norwegian women. She demonstrates, above all, how they have tried time and again to change popular perceptions by providing alternative images of themselves and of Islam, paying particular attention to their attempts to gain access to media debates. Her central argument is that their efforts to undermine stereotypes can be understood as an assertion of belonging in Dutch and Norwegian society and, in the case of women committed to Islam, as a demand for their religion to be accepted. This innovative work provides a “history from below” that makes a valuable contribution to scholarly debates about citizenship as a practice of inclusion and exclusion. Providing new insights into the dynamics between stereotyping and self-representation, it will appeal to scholars of gender, religion, media, and cultural diversity.

Framing Muslims

Stereotyping

The Political Consequences of Being a Woman

How You See Me, How You Don't

Sister Citizen

"The Game the Same. Just Got More Fierce."

Disability in the Media

There is much discussion of multiculturalism in education. This is especially true of multicultural literature for children and young adults. The rise of multicultural literature is a political rather than a literary movement; it is a movement to claim space in literature and in education for historically marginalized social groups rather than one to renovate the craft of literature itself. Multicultural literature has been closely bound with the cause of multiculturalism in general and thus has been confronted with resistance from conservatives. This book discusses many of the controversial issues surrounding multicultural literature for children and young adults. The volume begins with a look at some of the foundational and theoretical issues related to multicultural literature. The second part of the book addresses issues related to the creation and critique of multicultural literature, including the authorship of such works and the role of the reader in determining whether or not a work is multicultural. The third looks at the place of multicultural literature in the education of children and young adults. Throughout its discussion, the book makes extensive referenes to a large body of multicultural fiction and provides a thorough review of research on this important topic.

"The articulation of collective identity by means of a stereotyped repertoire of exclusionary characterizations of Self and Other is one of the longest-standing literary traditions in Europe and as such has become part of a global modernity.

Recently, this discourse of Othering and national stereotyping has gained fresh political virulence as a result of the rise of "Identity Politics". What is more, this newly politicized self/other discourse has affected Europe itself as that continent has been weathering a series of economic and political crises in recent years. The present volume traces the conjunction between cultural and literary traditions and contemporary ideologies during the crisis of European multilateralism. Contributors: Aelita Ambrulevičūtė, Jürgen Barkhoff, Stefan Berger, Zrinka Blažević, Daniel Carey, Ana María Fraile, Wulf Kansteiner, Joep Leerssen, Hercules Millas, Zenonas Norkus, Aidan O'Malley, Raúl Sánchez Prieto, Karel Šima, Luc Van Doorslaer,Ruth Wodak"--

Dissects the ways stereotypes depicting Muslims as a problematic presence in the West are constructed, deployed, and circulated in the public imagination, producing an immense gulf between representation and a more complex reality.

This book examines how representations of African in the Anglophone West have changed in the post-imperial age. The period since the Second World War has seen profound changes in sub-Saharan Africa, notably because of decolonization, the creation of independent nation-states and the transformation of the relationships with the West. Using a range of case studies from news media, maps, popular culture, film and TV the contributions assess how narrative and counter-narratives have developed and been received by their audiences in light of these changes. Examining the overlapping areas between media representations and historical events, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of African Studies and Media and Cultural Studies.

Stereotype and Parody in Joyce

The Politics of Representation

Essays on Stereotypes and Representation of Media and Its Effects on Minorities, Women, and Adolescents

Muslim Women in America

