

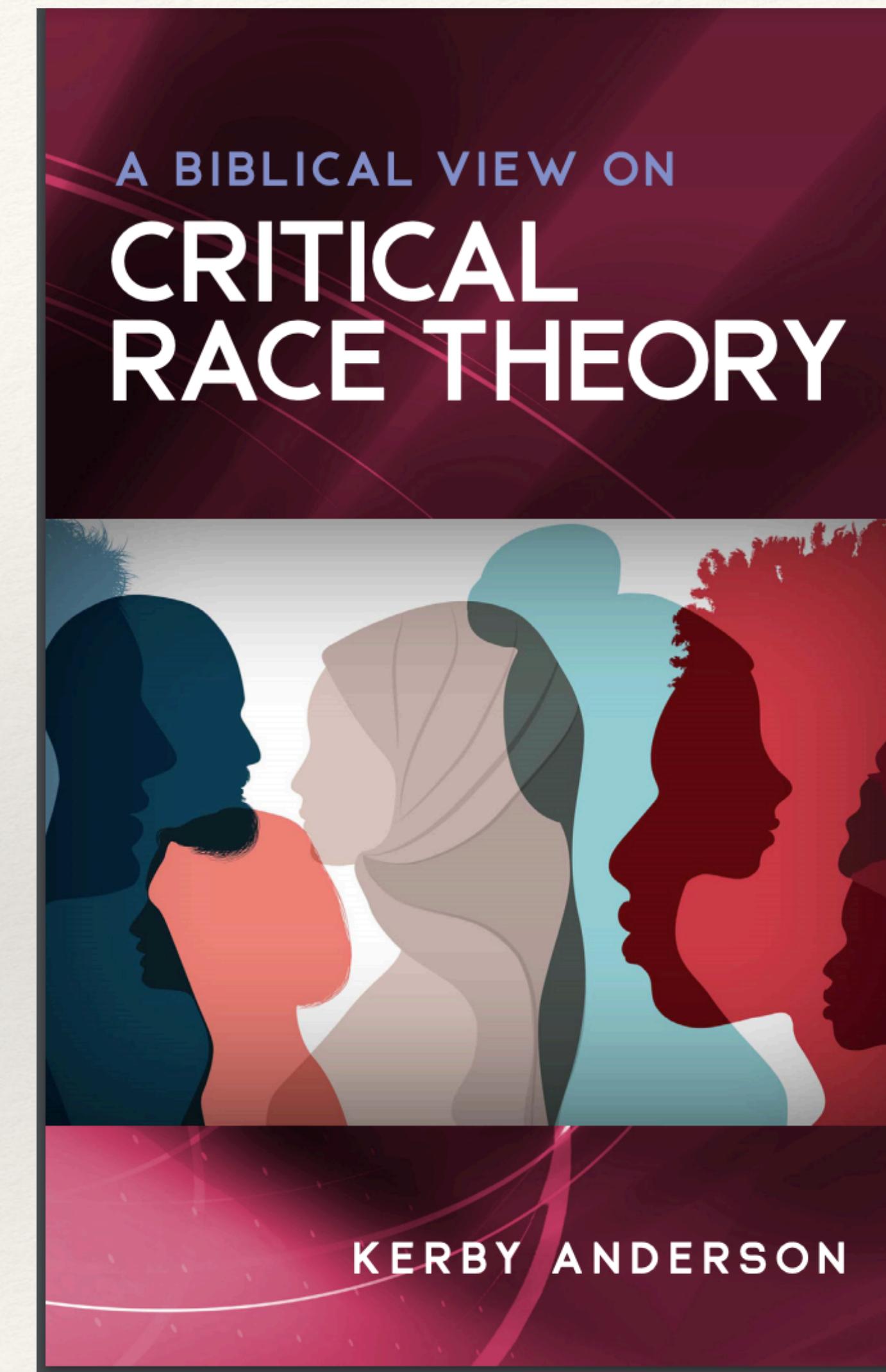
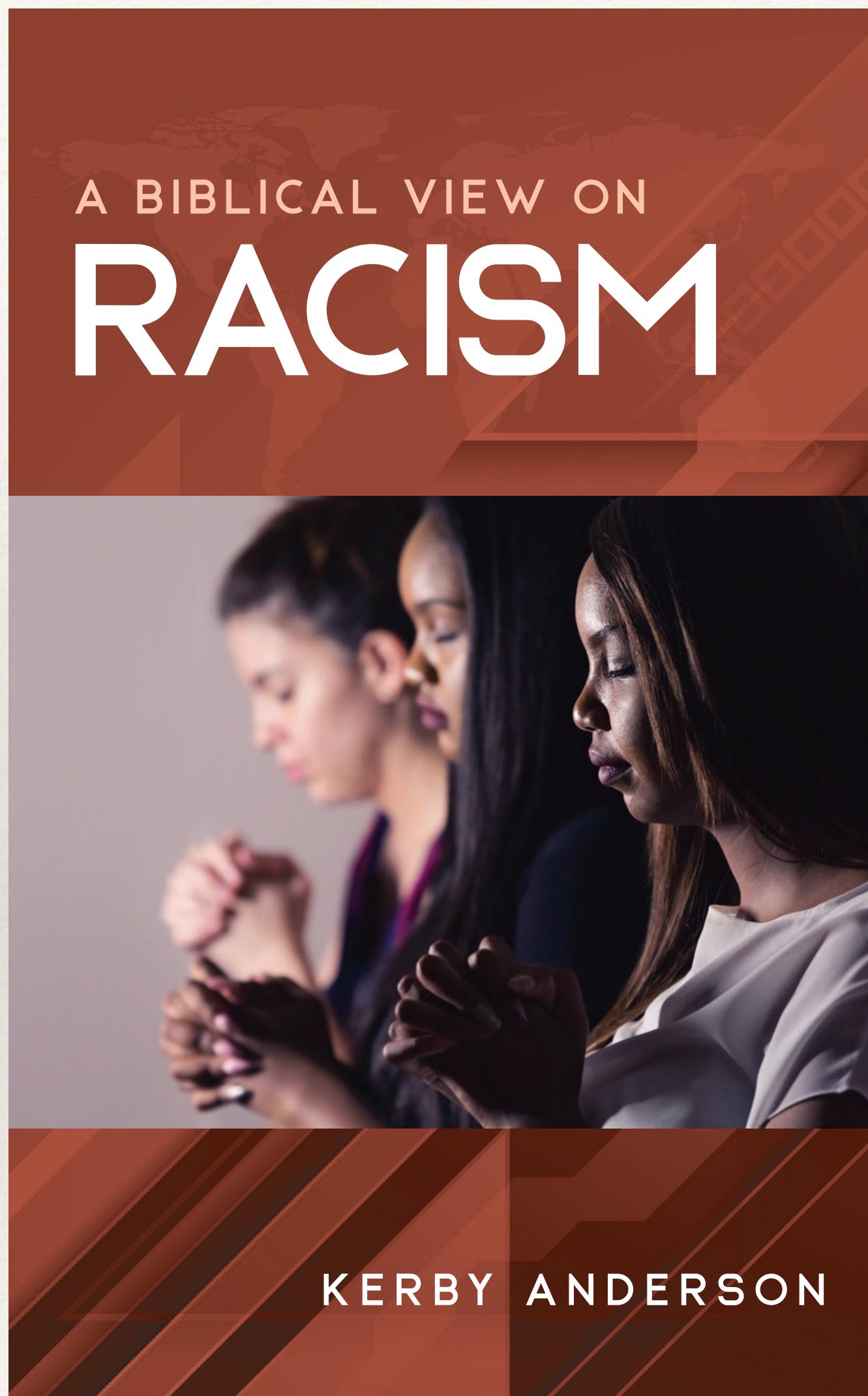
# Race and Critical Race Theory

# Hegemonic power

Racism      oppression      microaggressions  
Heteronormativity      Patriarchy  
Intersectionality      Cisgender privilege

# Critical theory

LGBTQ+      White privilege  
Gender      Sexism      Social Justice  
identity      centering      Cultural supremacy



# Genetics and Race

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- Research on the human genome project show us that such racial characteristics (such as skin color) are insignificant genetically.
- People of every race can interbreed and produce fertile offspring.
- One study of human genetic material of different races concluded that the DNA of any two people in the world would differ by just 2/10ths of one percent. And of this, only six percent can be linked to racial categories.
- These “racial differences” are trivial when you consider there are 3 billion base pairs of human DNA.

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# Biblical Definition of Race

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- First, the Bible only talks of one race: the human race.
- Superficial differences in skin color, hair color, hair texture, or eye shape may provide physiological differences between people groups, but the Bible does not provide any justification for treating people differently simply because of these physical differences.
- The Bible teaches that God has made “from one blood every nation of men” (Acts 17:26). Here Paul taught the Athenians that they came from the same source in the creation as everyone else.

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# Racial Issues in America

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- A recent Pew Research Center poll found wide differences between black and white adults on key questions.
- More than seven in ten (71%) of blacks believe that race relations in the US are generally bad, while only 56 percent of whites agree with that statement.
- More than three fourths (78%) of blacks believe the country hasn't gone far enough in giving blacks equal rights with whites compared with about a third (37%) of whites. And half of all blacks are convinced that black people will never have equal rights.

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# Racial Issues in America

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- Barna Research finds similar disparities.
- For example, more than eight in ten (84%) of blacks believe that “people of color are often put at a social disadvantage because of their race” while a bare majority of evangelicals (56%) agree with that statement.
- A similar difference can also be found with regard to reverse racism (providing advantages to blacks). Large majorities (71%) of whites complain about reverse racism, but less than a majority (46%) of blacks see it.

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# Racial Issues in America

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- Racial stereotypes also surface in the workplace.
- One study found that people with “black-sounding names” had to send out 50 percent more job applications than people with “white-sounding names” just to get a return call.
- Black college graduates are twice as likely as whites to be unemployed.

White Privilege

# White Privilege

- Peggy McIntosh at Wellesley college, first coined the term in a 1988 paper.:
- “White Privilege and Male Privilege: A Personal Account of Coming to See Correspondences Through Work in Women’s Studies.”
- She argued men don’t recognize male privilege, and that same phenomenon occurs in whites who don’t recognize white privilege.



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# White Privilege

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- Twenty-six different examples of privilege:
- No. 5: "I can turn on the television or open to the front page of the paper and see people of my race widely represented."
- No. 8: "If I want to, I can be pretty sure of finding a publisher for this piece on white privilege."
- No. 15: "I am never asked to speak for all the people of my racial group."
- No. 18: "I can be pretty sure that if I ask to talk to "the person in charge," I will be facing a person of my race."

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# White Privilege

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- No. 19: “If a traffic cop pulls me over or if the IRS audits my tax return, I can be sure I haven’t been singled out because of my race.”
- No. 22: “I can take a job with an affirmative action employer without having co-workers on the job suspect that I got it because of race.”
- No. 24: “I can be sure that if I need legal or medical help, my race will not work against me.”
- No 26: “I can choose blemish cover or bandages in “flesh” color and have them more or less match my skin.”



# How To End White Privilege

Brandon Tatum

| Jan 20, 2020

| 2.4m



# Critical Race Theory

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# Critical Theory

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- Critical theory began at the University of Frankfurt's Institute for Social Research, that came to be known as the “Frankfurt School.”
- The Frankfurt scholars fled to Columbia University's Teachers College in New York in 1934 to escape the Nazis.
- Critical theory traces all social injustice to inequities in power that are based on class, race, gender, or sexual orientation.
- In classical Marxism, the focus was on class, with the assumption that the working class would rise up against the capitalist oppressors.

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# Critical Theory

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- Professor Derrick Bell taught critical theory at Harvard Law School before he became the Dean of the University of Oregon Law School.
- Critical race theory traces all social injustice to inequities of power, which are unfairly based on class, race, gender, and sexual orientation. Everyone must get “woke” to this fact for progress to be made.
- It is a form of cultural Marxism that seeks a radical transformation of society by uprooting present social authorities. Cultural Marxism retains basic Marxist assumptions but advocated a “long march through the institutions,” to quote a leading thinker, Antonio Gramsci.

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# Assumptions

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- First, there is no absolute truth. There are only competing narratives.
- Second, the economy is a zero-sum game.
- Third, individuals are either an oppressor or a victim.
- Fourth, America is systemically racist and must be dismantled.

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# Key Words & Phrases

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- There is a great deal of rhetoric and euphemisms that are deployed by practitioners of critical race theory.
- This includes such words and phrases like:
  - equity
  - social justice
  - diversity and inclusion
  - culturally responsive teaching

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# Critical Race Theory

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- You are either in power or out of power.
  - If you are in power, you are automatically discredited.
  - If you are underprivileged, you are immune from criticism.
- The underprivileged can make demands, but they need not make arguments, since the whole system, including basic rationality, is rigged against them.
- This also means that the claims of critical race theory are unfalsifiable.

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# Critical Race Theory

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- Critical race theory is also impractical. An article by James Lindsay uses this thought experiment.
- Imagine you own a small shop (perhaps a tailor shop) where you have to assist each customer individually. Two people enter your store: one is white, and the other is black. Which customer do you help first?
  - If you choose to serve the black person first (racist stereotypes)
  - If you choose to serve the white person (first-class citizens)

# Liberal Critique

## Removing The Bedrock Of Liberalism

What the "Critical Race Theory" debate is really about.



Andrew Sullivan

May 28

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# Liberal Critique

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- Andrew Sullivan acknowledges that even trying to accurately define critical race theory is difficult because of the “sheer volume of jargon words” that may be intended to “sow confusion.”
- He also asks himself through his commentary whether he is accurately portraying the theory and concludes that he is not exaggerating its attack on liberal modernity.
- Proponents of Critical Race Theory admit that they question the very foundations of liberal society.

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# Liberal Critique

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- One example can be found in the book, *Understanding Critical Race Theory*.
- That book explains that “critical race theory questions the very foundations of the liberal order, including equality theory, legal reasoning, Enlightenment rationalism, and neutral principles of constitutional law.”
- He also notes that critical race theory denies any claim to truth since “claims to truth are merely claims to power.”
- Secular liberals and Christians may disagree about many things, but at least they agree that truth exists and can be objectively discerned.

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# Biblical Perspective

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- The Bible teaches that truth exists and can be discerned (Proverbs 30:5, John 8:32, 2 Timothy 3:16). Racial bias may be a problem, but the real impediment to proper biblical interpretation is our sin (John 3:19-20).
- Proponents of critical race theory often reject rational arguments that contradict their dogma statements about race and society. By contrast, the Bible emphasizes the mind and rational discussion.
- We are to “destroy arguments and every proud obstacle raised up against the knowledge of God” because we are to “take every thought captive to obey Christ” (2 Corinthians 10:4-5).

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# Biblical Perspective

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- Critical race theory creates division between races contrary to Scripture.
- Christ pulled down the division between Jews and Gentiles (Ephesians 2:14).
- Paul also taught that there is “neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is no male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus” (Galatians 3:28).
- Proponents of critical race theory also propose a type of “guilt” on anyone who is identified as an oppressor merely because of their racial background.

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# Biblical Perspective

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- Members of this “oppressor” race will never really be forgiven because they will always be part of that race.
- By contrast, the Bible teaches that we are guilty because we are sinful (Romans 3:23, 6:23) not because of our racial status.
- We cannot earn salvation by good works because salvation is a gift of grace (Ephesians 2:8-9).
- We are redeemed through Jesus Christ (Romans 3:22-24).

