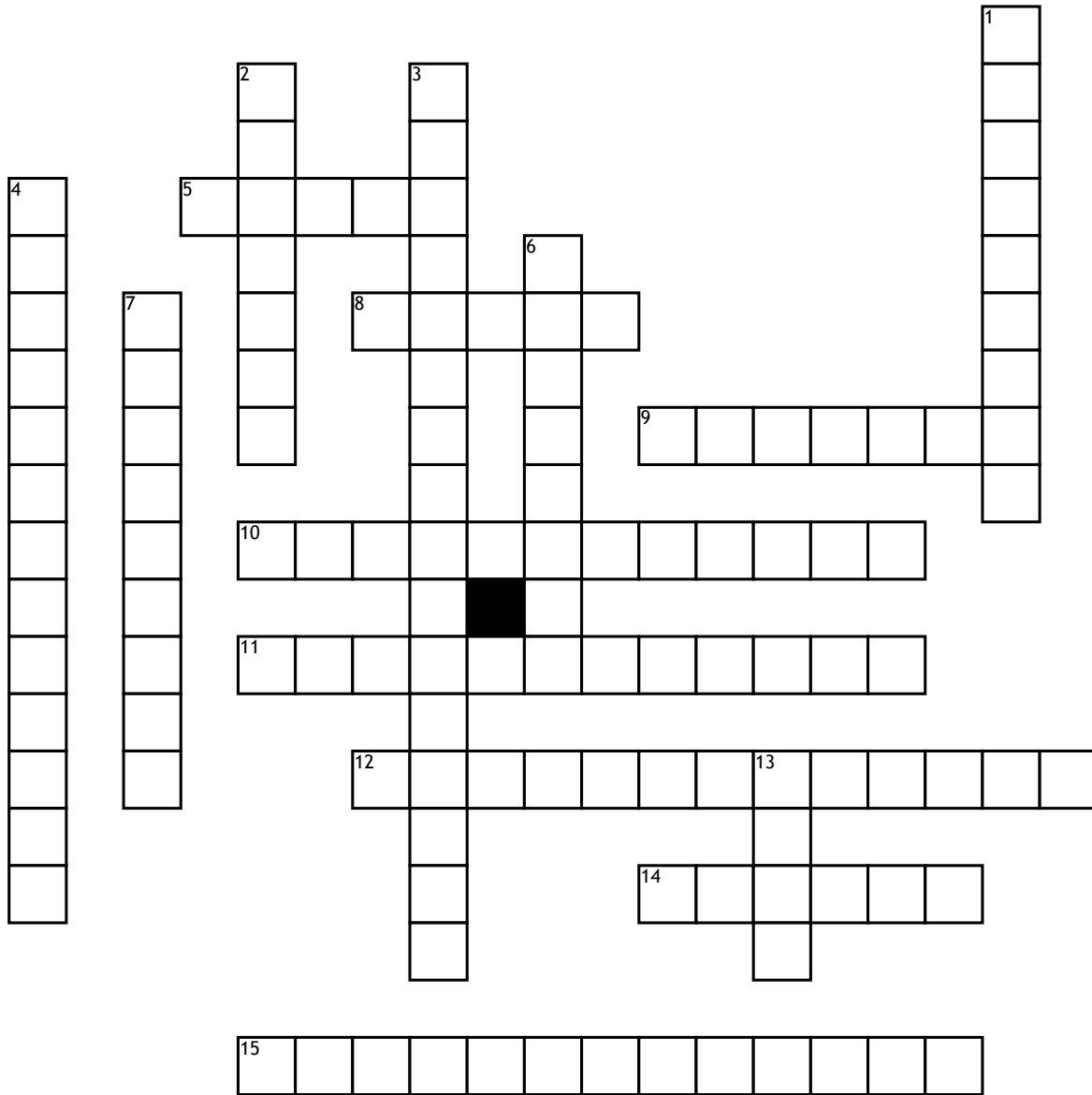


Cultural Diversity



Across

- 5. The systematic subordination of members of targeted racial groups who have relatively little social power by members of the agent racial group who have relatively more social power
- 8. The capacity to produce desired effects on others.
- 9. The conscious and unconscious content that a group learns, shares, and transmits from generation to generation that organizes life and helps interpret existence.
- 10. Communications that “convey rudeness and demean a person’s racial heritage of identity.”
- 11. A dimension of culture that describes a cultural group’s preferred way of gaining knowledge and learning about the world.
- 12. The belief that it is possible to live and function effectively in two cultures.

14. The systematic subordination of members of targeted racial groups who have relatively little social power by members of the agent racial group who have relatively more social power

15. The prominent mode of Western psychology wherein the individual person, rather than one’s group or family membership, is the focus of treatment.

Down

- 1. A term used by Brown and Landrum-Brown (1995) to refer to the meta-dimensions along which all cultures can differ.
- 2. A formal statement of regret that includes acknowledgment of the facts, acceptance of responsibility, expression of sincere regret, and promise to not repeat the offense

- 3. Unconsciously delivered racial slights, subtle snubs, dismissive looks, gestures, and tones.
- 4. A form of assimilation wherein an ethnic group or individual takes on the cultural ways of another group (usually that of mainstream culture), often at the expense of traditional cultural ways.
- 6. The extermination and/or massive death of such magnitude that a group ceases to continue as a distinct culture and collectivity.
- 7. An antipathy or negative feeling, either expressed or not expressed, based on a faulty and inflexible generalization that places a group of people at some disadvantage that is not merited by their actions.
- 13. Biological group differences that derive from an isolated inbreeding population with a distinctive genetic heritage.