

ACT matching event
Difficult conversations
- INTERSECTIONALITY -

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Technicalities: Working with *MURAL*

- Remain in the breakout call, share and click on the link in the chat to open in browser.
- Adjust your settings to full screen.
- Navigation tools (zooming in and out, dragging etc) are at the **bottom right**.
- To add a sticky note click anywhere in the "idea bank" and change size/color.
- Additional shapes, arrows, etc can be found in the **navigation bar on the left**.
- Start with creating a sticky note, write your name and drag it into the parking lot.

How do you understand intersectionality?

- The experience of oppression cannot be categorized solely by gender or race or even a sum of these categories but inequality is rooted in a combination of different social locations of race, gender, language proficiency, citizenship status, among others (Crenshaw 1991, 1989).
- No distinct and single factors create privilege or oppression but social categories combine in composite ways to produce inequality, “permeated by other categories, fluid and changing, always in the process of creating and being created by dynamics of power” (Cho, Crenshaw, and McCall 2013, 786).
- Indeed, Intersectionality describes the social power dynamics in situations where individuals might have privilege in certain situations but are oppressed in other ones (Collins 2015, Hancock 2007, Holvino 2010).
- Also called interlocking systems of oppression (Collective 1981 (1977)), multiple jeopardy (King 1988), simultaneity of social categories (Holvino 2010) or a matrix of domination (Collins 1990).

Literature on intersectionality

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- Collins, Patricia Hill. 2011. Piecing together a genealogical puzzle. Intersectionality and American pragmatism. *European Journal of Pragmatism and American Philosophy* III-2.
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