INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Conflict gives rise to intergroup issues
- but can also prevent intergroup conflict by promoting harmony
- conflict is good and bad!

Understand what gives rise to conflict:
- Prejudice and discrimination

Intergroup relations: relation between 2 + groups and their members
1. Collectively or individually interactions
   a. Personal → the social identity
2. Examples:

Individual vs sociological perspectives in intergroup relations
1. INDIVIDUAL:
   a. Freud
   b. Personality traits -- specific traits that lead to prejudice / discrimination
2. SOCIAL Psych
   a. Social cognitive: relates to stereotypes, how we categorize things
   b. Collective identity:
      i. Realistic conflict theory
      ii. Social identity theory

INDIVIDUAL APPROACH: rooted in our personality
1. Frustration - Aggression theory: we need someone to take our frustrations out on
2. The Authoritarian Personality: personality is linked to (development theory) a harsh childhood where child was oppressed so they now take out their aggressions on a group
   a. Take out everything later in life in the group
3. Right wing authoritarianism: more likely to exhibit racism
   a. Submission to in group authorities, there is aggression towards outgroups
      i. The SS following Hitler
4. Social dominance orientation: orientation towards a group hierarchy, its ok if one group dominates another group

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH
1. Intergroup relations are qualitatively different than when we use our personal identities
   a. Universal theme to divide the world into “US” and “THEM”
      i. Comparison between US and THEM fuel intergroup conflict
   b. We tend to tend ingroup better than outgroup = ingroup favoritism
      i. Attribute more positive traits to our ingroup
   c. Level of individuals attachment (strength of the identity) to the ingroup
2. REALISTIC CONFLICT THEORY (Campbell)