

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)