Participa City



A simulation game to learn about discrimination

INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

https://participa-city.eu

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

The game should be supported by 5 optional intermediate stations that can be visited individually by the players during breaks, waiting times or specifically reserved time. Trainers can set up these stations according to their wishes and training goals and include them in also in the final reflection phase. The game can be played with any number of these extra-stations. The stations are:

Virtual news forum: Players, especially in the role of the Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board can pin posts here. Everyone else can comment but also write their own posts. This can intensify the discussion in the stations and scandalize racial incidents. The virtual news forum can be presented as a pin wall or as a padlet on a laptop.

Information wall: Trainers can print out information material and present it on an information wall.

Glossary: Common terms used in relation to racism are explained here. The glossary can be printed and put on a table for reading or can be presented on a tablet/laptop in a digital format.

Diary: A diary sheet will be put on a table where players can enter their own reflections.

Video station: A laptop and headphones will be set up where short video clips can be watched.

VIRTUAL NEWS FORUM

The virtual news forum is a forum for the players to report on what "just happened" to the public in Participa City.

You may either set it up on a moderation wall with blank papers for posts and pens or a laptop with a padlet and beamer for projection

In this forum, the members of the Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board can post their observations from the play rounds. By this, they can inform the public about racist incidents or actions that they perceived by different actors.

Other players can respond to the posts or can post their own opinion in their individual posts.

You find here the sign for the station and some examples for possible posts that you can print and cut out to start a discussion in the virtual news room.

VIRTUAL NEWS FORUM

SIGN FOR INTERMEDIATE STATION

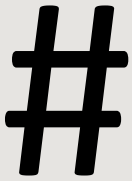
VIRTUAL NEWS FORUM - EXAMPLES



I am sitting at the employment agency, and then SUCH a family enters and occupies all seats in the waiting area. And then they start talking in this incomprehensible language.....

#EmploymentAgency

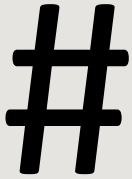
Employment Agency



Tell me your name, and I tell you that you are inferior!

#borninGermany
#Syria
ApartmentsearchinParticipaCity

Housing Market



Today, there was such a young girl with a headscarf at the playground. I gave her my telephone number, in case she needs help. The Poor..... In Islam, they are already married when they are still children. You need to help!

#oppressionofwomeninIslam #pity

Playground

VIRTUAL NEWS FORUM - TEMPLATE

#

#

#

INFORMATION WALL

The Information wall is a wall where information material is provided for players for further reading. Set up a wall (alternatively tablet) where you put information on racism, racist incidents and needs for racism prevention. You may use material from the **material list below** or choose your own material. In addition, you find **a printable station** sign here in the file.

Link list to be inserted here:

INFORMATION WALL

SIGN FOR INTERMEDIATE STATION

GLOSSARY

The Glossary is a list of definitions to display on a table The collection of terms contains common expressions used in the discussion about racism. You find here a sign for the glossary station, then, two terms are defined on each page. Print out as many copies as you need, cut each term out and distribute the papers on the table.

GLOSSARY

SIGN FOR INTERMEDIATE STATION

Anti-muslim racism

Islam- or anti-Muslim hostility describes a dismissive attitude and behaviour towards Muslims. While the term “Islamophobia” refers to existing prejudices, the concept of anti-Muslim racism focuses more strongly on the structures underlying such attitudes. Muslims are racialised: they are ascribed certain characteristics that go far beyond their religion and are regarded as a homogeneous group.

Antisemitism

The term was coined at the end of the 19th century by German antisemites who sought to justify their hostility towards Jews in pseudo-scientific and racist terms. “In modern usage,” notes the scholar of antisemitism Wolfgang Benz, “the term refers to the entirety of anti-Jewish statements, tendencies, resentments, attitudes, and actions, regardless of whether their motives are religious, racist, social, or otherwise.”

Antiziganism/Antigypsyism

The term refers to a dismissive and hostile attitude towards Sinti and Roma. As formulated by the Society for Antigypsyism Research: “The consequences of antigypsyism range from internal prejudices to open rejection, exclusion, expulsion, physical violence, and even the systematic annihilation of Sinti and Roma under National Socialism.”

Critical Whiteness

The concept of Critical Whiteness aims to raise awareness of the privileges associated with being white. It seeks to foster sensitivity to power structures that may not yet be fully recognised, which lead to the disadvantage of people in society. For example, those who are not directly affected can consciously engage with the experiences of discrimination faced by Black people in society.

Discrimination

Discrimination is the unequal, disadvantageous, and exclusionary treatment of groups and individuals. It can manifest itself in the avoidance of contact, disadvantage in access to goods and positions, or in personal denigration. The term refers both to the process and to the outcome. The enforcement of discrimination generally presupposes social, economic, political, or media power.

Empowerment

The term was coined by the US civil rights and self-help movement in the 1960s and stands for self-empowerment. It refers to a process in which disadvantaged individuals develop their own strengths and use their abilities to participate in political and social decision-making processes and to contribute to changes in societal conditions.

Ethnicization

When differences between groups of people are reduced to ethnic distinctions, this is often referred to as ethnicization. Self-ethnicization is the self-description based on ethnic categories and can serve the advancement of one's own interests or identity politics. External ethnicization leads to people being grouped as a minority and perceived as a homogeneous group.

Ethnocentrism

The term, coined by the American sociologist William Graham Sumner, refers to the evaluation of other groups, ethnicities, and cultures from the perspective of one's own group and its associated value standards. This can lead to an exaggeration of the ingroup through the selection and emphasis of certain information. An example of this is the debate over the headscarf.

Exoticisation

Exoticisation refers to the process by which aspects of people and cultures perceived as foreign are represented in a superficial and stereotypical manner. Often, one's own desires or fantasies are projected onto other cultures. This is, for example, the case when "fiery southerners" are invoked. Erroneously, this form of racism is often perceived as positive and not recognised as such.

Group-focused enmity

Group-focused enmity refers to a dismissive and derogatory attitude towards individuals on the basis of their ascribed membership in a social group. Such hostility may, for example, be directed against homosexuals or migrants and can lead to discrimination and violent actions.

Hate speech

Hate speech refers to derogatory statements specifically directed at certain individuals or groups of people. Hostile expressions (e.g., homophobic, racist, antisemitic) are used to insult or threaten people. Such hate can be reflected, among other things, in spoken or written contributions as well as in comments on social media.

Heteronormativity

Heteronormativity refers to the idea that there are only two genders, each associated with certain physical characteristics and social roles. Only relationships between men and women are considered natural. These notions are then established as the norm, taking into account that even this classification has developed historically and within society.

Homophobia

The term homophobia describes negative feelings or hostility towards homosexuality, which often lead to the rejection or discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people. However, it is not a classical phobia, whose source is fear. Negative attitudes towards homosexuals are usually based on existing notions of gender roles, which are challenged by the presence of homosexual individuals.

Institutional Racism

The term refers to racism that is reflected in the institutions, norms, and laws of a society. An example of this is the disadvantage experienced by people with a migration background in education or in the housing and labour markets.

Intersectionality

The term intersectionality refers to the analysis of the interdependence and interaction of various categories of difference and dimensions of social inequality and exclusion. To gain a comprehensive understanding of discrimination, the different forms (such as racism, sexism, or homophobia) should not be considered in isolation. For example, when examining feminist movements, it is important to also consider the additional disadvantages that women may face due to their social status or origin.

Multiperspectivity

Multiperspectivity is a concept applied in didactics across different disciplines. It involves adopting multiple viewpoints when addressing a topic or event. For example, in history lessons, various sources can be used to examine events from as many different perspectives as possible.

Orientalism

The term Orientalism was coined by Edward Said and refers to the Western perspective on the so-called Orient, which usually includes the Near and Middle East. An example of this is the adventure novels of Karl May, which present a distorted image and rely on numerous clichés.

Othering

Othering involves dividing people into “us” and “them.” Positive attributes are ascribed to one’s own group, while the other group is perceived as less emancipated, enlightened, tolerant, democratic, educated, etc. Fundamental differences are constructed, which are negatively evaluated and emphasised. When the other party, through constant exposure to these ascriptions, gradually internalises them unconsciously, they effectively become the so-called Other, having conformed to the image of and about the Other.

Paternalism

The term describes a relationship in which one party positions itself above the other and takes a paternalistic approach. An example of this would be a volunteer seeking accommodation for a refugee without taking the refugee's interests into account, instead assuming that they know better and thereby disregarding those interests.

Racism

Racism is the process in which people are portrayed, negatively judged, and excluded as a homogeneous group on the basis of actual or perceived physical or cultural characteristics (e.g., skin colour, origin, language, religion). Classical racism asserts an inequality and unequal value of groups of people based on alleged biological differences.

Sexism

Sexism is understood as any form of discrimination against individuals based on their gender, as well as the ideology underlying such phenomena. Sexism is evident in prejudices and worldviews, in social, legal, and economic regulations, in forms of actual violence (such as sexual harassment, degrading treatment and language, rape, and human trafficking of women), and in the justification of such structures of violence by reference to an allegedly natural gender difference.

Transphobia

Transphobia describes negative feelings or hostility towards transgender, transident, and transsexual people. This can manifest, among other ways, in the disadvantage or aggression towards trans individuals. Trans people are also discriminated against through a heteronormative worldview, which suggests the existence of only two genders and is reflected in numerous societal practices.

White supremacy

White supremacy refers to racist ideologies and assumptions according to which human races exist, and white people are superior to others. According to the proponents of these ideologies, this superiority must be defended. An example of this is the notion of an Aryan master race, promoted during the Nazi era and still upheld by right-wing extremists today.

Source: Eden Mengis, Ansgar Drücker (2019): Antidiskriminierung, Rassismuskritik und Diversität. 105 Reflexionskarten für die Praxis. Beltz Juventa. Own translation from German.
https://www.beltz.de/fachmedien/sozialpaedagogik_soziale_arbeit/produkte/details/51146-antidiskriminierung-rassismuskritik-und-diversitaet.html

With kind permission of the Beltz publishing group

DIARY

The **diary** offers the players the opportunity for their own reflection. During the breaks or waiting times, each player can write down what they have experienced during the game and what they want to share expressing their feelings immediately. The diarys can be used for reflection or as a gallery to pass by during the breaks.

The file provides a station sign and diary sheets for printout.

Print as many copies as you need and put them on the table.

DIARY

SIGN FOR INTERMEDIATE STATION

DIARY

Dear diary, this happend to me right now:

Dear diary, I felt like this:

Dear diary, that’s what I intend to do:

Dear diary, I wanted to say that too:

VIDEO STATION

Video station: Set up a laptop or tablet with headphones and choose videos for background information or short films about racial incidents or behaviours. An internet connection must be available, or the videos have to be downloaded to the computer for offline viewing before the game.

Below **you find a list of possible videos and a printable station sign.** You may also use other ressources that you choose on your own if preferred.

Structural Racism Explained:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lQ_8eOaiz8o

What is Othering?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJM5ly6XNmo

It's not OK. An Anti Racism film at Chesterfield Royal Hospital:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BGx3ucrcx0E

VIDEO STATION

SIGN FOR INTERMEDIATE STATION

Participa City



Note on language and context: Our European project consortium has made every effort to use inclusive and sensitive language throughout these materials; however, linguistic and cultural differences between language versions may affect nuances of wordings, and we rely on users to apply the materials thoughtfully and sensitively in their own context so that they support reflection on discrimination without reproducing it.

Images generated using AI (Sora | Gemini) for illustrative purposes

https://participa-city.eu

Project N°: 2024-1-DE02-KA220-ADU-000255284

CC BY SA

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.