

hateration

a teach-in series exploring hate crime laws
and the political impact in Indiana

enduring understandings

I am able to:

- actively **listen** and **un/learn** alongside fellow participants
- **embrace** my emotional responses and critically **think** about information presented and perspectives shared

goals

I will be able to:

- **understand** what hate frameworks gain from identity groups and how hate frameworks shape community politics
- use my own words to **articulate** the political impact of hate crime laws

values

literacy emphasizes material research, reading comprehension, the ability to ask and respond to critical questions and communicate un/learning

intersectionality is a concept developed by Kimberlé Crenshaw to illustrate interconnection between systems of oppression and their distinct impact on black women

community building represents the group practice of learning our selves, relating to one another, and growing political consciousness through communal connection

common terms

hate crimes Perpetrators target victims on the basis of perceived or actual identities.

hate crime laws Legislation mandating increased penalties for crimes motivated by bias. Also referred to as *hate crime statutes or legislation*, and *bias-motivated crimes laws or legislation*.

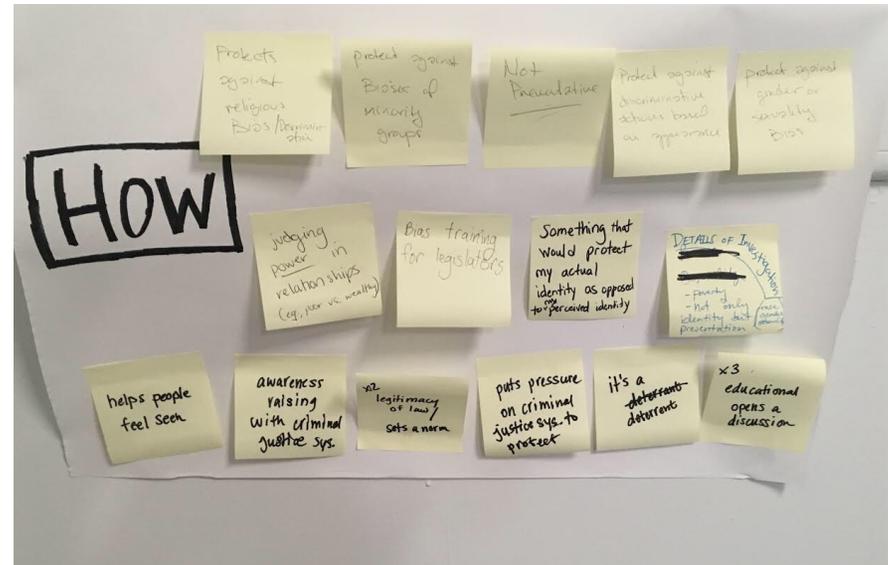
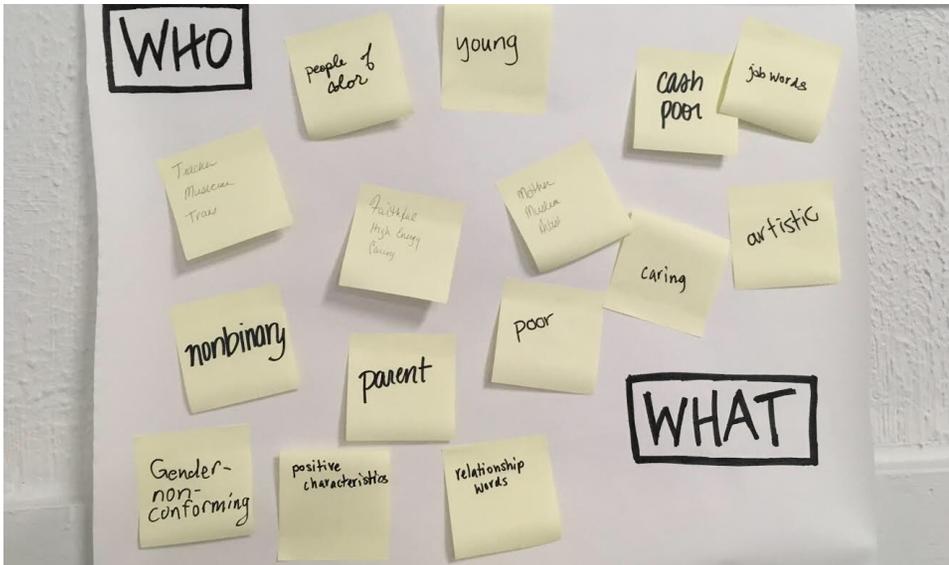
protected classes Legal protections against discrimination for identity groups including race, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, gender, sexual orientation, familial status, veteran status, and more. Classes and protections vary federally, by state, and locally.

hate framework Collective understanding of *hate* that drives our political approach to respond to hate.

agenda 1. Why are we here? 2. Where are we now? 3. Closing

why are you here? / reflection one

Think of one person you know that you think would be protected by a hate crime law in Indiana. Write down every characteristic and identity marker about this person you can think of. In a small group, share your responses. What is similar and different? What patterns do you notice? In your small group, share 1-3 reasons why a hate crime law would protect people with these characteristics and identities.

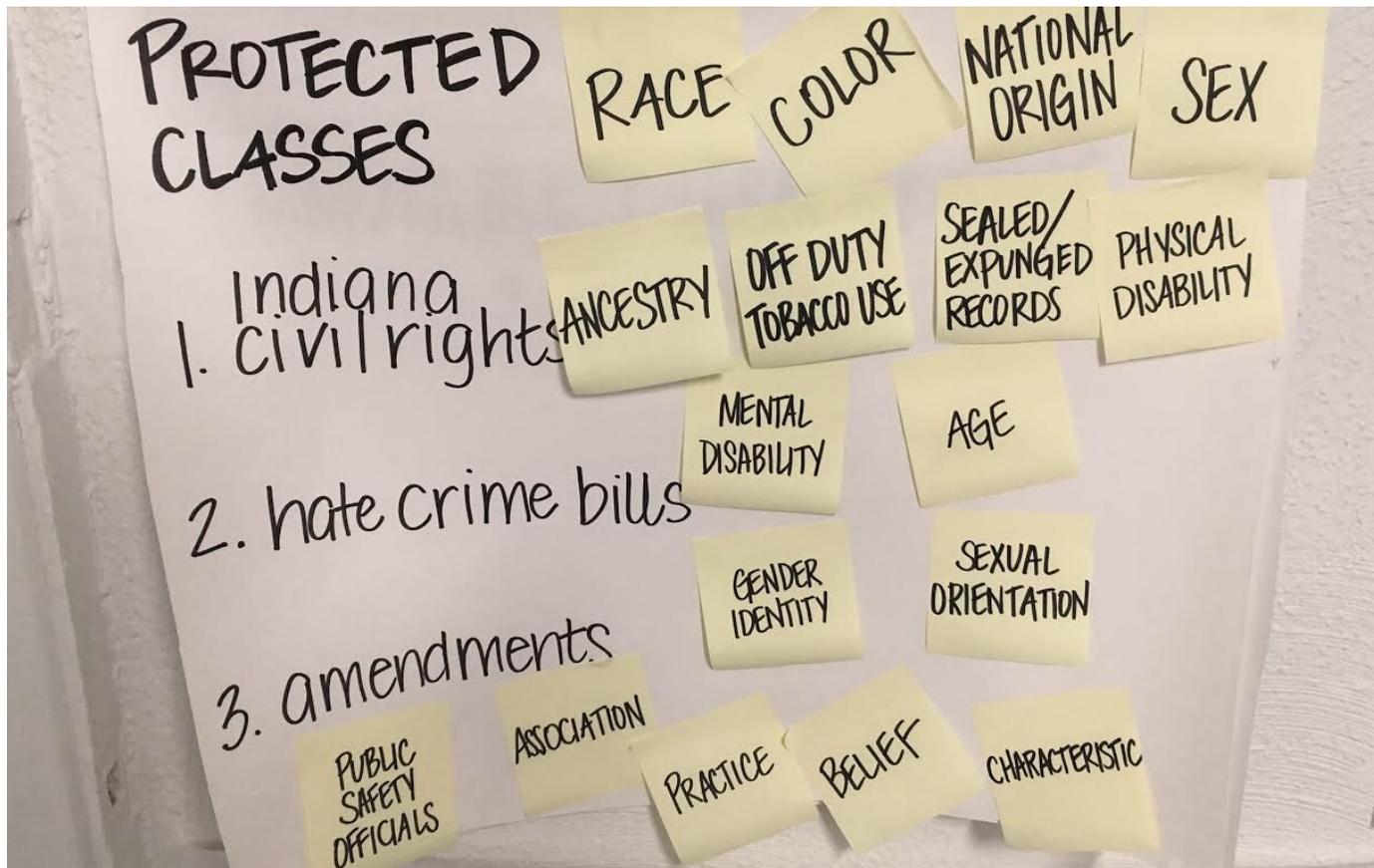


Personal is Political is Personal: How does our personal care shape our political motivations?

where are we now? / intent + impact

Case Studies: Protected Classes

What identity groups are covered by: 1. Indiana Civil Rights Code (housing, employment, and public Accommodations only) 2. Hate crime bills 3. Amendments to hate crime bills?



Indiana Civil Rights Code	Hate Crime Bills	Amendments
<p>Outlaws discrimination in the areas of housing, employment, and public accommodation on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● race ● color ● national origin ● sex ● ancestry ● off-duty tobacco use ● sealed/expunged arrest records ● sealed/expunged convictions ● physical disability ● mental disability ● age 	<p>Along with most identity groups protected by Indiana Civil Rights Code both early versions of hate crime bills included protections for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sexual orientation ● gender identity <p><i>The Four Words and a Comma campaign unsuccessfully sought to include these two groups in the Indiana Civil Rights Code.</i></p>	<p>Blue Lives Matter amendment created a special protection for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● public safety officials <p>GOP Caucus-backed amendment erased protected classes altogether and replaces language with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● characteristic ● belief ● practice ● association

What identity groups are left unprotected by the Indiana Civil Rights Code?
 What are the differences between public safety officials and other identity groups/protected classes?
 How might vague language within the GOP-backed amendment undermine protected classes?
 How do protected classes fail to account for the realities of systemic oppression that hate crime laws seek to acknowledge and correct?

white supremacy culture

How do manifestations of systemic oppression shape our responses to systemic oppression?

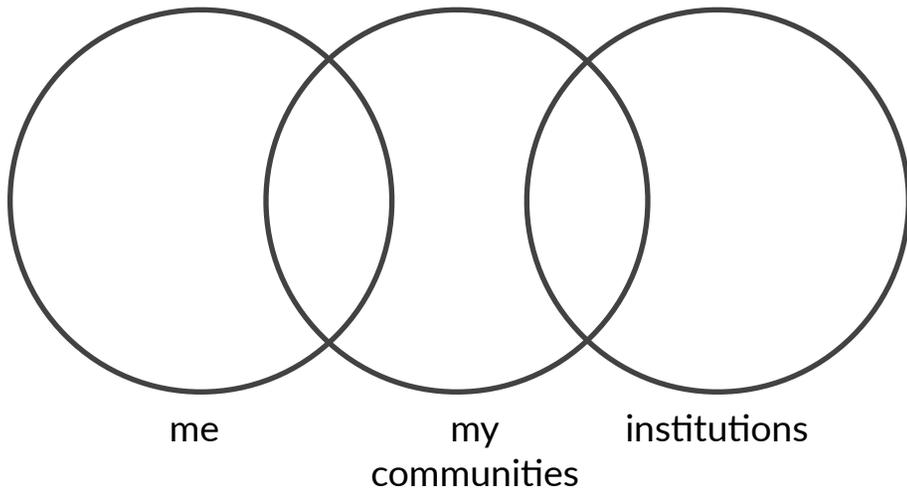
1. **sense of urgency + fear of open conflict**
2. **quantity over quality + progress is bigger, more**
3. **either/or thinking**

How do these manifestations show up in hate crime law efforts and legal language?

How can we uproot the impact of white supremacy culture in our lives and political motivations?

vent diagrams

What might a hate crime law do for?



What might a hate crime law do to?

