**CHAPTER 2  
Still, We Rise: A Black Feminist and Womanist Psychology of Black Womanhood**

**Question:** Womanism

**Answer:** A theory based on the history and experiences of Black women that seeks to center communal and humanist expression of feminism.

**Question:** A subfield of psychology that examines the thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors of Black girls and women, based on the effects of history, culture, race, class, gender, and other forms of oppression.

**Answer:** Psychology of Black Women

**Question:** feminist psychology

**Answer:** The psychological research and theory informed by feminism, which aims to end sexism and oppression against women.

**Question:** A subfield in psychology that aims to understand the psychology of the oppressed and to address oppression among individuals and groups.

**Answer:** liberation psychology

**Question:** Generalized beliefs about an individual based on their membership in a particular social group (e.g., race, gender, age, class, sexual orientation).

**Answer:** stereotypes

**Question:** gendered racial microaggressions

**Answer:** Subtle and everyday verbal, behavioral, and environmental expressions based on race- and gender- based oppression.

**Question:**  Intersection of racism and sexism.

**Answer:** gendered racism

**Question:** Critiques structures of racism, sexism, heterosexism, classism, and several other forms of oppression and expands queer feminism to highlight how racial, gender, and heterosexist oppression intersect.

**Answer:** Black queer feminism

**Question:** Black feminism

**Answer:** A branch of feminism that centers on Black women and in which race, gender, and class discrimination (among others) are all aspects of the same system of hierarchy.

**Question:** Refers to two types of sexism, hostile and benevolent sexism.

**Answer:** ambivalent sexism

**Question:** African/ Black psychology

**Answer:** Focuses on understanding the emotional, psychological, and cognitive development of Black people in the United States.

**Question:** Feeling pressure to take care of everyone before we take care of ourselves or having to “be on” all the time in fear of showing our true emotions.

**Answer:** double life

**Question:** To offset the deficit model in the field and to center the strength and experiences of Black women, in 1984 the American Psychological Association (APA) Society for the Psychology of Women (Division 35), Section 1: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** The Psychology of Black Women

**Question:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory of teaching and learning that promotes equality and multiple perspectives that encourage Black women’s attempts to be and become recognized as human beings rather than as objects .

**Answer:** Black feminist pedagogy

**Question:** The root word of psychology that comes from Ancient Egypt meaning the “spirit/ soul”.

**Answer:** Sakhu

**Question:** Elements of this frameworks systematic study of Black women include knowledge development, contextuality, connectedness, collaboration, diversity and equity, dissemination, and advocacy.

**Answer:** Psychology of Black women guiding principles

**Question:** Hood Feminism

**Answer:** A nuanced type of feminism that centers on achieving freedom, centering oppression based on race, class, gender

**Question:** An extension of Black feminism that centers on race and gender and acknowledges the contradictions in being a Black feminist through Black women’s enjoyment of hip hop music and culture, rather than simply focusing on the victimization of Black women.

**Answer:** Hip Hop Feminism

**Question:** Women who identify as being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more independent; are perceived as intelligent, ambitious, and caring; have higher self-esteem; and tend to be more autonomous and self-accepting than women who identified as non-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Feminists

**Question:** This model conceptualizes that marginalized groups, such as Black women, are inherently different from the White dominant group and thus centers evaluation, intervention, and research that focuses on their weaknesses.

**Answer:** individual deficit model