

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Catholic Social Teaching  
Directed Reading Guide**

**Chapter Five—Catholic Social Justice: Justice and Prejudice**

*Directions: As you are reading through the chapter, fill in the missing information.*

**Pages 102-118—Go And Worship With Your “Own” People**

1. Prejudice is a prejudgment based on \_\_\_\_\_ data.
2. When directed at a person or group, prejudices tend to be either negative or positive but when directed at an object or something they can be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Negative prejudices violate the virtue of \_\_\_\_\_ because they do not honor the dignity of an individual or group.
4. True or False (if false, explain why): Prejudices can never be positive.
5. Stereotypes are \_\_\_\_\_ of a group of individuals because they presume that all people exhibit the same characteristics or behavior.
6. Match the stages of prejudice with their description:

A) Extermination...	...is an “us vs. them” mentality about group preference
B) Physical attack...	...is present in structural biases against group (the “isms”)
C) Avoidance...	...is found in historical “ethnic cleansings”
D) Discrimination...	...is the personal or material destruction of goods
E) Antilocution...	...is when language fosters stereotypes about people
7. Anti-Semitism is a historical example of structural discrimination against \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Blaming another person or group for societal problems because of that person’s group identity is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Explain why the rationale behind three of the factors people hold on to their prejudices is false.
10. Psychology has sought to explain how people become socialized to accept prejudices about others. What are some characteristics of these individuals? Make an argument for why these beliefs and attitudes deny at least two themes of Catholic Social Teaching.