

STUDY GUIDE*
***Cyber Racism* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2009)**

General

Daniels explains that race, class, gender and sexuality overlap in complex ways online. How is stratification maintained and reproduced in cyberspace?

How are globalization and communication technology in the 21st century contributing to the rise of cyber racism?

In the book, Daniels discusses “individual” instances of cyber racism (e.g., the Machado case at UC-Irvine) and “social movement” cyber racism. What do you see as the main differences between these? What are the similarities?

What are the major findings about the shift from print to the Internet as mechanisms for publishing white supremacist discourse? Did all the groups make the transition? Why or why not? Which groups (or individuals) have been most successful in using the Internet to advance white supremacy?

What does the “Ladies Only Forum” tell us about gender and the Internet? What does it tell us about feminism and cyber racism?

The fact that cloaked sites (e.g., the martinlutherking site) appear prominently in a simple Internet search is an important issue raised in this book. In what way is this significant for understanding cyber racism as a ‘threat to epistemology’?

What are some of the possible solutions to the global problem of cyber racism discussed in the book? What are the barriers?

*Developed by Jessie Daniels with Elizabeth Roby, University of Buffalo. This study guide is licensed under Creative Commons and is free to use and adapt for educational, non-commercial, purposes.