# Part 5: Politics, Power, and Violence

## Key Terms and Definitions

**Cultural Materialism**: Theory that states the material world, and in particular its economic and ecological conditions, shape cultural beliefs and practices.

**Homegrown Terrorism**: Domestic terrorism in which the perpetuator is of the same citizenship of those they target.

**Illness Narrative**: The personal account of a patient depicting their social and psychological experience with a disease.

**Latinx**: A gender-neutral alternative to Latino and Latina, used as a measure of inclusion to recognize intersecting identities and people who are queer, trans, non-binary, gender non-conforming, or gender fluid.

**LGBTQ+**: An acronym that has been leveraged to attain similar goals of inclusion. In addition to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, the “+” refers to a population of people united by non-normative gender identities or sexual orientations. This includes people who identify as intersexed, pansexual, asexual, two-spirited, straight allies, etc.

**Militarism**: The belief or practice of a government to maintain a robust military and be ready to forcibly employ it to promote or defend national interests.

**National security**: The concept that a government should protect its citizens against crises that would impact the nation-state; extension of the use of political, economic, and military power for the protection of a singular country.

**Neocolonialism**: The dominance of strong nations over weaker nations through cultural imperialism and economic influence.

**Neoliberal Multiculturalism**: a phrase coined by anthropologist Charles Hale to describe an emergent regime of governance whereby elites embrace ethnic rights at the encouragement of multilateral institutions, but define them carefully within policies and programs to avoid challenging a neoliberal paradigm of progress.

**Political Economy**: Theory that focuses on the r

**Structural Violence**: The systematic ways in which the political and economic organization of our social world harms or disadvantages certain individuals or populations.

**Violence**: Intentional use of physical force to harm someone or something.

**War**: Armed conflict between groups characterized by aggression and the use of military forces, generally resulting in mortality.