

II AASCA MUN

SOC HUM

Topic A:
Combating the Global Rise of
Neo-Nazism

Topic B:
Combating Racism, Xenophobia,
Sexism and Homophobia

Letter From The Committee Leaders

Welcome to SOCHUM! My name is Michelle Jones, and I'm a sophomore at Marian Baker School in Costa Rica. I am thrilled to be your committee leader during this time. I love MUN because it has fostered in me a growing commitment to our planet and local communities. During this time I hope above everything that you open your mind to the different realities through this debate, while becoming better citizens. I appreciate that you have chosen to join this committee, do not hesitate to contact us if you need anything; we will do our best to lead you.

Greetings delegates! It is a great pleasure to welcome you to SOCHUM. My name is Daniel Arguedas, and I am a senior at American School of Costa Rica. I am honored to be your chair for this amazing committee in II AASCA MUN. I truly believe that MUN opens many doors for the future and I am sure that you will develop many skills during this process. I invite you to keep an open mind during the debate and to understand the many perspectives that will be discussed in this committee. Thank you for choosing this committee. Please do not hesitate to reach out to any of the chairs if you need clarification. We are here to help and guide you through this process. I appreciate you taking the time to read this letter and I look forward to meeting you soon.

Greetings delegates! My name is Felipe Escobar, I am 16 years old and I am currently in 11th grade at Village School Guatemala. I am honored to be your chair for this committee during this II AASCA MUN. I believe that such type of activities like MUN amongst many others, are the ones that really help students like us develop critical thinking and many other skills that will help in any discipline you take upon in life. Additionally, I hope that we can all have fun as a committee while getting to know each other. Then again, thank you for reading this letter and I hope to see you all soon.

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Introduction

Topic A

Stemming from the era of Nazi-Germany, the resurgence of neo-nazism and white supremacist ideologies has contributed to the rise of hate-based organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, Proud Boys and Hammerskin Nation in the United States, while broader networks like the World Union of National Socialists (WUNS) coordinate activity globally. Framing themselves as victims rather than aggressors, these movements unite around hostility towards those who differ racially, ethnically, sexually, or religiously. This ideology is demonstrated with anger and violence, cases of extremism such as Brenton Tarrant from Australia, Anders Breivik from Norway, and Payton Gendron from the United States of America, illustrating the brutality that can take place if this remains unchecked. These incidents underscore the need for a coordinated international response that examines root causes and cross-border implications.

In recent years, concerns have intensified over the renewed visibility of extremist ideologies, including the glorification of Nazism and neo-Nazi narratives. These groups have strengthened their online presence, using digital platforms to circulate propaganda, and organize in-person gatherings to promote racist, xenophobic, and antisemitic beliefs. The major concern has been the deliberate targeting of young people, who are recruited through social media and extremist groups within online communities.

The United Nations has repeatedly condemned the glorification of Nazism and the formation of neo-Nazi groups, stressing that these groups contradict the values of peace, tolerance, and human dignity. Despite these statements, certain groups continue to grow in power and influence, raising questions about the current measures.

Most of the bad use of technology has been an important keystone in the role of spreading and sharing neo-nazism. Even though the freedom of speech is a democratic right in most countries, many extremist political parties take it as far as abusing that same freedom to meet their agendas with no consequence whatsoever. Such freedom of speech has been previously used and is actively used to promote racist ideologies and inspire violent behavior towards different people. The constant increase of active users in social media platforms has been a challenge because as time passes, it is harder to identify and differentiate racial hate speech from lawful freedom of speech.

Key Terms

Topic A

1. **Neo-nazism:** Consists of post-World War II militant, social or political movements seeking to revive and implement the ideology of Nazism. It is a global phenomenon, with organized representation in many countries and international networks. It borrows elements from Nazi doctrine, including ultra-nationalism, racism, xenophobia, homophobia, anti-Romanism, antisemitism and anti-communism. Holocaust denial is a common feature, as is the incorporation of Nazi symbols and admiration of Adolf Hitler.
2. **Neo-nazi:** Refers to a member of a hate group that seeks to employ their ideology to promote hatred and attack minorities, or in some cases to create a fascist state. They promote white supremacy and anti-Semitism, often advocating for violent actions to achieve their goals, as demonstrated by groups like National Action, which has been involved in terrorism and conspiracies to commit murder.
3. **Neo-nazi Skinheads:** Youth subculture characterized by aggressively masculine hair and dress styles, including shaved heads and heavy boots. In many countries skinheads are commonly viewed as extreme right-wing nationalists or neofascists who espouse anti-Semitic and other racist views, though the skinhead phenomenon is not always overtly political and not all skinheads are racists.

4. **Übermensch:** A philosophical concept introduced by German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche describing a person who has evolved into a transcendent form of humanity by overcoming human failings and the influences of religious society.
5. **Aryan Supermen:** The distorted views of Nietzsche's ideas forming the belief that the Aryan race, often characterized as a racial group of Indo-European descent, is superior to all other races. This ideology gained prominence in the early 20th century, particularly in Germany, as it was used to justify anti-Semitism and racial discrimination during the rise of the Nazi regime.
6. **Anti-semitism:** Hostility toward or discrimination against Jews as a religious, ethnic, or racial group.
7. **Propaganda:** The spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person.
8. **Extremism:** Extremism is the promotion or advancement of an ideology based on violence, hatred or intolerance.
9. **Ideologies:** A manner or the content of thinking characteristic of an individual, group, or culture.
10. **Stereotype:** A set idea that people have about what someone or something is like, especially an idea that is wrong:
11. **Online Propaganda:** Use of social media, online news outlets, and digital platforms to spread extremist beliefs.
12. **Symbols:** Images or signs used to represent extremist ideas.
13. **Recruitment:** Convincing or attracting people to join a group or cause.

14. **Brainwashing:** Forcing people to believe certain beliefs without questioning them.
15. **Movements:** Groups of people that gather together to promote or resist social, cultural or political change.
16. **Militias:** Armed groups that function and act outside government control.

Historical Background

Topic A

Originating in 17th century German intellectual traditions, Nazism developed through the National Socialist German Workers' Party led by Adolf Hitler. Early influences, such as Prussian traditions regarding militant spirit and discipline of the Prussian army as the model for all, and political romanticism opposing rationalism and emphasizing the *Übermensch* before all universal regulation are noted as Nazism's origins. Later on 19th-century intellectual figures such as Arthur de Gobineau Richard Wagner and Houston Stewart Chamberlain influenced early Nazism with their claims of the racial and cultural superiority of the "Nordic" (Germanic) peoples over all other Europeans and all other races. The German defeat in World War I and harsh reparations imposed on them led to disillusionment and frustration in the nation, later paving the way to the success of Nazi propaganda. Hitler's experiences in Vienna, within the multiethnic Austro-Hungarian Empire, contributed to his nationalism, contempt for Slavs, and hatred of Jews; his understanding of mass psychology and propaganda and ability to incorporate Nazi antisemitism in governmental policy further sparked the ideology .

After World War II, remnants of Nazi ideology persisted within underground circles, eventually reemerging with the term “Neo-Nazism”. These groups have preserved elements of Adolf Hitler’s beliefs such as symbols and propaganda. Neo nazi groups promote racial superiority, antisemitism, hatred towards jews and the glorification of Adolf Hitler. But these groups have also expressed their hatred towards nonwhite people, LGBTQ+, and other minorities. Over time, these extremist groups have been able to adapt their message to new generations. This historical continuity raises questions about how effectively existing UN mechanisms address the re-emergence of ideologies expressly condemned under post-war international law.

As decades passed, neo-Nazi organizations expanded from isolated extremist circles into large coordinated transnational networks with political parties, hate groups and digital communities. Their goal is to continue expanding their ideology under the line of “cultural preservation”. Many of these groups continue to take advantage of economic and immigration crises, using global catastrophes to recruit new people into their ideologies, especially younger people who may not understand the severity of these situations. With the rise of the internet, neo-Nazi propaganda has reached people all over the world. Hate speech, conspiracy theories and incitement to violence are some of the methods used by organizations to expand their beliefs. Due to the banning of certain concepts or words in social media platforms, neo-Nazi groups communicate through coded symbols, memes, and slogans, which at first seem harmless but they promote intolerance and violence. Despite the efforts from governments and international organizations to combat extremist groups, neo-Nazi organizations continue to adapt and expand their beliefs. This proves that the legacy of a hate concept which was born in the 20th century, remains a threat to peace and human rights to this day.

Current Situation

Topic A

In recent years, neo-Nazism has gained renewed visibility in multiple regions, particularly in Europe and the United States. The movement has grown from small underground factions into transnational networks that disseminate antisemitic, racist, and extremist propaganda. Social media, online forums, and encrypted platforms have enabled these groups to frame their messages as nationalism or protected expression, posing ongoing challenges to social cohesion. Youth radicalization has become a central concern, as extremist content is frequently embedded in memes, music, and online subcultures. Countries such as Germany, Russia, and the United States have reported increases in hate crimes linked to these digital ecosystems, illustrating the global reach of these movements.

At the same time, neo-Nazi groups have increasingly blended their narratives with broader extremist ideologies, including anti-government sentiment and opposition to multicultural societies. These overlaps allow such groups to attract more diverse audiences and obscure their original ideological motivations under themes of cultural defense or political autonomy. This convergence complicates state monitoring, as extremist actors often rebrand or reorganize to avoid legal scrutiny. The trend highlights the need for coordinated diplomatic strategies that address not only the spread of propaganda but also the underlying social and political grievances exploited by these groups.

In response, governments and international organizations have adopted stricter measures to curb extremism activity, including bans on Nazi symbols, organized hate groups, and online incitement to violence. Social media companies such as Meta, X and Tiktok have started to monitor these behaviors in their apps, removing all posts regarding Nazism or extremist content. Despite the efforts from international organizations and countries, enforcing these measures has become a major challenge. Education and awareness have become essential in this topic, they can be very useful tools especially for the youth, which is often the primary target of online recruitment. It has been demonstrated that neo Nazism can not be only fought against with laws. It requires global collaboration, education and the promotion of tolerance with other cultures, to effectively combat the roots of hatred in today's society.

Recent public demonstrations by neo-Nazi groups—reported in countries such as the United States, Australia, and parts of Eastern Europe—have intensified calls for stronger legal classification of violent extremist organizations. Many civil society groups and national authorities advocate for designating certain neo-Nazi entities as terrorist organizations, although criteria and implementation vary widely among states. Social media platforms continue to serve as major vectors for mobilization, highlighting gaps in global regulatory cooperation and the limits of unilateral national responses.

International bodies, including the United Nations, have repeatedly condemned Neo-Nazism, racism, and xenophobia through resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, and specialized mechanisms such as the Special Rapporteur on contemporary racism. In addition, the current state of Neo-Nazi ideologies and how it affects international hate, is enough reason for legal action to be taken upon the creation of strict laws, social media restrictions, and educational curriculums that promote hate.

Block Positions

Topic A

Western Liberal Democracies:

Emphasize human-rights standards, freedom of expression, and transparent legal systems, which influences negotiation dynamics. Strongly condemn all forms of neo-Nazism, and all hate-based ideologies. Supports laws against hate speech, online monitoring and inclusive education. Advocate for stricter online regulation, Holocaust education, and counter-extremism programs. The area of focus for this block includes: holocaust remembrance, counter-radicalization, inclusive education and media literacy.

- United States
- Canada
- United Kingdom
- France
- Germany
- Sweden
- Netherlands
- Australia

Eastern European and Post-Soviet States:

Hold mixed positions. Russia frequently presents itself as an “anti-Nazi” actor, though the term is sometimes used politically. Other countries in the region focus on national sovereignty and are cautious about external involvement in their internal affairs. This bloc’s main areas of emphasis include anti-extremism framed through nationalism, historical remembrance and the protection of state sovereignty.

- Russia
- Poland
- Ukraine
- Hungary
- Belarus

Global South/Developing Nations:

Support anti-racism and tolerance but remain cautious about adopting Western standards on gender and sexuality issues. They often highlight underlying social roots such as inequality, poverty and colonial legacies as key drivers of extremism. This bloc's primary areas of focus include education, poverty reduction, cultural understanding and anti-colonial justice.

- India
- Brazil
- Mexico
- South Africa
- Indonesia

Conservative and Traditional States:

Condemn neo-Nazism and racism but may also portray “Western liberalism” as equally destabilizing. They tend to emphasize strong state authority over the internet and the preservation of social order. This bloc's key areas of focus include internet regulation, national sovereignty and state-led anti-extremism efforts

- China
- Saudi Arabia
- Egypt
- Iran

Small Islands and Human Rights Focused States:

Support global cooperation and emphasize the importance of education in preventing extremism. Prioritize the protection of minorities, LGBTQ+ community, and immigrants from hate speech and violence. This bloc's main areas of focus include promoting social inclusion, strengthening UN partnerships and developing youth-centered awareness programs.

- Norway
- New Zealand
- Jamaica

Guiding Questions

Topic A

1. What limits, if any, should be placed on freedom of speech to effectively prevent the spread of hate speech?
2. Should countries adopt stricter laws regulating the use of Nazi symbols and propaganda?
3. What new national policies could be implemented to better identify and remove online networks that promote hate-based ideologies?
4. What responsibility do social media platforms have in either spreading or preventing the circulation of neo-Nazi propaganda?
5. What security measures can be developed to detect and counter the use of coded language intended to evade online moderation?
6. How do AI tools contribute to the amplification of neo-Nazi propaganda and hate speech?
7. What role should governments and international organizations play in preventing hate speech and online incitement to violence?
8. Should the UN take direct action to monitor and counter neo-Nazi organizations, and if so, in what ways?
9. Should international organizations have the authority to intervene when neo-nazi movements gain political influence within a country?
10. How do social or economic crises increase individuals' or groups' vulnerability to radicalization?

Introduction

Topic B

There has been noticeably high levels of homophobia and sexism in recent years that have extended into all kinds of social networking apps and platforms online. As users actively using social media increase significantly worldwide, it also becomes harder to control and moderate homophobic and sexist comments and hate speech that can little often lead to any type of consequence to the person rather than their online account. It has been shown in recent years that such homophobic and sexist comments have slowly started being normalized in society with little to no punishment.

Racism and xenophobia are intolerances that overlap as they both root from discrimination, yet they have significant differences which are important to distinguish. Several of the current systems in place have been built on a foundation of racism and xenophobia, with systematic and structural racism being the highlight. Described as “forms of racism that are pervasively and deeply embedded in systems, laws, written or unwritten policies, and entrenched practices and beliefs that produce, condone, and perpetuate widespread unfair treatment and oppression of people of color.” (Braveman et al) Medical News Today described xenophobia, as the dislike, hatred, or fear of outsiders. Which can manifest as hostility toward immigrants, but it can also manifest as hatred toward members of another tribe, culture, or religion. It is made up of two broad types of xenophobia: immigrant xenophobia and cultural xenophobia. In current times, immigration, stereotypes and media narratives have been a major driver of xenophobia and racism in societies.

Discrimination in its many forms remains one of the biggest challenges to human rights and worldwide stability. Hate speech and violence have been many factors in spreading racism, xenophobia, sexism and homophobia. With online tools like social media hate groups have been able to spread their ideologies which affect many people in different ways. Political discourse and even cultural spaces, promote harmful speeches that are used to prejudice and encourage hostility against many minority groups. These actions not only threaten the safety of individuals but also risk creating more problems which lead to divisions and social unrest.

Key Terms

Topic B

1. **Racism:** A belief that race is a fundamental determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.
2. **Xenophobia:** Fear and contempt of strangers or foreigners or of anything designated as foreign, or a conviction that certain foreign individuals and cultures represent a threat to the authentic identity of one's own nation-state and cannot integrate into the local society peacefully.
3. **Sexism:** (Actions based on) the belief that the members of one sex are less intelligent, able, skilful, etc. than the members of the other sex, especially that women are less able than men.
4. **Homophobia:** Dread or fear of LGBTQ+ people, often associated with prejudice and bias toward them, that leads to discrimination in such areas as employment, housing, and legal rights. Extreme homophobia may lead to physical violence.

5. **Races:** Variable, socially constructed groupings of people based on certain phenotypical features
6. **Discrimination:** Prejudiced or prejudicial outlook, action, or treatment.
7. **Prejudice:** To injure or damage by some judgment or action (as in a case of law).
8. **Immigrant:** A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
9. **Tolerance:** Respecting people who are different from you.
10. **Inclusion:** Making sure everyone around you feels accepted and valued for who they are.
11. **Equality:** The idea that everyone deserves the same rights and opportunities.

Historical Background

Topic B

Racism, xenophobia, sexism and homophobia have a common thread of origin that stems from factors like religious doctrine and historical law. The concept of race is a modern day invention, as in the ancient world groups and individuals were identified by where they lived rather than 'race.' EBSCO's definition of racism is "a social phenomenon, emerged prominently during the late 15th and early 16th centuries, coinciding with European exploration and the resulting encounters with diverse indigenous populations." During European exploration, slavery became the accompanying variable to racism, which was religiously justified by arguing that scripturally certain groups were destined to serve. Cultural factors also fed the idea that Europeans were superior to all other races (Poem of 'The White Man's Burden'), and scientific racism was created to justify their colonial dominance through a set of pseudoscientific beliefs from the 17th to the early 20th century which stated that races are fixed biological fact. Systematic and institutional racism developed leading to social segregation, legal barriers, and a legacy of violence against marginalized communities. Both the unintentional and intentional practices of racism have been ingrained in the global political system and social structure, recalling that race is entirely a social creation is highly important in the battle against racism.

Xenophobia, along with racism, homophobia, and sexism, reflects how society has created divisions to justify inequality. Every form of discrimination has different origins, they all unite by subjecting different groups as inferior or threatening to maintain power and social control. Over time, these prejudices have become even stronger by laws, cultural norms, and political ideologies

Throughout history, the vast number of colonies started to expand alongside the ideologies that surrounded the embedded idea in European society of a superiority status over everyone else. During the next centuries, practices and ideas like slavery, segregation, and patriarchal principles began to officialize throughout Europe culture. Not much later, sexism would also become more apparent. In addition, laws that limited women's rights and opportunities only reinforced the already growing sexism. Likewise, as immigration from other countries began to take effect during the industrialization of Europe, xenophobia grew stronger, changing the way society viewed and treated foreign outsiders. Understanding the historical background from way before the 20th century is important towards understanding how it has evolved during the modern era.

It was not until the 20th and 21st century that globalization and new technologies allowed for people all around the world to communicate and challenge all existing forms of discrimination. Multiple movements such as civil rights movements and LGBTQ+ activism started to disintegrate long lasting beliefs of discrimination all around the world. As such, the standards of equality and human rights improved towards a closer approach to fairness. Even so, racism, xenophobia, sexism, and homophobia along with other types of discrimination still exist in academic institutions, online platforms, and cultures worldwide. Getting a glimpse into the history and beginning of major types of discrimination is essential towards forming effective solutions that can avoid further development and growth of all types of discrimination.

Current Situation

Topic B

In today's society, racism, xenophobia, sexism, and homophobia continue to shape major social and political challenges despite decades of progress toward equality. Core international instruments—including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination—have strengthened legal protections, yet discrimination remains widespread. Migrant communities, ethnic minorities, and refugees face persistent exclusion and hate speech in regions such as North America, Europe, and parts of Asia. In the United States and other states experiencing political polarization, minority groups have reported rising incidents of harassment and violence. The rapid spread of misinformation and hate-driven content on social media has amplified these trends, while sexism continues to affect access to leadership roles, economic opportunities, and safety for women. Homophobia also remains institutionalized in several regions where LGBTQ+ individuals experience discrimination, persecution, or criminalization.

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UNESCO reports that racism accounts for 38% of reported discrimination cases globally. Followed by sex and gender discrimination, representing 33%, while ethnicity discrimination represents 20%. Furthermore, 18% of all previously mentioned cases involve physical violence. For many decades, international movements and legal laws have adapted slowly towards giving women a more properly represented paying salary, still, there is much more work to do. UNESCO has worked with G20 countries worldwide in order to deal with disproportionately represented low-paying jobs for women.

In response to these challenges, international bodies have intensified their actions to protect vulnerable groups and strengthen global cooperation. UNESCO will convene the 4th Global Forum Against Discrimination in Barcelona in 2025, bringing together over 85 countries and thousands of representatives to develop strategies addressing the root causes of racism, sexism, xenophobia, and homophobia. Such initiatives highlight the growing recognition that combating discrimination requires collective action, coordinated policies, and long-term educational approaches.

While legislative progress has been made, recent global trends illustrate that legal measures alone are insufficient. Political rhetoric, cultural norms, and digital environments continue to shape public attitudes, at times normalizing hate speech and discriminatory behavior. But the amount of violence tied to xenophobia is out of control. Sexism is still a barrier in the modern world, influencing economical and political life. Women rights are advancing and gender awareness is growing. But women and girls still continue to face discrimination and exclusion. In many countries, gender stereotypes and cultural traditions are the ones dictating the unequal access to education, employment and leadership roles.

Today, the global situation shows both progress and continued struggle. Many countries have expanded anti-discrimination laws, diversity education, and awareness campaigns, yet social tensions and inequalities persist. Online platforms remain a major space where hate speech spreads rapidly, especially during elections, migration crises, and international conflicts. At the same time, grassroots movements, youth organizations, and human rights groups have pushed back, demanding stronger protections for minorities, women, and LGBTQ+ individuals. As the world becomes more interconnected, societies are increasingly recognizing that discrimination is not just a political issue—it is a social, economic, and cultural challenge that requires continuous attention, transparent institutions, and active participation from citizens.

Block Positions

Topic B

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- New Zealand
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Guiding Questions

Topic B

1. Should the UN establish a universal standard for human rights, or should individual nations set their own policies based on cultural context?
2. Can cultural or religious values ever be used to justify limiting gender equality or LGBTQ+ rights?
3. Should governments and private companies be held accountable for permitting or enabling discriminatory practices against others?
4. Where is the boundary between legitimate national security measures and xenophobic migration policies?
5. How can governments regulate hate speech without affecting the principle of free expression?
6. Where should the line be drawn between restricting social media to reduce discrimination and not restricting social media in order to allow freedom of speech?
7. What role does the media play in shaping or reinforcing stereotypes?
8. Does pop culture, such as music, films, media, and online entertainment, contribute to the reinforcement of stereotypes?
9. What role do ideologies within religion play in sexism and homophobia?
10. What responsibilities do schools have in creating inclusive environments for everyone from an early age?

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