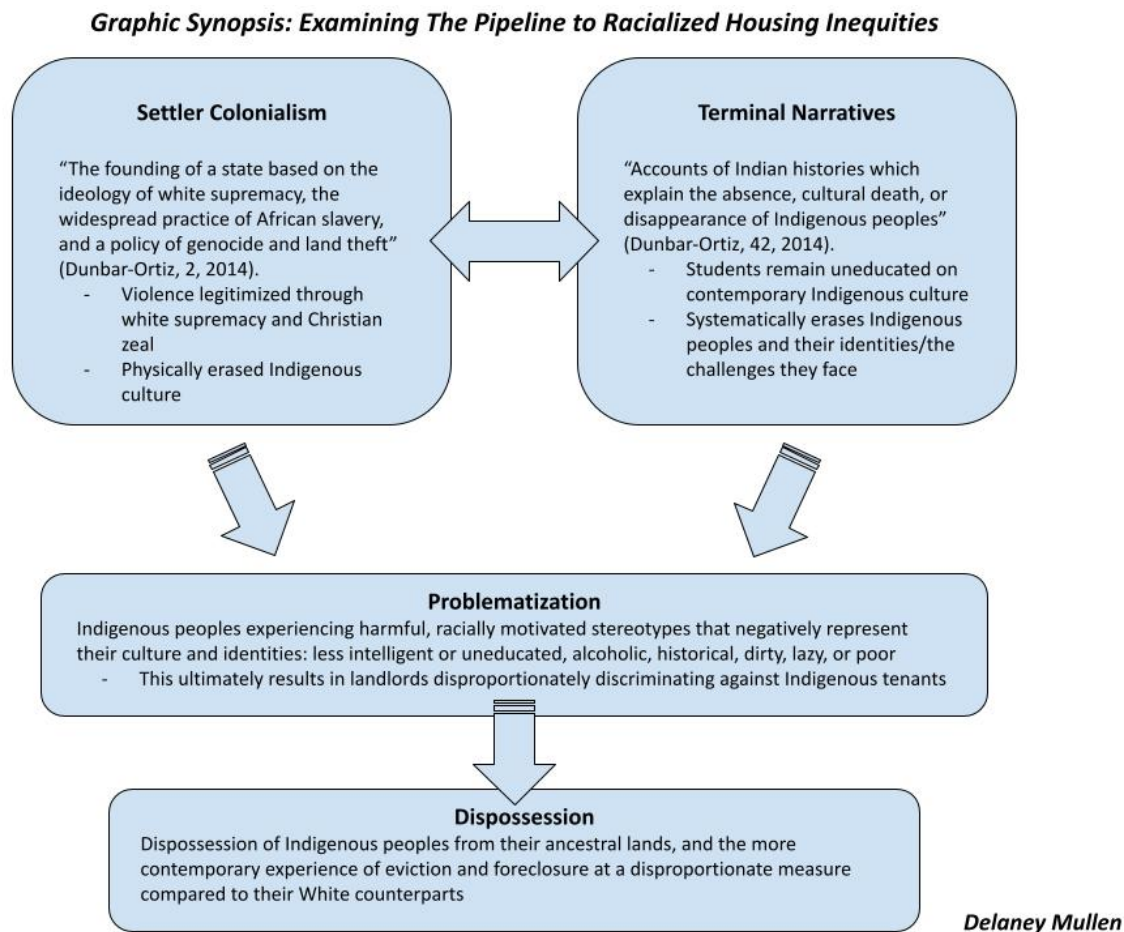


Graphic Synopsis and Brief Writeup: Examining The Pipeline to Racialized Housing Inequities
 Delaney Mullen – ETHN 1004
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Within the intricate web of historical and contemporary challenges confronting Indigenous peoples, the concepts of settler colonialism and terminal narratives—both articulated by Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz—remain at the forefront as causal factors. These interconnected concepts play a critical role in the problematization of Indigenous culture and identity. Consequently, Indigenous individuals find themselves disproportionately subjected to discrimination as tenants and prospective tenants by their landlords. Settler colonialism, which

can be defined as “the founding of a state based on the ideology of white supremacy, the widespread practice of African slavery, and a policy of genocide and land theft,” has effectively erased many physical elements of Indigenous culture and identities (Dunbar-Ortiz, 2, 2014). This was the case when colonists first arrived in America with full intent to gain complete acquisition of the land, carrying diseases unfamiliar to the Indigenous peoples' immune systems and causing mass decimation of their population. Similarly, the concept of terminal narratives, or the “accounts of Indian histories which explain the absence, cultural death, or disappearance of Indigenous peoples,” has determined that Indigenous peoples are historical; this is anything but the truth (Dunbar-Ortiz, 42, 2014). These racially motivated narratives claiming the social absence of Indigenous peoples prevent education on Indigenous culture in addition to education on the historical and contemporary challenges they face, effectively perpetrating systematic erasure of Indigenous experience and presence. Hence, Indigenous peoples are subjected to harmful stereotypes and racial biases, such as the narrative that Indigenous peoples are alcoholics, less intelligent or uneducated, historical, dirty, lazy, or poor (Senter, M., & Ling, D., 2017). Ultimately, these negative representations and a lack of education against colonial stereotypes have resulted in Indigenous peoples’ dispossession of not only their cultural lands but also a high rate of discrimination within the housing market. Landlords, especially when working with low-income renters, have often been shown to use these racist stereotypes to deny potential tenants housing or ignore their requests for repairs (Korver-Glenn and Locklear 2024). As the interconnected forces of settler colonialism and terminal narratives continue to influence perceptions and policies, Indigenous peoples will continue to grapple with the erasure of their cultural identity and a cycle of systematically enforced dispossession that extends beyond the looting of their cultural lands.

References

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