

Faculti Summary

<https://staging.faculti.net/nigrescence-theory-from-1971-to-2021-the-critical-contributions-of-william-e-cross-jr/>

This video video discusses the contributions of William E. Cross Jr., an influential African American psychologist known for his work in black psychology and cultural identity. It highlights the significance of his original model of black identity, introduced in 1971, which outlined a five-stage process ranging from pre-encounter to activism, focusing on how individuals come to understand and embrace their racial identity in America.

As time progressed, Cross revised his model in 1991, moving towards an attitudinal framework that recognized multiple dimensions of identity rather than a unidirectional stage approach. This video evolution acknowledged the complexities of identity, including various attitudes toward assimilation, self-hatred, and miseducation.

The discussion also emphasizes empirical support for Cross's models through various methodologies, including the development of the Racial Identity Attitude Scale (RIAS) in 1981, which measures his original model. Further advancements led to the introduction of the Cross-Racial Identity Scale (CRIS) in 2001, which can be applied across different cultural groups, including Latinos and Asians, expanding the model's relevance beyond African Americans.

This video video concludes by addressing future directions for research, particularly in understanding racial identity profiles and their implications for therapy and social dynamics, aiming to explore how these profiles can facilitate healthier identity development and social interactions. Overall, Cross's work has profoundly shaped the understanding of racial and cultural identity in psychology.