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U.S. Social Work Overview

- Two main streams Charity Organization Societies (individualistic) and Settlement Houses (societal)
- Rejection of indigenous, BIPOC, and non-Protestant contributions
- Both founded by wealthy, white Protestant women and clergymen = BOOTSTRAPS!
- Views of poverty and charity deeply tied to US policy
- 1915 Dr. Abraham Flexner "professionalization"
- Significant challenges with upholding colonized views
- Must address historical harm from founding to present
- Fractures around mission and goals of the profession (Ernst, 2024)
- "unfaithful angels" 80% mental health vs. community change
- Funders often dictate community organizing (Frey, 2021)
- Values currently weaponized in political discourse
- NASWaporgized for racism/harm/need for ADEI



Recent Challenges

Current sociopolitical landscape extremely divisive – hostile to academia

861 measures to ban CRT since 2020 (UCLA, 2025)

Post-Covid socioeconomic strain and increased police state (Bryson et al, 2024) CSWE requires
policy focus but
minimally taught in
schools (Pharris &
Natale, 2020)

Grand Challenges
call for collective
action yet schools to
do focus on this
(Nurius et al., 2017)

EO 14729 – accreditation challenges w/ ADEI Disagreement on how to handle disparities



Pedagogy reinforces colour-blind lens



Social work



Decades of harm ranging from Orphan Trains to Eugenics to racial imbalances in CPS

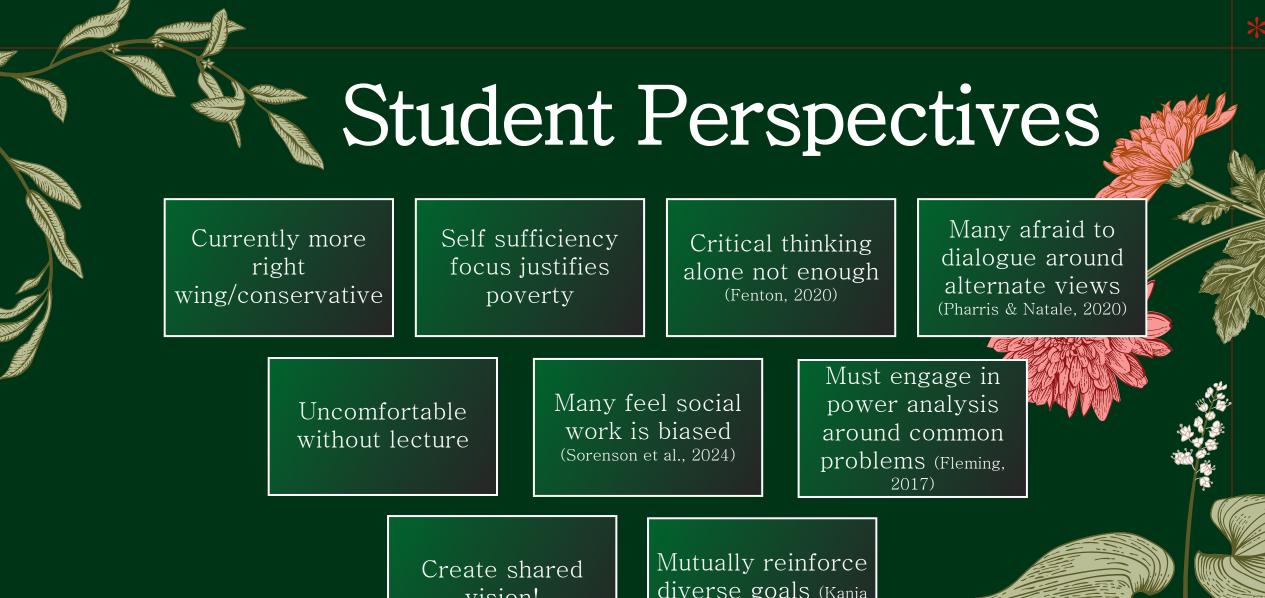


Ethics

NASW Code of Ethics - 6.01 Social Welfare

Social workers should promote the general welfare of society, from local to global levels, and the development of people, their communities, and their environments. Social workers should advocate for living conditions conducive to the fulfillment of basic human needs and should promote social, economic, political, and cultural values and institutions that are compatible with the realization of social justice.

<u>IFSW Ethical Principles – 3.5 Building Solidarity</u> Social workers actively work in communities and with their colleagues, within and outside of the profession, to build networks of solidarity to work toward transformational change and inclusive and responsible societies.

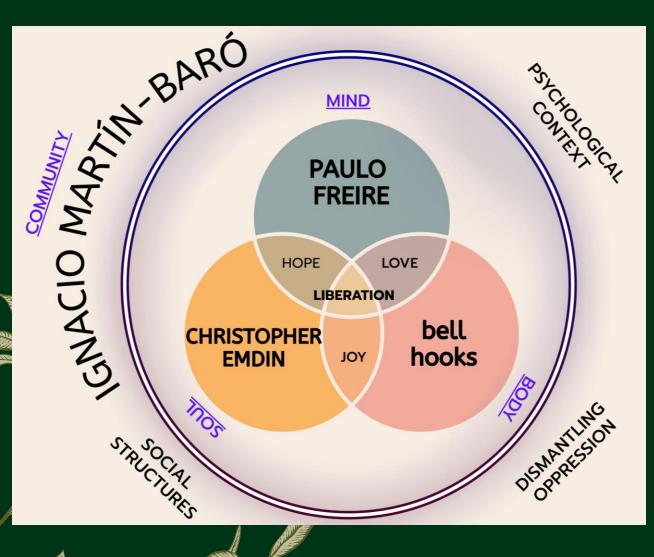


vision!

diverse goals (Kania & Kramer, 2011)

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Framework



- <u>Freire</u> Rejects banking model of passive student learning; pose problems for dialogue; critically analyze social structures
- hooks Classroom becomes "location of possibility"; examination of power, bias, oppression; emphasizes joy, risk, and creativity
- Emdin Authentic connection; belonging and shared responsibility; cross-cultural wisdom
- Martín-Baró De-ideologizing understanding of reality;
 reconciliation as approach to healing;
 interconnectedness to sociopolitical structures

Student Quotes

My perspective has definitely shifted toward a more collective, communal care mindset. Dr. Thomas' approach helped me see that healing and support work best when shared.

The environment created made space for open dialogue, real-life connections, and deep reflection – all of which emphasized the importance of community and shared care. Her willingness to go beyond the textbook and truly engage with us as people helped me see the power of collective support in both learning and life.

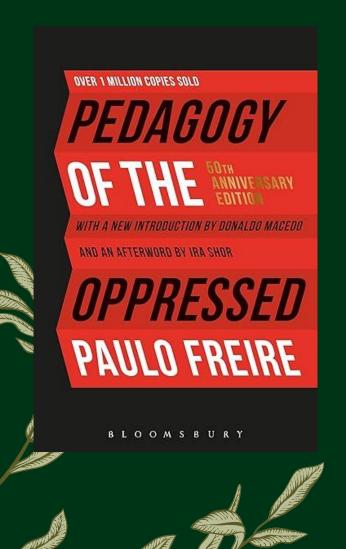
It is important to consider the whole of the equation and how it could impact a society as well as how a society can impact an individual.

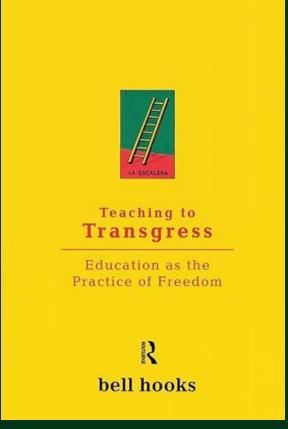
I have a better understanding of a family as a collective, the importance of individuals making up a whole unit, and the external factors that make up an individual.

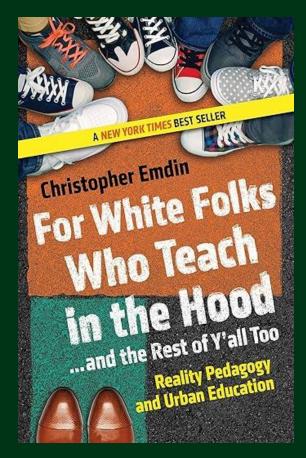
I have been given frameworks to support a collectivist approach.

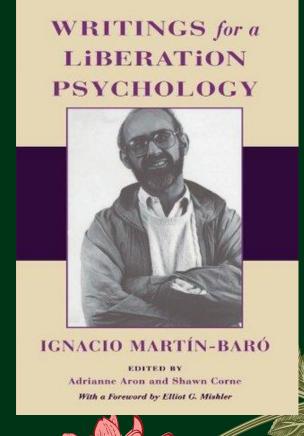


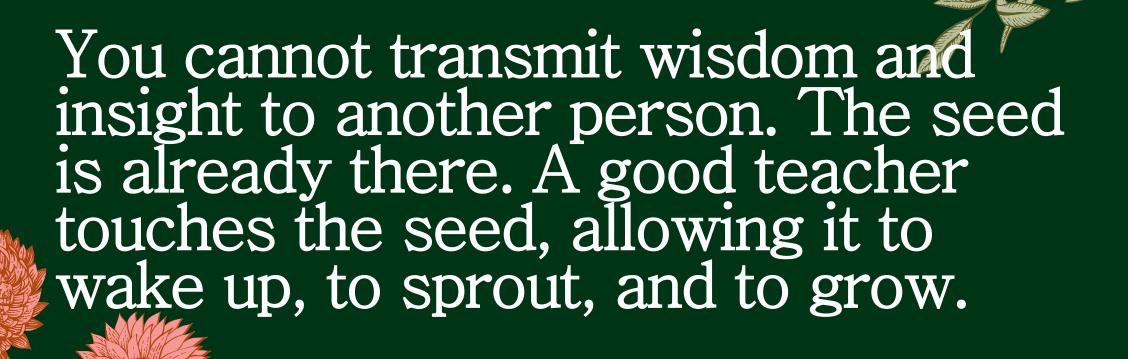
Book Recommendations











~ Thich Nhat Hahn

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