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**People of Colour in America: Past, Present, and Future**

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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## **Dedication**

“I dedicate this work of dissertation to my beloved parents, *Abdelaziz* and *Fatiha*, whose words of encouragement and moral from earlier age still ring in my ears. I also dedicate it to my beloved brothers *Dounia*, *Hana* and other members of my precious family, friends, *Maroua*, *Islam*, *Ayman*. A special thanks for a brilliant person, *Jasmine*, for her kind and ongoing support. Without forgetting my dear teachers for shaping the person who I am today. Last but not least, I dedicate this to a special person in my life, *Amira*, who really gave me a boost of motivation during the process.”

**\*Zakaria HASSANI\***

I dedicate this discussion to the two most precious people in my life, my parents, who were the only support and source of inspiration and strength throughout this period and who supported me financially and morally. I say it again, thank you, and may God prolong their life. Also, this work dedicated to my friend “*Belhadi Maroua*” who supported me throughout the process.

Thank you for everything.

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“To the owner of a fragrant biography and enlightened thought, who had the first merit for attaining higher education (my beloved father), may God, prolong his life. To the one who set me on the path of life, made me calm, and nurtured me until I became old (my dear mother), may God bless her soul. To my brothers, those who had a great impact in many obstacles and difficulties, to all my honourable professors, who did not hesitate to extend a helping hand to me. I dedicate my research to you.”

**\*Houssam Eddine TERCHA\***

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## **Abstract**

This research attempts to study the evolution of racism in the United States of America against African Americans. This detailed dissertation tries to investigate the nature of the US practices against African Americans, who are consistently and cruelly marginalised in almost all aspects of life. They were denied the minimum rights to live like other people, which eventually enslaved them more. This research also aims at analysing the origins of racism and its events in the past, present, and finally anticipating the situation of African-American in the future. The nature of this study necessitates that we adopt both historical and analytical methods. The findings of the current investigation confirm that racism is timeless and persistent. This can help other researchers focus on the treatment of the psychological effects of racism rather than its forms and origins.

**Keywords:** Racism, Discrimination, Abolition, Slavery, African-Americans

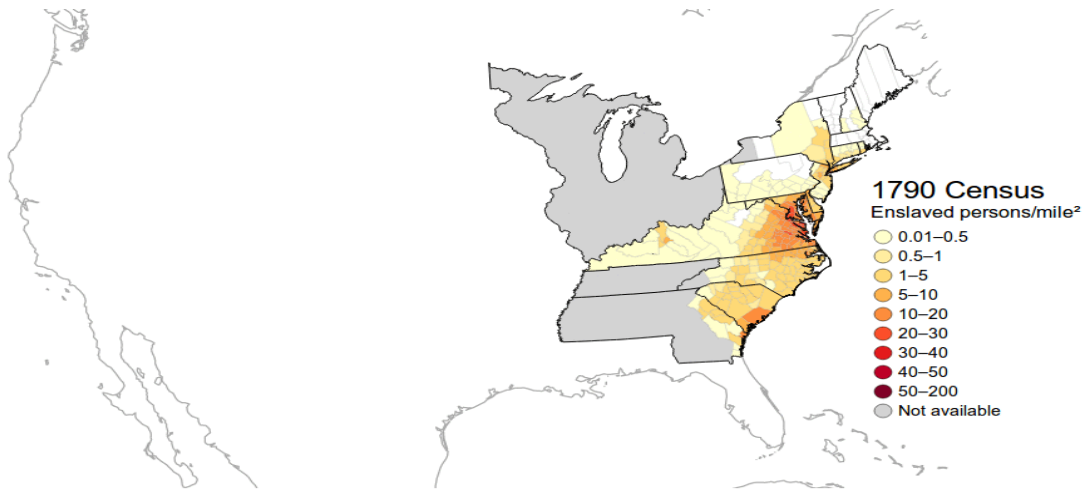
## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>BLM</b>	Black Lives Matter
<b>CA</b>	California
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease
<b>ECOA</b>	Equal Credit Opportunity Act
<b>EEOC</b>	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
<b>FHA</b>	Federal Housing Administration
<b>GI</b>	Galvanized Iron
<b>HUD</b>	Housing and Urban Development
<b>ID</b>	Identity Document
<b>LAPD</b>	Los Angeles Police Department
<b>NAEP</b>	National Assessment of Educational Progress
<b>US</b>	United States
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>VRA</b>	Voting Right Act
<b>WWI</b>	World War I
<b>WWII</b>	World War II

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**Figure 2.1** Statistics shows the percentage of convicts (black and whites) linked to the type of conviction (The National Registry of Exonerations, 2014).

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# **General Introduction**

## **1. Background of the Study**

For decades, research has proven that dominant American stereotypes of black people classify them as criminal, dangerous, and violent. Modern slavery against African Americans began for 400 years ago, sometimes in 1619, when Portuguese ship travelled across the Atlantic ocean with a hull filled with captive Africans .Almost half the captives had died by the time the ship was seized by two English pirate ships .The British ship was carrying 20 slaves docked on Virginia harbour , a port near Jamestown , the capital of the English colony of Virginia .These captives were the first slaves at that time .During the period of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries , Africans were forced to work as slaves on tobacco. A few years ago, particularly the beginning of the twenty first century, the problem had been viewed as an ending trait but with the sequence of activities in the country, especially based on demographic factors, racism reaches extreme levels and since that moment until today, African-Americans have gone through a long history of slavery and then racism, which had resurfaced recently after the murder of an Afro-American, George Floyd.

## **2. Statement of the Problem**

There were various forms of racism in America towards Africans in various fields, while Africans were subjected to persecution and marginalization by treating them in a cruel way as if they were not human being, and exploiting them as a working hand that did not have any kind of rights like the rest of humanity.

## **3. Research Questions**

The current study attempts to answer the following key questions:

- ❖ What did racism evolve in America?

- ❖ What are the features of racism against African-Americans in America nowadays?
- ❖ How would the life of African-Americans be in America in the future years?

#### **4. Research Hypotheses**

If the features of racism against African-Americans were identical between the past and present, then they would remain the same in the future.

#### **5. Aims of the Study**

The study aims to show:

- ❖ The past features of racism against African-Americans
- ❖ The present features of racism against African-Americans
- ❖ To predict the features of treating African-Americans

#### **6. Research Methodology**

In order to study and identify the main features racism experienced by African-Americans, and in order to anticipate the features of their future lives in various fields, this dissertation historically and critically analyses the evolution of racism in America. Consequently, this study requires us to use two methods: a historical description of the evolution of racism in American; and a critical reading or anticipation of the situation of African Americans in the future based on an extended literature review of the present condition of racism in America. Hopefully, the findings of this research will help other researchers turn their focus on the treatment of the psychological treatment of racism, for racism—as we will conclude in the third chapter later—is timeless and persistent.

The first chapter tackles the origin of slavery and its existence in the history of mankind, as it deals also with the practice of slavery among Africans moving to the discovery of the New World followed by the need for cheap labour force, represented by the exploitation of African-Americans as manpower, who do not have any rights like the American citizens.

The second chapter deals with the state of slavery in the constitution of the new nation, as it clarifies the views of the abolitionist movement by criminalizing acts of racial discrimination, acknowledging the existence of racism, and apologizing for its harmful effect to African-Americans. It also aims to give African-Americans rights in various fields like the rest of Americans.

Through the features of racism in the past and its development in the present, the third chapter deals with anticipation of the future of black Africans and the extent to which they obtain their previously denied rights in various fields of life such as politics, education and health...etc.

### **7. Significance of the Study**

The results of this study are important to understand the nature of the policy and the racist methods that the United States of America adopted towards African-Americans in various fields. The results of the study can also be used to find out how the African-Americans' uprising was and their reaction towards these racist treatments.

### **8. Structure of the Study**

This dissertation consists of three chapters, the first chapter deals with the past features of racism towards African-Americans in America, and the reasons that led to the spread of this phenomenon in the American community. The second chapter attempts to show the continuation of racism in the present and its development in comparison with the past in different forms and dimensions. The third chapter deals with a look at the features of racism in the present and an expectation of what future treatments with the black people will be like.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **Slavery and Racism in America (Past)**

## **Chapter One: Slavery and Racism in America (Past)**

### Introduction

#### 1.1. The Origins of Slavery and Features of Racism in USA in the Past

##### 1.1.1. The Start of Slavery in America

##### 1.1.2. The Expansion of Slavery across different regions in USA

#### 1.2. Slaves Rebellion

##### 1.2.1. Abolition, Religion, and Insurrection

##### 1.2.2. Reaching a Boiling Point

#### 1.3. A Long Struggle for Freedom (features and struggles)

##### 1.3.1. Severe Laws against the Black Slaves (Before WWII).

###### 1.3.1.1. Jim Crow's Biography

###### 1.3.1.2. Jim Crow's Segregation Laws.

##### 1.3.2. Features of Racism in 1950s

###### 1.3.2.1. Features in education, healthcare, and work.

###### 1.3.2.2. Civil Rights Legislations (assassination of its leaders)

###### 1.3.2.3. The Fight for the Application of the Civil Rights Legislations (Los Angeles and Million Man March, 1995)

### Conclusion

## **Introduction**

Slavery is defined as a scenario in which people being controlled by others who have power over their lives, their presence, and their activities. It's a form of oppression as well. Its distinguishing elements include the view that a black man is a property; that he or she is an alien and an outcast. These coercions may be utilized at any time, their role is entirely in the hands of the master, and they have no claim to their own biological capabilities. Slavery is a term used to describe a worker who is considered property and is compelled to labour.

Slavery, one of the most horrific crimes against all living beings, began the history of African people in America. After the finding of the New Nation and the foundation of European plantations, Africans have been the only inhabitants in the British New World colonies who had no choice in their destiny. In this region, Europeans began to create colonies and vast plantations. Initially, they worked the fields with native people and Black slaves, but they soon turned their attention to Africa as a source of inexpensive labour.

To explore the experiences of Black slaves in the New World, particularly in British Colonies in north America. Slavery and its history in America were investigated in three chapters of this dissertation, which proceeds toward its end of slavery in the United States.

### **1.1. The Origins of Slavery and Features of Racism in USA in the Past**

#### **1.1.1. The Start of Slavery in America**

The slavery is existed from before the dawn of human History to all the way down to the 20th century, in the most primitive of human societies and in the most civilized. There is no region on earth that has not at your time harboured the establishment. Most likely, there is no cluster of individuals whose ancestors were not at just the once slaves or slaveholders. Slavery was firmly established altogether the good early centres of human civilization (Williams, 2014, p. 24).

In 1441, a one hundred years before Christopher Columbus was born; a ship sailed from Portugal to the coast of west Africa with directions from prince Henry to hold back a cargo of seal-skins and oils. Prince Henry additionally called the infant or the Navigator, meant to explore the continent and capture gold and human hostages, however since the ship's captain, Anta Gonçalves, was young and inexperienced, Prince Henry ordered him to gather only normal tasks. When night fell, he and his men would explore the land close to the coast in search of inhabitants. With the advantage of the surprise element, he was sure that his crew would be ready to capture one of the inhabitants to require back to the prince. (Williams, 2014, p. 24-25).

Gonçalves and his men had to travel farther inland than planned, but soon they came across footprints. The crew attacked a man who fought them and ran, but they wounded him and captured him. Then they captured a woman. Gonçalves wanted to capture more people the following night so that the prince would not only learn about the people but could also make a profit by selling them. The Portuguese sailors attacked an encampment of Africans, whom they called "Moors." The people fought back but eventually they lost the crew killed three Africans and captured ten including a man named Adahu who said he was member of a noble family. He had travelled and learned Arabic, and was able to communicate with the Arabic-speaking interpreter the Portuguese had brought along. He promised that if Gonçalves released him he would provide him the place where he can capture many more slaves in exchange. he and his men loaded the caravel ship with the captives moreover because the skins and oils that they had been sent to collect, and sailed back to Portugal. This episode has marked the beginnings of associate degree era of European exploration that brought the continents of Europe and continent into contact with each other through forced transatlantic migrations from African continent (Williams, 2014, p. 25).

In the 1440s, Gonçalves associated alternative Portuguese explorers began a method that created an Atlantic world connected in ways in which it had never been before. This crisscrossing of

trade roads and the introduction of African slaves into a new world shaped the lives and experiences of the Africans, Europeans, and Native Americans who met on the shores of America. Emerging from the devastation of the bubonic plague (Black Death) that killed about half of Europe's population, Portuguese ship builders adapted Chinese and Arabic inventions to develop an improved sailing ship. The caravel ship, with its triangular sail, two masts, and more accurate compasses, allowed sailors to handle the Atlantic Ocean more efficiently, enabling them to successfully undertake much longer journeys. The caravel, beside cartographers and mathematicians' improved understanding of winds and currents, created it potential for explorers to navigate from Portuguese Republic within the south of Europe, down the coast of geographic area, to West and African country. More importantly, they could move on through the currents and winds and back to Europe.

To be sure that the Europeans and Africans had practiced slavery for many centuries. In ancient Europe, slavery was quite common within the Roman Empire; however, the institution declined for economic and political reasons between the fifth and eighth centuries C.E. when European countries developed systems of semi free serfdom instead. With the enlargement of Islam within the eighth century C.E., Muslim merchants carried on a thriving trade of principally girls and youngsters from geographical region to North and geographical area, the Mediterranean Islands, and Spain. Muslim traders relied on having a gradual provide of captives from conquered lands. At the same time, Italian merchants meted out a slave traffic within which they sold people from Slavic countries (including Asian country, Bulgaria, and Russia) to purchasers within the Mediterranean and in what is currently referred to as the Middle East. In part thanks to conflicts between Muslims and Christian Europeans over Muslims' enslavement of Christians, several medieval European societies came to believe that Christians should not enslave other different Christians. So prevailing was the Italian-operated slave traffic that the word slave was driven from the word Slav, a reputation for individuals from Slavic countries. In part thanks to conflicts between Muslims and Christian Europeans over Muslims' enslavement of Christians, several

medieval European societies came to believe that Christians should not subject alternative Christians (Williams, 2014, p. 26).

In the 1440s as they tested their shipbuilding and sailing skills and travelled to Africa in search of goods, Portuguese rulers began to take Africans as slaves. To their thinking, these captives because they were black—were not Christians and were therefore prime subjects for enslavement. Portugal was a little, poor country. prince Henry and other leaders want to acquire wealth by getting gold from the geographic area of Africa and by competitive with Arab Traders United Nations agency travelled to Asian nation for spices and listed slaves from geographic area to geographic area and Europe. With the culture, hunter-gatherers and wild farmer's slaves, slavery entered and primitive Farmers had no need for slaves they simply grew food for themselves in America, Africa and Asia, Slavery developed independently, but the first major slave cultures were Greece and Rome (Williams, 2014, p. 28).

### **1.1.2. The Expansion of Slavery Across Different Regions in USA**

It is noticeable that even as the total number of enslaved peoples in the United States increased between 1790 and 1860, the multitudes were dispersed across the increasing expanse of the United States, rather than turning into a lot of focused in areas where slavery was well established (Strochlic, 2019).

In counties on the Atlantic Coast side in 1790 and 1800, the population of slaves at anybody time was nearly at its peak. (This is all a lot of outstanding since several slaves fled to British people throughout the Revolutionary War.) Take for example, Charleston County, South Carolina. In 1790, almost 51,000 individuals were slave in this county. In 1840, the slave population reached its peak of nearly 59,000 people; by 1860, there have been 37,000 slave people, simply 63 % as several slaves as 20 years earlier (Strochlic,2019 ).

The total number of slaves within the eastern seacoast states did grow slowly over time, however not at something like the rate of growth people within the North. The free white population in the North has grown in already settled places and unfolded to the West. The slave population had another different dynamic. It grew in intensity in places round the Chesapeake Bay, even as slavery was step by step abolished within the North (Strochlic, 2019). Figure (1.1) shows how slavery expanded across USA in general and the north in specific from 1790 to 1860 and how many enslaved people per mile.

However, the foremost half the slave population unfolded westward to the lands that it is opened for settlement by the district, the dispossession of the Indian nations of the Southeast, the war with North American nation (Mexico), and therefore the distribution of public lands. Slavery spread instead of grew; as a result of it absolutely was an agricultural rather than industrial sort of capitalism, therefore it required new lands (Strochlic, 2019).

Moreover, slavery spread as a result of enslavement of the African Americans and forced to migrate. The Historian Steven Deyle estimated that the periodic times between 1820 and 1860 a minimum number of 875,000 American slaves were forcibly removed from the higher South to the Lower South. A minority of that migration happened as a result of white planters migrated together with the those who they owned. Nevertheless, Deyle writes that between sixty and seventy percent of those people were transported via the interregional slave traffic. In different words, slavery was not the paternalist establishment that its apologists made it out to be: it was a relentlessly exploitative system where the fundamental relation of owner to enslaved was defined by the markets. The unceasing unfold of slavery aggravated political crises, eventually resulting in the civil war (Strochlic, 2019).

## **1.2. Slaves' Rebellion**

### **1.2.1. Abolition, Religion, and Insurrection**

According to Doak R. (2006), the 1830s were an important decade in the struggle for black liberation, at the start of the decade marked the Nat Turner's Rebellion. Despite the fact that the revolution failed, it encouraged more outright opposition to slavery, where white and black abolitionists, many of whom had been freed slaves, this made slaves become more aggressive in their attacks on slave owners and insisted that this would be the end of slavery in the United States of America. (p.74)

William Lloyd Garrison, a white abolitionist, started publishing *The Liberator* in 1831. Slavery must be abolished immediately and fully, according to the weekly antislavery publication. It would be released before the Civil War ended. Garrison established an abolitionist society in Boston, which was admired by a large number of members. The most famous slave revolt in American history occurred in 1831. The rebellion was based in Southampton County, Virginia, a key agricultural area with a large black population. Nat Turner, a self-educated and deeply religious slave led the uprising, where he collected a large number of slaves traveling to Southampton using guns, axes to kill the white people. (Doak, 2006, p.75).

Doak R. (2006) claimed that the slaves' group grew larger as they moved from house to house, as more slaves joined in the bloodshed, when house slaves attempted to flee, they were arrested by their masters. Turner's master, Thomas Travis, and his family were the first to die and Approximately 60 whites were killed by the end of the bloodshed. It was over two days after the revolution started. Hundreds of soldiers marched to the scene of the uprising from all over the region. Black people, both guilty and innocent, were killed on the spot. Many people were wounded, and some were beheaded. Approximately 100 Africans were killed in the following days and weeks, many of whom were not even involved in the uprising, while many of them were assassinated by vengeful whites. Twenty-three African-Americans who assisted Turner in planning the uprising were later charged, convicted, and hanged. (p.75)

Turner himself was able to elude capture for several weeks by digging a cave underneath a pile of fence rails in a field. Turner was eventually arrested on October 30th; however, he was arrested after a long wait. He pleaded "not guilty" at his trial because he said he did not feel guilty. However, he was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging. Turner dictated his confession to a white lawyer while in prison awaiting execution, justifying his motivations. He saw himself as a God's servant, sent to punish white people for their sin of slavery. Where he was executed on 11 November. (Doak, 2006, p.75).

Doak R. (2006) argued that, Nat Turner's Rebellion, rather than any other before it, instilled terror in the hearts of white slave owners. In a letter, a niece of George Washington described the atmosphere as "a smothered volcano—we know not when, or where, the flame will burst forth but we know that death in the most horrid forms threaten us. Some have died, others have become deranged from apprehension since the South Hampton affair". (p.76).

In other parts of the Americas, the 1830s were a period of great turmoil. The Great Slave Revolt, for example, occurred in Jamaica in December 1831. Jamaica was a British colony at the time, and slaves outnumbered whites by a factor of ten to one. The revolt started when word reached the island's 300,000 slaves that King William IV of Great Britain had abolished slavery. Slaves rose up against colonial officials who wanted to deny them their rights, led by a Baptist preacher called Samuel Sharpe. (Doak, 2006, p.76).

Doak R. (2006) Sharpe had organized a work strike (a stoppage of work to demand improved working conditions or pay), but the nonviolent demonstration quickly devolved into violence. During the uprising, more than 150 plantations were set burned, and 14 white people were killed. While the British troops put down the uprising after eight days. Slaves who rebelled were apprehended and severely punished. Up to 500 slaves were killed, and their homes and property were burnt, according to some estimates. Sharpe was one of the victims of the racial riots. (p.78).

In 1839 and after another revolt led by Cinque, Abolitionists rushed to publicize the Amistad story, transforming the Africans who had fought for their own freedom against all odds into heroes. Martin Van Buren, the president of the United States, did not want to launch a war with Spain. He and Spanish officials decided that the Africans should be deported to Cuba and tried for mutiny and murder, a US judge in Connecticut, however, ruled that the Africans did not have to be returned to Spain. (Doak, 2006, p.79).

Doak R. (2006) claimed that The Spanish and US governments both appealed the case to the US Supreme Court where Former President John Quincy Adams took up the cause of the Africans here, he made a strong case that the men had been abducted illegally from their homes in Africa. The Africans had their last day in court in early 1841, more than a year after their arrival on American soil. The Supreme Court ruled that the men and children were and had been free, and that they should be returned to their African homes (p.82).

The 35 slaves who had escaped their ordeal in the United States returned to Sierra Leone in January 1842. They had visited New England during their time in America in order to raise funds for their return journey. Since President Van Buren's administration declined to help the slaves in any way. Sengbe returned home to find out that his relatives had been killed or abducted in "slaving wars." He never saw them after that. (Doak, 2006, p.84).

### **1.2.2. Reaching a Boiling Point**

The South saw continued violent rebellion in the years leading up to the Civil War. Louisiana was a hotspot at the time. Slave plots and maroon bands in Cypress Swamp had been causing problems and concerns for local plantation owners since the 1830s. An insurrection was discovered in many Louisiana parishes in the fall of 1840. Hundreds of slaves were believed to be involved, as well as some "white abolitionist rascals". Slaves (both guilty and innocent) were arrested, whipped, and executed after the rebellion was announced (Doak, 2006, p.86).

According to Doak R. (2006) Both actual or imaginary, such plots continued to cause fear in Louisiana and other Southern states. A newspaper editorial in New Orleans in 1841 reported that the conflict between slave and master was "rapidly maturing." "Let us always be on our guard, and give no indulgences to the negro, but hold him strictly within his sphere," the writer continued (p.86).

The American slaving ship *Creole* was 11 days into a voyage from Virginia to Louisiana in early November 1841. The ship arrived in New Orleans with a cargo of tobacco and 135 slaves to be sold at the slave market. On November 7, a group of 19 slaves led by Madison Washington rose up against the crew of the ship, killing one man. The rebels then piloted the boat to Nassau, a British territory in the Bahamas. The British, who had abolished slavery in 1833, proclaimed the *Creole* slaves free right away. The *Creole's* crew was then allowed to travel to New Orleans with five enslaved people who had requested to remain on board (Doak, 2006, p.87).

Doak R. (2006) argued that, the news of the mutiny and the British response sparked outrage in the United States and elsewhere. The US claimed that U.S. "land" should be secured in all foreign ports, resulting in a diplomatic nightmare. The British decided to compensate the slave owners for their missing cargo after political pressure. They declined, however, to return the African Americans to a normal existence (p.87).

Slaves became free until they left the United States, according to Joshua Giddings of Ohio, who spoke in the United States House of Representatives that they always been free and they will be free as they were. While Giddings' comment violated a congressional gag order prohibiting lawmakers from discussing slavery, and he was forced to resign by his colleagues. His backers at home, on the other hand, easily re-elected him and sent him back to Washington. (Doak, 2006, p.88).

Doak R. (2006) claimed that, Following the *Creole* mutiny, Boston minister and writer William Ellery Channing used the opportunity to speak out against slavery. He wrote *The Duty of*

the Free States, or Remarks Suggested by the Creole Case, where he urged in his book the Respect for another person's rights is the first and most important act of love. It is pointless to speak of compassion to a human being whose rights we routinely violate. A human being is to be loved as a being with rights, not as a horse or a dog; and his first grand right is the right to free action, he also has the right to use and expend his powers (p.89).

The Compromise of 1850, a package of laws aimed at satisfying both Southern slaveholders and Northern abolitionists, was enacted by the United States Congress in 1850. The law was hoped to maintain the peace between the North and the South. A new Fugitive Slave Law was part of the deal, where the new law granted slave owners a great privilege greater than the 1793 law on the escaped slaves to collect their property in the northern states, and it also impose a harsh punishment for anyone who wants to escape or to help someone to do that (Doak, 2006, p.90).

Doak R. (2006) claimed that the case of Anthony Burns in Boston brought the inhumanity of the Fugitive Slave Law to the public's attention. Burns had rare privileges as a self-educated slave in Alexandria, Virginia, that few other slaves had Burns' master, Charles Settle, for example, allowed him to hire himself out in his spare time, but, Burns, on the other hand, had a strong desire to be his own master (p.92).

Burns soon discovered that many Northerners were willing to give up the freedom of fugitive slaves in order to uphold the Fugitive Slave Law. When Settle pursued Burns to Boston, the fugitive slave was wrongly convicted and imprisoned for a crime he did not commit. Burns was found to be a fugitive slave by the court on June 2 and ordered to be returned to his master in Virginia. Around 50,000 people turned out to watch Burns walk in shackles from the courthouse to the docks on the day he was loaded onto a southbound ship. The Burns case changed the way slave owners and abolitionists thought about the Fugitive Slave Law. (Doak, 2006, p.93).

Doak R. (2006) Three years after the Burns case, abolitionists and opponents of slavery were outraged by another court case. The United States Supreme Court ruled in 1857 that no black person, enslaved or free, could be a citizen of the nation. Some people believed that the only way to end slavery was through a violent and bloody revolt after the court's decision, known as the Dred Scott decision (p.94).

### **1.3. A Long Struggle for Freedom**

#### **1.3.1. Severe Laws against the Black Slaves (before WWII)**

The slaves who escaped from the life of slavery, for them the South was a land of freedom, or as they expected it to be. Once their arrival there, the escaping slaves found that, although they were no longer slaves, neither they were not free. African Americans in the South lived in a strange and uncomfortable state of semi-freedom, it may had liberated and freed its slaves, but it was not ready to treat African-Americans as citizens or as it treats the whites... or sometimes even as human beings. After the Civil War, the U.S. passed laws, partially to protect the rights of the fugitive slaves. Jim Crow was a set of laws designed mainly to flout them.

##### **1.3.1.1. Jim Crow's Biography**

According to Biles (2004), claimed in his journal "Topeka Capital "that Thomas Dartmouth ("Daddy") Rice, a white actor, is thought to have created the character of Jim Crow around 1830. Rice was not the first actor to dress in rags and blacken his face with burnt cork to offer a mocking exaggerated imitation of an African American.

The Kentucky Rifle, Rice first introduced the famous for it while his performance reflects the white obsession with black culture"character who would become known as Jim Crow, in which he performed a ridiculous off-balance dance while singing "Jump Jim Crow. Also Not only did Rice provide the prototype for other characters, but at the same time he was also addressing insidious images of African Americans. He adds to it, and is famous for it while his performance reflects the white obsession with black culture (Biles, 2004)

Biles(2004) claimed that , By the late 1830s, “Jim Crow” had become an ironic word for African Americans, Although it can be said that it was neither widespread in an aggressive way nor ironical as some other terms ,however it was adopted as an identifier for the laws that restored the supremacy of whites in the American south in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, where he speaks about the racism concepts for Americans and at the same time to take it as an argument for denying the equality that was at the heart of Racism

### **1.3.1.2. Jim Crow’s Segregation Laws**

Streetcar exclusion and segregation have become an increasingly disturbing and bullying place of both races members relations, African-Americans and whites, that did now no longer pass unchallenged. In April 1867, in Richmond, Virginia Four African-Americans, arranged a protest against the streetcar company, they assumed that they were excluded from streetcars. City officers claimed that the privately owned railway organization should organise and set its personal regulations. Federal army government rejected the town officers pointing out that all passengers who pay had all the rights to take the ride on the streetcars. Nonetheless, the government allowed the usage of segregated cars, an arrangement just like the ones allowed by government in towns such as Charleston, Mobile, and Nashville (Matt et al., 2004, p. 10)

By 1869, African Americans in New Orleans had opened conflict on streetcar segregation regulations; a practice harshly offended by Negroes “for it triggered them great discomfort and afforded them a consistent reminder of their inferior station in society.” Also, in New Orleans, there is another kind of segregation, which is segregated cars, known as “star cars” because there is star painted on both of its sides, came to symbolize and show white supremacy. (Matt et al., 2004, p. 11)

### **The case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896**

Plessy v. Ferguson, a case that took place in Louisiana. In 1890, Louisiana passed a law allowing “equal but separate” accommodations for “whites” and “coloured” on railroads. The "Citizens Committee," a group of African-Americans, demonstrated to see if the Separate Car Law was constitutional. This group organized a test case with the railroad, which was opposed to the law due to the expense of supplying another car. Homer Plessy, an "extremely light-skinned Negro," decided to put the law to the test. Following that, Plessy was arrested for sitting in the white’s car. Plessy argued in his defence that the Louisiana law of segregation was unconstitutional. Plessy's lawyers argued in the Supreme Court that if the segregation law was upheld, states could "require separate cars for people”. (Matt et al., 2004, p. 18)

The Supreme Court decided against Plessy in 1896. In a majority decision, Justice Henry Billings Brown argued that legislative bodies were “powerless to eradicate racial instincts,” and that “the Constitution of the United States not put one race on the same plane as other socially.”. Equal rights did not necessitate the “enforced commingling of the two races" (Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537, 559 (1896)), Justice John Harlan claimed that The Constitution of U.S is colour blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. As a result, the concept of "separate but equal" had been judicially approved by the nation's highest court, and Jim Crow had a new boost to life. (Matt et al., 2004, p. 19)

### **World War II Racial Violence**

Salvatore et al. (2009) argued in their book “Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation in Public Accommodations” that while World War II facilitated the creation of new ways for breaking down barriers to racial equality, it also increased tensions between African-Americans and whites over the use of segregated public facilities. Conflicts was a result of the war's demographic changes. Black and white southerners moved to southern and northern cities in search of work opportunities in the army and war industries. This massive number of migrants put a stress on public facilities and this is resulted in a number of racial incidents. Black soldiers faced a lot

of racial abuse when they were looking for food and shelters. Black and white workers fought in the North about housing and public entertainment. It reached a boiling point in 1943, when over 240 ethnic riots erupted in 47 cities across the country. On June 20th, the most extreme one occurred in Detroit, which caused the death of 34 person, over 700 injuries and 200m\$ damaged property (p. 36).

### **1.3.2. Features of Racism in 1950s**

#### **1.3.2.1. Features in Healthcare and Work**

In Healthcare, both medical facilities and medical societies were not the sole aspects of the health care system that were segregated. In 1942 the American Red Cross, that had antecedental turned away African American blood donors, established a brand-new policy that will segregate blood donations of African-Americans and Whites (Hunkele, 2014, p. 25).

Medical schools also discriminated against African Americans. African American medical faculties had existed since around the time of Reconstruction. Segregation did not simply persist due to laws that denied equal access to medical facilities. The sentiments of southerners also influenced the South and segregation, as a result of the advantages White southerners obtained from the present scenario stopped several from making an attempt to alter the conditions. As Nieman wrote that Injustice persisted not solely due to the reluctance of most whites to risk taking a stand against it, however with also as a result of Whites derived substantial advantages from the status quo. By degrading African-Americans, the legal governmental system assured that even white people of the lowest social economic position were superior to African-Americans (Hunkele, 2014, p. 28).

According to the city's work sites, two Jim Crow principles has pertained. First, working with sophisticated machinery was out-of-bounds to black employees. In the words of Lonnie Roland, a employee at Firestone declared that There was an unwritten law stated that the black individuals could not work high-skilled jobs, could not have no high jobs operative no machine. Second,

as a group, African-Americans could not aspire to promotions. In contrast to their white counterparts, who usually began engaging at menial tasks and so progressed to completely different departments and better-paying jobs, African-Americans remained in "black" departments in spite of their age, skills, or experience (Jones, 2000).

Employers and white workers went out of their way to interact in what will only be termed the ritual humiliation of African-Americans. It was not enough to own separate bathrooms for each one alone African-Americans and whites; the "black" bathrooms were often located in a very far from the specific workplaces, forcing the employees to spend a good deal of their break time to get there and come back, which take all their break time. To have separate water fountains for African-Americans and whites It was not enough; the "black" fountains were never be cleaned, and the water was always warm and not drinkable. Federal Compress (where bales of cotton were readied for textile mills) Federal Compress resisted putting in electrical fans, though black employees were swelter in concrete buildings that approached a hundred degrees (Jones, 2000).

#### **1.3.2.2. Civil Rights Legislations**

The Civil Rights of 1964, that over up segregation publicly and has prohibited employment discrimination due to race, colour, religion, sex or national origin, is taken into account one in all the foremost influential crowning legislative achievements of the civil rights movement. First planned by President John F. Kennedy the thirty fifth president of the U. S., it survived robust opposition from southern members of Congress and was then signed into law by Kennedy's successor, Lyndon B. Johnson. In subsequent years, Congress expanded the act and passed further civil rights legislation like the election Rights Act of 1965. Following the civil war, a trio of constitutional amendments abolished slavery (the 13 Amendment), created the at one time slave individual voters (14 Amendment) and gave all men the right to elect spite of race (15 Amendment) (Salvatore et al, 2009, p 72).

Nonetheless, there are many states particularly in the South used poll taxes, literacy tests and other measures to keep their African American citizens essentially disenfranchised. In addition, they enforced strict segregation through the “Jim Crow” laws and they condoned violence from supremacist groups of white people that is similar to the Ku Klux Klan. For decades after Reconstruction, the U.S. Congress did not pass one single civil rights act. Finally, in 1957, it established a civil rights section of the Department of Justice, together with a Commission on Civil Rights to research discriminatory conditions (Salvatore et al, 2009, p 73).

Three years later, Congress provided for court-appointed referees to assist Black individuals register to vote. Each of those bills were powerfully patterned right down to overcome southern resistance. When John F. Kennedy went into the White House in 1961s, he firstly delayed the supporting new anti-discrimination measures and rules. But with protests arising throughout the South including one in Birmingham, Alabama, wherever police viciously suppressed nonviolent demonstrators with dogs, clubs and high-pressure fire hoses Kennedy determined to act. (Salvatore et al, 2009, p 73).

In June 1963, he planned by far the most comprehensive civil rights legislation to date, expression that the u. s will not be entirely free until all of its voters are free. Kennedy was assassinated that November in Dallas, after that new President Lyndon B. Johnson instantly took up the cause. in his first State of the Union address Johnson said that the session of Congress be known as the session which did more for civil rights than the last hundred sessions combined. During the debate on the floor of the United States, House of Representatives, southerners argued, among different things, that the bill unconstitutionally been taken individual liberties and the states’ rights. (Salvatore et al, 2009, p 74).

In a mischievous commit to sabotage the bill, a Virginia segregator introduced an amendment to restrict employment discrimination against females. That one passed, whereas over hundred

other hostile amendments were defeated. Eventually, the bill was approved by the House with bipartisan support by a number of electors of 290-130. (Salvatore et al, 2009, p 75).

The bill then moved into the U.S. Senate, where southern and border state Democrats staged a 75-day filibuster among the longest in U.S. history. Senator B. Robert of West Virginia, a former Ku Klux Klan member, spoke for a very long time. But with the assistance of under-the-table horse-trading, the bill's supporters eventually obtained the two-thirds votes necessary to finish discussion. One of those votes came from CA (California) politician Clair Engle, who, was too sick and he could not speak but he eventually expresses it, signalled "aye" by inform to his own eye. (Salvatore et al, 2009, p 76).

### **1.3.2.3. The Fight for the Application of the Civil Rights Legislations (Los Angeles Riots 1995)**

Murty (1994) claimed in his article: The Black Community's reactions to the Los Angeles Riot, that the racial conflict has been a major subject in the news in the United States alone, with several cases involving racial discrimination, police violence, and social movements emerging up as a major issue. In the rest of the world, such problems have become widespread, with migrant and refugee crises causing havoc on nation states in Europe and elsewhere.

The 1992 Los Angeles riots, commonly known as the 1992 Los Angeles revolt, were just a set of riots and civil disorder which has been occurred in April and May 1992 in Los Angeles County. While the unrest exploded in South Central Los Angeles on April 29 once a jury found four Cops officers accused with using excessive violence in the arresting and beating of Rodney King, who were captured and broadly broadcast nationally (Murty, 1994).

According to Murty (1994), thousands of people rioted in many areas in the Los Angeles metropolitan area over six days after the judgment was announced. During the protests, there was

widespread violence, abuse, and destruction, which local police forces struggled to contain due to lack of manpower and resources.

By the end of the riots, 63 people had been killed, 2,383 had been wounded, over 12,000 had been arrested, and property damage figures totalled over \$1 billion, with most of it largely affecting Korea town, where the majority of the rioting took place. Most of the blame for the inability to cross the crisis and overall poor management was put on LAPD Chief of Police Daryl Gates, who had already declared his retirement by the time of the riots (Murty, 1994).

### **Conclusion**

Africans who were forcibly taken from their mother land went through a long terrible journey which had started mainly with the establishment of the thirteen British colonies in America. This terrible journey firstly begun from the slave trade across the Atlantic Sea, then kidnapping and making them as slaves to serve the white European master in different fields. Yet, every action has a reaction, they decided to struggle and take another journey to retrieve their freedom in The American land, which ended their slavery and gave them a voice by the end of The Civil War. Unfortunately, they lived in a strange state of uncomfortable freedom, they faced all different kinds of racism in America in all aspects of life from the white American world. African Americans did not stop struggling, they fought for The Civil Rights Act, which at least granted their main rights, they kept protesting and fighting across USA in order to get equal life as whites.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

# **Present Features of Racism against the Black in America**

## **Chapter Two: Present Features of Racism against the Black in America**

### Introduction

#### 2.1. Victimizing African-Americans in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

##### 2.1.1. Tracking African-Americans for Failure in Schools

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#### 2.2. Racial Bias in Politics

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##### 2.4.1. Overview and goals of the movement

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## **Introduction**

If slavery in America has come to an end, it is because of the abolitionist movement and other anti-slavery groups that arrived to achieve the liberation of enslaved Africans. Sure, the institution of slavery would have continued, but it was the first step toward liberating African Americans. By virtue of the opposition of the North, a number of uprisings broke out in the South. In the end, the issue of slavery became more divisive, especially the murder of George Floyd, which caused a sensation in America and received the sympathy of public opinion.

### **2.1. Victimizing African-Americans in the 21st Century**

#### **2.1.1. Tracking African-Americans for Failure in Schools**

Higginbotham (2013) claimed in his book: “Ghosts of Jim Crow” that today’s educational system is less racist than it was during the Jim Crow era. No longer are black children taught a separate curriculum, no longer are books reserved exclusively for whites<sup>48</sup>, and most African-Americans have access to college and professional schools. Despite this, racial division and discrimination in schools remains and is increasing. Whether comparing grade point averages, test scores, or advanced placement, the inequality between African-Americans and whites is huge. For example, although 17 percent of white students receive a high number of As, only 7% of black students do. <sup>49</sup> Although the number of black high achievers has grown year after year, the gap between whites and African-Americans has not narrowed significantly (p.147).

Following the Brown decisions in the late 1960s, educational tracking was adopted, and it is largely to blame for black segregation in 21st-century schools that would otherwise be “integrated.” Students who are tracked into different classes based on individual academic abilities are disadvantaged in lower-level courses, which are usually taught by teachers with less experience. This has a negative influence on African-American students. And when achievement grades and social status are taken into account, statistics show that whites are more likely than African-

Americans to be registered into advanced placement and award courses. Mostly in diverse colleges, black students form the majority of lower-track grades (Higginbotham,2013, p.147).

In this way, tracking relates back to 1954, when assigning students to separate classrooms based on race was a strategy used to avoid the consequences of court-ordered school segregation after Brown. Integration is still affected by this activity today. High school advanced placement courses support about 65% of white students, but just 5% of black students benefit from them. Students who are placed in separate classes based on their perceived intellectual qualifications benefit from various opportunities for inter-racial communication, which social experts claim helps to reduce discrimination and racial tension (Higginbotham, 2013, p.147).

Higginbotham (2013) argued that the Supreme Court allowed the use of an acceptance program to determine law student diversity in 2003, it was the first time the court affirmed the importance of diversity for all students. Student diversity encourages cross-racial understanding, improves learning outcomes, and "better prepares students for an increasingly diverse workforce and community, as well as better prepares them as professionals," according to Day O'Connor's majority opinion (p.148).

The Court argued that awareness to widely diverse races, beliefs, ideas, and viewpoints was the best way to learn the skills required to compete in a global marketplace. This argument has been made by business, government, and military leaders, who argued that success requires a workforce that is both educated and diverse. The issue is that the Grutter court was unsure if its reasoning applied to secondary education, as well as other activities like jobs and housing. Diversity in the workplace, both public and private, or in communities, for example, will serve the same organizational needs as diversity in higher education institutions, namely, improving problem solving and encouraging new solutions, as well as enhancing institutional credibility (Higginbotham,2013, p.148)

Unfortunately, in the case of *Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1*. The Supreme Court of the United States examined whether the Fourteenth Amendment Clause requires public schools to voluntarily accept race-based student assignment plans in order to tackle country's official segregation and achieve racially diverse student bodies within each school. The end the court ruled that the public-school assignment schedule has been cancelled (Higginbotham,2013, p.149).

Higginbotham(2013)claimed that Today, African-Americans fall victim to the school financing system that promotes inequality in the apartheid system, while at the other time the re-apartheid is only a small glimpse that tells us that more than half of the students enrolled in separate black schools are considered at or below the poverty line ,This is Due to the fact that public schools are financed by local taxes, high poverty rates in black communities reduce the programs and services that most black schools may provide. (p.149)

Furthermore, teachers in highly segregated poor schools are often inexperienced. According to studies, schools serving low-income and black students have the largest rate of new and unqualified teachers, which obviously has an effect on the quality of education offered to the students. According to a study published by the United States Department of Education, Maryland elementary schools in rich areas have 94.8 percent of classes taught by highly skilled teachers, while disadvantaged areas have just 66.2 percent, a 28.6 percent difference. There is a 25.7 percent difference between rich and poor schools in 92 secondary schools. (Higginbotham,2013, p.150).

Higginbotham (2013) argued that the sad truth is that most black students attend regular all-black or mostly black schools fifty years after the Supreme Court declared Jim Crow schools illegal. The title of New York Newsday's fifty-year retrospective on Brown was "Still Separate, Still Unequal" in 2004.Brown's dream of a racially harmonious society has collapsed in the cold

light of racism, 102 troubled colleges, [and] white escape in 2005, Gary Orefield of the Civil Rights Project repeated the thought (p. 151).

In 1991, Jonathan Kozol, who explained that "the struggle being waged today, where there is some struggle being waged at all, is similar to the one that was tackled in 1896 in Plessy v. Ferguson," who most precisely captured the forgotten legacy of desegregation. who explained that "the struggle being waged today, where there is some struggle being waged at all, is similar to the one that was tackled in 1896 in Plessy v. Ferguson," it was most precisely captured the forgotten legacy of desegregation. While the Supreme Court agreed to separate institutions for black people on the condition that the services be equal to those provided to white people. In schools and other areas such as housing, America has yet to meet Plessy's equality requirement, far less Brown's promise of desegregation. (Higginbotham,2013, p.152).

### **2.1.2. Black Housing Separation**

Higginbotham (2013) claimed that many whites live in majority-white communities today, much as they did before 1968, when housing desegregation attempts began. Racism has led to a lack of housing, resulting in obstacles to social integration, even after such efforts began. Where Many majorities white cities resist proposals to develop cheap housing out of fear that it would be occupied by African-Americans, increasing property prices for white residents. Many cheap housing requests are turned down by local government entities because they need community approval. Even if a project is approved by the community, bureaucratic rejection will raise costs, preventing many developers from developing such projects (p.164).

When Hurricane Katrina struck Louisiana in 2005, it showed the global lack of racial integration in housing. In New Orleans, racial segregation event showed of housing for African-Americans in less desirable, hurricane areas. So, after the flood, it was realized that black people lived in the most sensitive areas. As a result, the majority of the storm casualties were black. Fur-

thermore, when African-Americans found refuge and new buildings after the storm, the worst discrimination occurred. (Higginbotham,2013, p.164).

According to a survey by the national Federal Housing Association, black apartment seekers who were displaced as a result of Hurricane Katrina were discriminated against in two-thirds of apartment complexes in 17 different cities. White rental seekers were quoted lower prices, offered higher benefits, and were more likely to have evaluate the risks suspended .in addition white efforts to maintain black separation were frequently met with resistance by African-Americans. Historically, the more African-Americans attempted to escape racial isolation in public places, housing, and schools, the more aggressively whites reacted. Also, when African-Americans try to oppose racial isolation attempts or challenge white superiority/black inferiority notions, whites often respond violently. When African-Americans move from internal areas to the cities today, white resistance is popular. (Higginbotham,2013, p.165)

According to Higginbotham (2013), Jeremy Parady, who pleaded guilty in 2005 to conspiracy to commit arson in a series of fires in a new housing complex in southern Maryland, was motivated by a turning point of intolerance. which caused the fires cost more than \$10 million to put out. Since many of the buyers were black, and the surrounding area was largely white, Parady admitted to the police that he set fire to the development (p.165).

In today's housing, African-Americans and whites were also largely segregated. In today's America, where they live impact a various factor, including the school they attend, the level of safety and protection they have, their access to public services and roadways, their career options, and their debt and finance options. In addition, institutions can target African-Americans for harsh treatment without identifying race by selecting a community, area, zip code, or district due to such strict housing separation. As a result, insurers can charge higher fees for life, car, or health insurance based on where they live rather than their individual qualifications. Oil companies may also charge more for fuels at service stations based on the location of the company ra-

ther than the station's individual results, further exploiting black people economically. (Higinbotham,2013, p.165).

## **2.2. Racial Bias in Politics**

### **2.2.1. White Protectionism**

Despite Barack Obama's reticence on racial problems, his election to the White House for an eight-year term was perhaps the single most significant factor in ending American racial politics. The second most significant factor was that, after 2012, discomfort with slow change followed the high expectations that Obama had created, which was compounded by increasing signs of racist police violence (Rogers M. & Desmond, 2020). The Black Lives Movement arose as a result, beginning in 2013. Both of these events heightened white Americans' worries that the racially conservative period that had prevailed since 1980 was coming to an end, placing them and their privileges in danger (Rogers M. & Desmond, 2020).

The changes in America's racial politics first emerged during President Barack Obama's first two years as a president, when malicious opposition to the president and his policies appeared, including the “white dominated Tea Party”, which cost Democrats’ control of Congress in 2010, and the “Donald Trump-led "birther" movement”, which tried to deny Obama's citizenship (Jardina & Traugott, 2019). A new or (more likely) latent group of “white identity”-conscious voters assumed that whites were gradually being discriminated, because Obama's America was overly “politically correct,” just caring for minorities. (Rogers M. & Desmond, 2021).

The Trump campaign's success in 2016 was powered by a rising white ethnic identity. Popular acceptance of three aspects of Trump's campaign moved colour-blind promises toward white protectionism: a more aggressive speech that avoided mentioning colour-blind principles in favour of protection; a new strategic focus on white Christians' unique victimization; and a ruthless pursuit of civil rights policy reversals (Rogers M. & Desmond, 2020).

Trump made it quite clear that fixing America's unfairness toward people of colour would never be his priority. He criticized Obama for "speaking up about America's past mistakes". He accused those who "those peddling the narrative of cops as a racist force in our society" of "hurting" law-abiding Americans, and praised cops as "the line separating civilization from anarchy". He tweeted about white victims of black-on-black violence on Twitter. And Trump promoted a new civil rights act as he called "Civil right act of OUR TIME" that given priority to public safety, school choice, and employment empowerment of whites, rather than strict anti-discrimination enforcement or racial policies. In the years after Trump's speech, there was a 226% rise in racial and religious hate crimes in the counties that hosted him (Rogers M. & Desmond, 2020).

Many of the hate crimes were committed by white supremacist groups empowered by the knowledge that the nation's president was on their side. Trump, to say, claims he opposes white supremacy and white nationalism; moreover, he has often defended those marching under their arms, retweeted their tweets, and appointed people who have long been connected with them to public offices (Rogers M. & Desmond, 2020).

He described the "Black Lives Matter" painting in front of Trump Tower in New York City as a "symbol of hate". He attacked Obama's attempts during his presidency to develop low-income, racially segregated housing in America's residential, claiming that he was defending "the American dream" the prosperous race and class residential segregation that he assumed American whites desired (Karni et al. 2020). He threatened to veto proposals to change or exclude Confederate generals from military bases, which are supported by most Republicans (Rogers M. & Desmond, 2020).

Trump's policies were completely skewed, white protectionism applied in two phases. Firstly, he has appointed opponents of aid policies for minorities in sensitive positions in Cabinet agencies and the federal judiciary. Ben Carson, Trump's Secretary of Housing and Urban Develop-

ment (HUD), opposes the current housing policies of Obama. Jeff Sessions, Trump's first Attorney General, used his position to support the segregated education system. In addition, he raised concerns about vote fraud. William Barr, Sessions' successor, has referred to the Black Lives Movement as "Bolsheviks" who use "fascistic" strategies, and has accused one of its founders as a "traitor". Second, these Trump appointees and their president have actively abolished decades of civil rights laws, increasing white's privileges while weakening people of colour's position, like "Ending the Equal Employment Opportunity" and ending the Obama-era "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing" and supporting segregated school districts (Rogers M. & Desmond, 2020).

### **2.2.2. Restrictions on African-Americans' Voting Rights**

As Reconstruction ended in 1877, states across the South passed new laws suppressing African Americans' voting rights. This included onerous conditions such as land ownership, poll tax payment, and passing literacy and civics exams. Many African Americans who tried to vote were physically assaulted or worried about losing their jobs. The Civil Rights Movement's main objective was to register voters across the South so that African Americans could achieve political power. The majority of the Civil Rights History Project interviewees were interested in voter registration campaigns, driving voters to the polls, teaching voter registration courses, or urging local African Americans to enter politics (Ray, 2019)

The stereotype that "black people do not vote" is widely spread by both black and white Americans. Barack Obama went so far as to say during his 2016 keynote address to the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation "Even if all restrictions on voting were eliminated, African Americans would still have one of the lowest voting rates. That's not good. That is on us." Trump, on the other hand, said that black voters stayed home during the election. "They did not come out to vote for Hillary. They did not come out... so thank you to the African American community." (Ray, 2019).

Despite these remarks, the argument that "black people do not vote" is unjustified: despite being just 13% of the US population, black voters are among the most stable voting blocs in politics, despite concerted attempts to prevent them. Following the civil war, black voter turnout increased significantly, resulting in the election of nearly 20 black people to the House and Senate, as well as many more to local and state seats. However, by December 1887, Congress had met for the first time in nearly two decades without a single black member, resulting in "The Negroes Temporary Farewell," in which black people were suspended from Congress. (Ray, 2019).

Clark (2015) explained that during Reconstruction, when black people gained political influence, southern states form voter ID laws and gave black people voting literacy tests that contained bizarre questions as " how many plies are on a roll of toilet paper" or "how many bubbles are in a bar of soap". Some people have also been lynched for voting or requesting the right to vote. As Jim Crow continued to oppress black people, they became frustrated with the Republican Party, and some joined the Democratic Party's civil rights arm. During the civil rights era, when the 15th amendment was restored, black people became an effective voting bloc for the Democratic party, particularly in the south.

When Democrats lose, though, the same stereotype remains: "black people did not vote". However, black voter turnout in the last three presidential elections was 59.6% in 2016, 66.6 percent in 2012, and 65.2 percent in 2008. In all of these votes, black voters turned out in larger numbers than Latinos, Asians, and whites in 2012. Although it is true that black voter turnout reduced between 2012 and 2016, this does not mean that black voters are to blame for the Democratic Party's election defeat in 2016 (Ray, 2019).

The long fight of African American voting rights was part of a centuries-long struggle to ensure that the US Constitution applied equally to all people. Despite several constitutional amendments, federal and state rules, and Supreme Court decisions, total participation of every American citizen in elections has never been achieved. Section IV of the Voting Rights Act of

1965, which included special provisions for citizens in states in the South with a history of violations, was repealed by the Supreme Court in 2013, which will not guarantee a fair election (Ray, 2019).

### **2.2.3. Inequity of Criminal Justice and African Americans**

Lawrence (2017) in his article “Crime and Punishment”, the criminal justice system in the United States assumes that everybody is treated fairly and equally under the law. Generations of politicians, scholars, professionals, activists, and everyday people have acknowledged the criminal justice system's inability to deliver on this democratic principle and have attempted to "fix" it and fix the most egregious injustices across American history. These fixes did not go well, it was unsuccessful. And other unfair and unjust results for people of colour, given that 62% of the male prison population is black or Latino. Those who were committed to fix the justice system understand that they need to deep rethinking of the principles and values that shape the current criminal justice system's structure.

This paper posits race as a powerful and revealing lens through which to reconsider the relationship between mass incarceration and democracy. This may seem counterintuitive, knowing how difficult it has been for this nation to confront and resolve its racial reality. To try to make headway on a difficult issue (criminal justice reform) by invoking another seemingly intractable one (race) as an entry point, may seem a fool’s errand (Lawrence, 2017).

To begin with, it is clear that in a country that criminals imprisoned on a massive scale, people of colour account for extremely large numbers of those imprisoned. More than 2.2 million people are currently imprisoned, sentenced, or under the direct control of the criminal justice system in any way. African Americans form up approximately 46% of the prison population. In 2006, for example, there were 4,789 black males imprisoned for every 100,000 black males in the free population, compared to 736 white males for every 100,000 white males in the free pop-

ulation. In the late twenties, 11.7% of black men were imprisoned. 6 Black men of all ages are seven times more than white males of the same age to be imprisoned (Lawrence, 2017).

Across gender, criminal offense, and regional categories, the majority of African Americans suffer racism. The catastrophic effects of systemic racism for people of colour are still unknown to most white Americans. Residents in such areas are victimized in a different of ways. As they continue to preserve family relationships with loved ones behind bars, spouses, wives, and children of inmates become prisoners of prison system routines. For example, urban prisoners are often imprisoned in far rural areas. Physical distances alone can be expensive, challenging, and infrequent for imprisoned families (Lawrence, 2017).

To return to the American justice system, according to a study by a Michigan State University College of Law professor, African-American prisoners who were convicted of murder were about 50% more likely to be innocent than other who were convicted murderers and spend longer in jail before being exonerated. According to the 2016 data, black suspects were more likely than white suspects to have convictions that resulted in murder exonerations due to police brutality. Black murder exonerees spent three years longer in jail than white murder exonerees. A white prisoner accused of rape is 3 times more likely to be innocent than a black prisoner serving time for sexual assault (Lawrence, 2017). Figure (2.1) shows the differences.

## **2.3. Ending The Paradigm**

### **2.3.1. Educational Empowerment**

Education remains indispensable to meaningful movement toward racial equality in the United States. Among the many strategic reasons, Charles Hamilton Houston and Thurgood Marshall may have had for choosing to litigate education cases; one obvious practical rationale stands out: education is fundamentally important for racial progress (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 184).

Most black children, who are not from high-income families, receive inadequate educational services. This must change. Money should be spent wisely but fairly. Economic disparity in education will only be corrected when there is equal funding. While equal funding will not automatically result in improved standardized test scores for black students, requiring equal funding will at least enable black students to avoid starting their education at such a severe disadvantage (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 184).

Equalizing public faculty funding would facilitate destroy the racial paradigm in two ways. First, equal funding will inject poorer districts—many of which are predominantly black with much-needed funds that can be used to improve facilities and services. Years of inequitable funding have created large gaps in the quality of facilities, teachers, and services. Capabilities, and test scores should occur. Second, equal funding can decrease black victimization by providing poor black districts with an opportunity to contend with flush white districts. Although adequate funding is merely one in all many elements, as well as involved parents and quality academics, essential for a high-quality school, equal funding could be a part outside of the management of parents and teacher. Equal funding would place a lot of onuses on parents and teachers to deliver a top quality of education. Evidence of the positive impact from such a modification is provided within the several thriving magnet school programs throughout the country. (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 185).

The Supreme Court has repeatedly declined to come to a decision whether or not a state's failure to provide a minimally adequate education may be a denial of a right secured underneath the federal Constitution. It exists theoretically some kind of a possibility that the Supreme Court could recognize. It is also theoretically possible that progress in education reform will continue in the states, where positive constitutional rights have been adjudicated and, in some cases, well defined. The problem which existed in a state-by-state approach, however, is that the inevitable inconsistency. Some jurisdictions can merely refuse to recognize and uphold the sort of guaran-

tee that's necessary to afford each American kid at least a minimally adequate education and, ideally, instructional opportunities proportionate with the child's competency (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 185).

One might be optimistic regarding the possibilities of reform at the state level, given recent state court choices on academic reform. On the other hand, any reform accomplished through a state court, or state constitutional modification, is additional susceptible to attack than a federal ruling or constitutional amendment. So, whereas malleability of state law makes the states a fascinating arena for seeking change, it conjointly makes any gains at risk of attack (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 185).

Creating a uniform definition of "minimally adequate education," establishing the power to say the right to such education, and instituting an equitable federal funding regime would make sure that the standard of a child's education would never fall at a lower place a particular threshold level, in spite of the economic circumstances of the state, county, or municipality wherever the kid is educated. States, of course, may offer a lot of educational resources than the federal minimum, as long as they did so on an equitable basis. While African-Americans would definitely not reach instant parity below such a regime, they might have a valuable, enforceable, constitutional right not only to adequate education however also to help in achieving the very best level of education possible (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 186).

### **2.3.2. Criminalize Private Race-Based Acts of Discrimination**

In order to cut back false notions of white superiority, there should be a amendment within the method discrimination is known and legally outlined. a new definition of constitutionally prohibited discrimination must embody non-public acts. In the 1883 Civil Rights Cases, where the majority reasoned that the Fourteenth Amendment Empowered Congress to outlaw only government discrimination and not private acts, the Supreme Court invalidated an antidiscrimination law is prohibiting race discrimination by hotels, theatres, restaurants, and alternative public ac-

commodations. Like government- imposed discrimination, race discrimination by private entities and individuals contributes to racial hierarchy and black separation and victimization (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 207).

The Supreme Court's inaccurate interpretation of the Constitution as not prohibiting non-public discrimination should be remedied. The law prohibits government-mandated racism and personal discrimination that's owing to the state. sadly, the Court's current approach defines most personal activity as beyond attribution. Only government subsidization of personal racism is thanks to the state. Subsidization needs substantial state involvement like possession of the property wherever discriminatory treatment is happening. To truly address the ill effects of a country divided on racial lines, the federal government must be permitted to make laws that address private discrimination condoned by some communities (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 208).

Certain sorts of racism ought to be made criminal offenses. Currently, racialism may be a civil offense, and violators of antidiscrimination laws are subject to fines. Criminalization would subject violators to both fines and imprisonment, or some other limitation on liberty. This would each discourage discrimination and conjointly send the message that those that have interaction in such practices pose as much a threat to society as alternative criminals. (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 208).

Several states and also the federal government have established laws to penalize perpetrators for hate crimes that have been committed with racial, religious, gender, or sexual orientation animosity. Such laws stop short of criminal punishment for race discrimination alone, however, on the ground that intentional discrimination is difficult to prove. The language that triggers the penalty improvement underneath hate crime statutes is either literally or functionally a similar as language that triggers liability below many civil rights and antidiscrimination laws. These laws additionally impose liability once an actor takes some action "because of" the race, religion, or different specified standing of the affected person. Whether a criminal act may be a hate crime

depends on the perpetrator's intent. If the act was motivated by a racial intent, further penalization is also acceptable. The racial animus itself is not against the law, however it is the premise for enhancing the penalization for the resulting criminal act (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 209).

States have been authorized, under their police powers, to prohibit any kind of conduct they choose providing that the conduct is not constitutionally protected. While Americans citizens have a constitutional right to freedom of speech, they must not have a constitutional right to discriminate on the premise of race (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 207).

There are already several laws that provide supposed protections from race discrimination. An equal right to housing has been guaranteed by two major pieces of legislation: the FHA of 1968 and the ECOA of 1974s. The Civil Rights Act of 1964s (Title VII) has prohibited employment discrimination supported race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Unfortunately, these federal laws and regulations only have civil penalties. It is clear that civil penalties are an inadequate deterrent. The Equal Employment Chance Commission (EEOC) fielded 82,792-employment discrimination complaints in 2007.40 in 2009 it fielded 99,922.41 if the civil penalty structure served as an efficient deterrent, a downward trend would be expected

The Supreme Court has upheld Congress's authority, underneath the Commerce Clause, to enact federal antidiscrimination legislation in federally funded programs in housing, lending, and employment. Any effort by Congress to enact a federal criminal penalty for racialism ought to coincide with existing civil statutes that have withstood constitutional challenges. Amending the fha of 1968, the ECOA of 1974, and Title VII to incorporate criminal penalties for violations would be an efficient approach (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 207).

### **2.3.3. Acknowledge the Existence of Racism and Apologize for Its Harmful Effect**

Notions of white superiority still hinder racial integration within the United States. The eradication of white superiority should include compensation for individuals who uniquely suffered

under Jim Crow laws, such as those who lost property, were harmed physically, or were denied educational opportunities (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 219).

States should provide monetary compensation and apologies. The states will support ameliorate the harmful effects of past education discrimination through scholarship programs almost like one enacted in Virginia. In 2004, the Virginia legislature created scholarships for people like John Hurt, harmed by white resistance to desegregation, to resume their education.<sup>94</sup> The fact that different states did not shut schools does not mean that African-Americans were not harmed. Individuals WHO can prove hurt should be afforded a chance to try and do so. Once heard, these individuals must be helped (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 220).

The Virginia legislature was terribly careful to not characterize these scholarships as reparations. Payment for past racial discrimination has been one of the most controversial issues of recent decades. Although not unprecedented in American history, talk about reparations has become a lot of arguable because of the immense economic consequences related to compensation for various African-Americans. Smaller amounts paid to American Indians, and a few different numerically smaller groups, have drawn very little attention. Once lawyers use artistic legal theories to seek compensation for hundreds of years of racial exploitation, there's an excellent outcry from even impartial observers of racial problems. Once obligatory, any remedy ought to take the shape of economic and educational empowerment through community based and institution-based help, not just through individual merely payments (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 220).

One common argument opposing reparations is that persons harmed by slavery are “dead and gone,” and to compensate their descendants would somehow constitute an “unjust enrichment.” Other arguments emphasize the issue of distinguishing who should be compensated and calculate what quantity they ought to receive.<sup>96</sup> the courts habitually struggle with these matters, as they resolve questions. There is a necessity for state to acknowledge culpability within the racial paradigm that exists these days. . Governments, just like Virginia, that profited from slave auc-

tions; insurance firms, like Aetna, that profited from slave cargo;<sup>98</sup> and families, just like the Vernons of Newport, Rhode Island, or the De Wolfs of Bristol, Rhode Island, whose generational wealth was made directly on the utilization of slave labour, <sup>99</sup> should condemn the acts of their forebears within the strongest potential terms. Anyone whose father attended University on the G.I. Bill ought to bear in mind that he or she benefited from this policy in a Jim Crow era, once racism prevented most black veterans from taking advantage of this profit to which they should have been entitled. Although the act of apologizing is commonly mocked as meaningless, it is a decent and honest, as repentance could be a powerful catalyst for reconciliation (Higinbotham, 2013, p. 220).

The first formal and official apology by the U. S. government, for slavery and Jim Crow Laws, was a 2008 resolution gone along the House of Representatives. <sup>100</sup> This was a step in the right direction. Congress has issued apologies in the past—to African-Americans for failing to pass anti lynching laws, to Japanese Americans for their incarceration during World War II, and to native Hawaiians. Anyone whose father attended University on the G.I. Bill have to be compelled to bear in mind that he or she benefited from this policy during a Jim Crow era, once racism prevented most black veterans from taking advantage of this profit. Most whites are aware that slavery and segregation have hurt African-Americans tremendously over the past centuries. As a part of the dialogue, whites ought to acknowledge however, white families benefited from slavery and discrimination, and still get pleasure from the advantages nowadays. Awareness and contrition are important for an effective conversation. Effective dialogue cannot begin without it. If a majority of whites accelerate and acknowledge post-Jim Crow mistakes like “white flight,” tipping-point dogmatism, racialism, disparate drug and electoral identification laws, and inequitable school funding schemes, to name a few—that would send a powerful and clear message to African-Americans that they have to equally judge their post-Jim Crow guiltiness. In order to start effective dialogue, African-Americans and whites should perceive the advantages and bur-

dens obligatory as well as the decisions that currently preclude America from being the land of equality (Higginbotham, 2013, p. 222).

## **2.4. Black Lives Matter Movement**

### **2.4.1. Overview and goals of the movement**

Police violence (especially against African Americans) is not a new problem in the United States, but the recent murders of young black men by cops in cities around the country has made it a hot subject. Owing to white officers not being indicted for shooting innocent young black men, there have been many demonstrations and riots, and as a result of these protests, a new social media trend called #BlackLivesMatter has appeared.

With the death of Trayvon Martin, the Black Lives Matter movement grew, and with the death of Michael Brown, it grew even further. Both of these young men were black and were shot and killed although unarmed. Martin was a seventeen-year-old black man visiting his father in Florida in February of 2012 when he was shot and killed by George Zimmerman. Zimmerman, a neighbourhood watch captain in a private residence, was charged with the murder of Trayvon Martin but was found not guilty. In August of 2014, Michael Brown, a black teenager, was shot and killed by white police officer Darren Wilson. After George Zimmerman was convicted of murder in the shooting of 17-year-old Trayvon Martin in 2013, Alicia Garza gave words of support to Black people in a Facebook post: “Our lives matter.” Garza and her friends Patrisse Cullors and Opal Tometi coined the term #BlackLivesMatter (Graff, 2015).

Black Lives Matter supporters have organized and well-attended demonstrations in cities around the United States and across the world. Black Lives Matter is a national political organization led by leaders in community organizations who manage their own projects and services. The Black Lives Matter Global Network Foundation is a non-profit human rights group operating in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom (Tedeneke, 2018).

The Black Lives Matter community has a number of objectives. BLM activists want to raise awareness of the many ways in which Black people are viewed differently in society, as well as how institutions, rules, and laws react to that unfairness. Political engagement, letter-writing activities, and peaceful marches have also been used by the movement to counter racism. BLM works to end police brutality, over policing in minority communities, and crimes committed by “for-profit prisons”. Its initiatives also included ideas for better police practices and increased responsibility for police brutality. BLM advocates have also pushed for “defunding” the cop, which would include cutting police salaries and reinvesting the revenue in neighbourhood support services like mental health and risk management. BLM advocates have also focused in people of colour on early voting and get-out-the-vote campaigns. Furthermore, Black Lives Matter campaigns have honoured Black musicians and poets. It is not about prioritizing the lives of Black people over those of other people. Instead, it is a public awareness movement aims to bring attention to the systemic brutality committed against Black people in the United States by police and private individuals. The core aim of Black Lives Matter is to foster respect for Black people, raise awareness of systemic social racism, and advocate for legal change that will make everybody safer (Tedeneke, 2018).

Internally, Black Lives Matter has its own goal. They promote a reform of Black politics that is more respectful of all Black people, regardless of gender preference, sexual orientation, or economic class, by offering instruction and support to activists. The movement was very spontaneous in its early years, with no official authority to organize it. People would demonstrate where they saw racism against Black people and use the hashtag "Black Lives Matter" as a rallying call, which was often organized via social media (Tedeneke, 2018).

When the Black Lives Matter movement grew, it advocated for peaceful, well-coordinated marches in major American cities. Marches and marches, as well as sit-ins and other peaceful demonstrations similar to those of the 1960s, are common methods (Tedeneke, 2018).

Black Lives Matter demonstrators are often subjected to the same kind of disproportionate policing that they are protesting against. In May 2020, 43,350 military forces were sent against Black Lives Matter protesters around the country, in addition to police. In response to recent Black Lives Matter marches, military aircrafts are deployed. Observers, such as President Joe Biden has stated that aggressive far-right mobilizations, such as the breaching of the US Capitol in 2021, drew a smaller and more passive police presence than nonviolent Black Lives Matter demonstrations (Tedeneke, 2018).

#### **2.4.2. Trump administration reaction to George Floyd murder**

According to Alaghbary (2020). Looting leads looting leads to shooting: A pragma-dialectical analysis of President Trump's argumentative discourse on Floyd's death. Trump tweeted on May 27, 2020, the Federal government and the Department of Justice are already well into an investigation as to the very sad and tragic death in Minnesota of George Floyd.

On May 29, Trump decided to send in the National Guard in reaction to the riots, saying, "Any difficulty and we will assume power, but when the violence begins, the shooting starts." The tweet was interpreted as quoting former Miami Police Chief Walter Headley, who said in December 1967 that "when the violence, the shooting begins.as racial tensions and racial riots emerged in Miami in the run-up to the 1968 Republican National Convention. In addition, Twitter considered Trump's use of the quote to be a hate speech, and the message was putting behind a public interest notice for violating its terms of service about hate speech. A tweet made by Trump the next day "violence leads to shooting, and that's why a man was shot and killed in Minneapolis on Wednesday night – or take a look at what happened in Louisville recently, where seven people were injured (Alaghbary, 2020)",

Alaghbary (2020) argued that on May 31, in a series of tweets, Trump blamed the press for inciting the riots, calling journalists "truly poor people with a sick agenda". Trump said state governors had been "weak" in their response to the unrest in a conference call with them on June

1, insisting that they "have to dominate... You've got to arrest people, you've got to track people, you've got to put them in prison for ten years and you'll never see this trouble again.

As the black demonstration continued, tear gas and rubber bullets were used by police and federal agents to clear a crowd of unarmed demonstrators from Lafayette Square, an incident that attracted public criticism from military and religious figures, as well as fellow Republicans, four days after the incident, the street corner in front of St. John's Church was called "Black Lives Matter Plaza" and the words "BLACK LIVES MATTER" was written on it. (Alaghbary, 2020).",

Alaghbary (2020) many concerns were posed about Donald Trump's treatment of the riots, as Democrats opposed him in Congress, while many Republicans defended the Trump administration's behaviour, so most of them avoided directly answering questions about the case. Senator Marco Rubio responded to the demonstrations by claiming that far-left and far-right terrorists tried to target civil society and could possibly cause a Second American Civil War. Senator Mitt Romney joined Black Lives Matter demonstrators in a march in Washington, D.C. on June 7, 2020, making him the first Republican senator to take part in the protests.

Several former Trump governors, including ex-Secretary of Defence and retired Marine Corps general Jim Mattis, former White House Chief of Staff and Secretary of National Security John F. Kelly, and former Assistant Secretary of Defence Mick Mulroy, have criticized Trump's response to the unrest. Joe Biden, the Democratic presidential candidate, compared George Floyd's death to Martin Luther King Jr.'s 1968 assassination, arguing that "The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. did not have the global effect that George Floyd's death did" (Alaghbary, 2020)

Although trying to make peace with protesters' frustration, Iowa Governor Kim Reynolds and Des Moines Mayor Frank Cownie invited people to stop the violence and participate in "respectful, peaceful dialogue". Contra Costa County District Attorney Diana Becton said the BLM campaign "is a vital civil rights cause that deserves all of our attention" after two people were

charged with a hate crime in Martinez, California, for burning down a Black Lives Matter mural. (Alaghbary, 2020).

## **Conclusion**

African Americans have been treated as second-class citizens since the founding of the United States. Because of the colour of their skin and other biological features, African Americans were slaves and oppressed. And after slavery was abolished, black people were still discriminated against because of their skin colour. In the pre-Civil Rights period, it was acceptable to discriminate against people based of skin colour, but things have changed since then. Racism is no longer explicit or founded on biological traits as it used to be. Colour-blind racism is a systemic phenomenon of racism that has had an impact on many aspects of American society, like the criminal justice system, education, housing and even in politics. African Americans decided to fight against to end this discrimination and retrieve their rights, they begun enforce the government to be equal by creating movements, these movements criminalized race-based acts of discrimination and enforced some government leaders to acknowledge the existence of racism. A movement like “BLM” is expected it to be the voice of African Americans across the USA and world.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **THE FUTURE OF RACISM IN USA**

## **Chapter Three: The Future of Racism in USA**

### Introduction

#### 3.1. The Link between Past's and Present's Features of Racism

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3.1.3. Politics

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### Conclusion

## **Introduction**

While discrimination is currently being condemned globally, and progress has been made towards equality of opportunity and treatment, it is clear that there is still a long way to go to completely eradicate racism. We discover this through answers to several questions we asked African-Americans related to the issue of racism and the expectation of future transactions that will inevitably remain as they are and will even increase their intensity with new forms of racism.

### **3.1. The Link between Past's and Present's Features of Racism**

#### **3.1.1. Education**

Before public schools were commonly established after Reconstruction, few African American Virginians got a formal education. Virginia's public schools were separated from the beginning, almost without much thought or discussion, on the commonly held belief that doing this would reduce tension. In addition, several other states, both North and South, had segregated public schools. However, in the South, black schools were frequently relying on funds from white-controlled state and city governments, resulting in education systems with less services for both students and teachers (Ramsey, 1974)

Teachers in school systems were mostly white at the beginning of the Reconstruction period. Many of these white teachers were effective in convincing black students that they were inferior, according to black educators and education leaders. This created mistrust in the public school system at the time. During Reconstruction and before the 1950s, public schools in the south were segregated due to discrimination targeting at African Americans. New Orleans was an exceptional case: after Reconstruction, the schools were almost all integrated. And for white children, education in the South was bad. However, in many cases, education for African-Americans in the South in the early 1900s was worse (Ramsey, 1974)

Schools in the South were racially segregated. Whites and African-Americans used to go to segregated classrooms. The different school districts were not on an equal basis. White children's schools got extra government funding. There were less African Americans in school. Black children were often taken out of school to help on the plantation. Many of their parents and mothers worked as sharecroppers. Sharecroppers' children had to serve with their parents to produce and grow enough crops (Cai, 2020)

Many African American school buildings had unstable roofs, drooping boards, and broken windows. The only books available to black children were borrowed from white schools. Overcrowding affected black schools, with so many children per classroom. Many black schools and white schools had only one teacher to provide for children varying ages from children to eighth graders. All classes were more likely to be in one room in black schools. For the overcrowded classrooms, there were insufficient seats (Cai, 2020)

There were restrictions on what African Americans students could do in school. White school administrators did not want black students to be subjected to concepts such as equality and liberty. African American students in Southern schools were prevented access to books that included the Declaration of Independence or the United States Constitution. Government should draw its authority from the approval of the people, according to these articles. Reading them would prove for African Americans that they were being refused equality accorded to all US residents. (Cai, 2020)

According to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), in 2018, almost a third of Black students (32%) lived in poverty, compared to ten percent of white students in low-income households. In comparison to 69 percent of Asian students and 53 percent of white students, 27 percent of African Americans students lived in households where either parent had a bachelor's or higher degree. For African Americans, a lack of internet access at home has become a barrier to learning. In 2018, 90% of Black students had access to the internet at home.

However, this figure was smaller than that of their Asian (98%) and white (98%) counterparts (96 %). While the achievement gap between African Americans students and whites has not been reduced, the long-term pattern suggests that the gap has narrowed. However, change has been limited, and the gap remains. According to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), Black 4th, 8th, and 12th students' average reading and math grades have always been smaller than their white counterparts from 1992 to 2019. (Cai, 2020)

### **3.1.2. Politics**

Enslaved Americans were liberated after a horrific and bloody Civil War. The Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment (1868) gave African Americans citizenship rights. This, however, did not necessarily signify the right to vote. Black voters were repeatedly turned away from voting places throughout the state. In 1870, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment to address this issue (Corbould&Nwokora, 2020). It says:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude. Despite this, states have discovered ways to get through the Constitution and keep African Americans from voting. African Americans were turned away from the polls by poll fees, literacy tests, bribery, and coercion. Many states used the "grandfather clause" to keep descendants of slavery out of voting until the Supreme Court struck it down in 1915. The clause said that you could not vote except your grandfather had voted, which most people whose parents were slaves could not do. (Corbould&Nwokora, 2020)

This unequal treatment was found in the streets, in Congress, and in the media. Even fifty years after the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, black Americans still had difficulty voting, especially in the South. For decades, the battle for African American suffrage continued on. One Georgia man described the situation in the 1930s as follows: "Do you know that because of the poll tax, I've never voted in my life and have never been able to exercise my right as a citizen? I

cannot afford to pay a poll tax or have a voice in my own government."(Corbould&Nwokora, 2020)

The 1965 Voting Rights Act marked a major shift in African Americans' standing in the South. The Voting Rights Act restricted states from prohibiting African Americans from voting by literacy testing and other means. Prior to this, only about 23% of voting-age African Americans were eligible to vote, but by 1969, that percentage had risen to 61%. (Corbould&Nwokora, 2020)

Here are some of the ways that Black Americans face obstacles to voting at any stage of the process nowadays: Owing to state laws excluding persons with criminal convictions from voting, African Americans are much more likely to be unable to vote at all. As of 2019, ten states prohibit people with such sentences from voting unless they submit a constructive appeal. According to the most current detailed state-level analysis from 2016, about 6.1 million Americans were oppressed as a result of a criminal record, with 1 in 13 Black Americans — opposed to 1 in 56 non-Black Americans — losing their right to vote as a result of a felony conviction nationally. (Corbould&Nwokora, 2020)

When an African American goes to vote, they can find that their name is not on the voter list. States regularly conduct voter list management, which includes excluding people that have died, passed, or are otherwise unable to vote, which is a vital step in ensuring the fairness of US elections. However, some of the most extreme forms of voter purging, in which states delete registered voters from the rolls with little or no warning or opportunity to appeal, have overwhelmingly impacted voters in areas that were not protected by the Voting Rights Act. As a result of the pandemic, the number of people voting by mail has risen dramatically. Mail-in ballots, on the other hand, have a much higher risk of rejection than ballots cast in person, and some reports have shown that African American candidates are more likely to have their ballots refused due to

issues such as a voter's signature on the ballot not matching a previous signature on paper (Chin, 2019)

### **3.1.3. Health Care**

According to Sezer and Bauer (2017) in their book: Introduction to the U.S. Health Care System, from the founding of this country to the present, African-Americans and other marginalized groups have had health results that are generally worse than whites. Disparities in health care for Black people date back to slavery. Slaveholders' strategies to secure their investment at a low cost resulted in inadequate nutrition and disease-ridden conditions for Black people who were slaves, according to Ard. There was also discrimination from white doctors who identified fake diseases that were 'strange' to Black people, such as Drapetomania, a disease that caused enslaved people to flee. (p.12).

After the Civil War, as officials refused to help contain epidemic outbreaks, resulting in high mortality rates among Black citizens, health inequalities in Black communities persisted. The ruling class's main fear, according to Ard, was that a healthy Black community would upend the social order at the time. (Sezer and Bauer, 2017, p.16).

Sezer and Bauer, F (2017) argued that Discrimination continued throughout the 20th century, especially in the South, as segregation became rooted in several aspects of life, including health care. The Hill-Burton Act of 1946 established separate but equal health care for African-Americans, denying them access to high-quality medical care and technology. *Simkins v. Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital*, a 1963 Supreme Court decision, made racially segregated health care illegal. (p.17).

After WWII, the rise of employer-based health insurance contributed to disparities. Despite the fact that this form of policy became the standard for many Americans, insurance firms dis-

criminated against Black people, and many Black people worked in jobs that did not have health insurance coverage, according to Sezer and Bauer (Sezer and Bauer, 2017, p.20).

Sezer and Bauer (2017) claimed that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought these inequalities to light, according to Ard. According to [www.covid-tracking.com](http://www.covid-tracking.com), Black people account for 21% of all COVID-19 deaths in which race is known, and they die at 2.3 times the rate of white people. COVID is showing a bright light on a sore spot we have not taken seriously, as This pandemic has highlighted the life and death consequences of our inability to protect the most vulnerable in our society (p. 22)

### **3.1.4. Housing**

According to Bulland Gross (2018) in the United States, housing segregation is the practice of denying African Americans, people of colour, and other minority groups fair access to housing through manipulation, denial of real estate and finance facilities, and racial guiding. Throughout history, housing policy in the United States has shaped housing segregation patterns. The National Housing Act of 1934, the GI Bill, and the Fair Housing Act are all important legislations. Housing segregation is reinforced by factors such as social status, geographic assimilation, and immigration. Resettlement, unfair living conditions, and poverty are all consequences of housing segregation. However, programs such as the Section 8 health insurance program have been implemented to address housing segregation. (p.3).

Between 1880 and 1940, racial residential segregation more than doubled. The most segregated major cities were in the south. Lynching of African-Americans were strongly linked to segregation. As a result of segregation, both black and white homeownership rates suffered., as did crime rates. where Both whites and African-Americans had worse health results in areas where housing segregation existed. Residential discrimination is largely a consequence of the birth weight disparity between black and white children. Economic mobility was affected by segregation. (Bulland Gross, 2018, p.9)

And so now, systemic inequality is profoundly rooted in the housing market in the United States. Since segregation, redlining and other types of housing discrimination have paved the way for a profoundly unequal housing experience. where the homeownership disparity between black and white people is still as large today as it was at the turn of the twentieth century. White households own nearly 75% of their homes, while black households own just 44% of their homes, it is shameful that, after decades of battling systemic racism, less than half of these households will own a home by 2020. In 2016, African-Americans were 2.6 times more likely than whites to be refused a traditional loan. The situation did not necessarily fail to change over the course of two decades; it actually worsened. (Bulland Gross, 2018, p.11).

### **3.1.5. Criminal Justice System**

According to Jacobs (2007) in his article: "Criminal Justice in the United States", the abolition of slavery in 1865, Southern states, which housed more than 90% of Black Americans, adopted criminal justice as a form of racial control. Discriminatory "Black Codes" convicted a large number of Black men, women, and children, who were then forced to live in slave-like conditions by forced labour. and convict leasing programs that persisted well into the 20th century. Civil Rights activists were also subjected to criminal laws, with many being labelled "law-breakers" and facing detention, imprisonment, and police brutality. These valiant campaigns won several wins, but reforms aimed at combating racial injustice, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, have not focused on criminal justice. Where the same racial bias and injustice that pervade American society continue to have an effect on outcomes. Today, mass incarceration is a legacy of past wrongdoings that continues to restrict opportunities in their country's most marginalized communities. (p.1).

In 2016, black Americans accounted for 27% of all arrests in the United States, more than double their share of the total population. While black children made up 15% of all children in the United States, they accounted for 35% of juvenile arrests in that year, which appears to be a

connection between race and crime is, in large part, a result of concentrated urban poverty, which affects African Americans much more than other racial groups. This explains why African Americans are more likely than white people to commit such violent and property crimes. However, while African-Americans are more likely than whites to be involved in such crimes, white Americans overestimate the proportion of crime committed by African-Americans and Latinos, ignore the fact that groups of color are overwhelmingly victims of crime, and underestimate the existence of racism in the criminal justice system .in addition to that is the pursuit of policies that achieve little gain in reducing crime while imposing heavy penalties and financial charges on people of colour. (Jacobs, 2007, p.2).

the U.S. The criminal justice system has been criticized for being restrictive as well as racially biased. of nature. They are often cited as the primary cause of mass incarceration, which is described as a rise in the number of people imprisoned. One addition that could be made here is to link penalty to current events. Because of the Co-Vid In the event of a disease outbreak, penalties could change. It would be essential to see if more criminals who have been convicted of a crime are assigned to house arrest. (Jacobs, 2007, p.3).

Jacobs (2007) claimed that the excessive levels of police contact with African Americans are at the root of the rise of mass incarceration. This is particularly striking in the case of drug crimes, which are committed at nearly equal rates by people of all races. However according Louis Dekmar, head of the LaGrange Police Department and president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Georgia police force, “One reason black people are disproportionately stopped is that police see crimes where they occur.” (p.4).

“Crime is frequently disproportionately higher in minority areas than elsewhere,” the chief said and it is there that we'll spend our money.” Dekmar's viewpoint is not unusual. U.S. criminal justice initiatives have cast a dragnet targeting African Americans in the absence of meaningful attempts to counter social segregation and unequal levels of poverty. Aside from implementing

measures that have no benefit in terms of crime prevention and place significant costs on people of colour, lawmakers and criminal justice officials have been unable to discuss punitive policies for which there is little reason. (Jacobs, 2007, p.5).

Jacobs (2007) argued that in 2016, African Americans were imprisoned at a pace 3.5 times higher than non-Hispanic whites in local jails. These inequalities stem in part from the police policies and practices mentioned earlier, but they are exacerbated by those adopted at this point of the phase. Given that nearly two-thirds (65%) of people in prison in 2016 were held before trial, laws and actions affecting pretrial detention play a critical role in driving disparities in the jail population and beyond. (p.6).

In recent years, black drivers have been much more likely than white drivers to be stopped, searched, and convicted. The reasons for and outcomes of these stops differ by ethnicity, and in certain jurisdictions, staggering racial disparities in police stop rates occur, reflecting unregulated racial inequality in officer discretion, whether deliberate or not. The US government has attempted to remedy some of the blatant racial gaps that pervade every part of its criminal justice system in recent years, but these attempts have been limited in reach. In direct violations of its commitments under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international agreements, the government continues to promote and maintain disparities. (Jacobs, 2007, p.7).

### **3.2. Expectations about The Future of Racism in USA**

#### **3.2.1. Education**

An evidence about the continuity of the gap in education between African Americans and white Americans, Gary B. v. Snyder, a lawsuit brought by African American students in Detroit public schools, claims that the state of Michigan refused them rights to reading in violation of the United States Constitution. Their argument reflects the ambitions of enslaved Africans in America in the not-too-distant past, who really had the freedom to read as a vital element of society

engagement. While the argument of the Detroit students was dismissed by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, it highlights the existence of educational inequities resulting from slavery's original sin and its descendants, which continue to affect African Americans' educational and life outcomes.

School discipline inequalities, systemic financial inequities, and the pattern of resegregation of public schools are all factors that affect African American students' educational experiences today. In the fact that slavery was abolished, these inequities remain the result of inequalities rooted in slavery and legitimized in processes, laws, and activities that continue to maintain disparities in educational opportunities and results amongst many African Americans. To resolve and redress these inequities, it is necessary to trace their history back to slavery. The legal system has become one tool for finding redress for educational inequity. The legal system has aided in the deepening of inequities many times and assisted in the removal of them at other times.

The notions of school and education have been based on anti-Blackness, which has been used as a method for state surveillance, dispossession, and segregation, often positioning schools as places of African Americans suffering. As a result, despite their promises of an equal, and equal system, improving school had neglected Black children and their families. Rather than intervening with the school as a neutral location of uncontested content and ideological politics, the (re)production of anti-Black violence was denied, which was made possible by the states' unthought of African American communities' educational needs as well as violence that happens in and around schooling as a state project. Researchers examined at how policies like school punishment and applying normative learning concepts cause harm to Black children and their families. They imagined Black educational futures and the possibilities of their manifestation by sharing ideas for educational spaces and activities that attempt restoration and healing in the face of anti-Black state brutality.

To conclude, the gap between African Americans communities and white communities will remain even in the future, because there is no extreme change since decades from now, of course there is a big change for their education, but there still some sensitive sides in education like racism for example, are unable to be solved at least for now. There also no evidences to get a total equal education opportunity among African Americans communities.

### **3.2.2. Politics**

As previously stated, the divided communities and demographics of North regions where 97 percent or more of people identify as one race play a role in voter segregation. As a result, it is vital that the state follow measures that remove barriers to voting. If the state continues to do so, statistics show that the vote of African-Americans (and other minorities) will be decreased, and lack of representation will proceed. Furthermore, tools or devices that require electors to display different types of identification and evidence of identity will exclude people of colour from voting. For those who have been racially abused, historic racial segregation and voter disenfranchisement build stereotypes of mistrust and dissatisfaction in the election process.

Overall, it results in an underrepresentation of the voting-age population, particularly among minorities. Minorities' lower voter turnout in racially concentrated counties in the South, and also in North, would be influenced by social constructs. Efforts to balance and correct those levels of voter turnout should be discussed in the future. Overall, it results in an underrepresentation of the voting-age population, particularly among African Americans. People of colour's lower voter turnout in racially concentrated counties in the South and the North, would be influenced by social constructs. Efforts to balance and correct those levels of voter turnout should be discussed in the future.

Offering a free voter photo ID card would not fix or excuse North's and other Southern states' poor voter registration and turnout rates for African Americans. Given North's social structures, social and political climate, and political culture, this study predicts that the decision to abolish

Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act will continue to reinforce divisive voting trends among African Americans in the South and North

Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) was passed to include legal guarantees for disenfranchised people by deciding which states will be subject to the reconstructions by the federal government's Department of Justice before introducing modifications to voting processes based on previous discriminatory activities. The reconstructions procedure is at the core of Section 5 of the VRA. The reconstructions' viability is in doubt, and it cannot be applied until Congress invents a new method. Unfortunately, states are actively introducing new processes that could aim to weaken the gains achieved in the previous 50 years to guarantee fairness and equity to the vote formerly afforded to African-Americans.

Such attitudes of discrimination -despite the fact that it is not direct- among African Americans in politics and voting rights will guarantee an unfairness in next voting's processes. As the government is unwilling and keeps procrastinating about solving this issues, African Americans will suffer in the next years and will not have equal rights in voting as their counterparts' citizens got.

### **3.2.3. Health Care**

Racism will rise dramatically in both this generation and the next, thanks to these and other structures that black people are exposed to, particularly with the spread of COVID-19, which will eventually increase African Americans' poverty. COVID-19 can exacerbate or expand health inequalities between African Americans and Whites, owing to the well-established correlation between poverty and poor health. The corona virus has put the United States' current economic, political, and institutional systems to the test, and socioeconomic disparities have resulted in a series of ordeals for African Americans, some of which have been compounded by the virus, also African Americans are more likely to contract and suffer from more serious types of illness and outcomes as a result of underlying differences in disease rates, as more barriers prevent them

from obtaining information, treatment, and care. Moreover, Additional causes of high risk include labour market conditions, community stays, family formation, and incarceration rates in long-term care facilities and prisons.

Inevitably, African Americans would be the hardest hit by a potential COVID-19 recession, not just because of the more severe suspension of jobs and higher unemployment levels, but also because of access to alternative sources of finance to account for financial losses, furthermore, the long-term consequences of disadvantaged and missed education for African American children and youth, who are less likely to receive the formal and informal educational support they need to succeed during school closures, may lead to economic inequalities in the coming decades. COVID-19, in this way, resurrects the fundamental social and ethnic barriers that continue to embody and underpin health disparities, while also presenting options that will intensify them in the future.

We expect pathways to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic and recession in which African Americans' misery contributes to an unequal future that perpetuates and increases social inequality, rendering African Americans more vulnerable to COVID-19 and its consequences. It is clear that the consequences of African Americans' growing poverty - a strong predictor of poor health - are important. where COVID-19's actions would set off a chain reaction in which, even though African American poverty contributes to bad health, African Americans' health leads to even more poverty. This is the clearest example of it. Racism has always been and will always be embodied as a white person's attitude toward a black person in different areas, whether directly or indirectly.

### **3.2.4. Housing**

This vicious system would continue to put African Americans at a disadvantage in terms of accumulating capital and equity. Home ownership accounts for a larger portion of black homeowners' net worth than it does for white homeowners. According to a Centre for American Pro-

gress study of Federal Reserve statistics, primary homes account for 58 percent of African Americans' net worth, compared to 40 percent of white wealth portfolios, which are more diverse than non-white households' wealth portfolios. 73 White homeowners, on the other hand, had an estimated net residential income of \$ 215,800, compared to \$ 94,400 for black homeowners.

In educational research, the root causes of residential segregation have been and continue to be extensively discussed and debated, Some claim that residential segregation is the product of non-racial demographic and socioeconomic factors, while others blame discriminatory perceptions and behaviours such as racism and discrimination in the housing market for the division of racial groups in the residential landscape, while racial discrimination and racial disparities in homebuyers' income, taste, and housing information play a role in the perpetuation of residential segregation, a detailed review and critique of recent evidence on the causes of black-white residential segregation concludes that. These causes account for only a small portion of the segregated housing patterns that can still be seen in the United States. A fifth hypothesis is now more convincingly supported by recent data. According to the report, housing discrimination tends to fuel black-white segregation and maintains a vicious structural loop that places black homebuyers at a distinct disadvantage as opposed to similarly situated white homebuyers.

To re cup, African Americans will remain behind because homebuyers pursue housing alternatives in societies where they anticipate higher capital returns, segregation, lower housing appreciation, and continued disproportionate harm to black neighbour hoods, primarily due to marginalization and racism in housing and even access to credit. For whites in the home ownership market. They are also restricted in their housing options and will continue to buy in predominantly African American neighbourhoods as they have fewer opportunities than white homebuyers in the same location to acquire assets that are valued quickly.

### **3.2.5. Criminal Justice System**

It is often said that the United States has the strongest criminal justice system in the world – and there is much to be proud of: police, prosecutors, and judges are simply and demonstrably independent of government, ordinary people are participating as part of the jury in crown court cases, and they have strict transparency laws, furthermore, there is a clear belief that hearings must be open to the public.

In the future, the public has high expectations. And for clear reason that the nature of profit-driven crimes is likely to remain largely unchanged – stealing, kidnapping, commercial and financial fraud, contraband goods and services trafficking, and so on. Despite the fact that the underlying offences might be the same, there would be three major variations,

In the future, one distinction in the case of market-based crime would be the specific goods and services that are trafficked. That is, in part, a feature of what governments want to prohibit. As Van Duyne pointed out, governments' use of criminal law to regulate private conduct is a commonplace and almost intractable instinct – but one that is inconsistently enforced.

Simultaneously time, governments will refrain from interfering with citizens' choices in order to stimulate the lower (sexual) option, but they will continue to interfere with citizens' choices in order to stimulate the upper (psychological) option, which calls for permanent racism, there is an indication of this trend slowing, and it is fair to believe that as new psychotropic drugs are created, governments may establish new types of crime to combat their prohibition. Governments will continue to face such new materials in the future, and they will most likely attempt to apply old logic, which is mostly founded on myth and ignorance, seeing the issue as “cartels” of evil foreigners disrupting polite society, It is important to remember that new products that are increasingly vulnerable to misuse are purely synthetic, home-made, and mostly manufactured under strict regulatory guidelines, making the logic of "organized crime" in relation to new markets suspect. Prohibition, legislation, and taxation may all be used to drive illegal income. New offences, or at least new ways to commit old ones, will arise as a result of global changes in trading

trends and the resulting foreign price differentials. When trade liberalization contributes to cost parity across borders, it has the potential to reduce chances.

To sum up, we might expect changes in profit-driven criminal patterns and approaches, as well as new offenders, possibly drawn from a broader range of society. Changes in prevention, identification, and investigative methods will also be influenced by technology. Differences in national prohibitions, rules, and tax systems provide transnational criminals with opportunities. But nothing will change the racism still the same, only in terms of the goods and services are involved, as well as the routes and target markets, can they change fundamentally. New opportunities to commit conventional forms of fraud using more modern communication techniques would be the most significant development in predatory crimes. There is no reason to believe that the current trend of declining violent crime rates will change unless there is a significant socio-economic or demographic shift. There's no reason to believe that criminal activity would pose a greater threat to the legal economy or culture than it has in the past.

### **3.2.6. Jim Crow and Services**

After knowing what is meant by "Jim Crow Laws" and how it was firstly released in the past against the black people whom suffered from the social discrimination and the racial classification as an outcome of these kinds of rules and how it was applied in many different life Domains and how it becomes a public law that meant to set a full separation in the life style of Both Americans and the African Americans such as public services, public properties, education... etc, and after reviewing the speech the of Biden the US President about Georgia Laws and called it as the ' Jim Crow Laws of Georgia ' Biden in his speech has shown to the Americans that these Laws which meant to be Gone in the past is still exist until Nowadays Form this point we might say that Jim Crow Laws is was and still exist and it will be also in the Further Future because this Kind of laws did not stop neither in the past or the present so we expect that it will be also applied in the future

## **Conclusion**

As a conclusion, People of colour in America still suffer from all kinds of racism in many fields of life, they are struggling in order to get an equal life as whites. Although they are living a good and better life than it was before yet there still a lot of things did not change and not willing to change in the sooner future. This struggle seems to continue even in the coming years, a lot of challenges are waiting for them. As we saw and analysed, there is a great link between their past and present. From this link, we can sum up that there are a lot of signs indicate the continuity of racial discrimination among people of colour from the government or even from their counterparts of white Americans.

## General Conclusion

In this dissertation, we used both historical and analytical methods to anticipate the situation of African-American people in future. We studied the development of racism in America from the past to the present in various fields of life and we expected its continuity in the future significantly and with more severe forms than its predecessor.

In this dissertation, we address the phenomenon of racism as a dark point in the history of America and all of humanity. As it begins with slavery imposed on barbaric and civilized societies. In addition, the discoverers of the new world discovered reasons for the enslavement of those around them; For other ethnic groups, cultural differences became a pretext for enslaving and mistreating people from other ethnic groups. Others referred to slaves as "barbarians" or "prisoners of war."

This dissertation consists of three chapters. In the first chapter entitled: Slavery and Racism in America in the Past. we showed that the colonial America was in need of workers, the ancient African Americans were forcibly work on different fields without any little sorts of rights or human needs, as we explained how slavery expanded across The New World by time and tried to show also how it expanded to the different regions of The New World.

Some slaves die of hunger and torturing. Yet, every action has a reaction, slaves rebelled and started to retrieve their freedom to get rid of slavery, this rebellion reached a boiling point before The Civil War and seemed to have an end when the President officially abolished it. Slavery was one of the main causes of Civil War in America. Although slavery was abolished, the discrimination and the unfairness against African Americans did not stop. They suffered from all different ways of discrimination in schools, services and other aspects of life. This new shape of racism against them was sometimes in kind of laws produced by their government against them and of course did not guarantee their rights. As a result, they continued to fight to get an equal life to

their counterparts. They protested across the whole country, rioted and at the end they got a large part of what they fought for.

In the second chapter, we tried to focus mostly on the features of racism in the twenty first century. At the very beginning, we tried to show the continuity of racism against African Americans in schools and how they were tracked for failure by their biased government and other racist organizations, just to show the world how much those African Americans are inferior. Also, we intended to show that housing separation policy did not actually change between the past and the present in some regions in USA. Concerning political side, it is obvious that they did not immune from racial behaviours. We talked about how they had been suppressed and discriminated especially in voting and other fields like justice system.

At the end, and as usual, we worked on showing how African Americans continued struggling as they did in the previous decades, although it was greater and harder challenges but they succeeded to deliver their voice across worldwide and create a greater personality through empower their education and enforce the government acknowledge the existence of the racist-based acts by criminalizing these acts. We concluded the chapter by showing a recent incident about racism against these minorities, and how these incidents triggered the alarm against those who stood against them, and also how BLM movement protested and fought against it.

In the final chapter, from our personal analysis, we did a comparison and tried to link between the past and the present to show that there is a strong link between them to check whether the hypothesis was true or not. we came to a result to confirm the fact of the first part of the hypothesis of this research that racism against African Americans still exists and did not actually stop. The comparison was in the main aspects of African Americans' life, like health care services, education, housing...etc. Afterwards, we tried to create our personnel expectations from the first analysis to confirm also the continuity of racism against people of colour in the future as the hypothesis indicates. We relied on a rule that if the far past was similar to the present, the future of

course will be similar too. At the end, we did a questionnaire on a sample of 15 African American, to confirm all what have been said above. We succeeded to confirm it, because the result was as we expected.

The aims of this dissertation were to show the harsh treatment of Americans toward Africans in the past that is still rooted even now and is expected to continue even into the future as slaves receive terrible treatment from their masters, and slaves, women and men are routinely abused. Moreover, women were forcibly raped, used to serve slave owners and also as a tool to produce a new generation of slaves.

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## ملخص

لطالما كانت العنصرية جزءًا من الحياة في الولايات المتحدة، ويمكن إرجاع أصولها إلى عصر العبودية، عندما تم نقل ملايين الأفراد، من إفريقيا بشكل أساسي، إلى العالم الجديد للعمل في المزارع. استمرت العبودية، وقد كانت ظاهرة بشكل علني خلال عصر الفصل العنصري، عندما كان السود العنصرية بعد إلغاء والبيض لا يستطيعون استخدام نفس وسائل النقل العام، أو الذهاب إلى نفس المدارس، أو تناول الطعام في نفس المطاعم.

ساعدت حركة الحقوق المدنية في الستينيات على إنهاء الفصل العنصري وأعلنت أن الأمريكيين الأفارقة والبيض مواطنون متساوون في الولايات المتحدة، ومع ذلك، لم تضع حدًا للعنصرية في الممارسة العملية. لا يزال أفراد الأقليات العرقية يواجهون التمييز بشكل يومي. يصعب وصف العنصرية الحديثة وإثباتها لأنها أقل وضوحًا ونادرًا ما يتم التحدث بها علنًا كما كانت خلال فترات العبودية والفصل العنصري. قد تكون العنصرية أقل وضوحًا في المجتمع الأمريكي الحديث، ومع ذلك لا يزال لها تأثير كبير على حياة العديد. يمكن رؤيتها في العديد من مجالات الحياة الحديثة، بما في ذلك الإسكان والعمل والرياضة والإعلام. على الرغم من التحسينات القانونية والاجتماعية العديدة التي حسنت من احتمالات الأقليات العرقية والإثنية في الولايات المتحدة، لا تزال التفاوتات العرقية قائمة بأشكال أكثر حدة من ذي قبل.