

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Hamma Lakhdar University of El-Oued
Faculty of Arts and Languages
Department of Arts and English Language



The Rise of African American Social Movements in the United States during the Trump's Administration

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

Submitted by:

DJEDIDI Aya

OBEIDI Yousra

Supervised by:

Mr. BOULKHESSAIM Adel

Board of Examiners:

Dr. Hezbri Mouna

President

University of El-Oued

Mr. Boulkheissaim Adel

Supervisor

University of El-Oued

Dr. Fethiza Tedjani Mouna

Examiner

University of El-Oued

Academic year: 2021/2022

Dedication

We would like to firstly dedicate this work to ourselves, for moving forward all the way despite all the obstacles and hardships in the last five years and enduring them with a powerful heart.

DJEDIDI Aya

I dedicate this work to my father in his grave. Thank you for your magnificent love and for giving us so many reasons to live a good life. I believe that you would be happy to see me in this place. To my mother, the strongest woman in the world, whose affection, love, encouragement, and prayers of day and night have made me achieve such success and honor; to my dear uncle Sidi, who played the role of my father instead, thanks for all his support and encouragement. Allah bless him. To my sisters and brothers, thanks for being by my side in this life. May Allah keep you all safe for me. To my best friend, Anfel, for always being there for me. To my partners' journey, Chiraz, Sara, and Yousra, who have always been a constant source of support and encouragement.

OBEIDI Yousra

To my parents, who are the source of the pure love and the endless support that kept me moving forward. To my beloved sisters and dearest brothers, to all my family members, to my best friends who I have met over the years, and to the people of good influence I have met in my life, especially those who prayed for me during this journey.

Acknowledgement

"O Allah, we ask you for knowledge which is beneficial and sustenance which is good, and deeds which are acceptable."

Foremost, all praise to Allah for the strength and blessing in accomplishing this thesis. We are praying to Him to accept and make our work a witness for us, not against us.

A special gratitude and appreciation to our supervisor, **Mr. BOULKHESSAIM Adel**, for his patience, vast knowledge and insightful criticism, as well as for providing us with all academic advice during all phases of this dissertation.

We will always be grateful to all who work in the English department, from the head of the department, **Mr. SAHRAOUI Belgacem**, to all the staff for providing the required help and assistance.

We would express our extreme gratitude to all teachers who taught us from primary to secondary school. Our deepest gratitude is for our university teachers whose inspired us to achieve this point of accomplishment. We wish we could mention each one with his/her name.

We would like to thank the members of the jury for granting their precious time to read and evaluate our work.

Finally, we thank every person who has given us any help or advice to claim this work. Special thanks for the unforgettable and valuable assistance of those who were with us from the beginning to the end of this work.

Abstract

Throughout the American history, African Americans have been victims of racism, discrimination, and violence. To end racial segregation and receive equal treatment as whites, Blacks have chosen social movements as a peaceful form of resistance. Movements such as the Civil Rights Movement, Black Power and Black Lives Matter were signified as the most prominent and the most effective along Blacks' history. As for Trump's term, a huge rise of these movements was noticed, chiefly under the umbrella of the BLM movement. The current study aims to examine the social movements that have risen during Trump's administration. It was carried out in order to better understand the driving forces behind the resurrection of the Blacks' turmoil and the series of demonstrations it provoked. For this, the qualitative inquiry at hand depends basically on historical and descriptive methods. Major results are revealed: racism, police brutality towards African Americans, Trump's unfulfilled promises, and the killing of several unarmed African American citizens by police were detected as the key roots of the African American discontent during Trump's era. Besides that, the BLM demonstration was the prominent racial justice series since the creation of the U.S.A. Therefore, it has received massive reactions both at the national and international levels.

Keywords: African Americans, Black Lives Matter, Police brutality, Social Movements, Trump's administration.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACLU:	The American Civil Liberties Union
BLM:	Black Lives Matter
CAP:	Center for America Progress Action
CEO:	Chief of Executive Officer
DDT:	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
HBCU:	Historically Black Colleges and Universities Funding
KKK:	Ku Klux Klan
MIA:	Montgomery Improvement association
NAACP:	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NBA:	The National Basketball Association
NBCBLK:	Black Community News, information, culture & more
NYPD:	New York Police Department
SNCC:	Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
U.S.A.:	The United States of America

List of figures

Figure 1.1. The Four Types of Social Movements (Aberle, 1991, p. 329).	5
Figure 2.1. Number of people shot to death by the police in the United States from 2017 to 2022, by race(Statista, 2022).	34

Table of Contents

Dedication	I
Acknowledgement.....	II
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	IV
List of figures	V
Table of Contents	VI
General Introduction	1

CHAPTER ONE

African American Social Movements: An Overview

Introduction	4
1.1. An overview of Social Movements in the U.S.A	4
1.1.1. Definition of Social Movements	4
1.1.2. Types of Social Movements	4
1.1.2.1. The Alternative Movements	5
1.1.2.2. The Redemptive Movements	5
1.1.2.3. The Reformative Movements	6
1.1.2.4. The Revolutionary Movements	6
1.1.3. Background of Social Movements in U.S.A.	6
1.1.4. Major Social Movements in U.S.A.	7
1.1.4.1. Women’s Rights Movement.....	7
1.1.4.1.1. The Historical Context	7
1.1.4.1.2. Birth of the Movement	8
1.1.4.2. Environmental Movement.....	9
1.1.4.2.1. Historical Background.....	9
1.1.4.2.2. The Rise of Modern Environmentalism	9
1.1.4.3. Labor Movement	10
1.1.4.3.1. Historical Context	10
1.2. The Suffrage of African Americans	11

1.2.1. African Americans during the Period of Slavery	11
1.2.1.1. The Beginning of Slavery in the European American Colonies	11
1.2.1.2. The Abolition of Slavery	12
1.2.2 African Americans under Racism	13
1.2.2.1. An overview	13
1.2.2.2. The Ku Klux Klan	13
1.2.2.2.1. The Development of the Ku Klux Klan	14
1.2.2.3. Racial Segregation Laws	15
1.2.2.3.1 Jims Crows Laws	15
1.2.2.3.2 Separate but Equal.....	16
1.3. African Americans Social Movements	16
1.3.1. Civil Rights Movement	17
1.3.1.1. The Main Causes of the Movement	17
1.3.1.1.1. The Murder of Emmet Till	17
1.3.1.1.2. The Incident of Rosa Park	18
1.3.1.1.3. Jim Crow Laws.....	18
1.3.1.2. The Main Events of Civil Right Movement.....	19
1.3.1.2.1. The Montgomery Bus Boycott	19
1.3.1.2.2. Brown. V. Board Education	19
1.3.1.2.3. Sit-Ins	20
1.3.2. Black Power Movement	21
1.3.2.1. Background of the Movement.....	21
1.3.2.2. Malcolm X.....	21
1.3.2.3. Black Power Movement Grows	22
1.3.2.4. Black Panthers Party	23
1.3.3. Black Lives Matter	23
1.3.3.1. Background of the Movement.....	23
1.3.3.2. Murders Sparked Black Lives Matter Movement.....	24

1.3.3.2.1. Michael brown Murder “Hands up, don’t shoot”	24
1.3.3.2.2. Eric Garner’s Murder “I can’t Breathe”	25
Conclusion.....	26

CHAPTER TWO

The Rise of African American Social Movements during Trump’s Era

Introduction	27
2.1. Trump’s Administration Policies Towards African Americans.....	27
2.1.1. The Criminal Justice Reform	27
2.1.2. Housing	28
2.1.3. Black Unemployment.....	29
2.1.4. Historically Black Colleges and Universities Funding	30
2.2. Trump Failed the African American Community	31
2.3. Police Brutality against Blacks during Trump’s Era.....	32
2.4. Trump’s Stances towards Police Officers	33
2.5. Cases of Africa Americans Murdered by Police Force during Trump’s Era	34
2.5.1. Jordan Edwards	34
2.5.2. Stephan Clark	35
2.5.3. Atatiana Jefferson.....	35
2.5.4. George Floyd.....	36
2.6. Social Movements during Trump’s Era	37
2.6.1. The Rise of Black Lives Matter	37
2.6.2. Protests Supporting Black Lives Matter.....	39
2.6.2.1. Take a Knee.....	39
2.7. The Reactions towards the BLM Movement	40
2.7.1. The U.S.A. Internal Support.....	41
2.7.2. Trump’s Reaction.....	42
2.7.3. External Reactions.....	44
2.7.3.1. The United Kingdom.....	44

2.7.3.2. France	45
2.7.3.3. New Zealand	46
2.7.3.4. Washington, D.C.	46
Conclusion.....	47
General Conclusion	48
References	50
ملخص	57

General Introduction

1. Background of the study

Considerable studies and researches have been conducted on the subject of Social Movements throughout the American history, as it gathers different people from different regions such as Europe, Africa and Asia. The clash between these different regions in culture, beliefs and race ... etc. This led to the appearance of Social Movements in America. Social movements are groups of individuals who take actions with the objective to "empower oppressed populations to mount effective challenges and resist the more powerful and advantaged elites"(Glasberg & Shanon ,2011, p.150). The African American Social Movements are one of the popular movements in America which appeared due to the terrible legacy that left behind the racial violence since the Africans were shipped to America about four centuries ago till nowadays. In 2017, Racist policies have been adopted with the coming of Trump's Administration against the African Americans whose form 13% of the American population (U.S.A. Facts, 2020). Thus, the African Americans raised the demand about their rights as human-beings and as American citizens through Social Movement "Black Lives Matter".

2. Aim of the Study

The study aims to provide an overview about the social movements and its types in America, focusing on the Afro-American social movements to illustrates the racial segregation over them throughout the American history, which was in its highest during Trump's administration, that led to the forceful rise of the African American Social Movement "Black Lives Matter".

3. Statement of the Problem

Through centuries and decades, the African Americans suffered mistreatments and violence. Social movements were adopted as vehicle to express their rejection of the oppression

specifically during Trump's Administration that adopted policies inflicted on the Black community. Thus, the awareness of the African Americans about their rights increased their demands to be as any American citizen. Consequently, African American Social Movements surged.

4. Research Questions

This study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What are the major African American Social Movements in America?
2. What are the reasons that led African American Social Movement to rise?
3. What are the impacts of African American Social Movements' rise?

5. Research Hypothesis

The present research assumes three hypotheses:

1. Throughout the American history, there have been several African American Social Movements due to the racial segregation they have faced in their history.
2. Trump's Administration adopted racial policies against Black community which led to the rise of the African Americans Social Movements.
3. African Americans Social Movements had different reactions as a result of its rise.

6. Research methodology

The historical and the descriptive methods of qualitative approach are applied since this research aims to study and identify the Social Movements in America focusing on the African American one and provide a description to the systemic racism of Trump's administration policies.

7. The Significance of the Research

The significance of the current investigation is based on the fact that it exposes the relationship between the past experiences of Blacks with Social Movements and the current Social Movement (Black Lives Matter) which they adopt as a way of resistance, including the role of the U.S.A. administration in dealing with this issue. In addition, the significance of this issue is underscored by a growing recognition of racial inequality, which is supported by police officers and legal institutions. Furthermore, the study's primary contribution is that it provides future research in the field with coherent evidence of the persistence of racial violence against African Americans. Precise evaluation of Trump's administration policies in dealing with such issues.

8. Structure of the Study

The current research consists of two chapters. The first is theoretical entitled African Americans Social Movements, it sheds light on the social movements and the situation of African Americans in U.S.A. The second chapter is practical which begins with a description of Trump's Administration policies towards African American. In addition to the current African American Social Movements (Black Lives Matter) followed by different reactions inside and outside U.S.A. consequently, this study relying on the theoretical and practical methods

CHAPTER ONE

African American Social Movements: An Overview

Chapter One: African American Social Movements: An Overview

Introduction	4
1.1. An overview of Social Movements in the U.S.A	4
1.1.1. Definition of Social Movements	4
1.1.2. Types of Social Movements	4
1.1.2.1. The Alternative Movements	5
1.1.2.2. The Redemptive Movements	5
1.1.2.3. The Reformatory Movements	6
1.1.2.4. The Revolutionary Movements	6
1.1.3. Background of Social Movements in U.S.A.	6
1.1.4. Major Social Movements in U.S.A.	7
1.1.4.1. Women's Rights Movement.....	7
1.1.4.1.1. The Historical Context	7
1.1.4.1.2. Birth of the Movement	8
1.1.4.2. Environmental Movement.....	9
1.1.4.2.1. Historical Background.....	9
1.1.4.2.2. The Rise of Modern Environmentalism	9
1.1.4.3. Labor Movement	10
1.1.4.3.1. Historical Context	10
1.2. The Suffrage of African Americans	11
1.2.1. African Americans during the Period of Slavery	11
1.2.1.1. The Beginning of Slavery in the European American Colonies	11
1.2.1.2. The Abolition of Slavery	12
1.2.2 African Americans under Racism	13
1.2.2.1. An overview	13
1.2.2.2. The Ku Klux Klan	13
1.2.2.2.1. The Development of the Ku Klux Klan	14
1.2.2.3. Racial Segregation Laws	15

1.2.2.3.1 Jims Crows Laws	15
1.2.2.3.2 Separate but Equal.....	16
1.3. African Americans Social Movements	16
1.3.1. Civil Rights Movement	17
1.3.1.1. The Main Causes of the Movement	17
1.3.1.1.1. The Murder of Emmet Till	17
1.3.1.1.2. The Incident of Rosa Park.....	18
1.3.1.1.3. Jim Crow Laws.....	18
1.3.1.2. The Main Events of Civil Right Movement.....	19
1.3.1.2.1. The Montgomery Bus Boycott.....	19
1.3.1.2.2. Brown. V. Board Education	19
1.3.1.2.3. Sit-Ins	20
1.3.2. Black Power Movement.....	21
1.3.2.1. Background of the Movement.....	21
1.3.2.2. Malcolm X.....	21
1.3.2.3. Black Power Movement Grows	22
1.3.2.4. Black Panthers Party	23
1.3.3. Black Lives Matter	23
1.3.3.1. Background of the Movement.....	23
1.3.3.2. Murders Sparked Black Lives Matter Movement.....	24
1.3.3.2.1. Michael brown Murder “Hands up, don’t shoot”.....	24
1.3.3.2.2. Eric Garner’s Murder “I can’t Breathe”	25
Conclusion.....	26

Introduction

Throughout the American history, Social Movements have been adopted as a tool for social changes. The content of this chapter aims firstly to define what means by Social Movements and its types as well as stating the major Social Movements in the American history. In addition, it sheds the light on the situation of the African Americans in the United States and their suffrage from the period of slavery to the modern times. This situation increased Black's awareness of their statues in the American society which pushed them to adopt Social Movements as a way of resistance.

1.1. An overview of Social Movements in the U.S.A.

In different parts of the world and particularly in the U.S.A, Social Movements are a powerful force for various social changes.

1.1.1. Definition of Social Movements

historically, different groups in the American society have made organized attempts to proclaim root changes in order to settle their statues. These groups have opted for peaceful means to attain their rights, one of which was through social movements. Because of the significance of this term, scholars spare no effort trying to accurately set its frame. According to Dennis (2016), a social movement is "a set of opinions and beliefs in a population which represents preferences for changing some elements of the social structure and/or reward distribution of a society" (p. 31).

1.1.2. Types of Social Movements

Several forms of social movements are classified by academics. According to the American sociologist David Aberle (1966), there are four types of social movements, including: alternative, redemptive, reformative, and revolutionary movements. Abrele addresses two question ns that led to categorizing these movements into four types. The first is whether this

movement has the intention of making change in the world, while the second is about the extent of change it desires. The figure below identifies the four types of social movements (Types and Stages of Social Movements, n.d.).

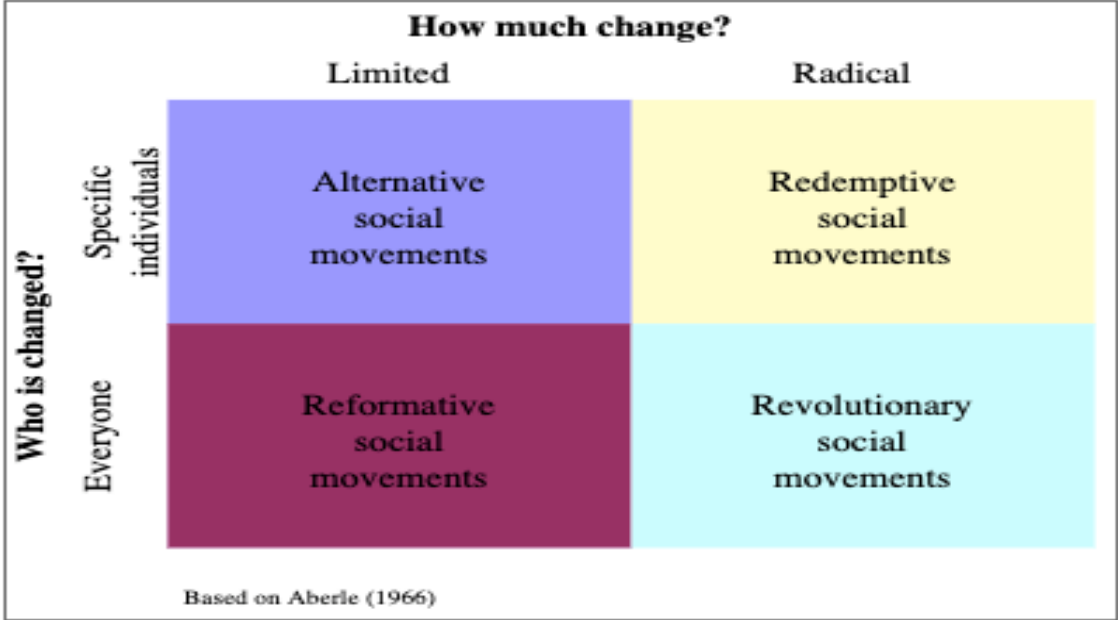


Figure 1.1. The Four Types of Social Movements (Aberle, 1991, p. 329).

1.1.2.1. The Alternative Movements

The alternative movements do simply refer to any social movement that targets particular and limited changes in a group of individuals' beliefs. An example of which is Mothers Against Drunk Driving Movement. This movement that emerged on September 5th, 1980 aims to stop impaired driving and help its victims (Types and Stages of Social Movements, n.d.).

1.1.2.2. The Redemptive Movements

In sociology, a redemptive movement refers to a social movement that seeks internal and spiritual change in a specific group of individuals. They respectively strive to achieve a more comprehensive transformation of the human by urging people to embrace a different moral-religious perspective that will impact a large variety of personal behaviors. Religious revivalist or fundamentalist movements, for example, seek a stronger demonstration of faith commitment (De Fronzo and Gill, 2020).

1.1.2.3. The Reformative Movements

In this type of movement, protesters seek specific and limited changes in the social structure to improve the whole society and reform certain aspects of the system. The women's right movement is an example of this type (Types and Stages of Social Movements, n.d.).

1.1.2.4. The Revolutionary Movements

Revolutionary movements seek for radical change of every aspect of the social structure. Demonstrators in this movement aim for completely changing the system. Most importantly, this change is usually for political objectives. Correspondingly, the Civil Right Movement makes an adequate illustration of this type of movements (De Fronzo, 2015).

1.1.3. Background of Social Movements in U.S.A.

For many years, American society was called the Melting Pot; which means a country full of different culture, race, religion, color, age, gender, and many other characteristics. They all come together to live under the name of one country America. Each group with different categories unified and work together to demand change from power holders, and asked for a better situation through various strategies such as protests, organizations or social movements, in violent or nonviolent ways. Social movements in the United States started since the British colonization. On December 16th, 1773 in Boston, Massachusetts a group of natives Americans throw three hundred and twenty-four chests of tea imported by the British East India Company, expressing their anger for the increasing taxes day by day which imposed from the British colony. Boston Tea Party was the first significant act of American colonial resistance against the British. From that time the American history marked many protests and movements which lasted till nowadays (Onion, Sullivan & Mullen,2009).

Blacks, who suffered through their history in America, broke the chain and demanded their freedom and equality through numerous movements, the most important movement which

had a big impact on the black's community was the Civil Rights Movement. Women who were considered inferior and ignored by the constitution asked for their equal rights by organizing Women's Rights Movement. Labors who were in need to an official protection to their rights created Labor Movement to make their voice heard. Environmentalists, who seek to protect the environment, expressed that through Environmental movement. Social Movements in America have become the popular and the appropriate solution for many citizens to achieve their goals and to improve certain aspects of their current situation.

1.1.4. Major Social Movements in U.S.A.

Social Movements in U.S.A. have a long history, it affected the political processes as well as government policies. Social Movements have been used for demanding rights and equality of various categories in the American society.

1.1.4.1. Women's Rights Movement

For many years, women in the United States were considered inferior and abandoned from integrating in different activities. These issues led to the appearance of Women's Rights Movement as a peaceful way to fight for their equal rights and to have a respectful position in the society.

1.1.4.1.1. The Historical Context

“All men are created equal” this statement was mentioned in the American constitution draft while America was fighting for its freedom from Great Britain. It shows the equal role of women in the American society. However, back then, women were not allowed to vote, own property, get a divorce, serve on juries or speak in public (Adams, 2003).

In this regard, the wife of the second president of the United States Abigail Adams wrote a letter to her husband expressing her warning against giving all the power to men. She believed that women would unite one day to insure equal rights for themselves. By the early nineteenth

century, more people shared the views that Adams had expressed. During this time, new concepts were discussed and old ones were changing. Society started to react against slavery believing in freedom for all slaves. In many ways, the basic rights women fought for were similar to the rights that the anti-slavery society fought to gain. Women became more involved in the antislavery movement and continued to claim their rights to participate with men in social reformation (Adams, 2003).

In 1840, Lucretia Mott and other women from the antislavery society were invited to attend the World's Antislavery Convention in London, England. Yet, when they arrived, they were not allowed to participate. As a result, those women have set up protests proclaiming their exclusion from the convention and arguing on their behalf. It was at this convention that Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, for the first time, met. Stanton later became one of the most influential leaders in the women's movement. After they were denied the right to participate in the convention, Mott and Stanton spent the rest of their time formulating ideas for the first Women's Rights Convention (Mountjoy, 2008).

In a nutshell, although the first women's convention did not take place until eight years after. Stanton and Mott first discussed it, they both worked for causes related to women's right for a long period after.

1.1.4.1.2. Birth of the Movement

On July 16, 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha Wright, and Jane Hunt met at Mar Ann M. Clintock's home in New York to organize the first women's right convention, to discuss and write a formal statement to be offered at the convention. Stanton wrote the declaration of the sentiments which embodied the basic premise of the convention: equal rights for women, including the right to vote. The Declaration of sentiments is structured the same as the Declaration of Independence. Equivalently, it includes eleven specific solutions, such as the right for women to speak openly in public, the right to equal and fair treatment under

the law, the right to hold higher positions in education, and most importantly, the right to vote (Mountjoy, 2008).

On July 1920, in Seneca Falls, New York, the official announcement of the first women's rights convention was made. Almost three hundred people came to attend the convention, in both genders. At the end of this convention, sixty-eight women and thirty-two men signed the declaration. After a while, negative reactions started rising, refusing the convention's principles. The organizers of the convention faced verbal attacks. Consequently, many who signed the declaration withdrew their names and support. As a matter of fact, only the anti-slavery newspapers continued to write articles in favor of women's rights (Anderson, 2014).

1.1.4.2. Environmental Movement

Environmental problems are one of the most important challenges that worries all creatures on the planet. Due to this, the environmental movement appeared to be a good pertinent solution to handle these problems by raising public awareness about environmental protection on land, air, and water.

1.1.4.2.1. Historical Background

Environmentalism is taking up the problems of environmental protection and humanity's place in the world. In addition, it emphasizes the interdependencies between humans and nature. Environmentalism, or the ecological movement, had first emerged in Europe in the 18th century after the colonial period and the exploitation of natural resources before it spreads to the United States (Haluza and Delayas, as cited in Pilch, 2021).

1.1.4.2.2. The Rise of Modern Environmentalism

The appearance of the modern environmental movement in the U.S.A. is primarily due to Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring", 1962. This book was the first publication about the movement, and considered as one of its major causes. It emphasis on the issue of chemicals and their

harmful effects, specifically Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane(DDT). Moreover, The Torrey Canyon and Santa Barbara spill incidents are another driving factors of this movement. It enforces the Federal Regulatory Programs to create statutes that protect the environment such as: The Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act. It also calls for establishing domestic environmental agencies (Wilson and Lear, as cited in Leib, 2011).

These changes were the main and direct outcome of what was organized on April 22, 1970, by Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson as Earth Day. This landmark event shifted public awareness and attitudes toward nature. Respectively, considerable numbers of diverse social structures from the late 19th century to nowadays followed the process of increasing awareness about the environment through the Ecological Movement and the establishment of radical organizations such as Earth First, Friends of the Earth, and Greenpeace. The main job of such organizations is to address environmental related issues such as global warming and population growth, among others (Waterlawged, 2005).

1.1.4.3. Labor Movement

Workers in the United States in early age were in need for an official protection concerning their wages, better work conditions, equitable hours of the work, and more attention to their statues of welfare. In order to protect these rights, the Industrial Sector organized Labor Unions that later became the Labor Movement. Labor Movement mainly assists to stop child labor, provide healthcare and aid to workers who were injured or retired (Onion, Missy and Mullen, 2009).

1.1.4.3.1. Historical Context

The origins of the Labor Movement can be traced the construction of American community, when the free labor market appeared in handicraft commerce late in colonial period. In 1768, New York journeymen tailors protested a wage reduction and it was the first strike concerning the labors. In 1794, in Philadelphia the creation of federal society of journey men

shoemakers appointed the beginning of the official trade union organization among American workers (Ware, 1929).

Since that time, Local Artisan Unions extended over all the cities, posting table of “prices” for their work protecting their trades against cheap labor, with emphasize on asking shorter work hours in the face of industrial revolution. Thus, the conscious of the laborers quickly appeared and in its wake there followed the key structural elements characterizing the American trade unionism. In Philadelphia in 1827 with the emergence of the Mechanics’ Union of Trade Associations, the main labor bodies start to gather craft unions within a single city, in 1852 after the formation of the International Typographical Union, national unions began gathering the local unions of the same trade together from across the United States and Canada; Although during these years the factory system was springing up, industrial workers played little part in the early trade union development. Trade unionism was officially a movement of Proficient workers in the 19th century (Onion, Missy and Mullen, 2009).

1.2. The Suffrage of African Americans

The suffering of African Americans in the U.S.A. is not a new dilemma but a long standing issue. For years, Blacks have been suffering from different kinds of segregation, prohibition, and racialism that dominated their lives. Starting from the era of enslavement to the modern forms of racism that the Black community faces in the modern ages.

1.2.1. African Americans during the Period of Slavery

Slavery is one of the major controversial issues in the American history. Its victims were mainly people of African American descent.

1.2.1.1. The Beginning of Slavery in the European American Colonies

After the discovery of Columbus and with the arrival of Europeans to the New World, new diseases started to spread. European colonizers brought diseases that have affected the

Native American population very badly. Consequently, most of them died since they had no immunity to any disease. The lack of native populations required an alternative source of labor for the development of agriculture. Therefore, European governors have agreed on enslaving Africans from West Africa which will be the perfect solution to their labor needs. Their agreement was mainly due to two reasons. The First was that Africans had already developed immunity to European diseases. While the second reason was that, unlike Europeans, Africans were familiar with agriculture because they had experienced it on the farms of their native lands (Nunn, 2008).

Between the 1520's and 1860's, about 12 million Africans were shipped across the Atlantic as slaves. The majority of the enslaved people have been captured and imported to the New World on a horrific journey. The few surviving Africans who reached the Americas were forced to work in hard conditions. Most of them were sent to different European colonies to work on plantations and cultivate crops. These lands formed part of the United States later (Macpherson, as cited in Rawly and Behrendt, 2005).

1.2.1.2. The Abolition of Slavery

The suffering of African Americans under the miserable living conditions and bad treatment practiced by the slave masters and whites led to the awareness of the blacks who effect on the American society to prove their situation as American citizens which led to abolition of slavery.

The period between 1830 and 1870 marked the emergence of what is called the "Abolitionist Movement". This movement was an organized effort to end the practice of slavery. An abolitionist is a person who wants to stop or abolish slavery; an advocate of abolition, most early abolitionists were white, religious Americans, but some of the most prominent leaders of the movement were also black men and women who had escaped from bondage (Needell, 2020).

Before being the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln was attacked as an abolitionist, and in 1863 he released a statement announcing: “all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people of which shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free” (Interactive Constitution, 2021, para. 1). However, slavery did end, it still applied to areas of the confederacy currently in a state of rebellion and not even to the loyal "border states" that remained in the Union. Lincoln recognized that the Emancipation Proclamation would have to be followed by a constitutional amendment in order to guarantee the abolishment of slavery. After two years, the 13th Amendment that Lincoln insisted to be made have marked the end of the issue of slavery (Weissbrodt and Anti-Slavery International, 2002).

1.2.2 African Americans under Racism

1.2.2.1. An overview

The abolition of slavery did not bring an end to the suffering of African Americans in the United States. Blacks have been through another unrelenting pandemic, starting from a terrorist group, the KKK, to the racist Jim Crow Laws, then the injustice of "Separate but Equal" legal doctrine. These segregation laws had marginalized Black Americans in the American society, making them second class citizens and inferior to white Americans in every way.

1.2.2.2. The Ku Klux Klan

The Ku Klux Klan is a racist and hate group that emerged at the end of the United States Civil War in 1865. The KKK was established by terrorist people to suppress the newly freed African Americans by using terrorist tactics in order to keep them enslaved and to preserve the white supremacy in Southern states.

1.2.2.2.1. The Development of the Ku Klux Klan

The Ku Klux Klan has developed through several eras of political changes in American history. The first Klan was founded in 1866 during the Reconstruction Era by General Nathan Bedford Forrest in Tennessee as a "social club". The Klan referred to themselves as the "Invisible Empire of the South". They primarily committed acts of violence against African Americans to ensure the superiority of white Americans and their economy restricting the Black economic activities. Its members are undercover, wearing white robes and hoods capped with horns. Although most of the KKK's savagery was aimed at African Americans, Ku Klux Klan hatred and attacks extended to white Republicans who sympathized with African Americans. Congress countered the KKK with the Force Acts and the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871, which made Klan violence and political intimidation illegal under federal law (Paul, 1999).

Despite the fact that the KKK had reemerged in the South in 1915, it wasn't until after the end of World War I that the organization experienced a national resurgence. Membership in the KKK skyrocketed from a few thousand to over 100,000 in a mere ten months. Local chapters of the KKK sprang up all over the country, and by the 1920s, it had become a truly national organization, with a formidable presence not just in the South, but in New England, the Midwest, and all across the northern United States (Harcourt, 2017).

On their part, the members of the Ku Klux Klan were mostly white Protestant middle class men, and they framed their crusade in moral and religious terms, and they saw themselves as vigilantes restoring justice, and they used intimidation, threats of violence, and actual violence to prevent African Americans, immigrants, Catholics, Jews, liberals, and progressives from attaining wealth, social status, and political power (Pegram, 2011).

Furthermore, the third Klan started during the 1950's. It was evocative in its aversion to the growing Civil Rights Movement. During that time, the Civil Rights Movement was well known for helping blacks obtain equal rights and succeed in life just like their white

counterparts. Cases such as *Brown vs. Board of Education*, in which the Supreme Court declared state laws to end segregation in schools, fueled the Klan to partake in shootings, bombings, and lynching all across the south. To support the ruling of the Supreme Court, Congress passed its first civil rights legislation with the Civil Rights Act of 1957. This act ensured all Americans were permitted the right to vote, fueling the Klansmen's resistance even more (Cunningham, 2012).

1.2.2.3. Racial Segregation Laws

Black Americans faced difficult challenges in all aspects of life. Segregation laws, for instance, labeled them as second class citizens, in contrast to whites, who were considered superior. Under these segregation laws, Black Americans were treated unfairly, especially when it comes to social services such as: restaurants, swimming pools, buses, and schools, where they lived separately from whites. Segregation took place when slavery was abolished after the Civil War, particularly in the 19th century. It started first with the Jim Crow Laws, which was a racial system applied in the southern states (Library of Congress, 2004).

1.2.2.3.1 Jims Crows Laws

Between 1877 and the mid-1960s, southern and border states, in particular but not exclusively, implemented segregation laws as a way of life. Its aim was to legitimize racism against Blacks while its beliefs that Whites were the chosen people, and had supremacy in all important ways, whereas Blacks were considered second class citizens and they were cursed to be servants with the God 's racial segregation support. Under the Jim Crow Laws, which prohibited any interaction between the two races and kept them separate and insisted on the inferiority of Blacks, African Americans suffered humiliation and racial segregation that alienated them from American society in every aspect of daily life (Fremon, 2014).

1.2.2.3.2 Separate but Equal

In searching for a way to keep the races apart on various means of transportation without clearly supporting a social structure that trumpeted the concept of Black inferiority, Southerners furthered the concept of "separate but equal". McNeese (2006) denotes that the concept managed to give nearly everyone a system that did not appear blatantly racist. Blacks and Whites would be able to use the various systems of transport without having to come into close contact with one another. Whites could have their own railcars; Blacks could have cars of their own that would be the same as the cars used by Whites. Many Southerners considered the idea as a mean for Whites to meet Blacks halfway.

In 1881, Tennessee was the first Southern state to use the concept of "separate but equal" in devising its system of transportation. Other states soon passed their own "separate but equal" laws. Florida came next, followed by Mississippi, Texas, and North Carolina. Florida's law appeared even more "generous" than Tennessee's. Its additional wording included the phrase "no white person shall be permitted to ride in a Negro's car or to insult or annoy Negroes in such a car" (McNeese, 2006, p.39).

These laws were generally created for one reason that is to practice segregation and to remind Blacks that they were considered so inferior and that Whites did not want to share a public means of transportation with them.

1.3. African Americans Social Movements

African Americans were considered inferior, and something lower than human since the first Africans were shipped to America. After years of humiliate, Africans decided to break the chains and talk about their rights, equality and freedom chosen nonviolence ways to demonstrate their capacity of defending themselves. Blacks started with various movements calling to stop the racial segregation such as Civil Rights Movement, Black Power, Black Lives Matter, and many other movements that fall in the same river.

1.3.1. Civil Rights Movement

Civil Rights movement is one of the famous movements that took place during the 1950s and 1960s among African Americans in order to gain their equal rights and freedom from the unjust, racist, and unfair law.

1.3.1.1. The Main Causes of the Movement

Most of the enslaved Africans in U.S.A. were situated in the south part of America as it was agricultural land while the north was industrial power. Slaves at that time were treated as goods and properties, not as human beings, no laws or authorities protected their rights or freedom. They kept resisting by themselves for a better life. Finally, on September 22, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln declared the Emancipation Proclamation, which stated freedom for slaves. Even with this achievement, the Blacks were still considered inferior and treated with racial discrimination because of the systemic racism under Jim Crow Laws. These segregation laws are designed to keep the Africans close to their previous status as slaves as much as possible (McNeese, 2008).

1.3.1.1.1. The Murder of Emmet Till

Civil rights movement aroused as result of many events. One of these events was the murder of 14 Years old Black Chicagoan boy, Emmet Till. According to Hine (2005), Till was visiting his relatives in rural Mississippi. One day during this visit, Emmet till went to a shop to buy some candies from Bryant's Grocery. Before leaving the shop, he greeted the wife's storeowner saying "bye, baby" without thinking about the accepted code of behavior between the blacks and the whites in the town of money, Mississippi. This action cost him his life, few days later, till's body was found in a river with a shot in head with marks of torture on his body. Nonetheless, Bryant's husband, Roy, and his half-brother J. W. Milan were found not guilty despite all the evidence and the testimonial that clarify they had done the crime. Emmet's mother insisted on an open casket public funeral ceremony to let the world see what a terrible crime was

done over her son's body. As a result, Emmet's mother received numerous messages of sympathy. This murder had a powerful impact on the blossoming civil rights movement of the mid 1950s (as cited in McNeese, 2008).

1.3.1.1.2. The Incident of Rosa Park

On December 1, 1955, an old woman named Rosa Park was in her way home after a tired day of work she selected a seat on Montgomery, Alabama bus. At that time there were a segregation policy stated that Blacks are obliged to sit on the back of the bus while whites sit in the front section of the bus. When white men enter the bus and they couldn't find a seat in the whites' section, the bus driver asked Rosa and three other black passengers to leave their seats for them, Park refused so they took her to jail because, according to them, she did not respect the segregation policy. Park received many supports from the Black community. As a result, they organized boycotts against the Montgomery buses. In the following evening, Black leaders met to establish and announce the Montgomery Improvement association (MIA) with electing Martin Luther King Jr. As its president (Onion, Sullivan, and Mullen, 2009).

1.3.1.1.3. Jim Crow Laws

With the time, racial segregation was transformed to a systemic segregation by U.S.A. supreme court under a series of laws called "Jim Crow laws" which were enacted between the end of reconstruction period in 1877 and the beginning of Civil Right Movement in 1950s. Ironically, Jim Crow was the name of a minstrel show that imitates slaves in a mocking way. By the end of 1890s these laws were applied to discriminate whites from America's Blacks in every aspect of life. These laws were established under the basis that the Blacks and Whites are "separate but equal" in their public life such as bus station, schools, business, churches, restaurant, drinking fountains, and even bathrooms. For years, African Americans had experienced humiliation and discrimination under the name of Jim Crow Laws (Urofsky, n.d.).

1.3.1.2. The Main Events of Civil Right Movement

African Americans had a forceful interaction with Civil Rights Movement. They organized various events that support Civil Rights' message.

1.3.1.2.1. The Montgomery Bus Boycott

On the 5th of December, 1955, one of the most important events of the Civil Rights movement, "the Montgomery bus boycott ", occurred as a reaction to the incident of Rosa Park and to the racial segregation laws over all the Africans Passengers on public transportation. these laws obliged the blacks to seat on the back of the bus. In some cases, they had to leave their seats for the whites. The Blacks decided to boycott the buses looking for better treatment and to end this discrimination (Neely, 2020).

The Montgomery Bus Boycott lasted for over a year during which Blacks did not take any buses. Instead they walked or took cars. In addition, hundreds of citizens offered their personal cars through carpooling. The Montgomery Improvement Association established a transportation committee to work out a system to help people moving around the city. As a consequence, public transportation lost financially. Many whites tried to stop the boycott, however, all of their attempts fails. Eventually, the supreme court on November 13th 1956, stated that African American riders could sit at any place on Montgomery buses. On December 21st 1956, the buses were officially integrated (Onion, Sullivan, and Mullen, 2010).

1.3.1.2.2. Brown. V. Board Education

African Americans faced discrimination in every aspect of life. Children of Black's were separated from white children in school; they were obliged to attend separate school. Civil rights groups at that time were working hard to challenge these segregation laws in public schools. One of these groups was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which received and handled different cases complaining about this law (McNeese, 2008).

One of the famous cases that suffered from this racial segregation law was a girl named Linda Brown who could not attend her school, which was far from her home. She was denied her right to attend an elementary school for Whites because of the “separate but equal” law. Linda’s father, Oliver Brown, filed a lawsuit against the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas. By the same token, four other African American parents joined Brown and asked for desegregated schools. Finally, the supreme school abolished “separate but equal” law and many Black students could attend whites’ schools. The case of Linda and the four lawsuits called: “Brown.V. Board Education”. Most of all, it was an important attempt that ended the idea of “separate but equal” and made the public schools integrated. On May 17th, 1954, “Brown.V. Board Education” officially ended (Duignan, n.d.).

1.3.1.2.3. Sit-Ins

In 1960, another strategy was adopted by African Americans to resist whites’ oppression in different places such as restaurants, schools, libraries...etc. Sit-Ins is a peaceful protest organized by African American students of university who were eager to participate in the Civil Rights Movement, especially after the withstanding of the daily rejection of the whites.

On February 1st, 1960, Greensboro, four African American students challenged the segregationist policy of local restaurants by sitting at lunch counters and asking to be served. In action, white waitresses refused to offer them services. Students still refused to leave the store till they got served. They have remained patiently seated until the restaurant closed. In the following days, Sit-Ins quickly spread, and many African American students joined the protest using Sit-Ins in several businesses establish. Eventually, Sit-Ins had spread to Fifty-four cities in nine states (The Sit-In Movement, n.d.).

In April 1960, leaders of various forms of Sit-Ins protests organized a conference where they shared their Sit-Ins experiences and planned future actions. The conference concluded with the establishment of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee(SNCC). Finally, by the

end of 1960, with the great success of the Sit-Ins protests, many stores were integrated and opened for people of different races (Hohenstein, n.d.).

1.3.2. Black Power Movement

Black Power Movement is a movement which seek to empower the African American community in different aspect of life and rise the new generation's awareness about the systemic racism. Black Power Movement adopted a violent strategy as the appropriate way to face the racial segregation and racism that is imposed on the African Americans.

1.3.2.1. Background of the Movement

Civil Right Movement occurred between 1954 and 1964. It depends on nonviolent strategy to earn rights and equality for the Africans in America. Martin Luther King is one of the essential leaders of the Movement. He focused on peaceful demonstrations as the appropriate and the best way for the African Americans' resistance. However, Some African Americans, particularly the young generation, became frustrated with this strategy. They realized that this peaceful protests could not help them reach their goals. In addition, law enforcement in America has not taken seriously the racial discrimination against the Africans. In 1965 Black Power Movement emerged. Its sole aim was to rise African Americans awareness in order gain more power in their communities, creating their own political, social, and economic power rather than integrating with the white dominant society. Also, they seek to show the unfair treatment they have faced using speeches by the members of the movement. They made marches and rallies. Black Power Movement has depended on forceful and strong language to make their voice heard (Rissman, 2015).

1.3.2.2. Malcolm X

Malcolm was one of the most famous African activists in America. He supported the Black Power Movement with his beliefs. Same as other activist, Malcolm X was disappointed

about the violence against African Americans. He said once “There’s no such thing as a nonviolent revolution” (Neavling, 2017, para. 7), which means for him, violence is the appropriate strategy to change the reality of the African American society. Because of That, he convinced African Americans, that they can reach their power and freedom “by any means necessary”, even with violence. He informed his supporters that a peaceful revolution was not required and it was not the only solution (Biography.com Editors, 2014).

In the other hand, Martin Luther King Jr., disagreed with Malcolm’s standpoint. He believed that nonviolent protests were the most effective. African Americans started to ask more from Civil Right movement. As a result, they supported the powerful message of Black Power movement more than the peaceful protests. Malcolm X was assassinated on February 21,1965, his death made him an icon of the Black Power Movement. His death has contributed the growth of the movement (Mamiya, 2022).

1.3.2.3. Black Power Movement Grows

Stokely Carmichael was a prominent organizer of the Civil Rights movement. By 1966, he was dissatisfied with slow change of African Americans were changing. After the death of Malcolm X, Carmichael gave an enraged speech. He Stated that African Americans must take control of their own communities. As he stated “what we Going to start saying now is black power” (Onion, Sullivan & Mullen, 2009, para. 8). According to Carmichael the term “Black Power” was as a sign for African Americans to unify their lines and forces. It was a symbol of working together for a better community. It meant they had to be proud about their heritage. The most significant aim of Black Power Movement was to build their own communities by gaining control over their political, economic, and cultural aspects. They also needed to be insistence in demanding their equal rights and fair treatment. Some people thought that with the expansion of black power’s message, it may lead to the African American supremacy, this would be bad just as the white supremacy (Rissman, 2015).

1.3.2.4. Black Panthers Party

Black Panthers Party was a revolutionary organization that pushed Black Power Movement with its ideology. Weise (2016) declared that the founders of Black Panthers' group were, Huey Newton and Bobby Seale. They formed the Black Panther Party for self-defense in October 1966. The members of this group believed in socialism, which is a strategy of governing in which the community is both controller and leader rather than individuals. Black Panther supported this system because it works only when all citizens of the society had equal rights and collaborated work. Black Panther's members asked for equality and power in different domains, particularly housing, education, and employment. In addition, they also proclaimed their civil rights. Black Panthers wanted to build a unified community with no regard to the color, race, gender, or religion. In conclusion, Black Power movement was strongly supported by Black Panthers group. They thought it would help the African Americans in dealing with their obstacles. Black Panthers' group was one of the most significant groups in Black Power movement.

1.3.3. Black Lives Matter

Black Lives Matter is one of the African American prominent movements that continued till nowadays. Aroused as a result of the police violence against the African Americans. Started from hashtag to a marches, riots and demonstration under one single slogan Black Lives Matter.

1.3.3.1. Background of the Movement

For many years, African Americans struggled with police violence in United States. Numerous innocent Black men were killed claiming that they were criminals. On February 26th, 2012 Trayvon Martin, a 17 years old black boy, was walking back to his home in Florida, when he was shot and killed by a white police officer George Zimmerman (Jeffries, 2013).

Later, Zimmerman was arrested, however, he was found not guilty. In July 2013, Alicia Garza shared a post on her Facebook account in response to George Zimmerman acquittal. She wrote ‘Black people, I love you. I love us. Our lives matter’” (Day, 2015, para. 5). Garza received a lot of support especially from her two friend, Patrisse Cullors and Opal Tometi these three black females are considered the organizers of this movement since they have created media platform using the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter. However, Black lives matter did not gain widespread attention until 2014, when white police officers killed Two black men, Eric Garner and Michael Brown. After the death of Brown and Eric, Black Lives Matter had a high speed and broad reach on social media. Hundreds of people organized demonstrations in cities all across the United States. These peaceful and nonviolent protests were in forms of marches, while the protesters were holding banners, chanting “Black Lives Matter”. Their sole aim was to stop police violence against Blacks. As the crimes of white police officers against Blacks in the cities around the United States continued. Black Lives Matter protesters relied primarily on Facebook and twitter to organize protests against them (Clayton, 2018).

Black Lives Matter has developed from a hashtag to a movement that calls for the end of violence in the criminal justice system. Black Lives Matter phrase starts to appear in different places such as t-shirts, coffee mugs, and badges etc. Additionally, it started to take various shapes like Marches, Sit-Ins and other peaceful demonstrations similar to those of 1960s (Clayton, 2018).

1.3.3.2. Murders Sparked Black Lives Matter Movement

1.3.3.2.1. Michael brown Murder “Hands up, don’t shoot”

On August 9, 2014, Black teenager called Brown Michael was shot and killed by Darren Wilson a white police officer. Protests and boycotts started in Ferguson appeared and spread all across the country. This crime had many accounts, involving testimonies of Wilsonand Brown’s friend. There were many different details, but the accounts mostly agreed that Brown and his

friend were walking in the street on the sidewalk of the road, where Wilson crossed them with his police car in order to confront them. Wilson and Brown had an altercation, the police officer did not control himself and shot twice. Though Brown and his friend tried to escape, Wilson managed to follow them with his car and fired twelve shots, six of them hit Brown's body. At the trial Wilson claimed that Brown had charged him. However, an eyewitness reported that the police officer warned Brown, and Brown answered "don't shoot! " before his death. The community immediately interacted with Brown's death. Many protests and demonstrations took place, expressing their anger about the police violence against the Blacks. Brown's death and his last words sparked the Black Lives Matter movement. Nevertheless, on November 2014, the Justice Department declared that Wilson was not guilty and his crime was considered as self-defense (Dawson, 2016).

1.3.3.2.2. Eric Garner's Murder "I can't Breathe"

"I can't Breathe" was the last words of a forty-three years old black man named Eric Garner. On July 17, 2014, two police officers arrested Eric, a father of six children, for selling counterfeit cigarettes. One of the police officers put Garner under his knee in an illegal chokehold. Eric died after losing his consciousness. Last moments of Eric's life were recorded in a video and shared all across the country(Lopez,2014)

Daniel Pantaleo, a white police officer did not respect New York Police Department (NYPD) Ban Use of Choke Holds rules. He ignored Eric's repeatedly words "I can't breathe" when he was on the ground. Later, both officers were invited to the survey. There were large protests following Eric's death around New York city and all the country. Eric's last words" I can't breathe "became a rallying cry for the Black Lives Matter movement. As a consequence, Pantaleo the white police officer, was dismissed from the police department in 2019 (Onion, Sullivan & Mullen, 2020).

Conclusion

Throughout the historical tapestry of United States, African Americans suffered from racism. Even after the abolition of slavery, they were still considered inferior and treated with racial discrimination in every aspect of life. With the continuity of these treatments, they started to resist through organizing various movements to show their anger and demand their rights. As a result, many African Americans movements appeared starting from the Civil Rights Movement to the Black Lives Matter. For many years African Americans used social movements as a vehicle to demand their rights and improve their situation in the American society.

CHAPTER TWO

The Rise of African American Social Movements during Trump's Era

Chapter Two

The Rise of African American Social Movements during Trump's Era

Introduction	27
2.1. Trump's Administration Policies Towards African Americans.....	27
2.1.1. The Criminal Justice Reform	27
2.1.2. Housing	28
2.1.3. Black Unemployment.....	29
2.1.4. Historically Black Colleges and Universities Funding	30
2.2. Trump Failed the African American Community	31
2.3. Police Brutality against Blacks during Trump's Era.....	32
2.4. Trump's Stances towards Police Officers	33
2.5. Cases of African Americans Murdered by Police Force during Trump's Era	34
2.5.1. Jordan Edwards	34
2.5.2. Stephon Clark.....	35
2.5.3. Atatiana Jefferson.....	35
2.5.4. George Floyd.....	36
2.6. Social Movements during Trump's Era	37
2.6.1. The Rise of Black Lives Matter	37
2.6.2. Protests Supporting Black Lives Matter.....	39
2.6.2.1. Take a Knee.....	39
2.7. The Reactions towards the BLM Movement	40
2.7.1. The U.S.A. Internal Support.....	41
2.7.2. Trump's Reaction.....	42
2.7.3. External Reactions.....	44
2.7.3.1. The United Kingdom.....	44
2.7.3.2. France	45
2.7.3.3. New Zealand	46

2.7.3.4. Washington, D.C.46
Conclusion.....47

Introduction

Trump's administration policies were one of the major reasons behind the rise of African American Social movements. Therefore, at the outset, the chapter reviews Trump's policies during his administration, which were against the welfare of African Americans. Furthermore, it describes how, when, and where some of the most well-known African American murders occurred as a result of police brutality against Blacks in the United States. The cases are followed by Trump's stances towards police officers. Next, the chapter provides an insight into the several positions where Trump has failed African Americans. Finally, this chapter focuses on the prominent African American Social Movements, that proclaim the rights of Black people and call for equality in all aspects, which is Black Lives Matter, followed by similar protests that supported it, exemplified in the "Take a Knee" protest. Concluding by stating different reactions towards the BLM.

2.1. Trump's Administration Policies Towards African Americans

Trump's Administration is without any doubt one of the most controversial government in the American history. His Administration was severely criticized by African Americans for taking racist stances against them. On the other hand, Trump as a 45th government's leader has on numerous occasions, credited himself, claiming that he has served African Americans more than any other president since the Abraham Lincoln era.

2.1.1. The Criminal Justice Reform

During Trump's presidency, the criminal justice system witnessed a decrease in the levels of violence and crimes, as he signed the First Step Act in December 2018. The act was primarily in favor of African Americans. According to Cineas (2020), the First Step Act made the most substantial changes in the last generation to "tough on crime" laws, which has resulted in an increase of about 700 percent of the federal inmate population. Since then, more than three

thousands of prisoners have been released from federal prisons as a result of the law's "good time credits", which allows for early release for well-behaved inmates. In effect, hundreds have been released into the home confinement pilot programs before the end of their sentences, and more than two thousand prisoners have had their sentences reduced, though 91 percent of them were black-listed.

In addition, the First Step Act law makes other changes, such as improving the federal prison conditions, like: banning some of the practices; shackling pregnant prisoners; placing them closer to their family members; and excluding some of the inmates from credit benefits, such as immigrants and prisoners with high-level offenses (Lopez, 2018).

Furthermore, on the one hand, Winbush, the Ohio Republican party treasurer, declared to Black Community News, information, culture & more (NBCBLK) that "The president is making good on his campaign promise to move the African American community forward and get the black community out of its present situation" (Cottman, 2017). However, on the other hand, some critics express doubts regarding Trump's criminal justice reform. Clayton, Eversley, and Moore (2019) denounced President Trump for calling for police officers not to be nice to inmates. They add that while Trump criticized Obama's policing programs that changed the judicial system, such as the National Initiative for Building Community, which aimed to address racial tension and solve problems related to policing and racial bias, Trump's First Step Act deals only with federal prisons, which they consider a very small part of the criminal justice program in America.

In conclusion, African Americans have faced Trump's radical changes with doubt and skepticism, as they have thought these changes have definitely had other implicit aims and meanings.

2.1.2. Housing

In an interview with Richard Rothstein (2017) about his book "The Color of Law," the author asserted that African Americans lived in different regions than white people owing to a

variety of cruel government policies. In the mid-twentieth century, the federal government passed two programs that aided segregation in public housing. The first was the first civilian public housing program that destroyed integration, and the second subsidized suburbs on the condition that they will be sold only to white families, while utterly refusing to resell these houses to African Americans. These two programs worked together to support neighbor segregation. As a result of the zoning laws, African Americans were regarded as “threatening neighbors” as these laws zoned Blacks’ parts of town for waste, industrial plants, and other blights; turning black neighborhoods into slums. According to this, whites perceive African American areas to be slum dwellers therefor they frequently reject any black who intend to settle in their zones, believing that they would cause inconvenience and disturbance. Rothstein contended that the arrival of Trump's government has worsened the African Americans' housing situation. In brief, Donald Trump’s administration's aversion to racial justice remains unabated. It announced two additional programs that reinforced residential segregation (Shapiro, 2017).

2.1.3. Black Unemployment

Trump has repeatedly claimed that Blacks unemployment rates during his presidency are the lowest in the history of the country. Responding to clashes by a famous African American singer, he tweeted: "Somebody please inform Jay-Z that because of my policies, Blacks Unemployment has just been reported to be at the LOWEST RATE EVER RECORDED!"(as cited in Rizzo, 2019, para.1). Regardless of whether the Black unemployment rate rises or falls in a given month, President Trump declares it to be "the lowest in history" or "the lowest on record." In May 2018, the unemployment rate fell to 5.9 percent which is the lowest level since the Bureau of Labor Statistics was established in 1972(Rizzo, 2019).

Nevertheless, nine months later, African Americans’ rates of unemployment have jumped back to percent, canceling all the profits gained over the previous year. As a matter of fact, older government data claimed that Blacks unemployment rate went much lower in the

1950s, as the labor department shows that in 1953, the rate of negro and other races was as low as 4.5 percent. Despite that, Trump has continued bragging that the rates in his presidency are the lowest in America's history. With all things considered, the president's claim to a historical record appears to be shaky at best. Also, many have pointed out that the decline in black unemployment started under President Barack Obama and lasted during President Trump's era (Rizzo, 2019).

Furthermore, according to Cineas (2020), President Trump had always avoided revealing the kind of employment held by African Americans. However, a Brookings Institution report found that African Americans are working in low-wage and undervalued jobs, which respectively damage this slice of the American society more than any other. In this regard, an Associated Press (2020) fact-check, noted the fact that black people's families' median income was considerably greater before President Trump took office. Correspondingly, accused Trump of deception since his focus was on unemployment rates while he ignored other economic struggles that Blacks experience, such as low black male labor force participation rates and low Black homeownership rates (New York Times as cited in Cineas 2020).

2.1.4. Historically Black Colleges and Universities Funding

In the history of African Americans, H.B.C.U. had a major impact on shaping the Black community through participating in many different social movements. Students in these schools were able to freely discuss all topics affecting the African American community (Nelson, 2018). President Trump has mentioned that he funded and saved H.B.C.U. He said that: "They couldn't get funded. Nobody was funding them for years and years and decades, nobody was funding them" (Cineas, 2020, para.5). However, H.B.C.U funding was mandatory for nearly eighty to eighty-five million per each year during Obama's eight years in administration which was the same under trump's administration. In this, Walter Kimbrough, president of Dillard University and a private H.B.C.U in New Orleans, said that "The amount of funding for HBCUs is the same

thing that we had under President Obama” (Mccaskill, 2020, para. 3). Moreover, Dennard (2020) claimed that Trump made the headlines when he signed the H.B.C.U executive order with over eighty H.B.C.U leaders, where he announced moving the white house’s H.B.C.U initiative office back into the white house. He said. “with this executive order, we will make H.B.C.U a priority in the white house” (Wright, 2017, para. 4.).

2.2. Trump Failed the African American Community

The presidential candidate Donald Trump promised a "new deal for black America" in his campaign. On October 26th, 2016, he addressed the Black community, saying, "Here is the promise I make to you, whether you vote for me or not: I will be your greatest champion." (Funk and Morrill, n.d., para. 3). He claimed that his policies would benefit Black Americans, but some African leaders faced Trump’s speeches with skepticism and called them Trump’s "false promises."

The fact that African Americans are still being failed, and Trump’s administration has made it worse and harder for them to go ahead, is a fact accepted by almost all African American leaders. Trump has broken his promise to be a champion for African Americans. Firstly, Since Trump was elected a President, the average of Blacks’ earnings compared to Whites’ earnings has continued to fall, with the disparity reaching to 27.5 percent. Even when considering factors such as education, age, and location, the wage disparity between black and white workers is still present and growing (CAB action, 2019).

Secondly, the wealth gap between Blacks and Whites has increased as African Americans own only one-tenth of white Americans’ wealth. As a consequence, the tax bill offered by Trump’s policy exacerbated this gap as the tax cuts were biased toward corporations and the rich, who are disproportionately of Whites. For instance, in 2016, Blacks’ household had a median wealth that reached 17,600 dollars while, white families’ wealth reached 171,000 dollars, which is nearly ten times bigger than black community (Laura Sullivan et al., 2019).

In like manner, the health care system is another area where Trump failed the African Americans again. Black people often complain of finding difficulty in accessing quality health care. For instance, a CAP analysis has shown that black females are three to four times more likely to die from preventable complications during pregnancy than white females. Despite of this, Trump's administration insisted on repealing the Affordable Care Act, which had provided millions of Black Americans with comprehensive health-care coverage (CAP Action, 2019).

To conclude, there have been several opportunities for President Trump to fulfill his pledges and promises to the African American community. However, he has shown no responsibility for his words in his 2016 campaign and failed Blacks at all levels and in several manners.

2.3. Police Brutality against Blacks during Trump's Era

Police brutality against blacks in the United States is not a new issue. Since the creation of the nation, African Americans have been victims of police brutality and racial violence. The amount of police brutality is difficult to quantify in the absence of a fixed definition or accurate statistics. Whereas evidence of police officers abusing Blacks in public traces back to slavery, when slaves were disciplined and recaptured. However, with the current technology, police killings of Black individuals are now being videotaped for public consumption and examination. The widespread availability of these videos has sparked a national debate about what constitutes violence, its links to white supremacy, and the consequences for Black people. All in all, Black people throughout the American history are significantly more likely to be victims of police brutality. With the coming of Trump and his administration, they have tried to secure a place for racial discrimination in the American society via stances, policies as well as the police brutality under the cover of law enforcement (Alang, McAlpine, McCreedy, and Hardeman, 2017).

2.4. Trump's Stances towards Police Officers

During his presidential campaign in 2016, Trump declared that he would be the candidate who would stick by the law and empower police to prevent crimes against minorities like Blacks. As he called himself the "law and order candidate". Trump attracted white supremacists and police officers to vote for him. Trump's claim came only days after a shooter opened fire in downtown Dallas, killing five police officers and injuring nine more. That incident occurred at the end of a demonstration organized to memorialize the shooting deaths of two black men by police officers, one in Louisiana and the other in Minnesota (Nelson, 2016).

These negative stereotypes about Black people supported Trump's presidential campaign, since it supported his promises to reduce crimes. Trump met with the 330,000 members of police union in early August 2016, and their support gave him a push to be the 45th American president since. The Hill reports that more than two thirds of the national board of the Fraternal Order of Police, the country's largest police union, endorsed Grand Old Party presidential contender Donald Trump (The Hill, as cited in Crime and Justice News, 2016). For that, Donald Trump, the Republican presidential candidate, won the 2016 election and served as America's 45th president from January 2017 until January 2021 (Onion. Sullivan. And Mullen, 2016).

According to a recent study published by Statista Research Department, Trump's era witnessed continuity of the police violence. In addition, the study revealed that, despite making up only 13 percent of the American population (USA Facts, 2020), Black Americans are significantly more likely to be affected by police brutality than Whites. The number of individuals murdered by police in the United States from 2017 to 2022 appears to be on the rise, with 358 civilians murdered, 17 of whom were Black.

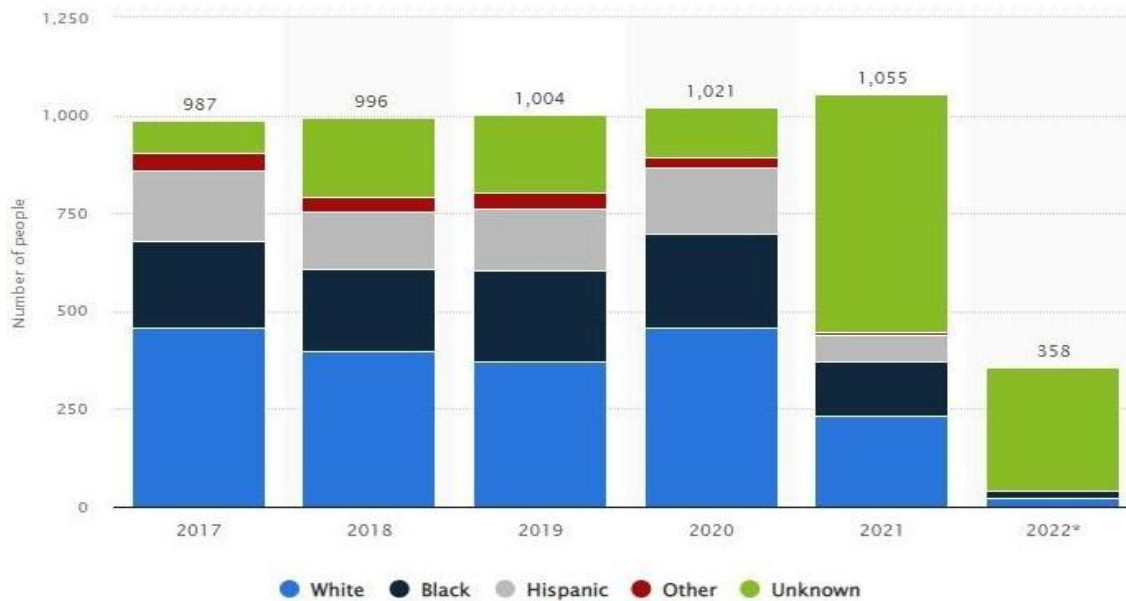


Figure 2.1. Number of people shot to death by the police in the United States from 2017 to 2022, by race (Statista, 2022).

2.5. Cases of African Americans Murdered by Police Force during Trump’s Era

The killing of Blacks in the United States is not a crime that stems from a vacuum, but rather an interconnected chain of violence and racism against them. As history shows, fatal shootings are the most brutal link in it.

2.5.1. Jordan Edwards

Jordan Edwards, was a 15-year-old high school freshman from Balch Springs, Texas. On April 29th, 2017 at night, he was at a house party with his brother and friends. After a while, when the party became too chaotic, Jordan and his friends decided to leave. Due to the reason that the party had attracted a large number of teenagers, a neighbor called the police to report probable underage drinking. When the police came, a cop attempted to stop the teenagers by firing at the car randomly while they were driving away. As the car drove away, one cop fired a shotgun into it, striking Edwards in the head. According to the Balch Springs Police Department the officer fired when the car drove "aggressively" toward him and another cop, but he subsequently admitted that he was misinformed (Criss, 2017). On May 5th, 2017, since the body

camera footage proved that the car was moving forward, away from the police, rather than back towards them, the cop was dismissed from his job and arrested. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to 15 years in prison one year later, on August 29th, 2018 (Stanford Libraries, n.d.).

2.5.2. Stephon Clark

Another African American male was shot dead by California police. Stephon Clark, a 22-year-old man from Sacramento. His death caused massive protests in his city and also prompted an adjustment of police practices regarding the use of body cameras and the pursuit of people on foot (Coen, 2020). Officers said they mistook Clark's cellphone for a gun as he approached them with arms crossed, so they asked him to put his hands up, but he disobeyed their directions while he was in his grandmother's yard. Officers were chasing Clark after receiving reports of car windows being smashed in the area. As a result, twenty bullets were fired. Clark was shot a total of eight times. Later, authorities said there wasn't enough evidence to prove officers had broken a federal law beyond a possible suspicion (Mansell, 2019).

2.5.3. Atatiana Jefferson

Atatiana Koquice Jefferson was a 28-year-old black woman from Fort Worth, Texas. Her neighbor called 911 police number for a welfare check because Atatiana's front door was open and lights were on during the predawn hours of the morning of October 12th, 2019. At 2:30 a.m., police arrived at Jefferson's home to investigate what her neighbor had alleged. According to police video evidence, Jefferson was playing video games with her nephew at the moment she walked by the window after hearing noises outside. (Stone,2019) When he saw Jefferson at the window of the house, the officer yelled, "Put your hands up! Show me your hands!", and then fired a single shot through Jefferson's window. Atatiana Jefferson's neighbor, James Smith, expressed sorrow for calling the police to ensure that they were safe. On October 14th, 2019, the cop who murdered Atatiana Jefferson was apprehended. Apparently, the police apparently did

not identify themselves when they arrived. Therefore, a grand jury later indicted the officer on murder charges (NBC New York, n.d.).

2.5.4. George Floyd

George Floyd's murder sparked the largest racial justice protests in the United States since the Civil Rights Movement. On May 25th, 2020, the world watched a footage of a white police officer kneeling over George Floyd, an unarmed Black American male, while he was forced to the floor, which led to his death (Booker, 2021). Floyd was 46 years old and had recently lost his job as a restaurant bouncer due to stay-at-home legislation in his state. The incident started with a report of a fake 20 dollars' bill. It began when Mr. Floyd was buying a pack of cigarettes at Cup Foods on the night of May 25th, when the report was made. The store clerk suspected that the 20 dollars he used was false and reported it to the cops. Once Floyd refused to return the cigarettes, the employee made a call to 911 and reported that Floyd was "drunk" and "out of control" (Richardson, 2020).

Shortly after the call, two police officers arrived. Mr. Floyd was sitting with two other people in a car parked in the street. One of the cops approached the car and drew out his gun, ordering Mr. Floyd to reveal his hands. According to BBC News 2020, Floyd alerted the police that he was claustrophobic once they attempted to place him in the police car. A few minutes later, officer Chauvin, who engaged in the incident with another white policeman, pushed Floyd to the ground while handcuffed and used his knee to press Floyd's neck to the ground for over nine minutes. Floyd repeatedly expressed his inability to breathe for a long time and was begging the officer to release him. Floyd's death footage revealed that he told the officers "I can't breathe" more than 20 times (Singh, 2020). In fact, officer Chauvin refused all Floyd's requests to release him, even after he had gone unconscious. The video shows him going limp and being carried away by police. An hour later, Floyd was pronounced dead in the hospital (BBC, 2021). Eventually, Derek Chauvin, the former Minneapolis police officer who forced his knee into

Floyd's neck, was found guilty of murder and assault in Floyd's death in April 2021. As a result, He received a 22 1/2-year prison term. Moreover, the three other ex-cops involved in the arrest have each been charged with two counts of aiding and abetting in the death. In June 2022, Thomas Lane, J. Alexander Kueng, and Tou Thao will stand trial (MPR News, n.d.).

To conclude, George Floyd was not the only black person killed by police officers in the United States. However, his murder was one of the very few murders of black citizens that provoked hundreds of national and international demonstrations. Those protests occurred in response to the United States' long history of police racism, violence, and lack of accountability.

2.6. Social Movements during Trump's Era

For many years, hundreds of unarmed black men and women have been murdered in the United States. Due to this, social movements became a key engine for bringing about radical social change. Demonstrations against racial injustice are one of the most prominent social movements in America. During Trump's administration, the emergence of African American social movements was fueled by hate speech, violence, and systematic racism, combined with Trump's unfulfilled promises to this category, and his biased stances towards police officers. Altogether, these factors led to an increase in crime throughout his presidency. The Black Lives Matter movement and the refusal to stand attitude under the slogan of the "Taking a knee" movement are two examples of social movements that have risen up all over the country in reaction to incidents of abusive police brutality against the Black community (Kavanagh, 2022).

2.6.1. The Rise of Black Lives Matter

The Black Lives Matter Movement has evolved from a hashtag in 2013 as a result of the shooting of the unarmed seventeen-year-old African American, Trayvon Martin, in the same year, in addition to the shootings of two other African American men, Michael Brown and Eric Garner, in 2014, at the hands of police. This series of murders of blacks by the police sparked a

large number of protests. Therefore, Black Lives Matter was initially one of hundreds of organizations protesting against racial violence to become one of the best organized and visible groups with their slogan "Black Lives Matter" (Ruffin, 2015). During Trump's administration, this movement has risen again, leading to the re-examination that was needed throughout the American society. George Floyd's murder was the main reason, his death in May had immediately generated protests that continued in some cities into September 2020. George Floyd's murder on Memorial Day, 2020, was not the first death of an African American whose death in police custody sparked protests. His murder was added to the long list of deaths at the hands of police and vigilante violence against unarmed black women and men. However, this time, Floyd's death was different since it led to a massive Social Movement that may have been the largest in U.S. history (Cobb, 2021). The Columbus Dispatch (2020) states that:

The eruption of protests in Minneapolis are due, in part, to a long storied historical knee on the necks of black Americans, one that we feel every day. The knee of discrimination. The knee of oppression. The knee of systemic and historical racism. (Para. 2)

BLM protesters in the United States have begun advocating for racial equality and calling for significant police reforms, both on the streets and on social media. Millions took to the streets and the internet to express a desire for racial justice in the United States, in a movement that has become encapsulated by the viral hashtag #BlackLivesMatter (Wirtschafter, 2021). According to national surveys, after the shooting of George Floyd, the majority of Americans attended Black Lives Matter demonstrations for the first time in the seven-year history of this organization's emergence. Apparently, People were inspired by the video of Floyd's brutal death in police custody. Therefore, there are more than 26 million Americans who have participated in these protests. Black Lives Matter protests have occurred in at least 1,360 counties across the United States, which makes them the nation's largest extensive demonstrations ever (Wright, 2020).

2.6.2. Protests Supporting Black Lives Matter

Several protests in support of Social Movements such as Black Lives Matter have ignited in the United States and have continued to grow throughout Trump's presidency. The finest illustration of these protests is "Take a Knee", which gained massive attention as it stood against black people's struggle.

2.6.2.1. Take a Knee

Take a Knee is a sports-related protest that has become a symbol of the global anti-racism attitude. Kavanagh (2022) asserts that sports play an important role in the everyday lives of most Americans. Undoubtedly, local and team sports such as football, basketball, boxing and track draw large crowds and generate substantial income. For example, the 2019 Super Bowl attracted 98.2 million viewers in the United States alone, making it one of the most viewed sports events in the world (Statista as cited in Oldiges, 2020). As Sorek and White (2016) pointed out, football, in particular, occupies an essential part in the American culture. For this, the contact sport is immensely popular in movies and literature, it has a traditional value, and it draws fans from all categories of society (as cited in Oldiges, 2020). Football, like basketball and track, is not only tremendously popular, but it also has an overabundance of African-American players (Wiggins, as cited in Oldiges, 2020).

On August 14th, 2016, the Take a Knee protest began in the National Football League when San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick has chosen to take a knee instead of standing during the national anthem before the game starts. The reason behind Kaepernick's attitude was to protest the country's persistent racial inequality (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, n.d.). Colin wanted to draw attention to the situation of blacks. Just a week later, he and teammate Eric Reed chose to kneel rather than sit, drawing first immediate attention to their unusual behavior (Mather, as cited in Oldiges, 2020). Additional players joined the silent protest in the opening week of the 2016 season, with roughly 11 players from different NFL teams

kneeling or raising their fists (Breech, as cited in Oldiges, 2020). Although just few other players joined him, Kaepernick's protests lasted for the whole 2016 NFL season.

The San Francisco 49ers, where Kaepernick was the quarterback at the time, did not have a good season. he was removed from the team. While Kaepernick was unable to find a new club to sign him, the new 2017 season began with a few other NFL players continuing anthem protests, followed by Seth DeValve, who was the first white player to kneel, (Baccellieri, as cited in Oldiges, 2020), The movement had reached a new high point. Meanwhile, outside of the NFL, notable protest efforts by civil activist organizations had begun: Members of the New York police department came together in August 2017 to mobilize for Colin, and only a few days later, the 'United We Stand Rally for Colin Kaepernick' was held at the NFL headquarters in New York, protesting Kaepernick's firing from his team in March and calling for an NFL boycott (Reid, as cited in Oldiges, 2020). As a consequence, these protests and solidarity actions led up to the peak of the protest in September 2017, when over two hundred players knelt, raised their fists, or linked arms in sympathy with Kaepernick (Stapleton, 2017).

2.7. The Reactions towards the BLM Movement

As Black Lives Matter protests have continued across the United States and the world during the week of George Floyd's death, many people have been showing their support to Blacks. Sports organizations, public figures, and companies have all solidarized with the statues of African Americans in the US and called for equality and justice for them. Adding to this, many other nations have shown their encouraging stances towards the BLM movement in the U.S.A. In fact, the BLM protests have extended even outside the country, in several other big cities worldwide.

2.7.1. The U.S.A. Internal Support

Massive demonstrations and protests in support of racial justice in the United States, such as Black Lives Matter, are intended to make society's offenders uncomfortable in order to raise awareness and create change. These tactics led to mobilizing support from a different number of American organizations, companies, as well as influencers.

Black Lives Matter is supported by a number of American organizations. The most well-known are sporting organizations. First, the UNC women's soccer team is one of the leading advocates for racial justice and has had a significant effect by wearing "Black Lives Matter" shirts. This move has raised awareness and educated their supporters about racial discrimination in the United States. Another institution that has used its influence to fight for justice reform is the The National Basketball Association (NBA). Members of the league performed notable instances including players kneeling during the national anthem and displaying statements and slogans such as "Equality" or "How Many More" on the backs of their uniforms. Their actions are a positive step towards racial and social justice (Nagai, 2020).

Athletes in these organizations' clubs take advanced steps through the use of their position to bring awareness to as broad an audience as possible. In this regard, LeBron James, a member of the NBA and a Los Angeles Lakers club star, has expressed his unwavering support for the Black Lives Matter movement and African American victims, such as the unarmed black man, George Floyd. LeBron James sees a significance in the use of the NBA's platform by players, claiming that this platform could really be beneficial to convey what is really occurring. Since NBA fans are great supporters of the games and have always encouraged their favorite teams and players, superstars like LeBron James have the ability to influence communities and advocate reality through their popularity. Sports organizations are a great platform through which players can educate and raise awareness about black spots and police brutality (Galluccio, 2020).

In response to the killing of George Floyd, a number of prominent American brands have offered financial support to the Black Lives Matter organization. The Chief of Executive Officer(CEO) of the social network, Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg, announced that his company will donate ten million dollars "to groups working on racial justice. "In addition, on June 3rd, the iconic American brand Coca-Cola announced on Twitter that it will donate to a hundred Black Men. Furthermore, Amazon On June 3rd, the retail and technology behemoth announced intentions to contribute the total of ten million dollars to eleven groups, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Equal Justice Initiative, and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). To summarize, George Floyd's death prompted many businesses to walk and donate in support of the all-black people issue (Wellemeier, 2020).

In conclusion, through educating and influencing more people about black people's issues, American sports organizations, companies, and social networks have represented significant contributors in the call for preventing police brutality and ensuring accountability for officers who use excessive and deadly force against people of color.

2.7.2. Trump's Reaction

Presidents and social movements do commonly compete to promote ideas to a wider audience, resulting in a competitive climate for political socialization. The Black Lives Matter movement existed in the United States long before Trump became president; however, his strict laws and order policies later targeted and demonized the group.

At the outset, while BLM portrays society as intrinsically hostile to black people, President Trump affirms freedom and equality for all individuals (as cited in Adams 2018). In addition, BLM recognizes and rejects all kinds of violence perpetrated by law enforcement officers, whereas President Trump actively supports law enforcement and praises officers' work and contribution in the American society (Adams, 2018). Furthermore, Trump's campaign events have always been a fertile ground for violence, with Trump spewing hate speeches that

encouraged violence against his opponents. In truth, as president, Trump has promoted violence and brutality against Americans, whether conducted by police, soldiers, or militia groups unless the perpetrators are his supporters (Cineas, 2021).

Additionally, Bump (2020) stated that there have been two times in Trump's administration that his opinions on Black Lives Matter have been amplified. The first occurred in August 2017, in Charlottesville, when Pro-Confederacy and white supremacist marchers were met by counter protesters, including members of Black Lives Matter. After a white supremacist drove into a crowd, killing one of the counter protesters and injuring others, Trump attacked both sides for using violence and praised the earlier protestors for featuring "fine people" among their ranks. The second occasion began after the death of George Floyd at the hands of Minneapolis police. After expressing condolences for Floyd's death and giving prepared statements regarding the shooting and the ensuing protests and violence, Trump has changed his attitude. On May 29th, 2020, Trump tweeted:

.... These THUGS are dishonoring the memory of George Floyd, and I won't let that happen. Just spoke to Governor Tim Walz and told him that the Military is with him all the way. Any difficulty and we will assume control but, when the looting starts, the shooting starts. Thank you! (Bump, 2020)

Trump described protesters of Black Lives Matter in Minneapolis as "thugs" and claimed that "when the looting starts, the shooting starts." He later attempted to justify his tweet by claiming that looting would lead to shooting incidents, but he quickly admitted that the more direct and clear statement that looters would be shot was what he meant (Bump, 2020).

To conclude, Trump has a history of bias towards police and taking a neutral stand when it comes to white-on-black violence. However, with the death of George Floyd, Trump immediately showed his obvious hatred towards protesters of Black Lives Matter. His

presidency saw the greatest sustained demonstration of Black Lives Matter in America's history. As a result, Trump received a negative evaluation from many people who criticized the way he handled racial issues.

2.7.3. External Reactions

The Black Lives Matter movement triggered one of the most significant racial justice demonstrations in the United States since the Civil Rights Movement. This movement had some of the greatest demonstrations in various countries around the world in response to George's murder video. Floyd's death became a symbol of discrimination and injustice in people's own communities across countries and cultures. Depicting the influence of the widespread demonstrations that took place in various regions of the world, Gianna, Floyd's little daughter, says, "Daddy changed the world" (Silvestein, 2021, para. 4). In the most innocent way, these words represent the global flood of grief following her father's murder.

2.7.3.1. The United Kingdom

Silvestein (2021) argued that outside of the United States, the United Kingdom had the world's largest Black Lives Matter protests. Even before the incident of George Floyd, protesters in the U.K had already been energized by a death in their own country. A black London transport worker, Belly Mujinga, died from COVID-19 in April 2020 after she said that a white man spit on her in a racial attack at work. Adding to that, her coworkers said she had complained about having no appropriate safeguards while working during the pandemic. Due to a lack of evidence, the case was closed, which sparked the first-ever street demonstration. Later, the death of Floyd awoke a large movement addressing the country's historical and structural racism. Within days, the protests in London had expanded from 20 to more than 20,000 protesters swarming the streets. Stars walked out supporting the protests, such as Madonna and John Boyega, who gave an inspirational message to the marchers. A few months later, the British government commissioned a report on systematic racism in the U.K. In March 2021, the announcement of

the report shocked many activists because it simply dismissed their claims of systemic issues.

Responding to it, on June 3rd, 2021, CBS News tweeted:

THE GLOBAL IMPACT OF GEORGE FLOYD: This time last year, the United Kingdom saw the largest # Black-Lives-Matter protests in the world outside of the U.S. Activists say England has more covert racism than the United States — but they are still fighting many of the same issues. (para.18)

2.7.3.2. France

Demonstrations for Black Lives Matter in France were motivated by the events in the United States, along with some significant incidents of Blacks murdered by police in France. In this vein, a French protester told France24: "Of course, France and America are very different countries, but they have a common enemy in racism" (Kirby, 2020, para. 32). Following the steps of other victims' families, the family of Adam Traore, who died on his 24th birthday in 2016 under identical circumstances to Floyd, joined the hundreds of demonstrators in Paris. Traore was detained by three police officers and was unable to be revived after being transferred to the police station. Nonetheless, the cops involved in his killing were not charged. In response, CBS News tweeted:

George Floyd was killed in Minneapolis. But thousands of miles away in France, his death sparked unprecedented protests against black violence – the roots of which are far different than in the United States, but the experience of which is all too familiar. (As cited in Silverstein, 2021, para. 33)

These protests put the political leaders under pressure to act. However, the outcomes were disappointing, as said the advocacy officer for Amnesty International France, Anne-Sophie Simpère: "a few official statements" and ultimately "no serious change" (Saric, 2021, para. 3).

2.7.3.3. New Zealand

New Zealand is known around the world for its peaceful coexistence. However, Black Lives Matter demonstrators there said that comes from a reluctance to speak directly about race and racial discrimination. George Floyd was the one who ultimately started the discussion. However, a demonstration organizer, Gueld Mire, in Wellington, New Zealand's capital city, said that: "Imagine you are black, but you're not allowed to be black. That's literally how it is over there" (Silvestein, 2021, para. 20). Protests in New Zealand coincided with a trial run of arming police officers, something that is not normally done there. The experiment was carried out in response to a white supremacist's deadly shooting at two mosques in Christchurch in 2019. For this, Blacks and indigenous people are concerned that armed police would put them in danger. Black activists asserted: "We addressed the prime minister directly and the government and we said: We're not gonna stand for this, and we oppose this" (para 22). Mazou, a famous rapper who assisted in organizing the Auckland protests in New Zealand added: "Because we don't want to end up like the United States" (para .22). Moreover, days after the first protests, the government stated that it would cancel all plans to arm police, though it gave no credit to the demonstrations for influencing that action. Despite the fact that people of African heritage make up less than 1 percent of the population of New Zealand, the protests gathered black protesters with indigenous Maori and Pacific Islanders, creating a racial advancement movement unlike anything the country had seen in years. There were more than 20,000 people participated in one of the protests in Wellington (Silvestein, 2021).

2.7.3.4. Washington, D.C.

As the summer of protests raged across the United States, Washington, D.C., became a focal point for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Less than two weeks after the death George Floyd, the city formed Black Lives Matter Plaza outside the white house, which is now a

common gathering area for protest and action. Washington, DC was also the site of the country's most famous anti-protest crackdown. On June 1st, law enforcement launched tear gas and riot control measures to push nonviolent protesters from Lafayette Square, enabling President Donald Trump to cross the cleared-out street and stand in front of the destroyed St. John's church while carrying a Bible. Thousands gathered on August 28th at the Lincoln memorial for the 2020 march on Washington, with George Floyd's brother Philonise speaking to the gathering. Meanwhile, the local Black Lives Matter chapter has launched mutual aid initiatives in all eight wards of the city to work towards bringing about the institutional improvements that they have yet to witness (Silvestein, 2021). On June 4th, 2021, CBS News tweeted: "Last summer, in the aftermath of George Floyd's death, Washington, D.C. became a focal point for the country's #Black-Lives-Matter protests – inspiring a new, younger generation of activists in the process."

Conclusion

Trump's administration policies and orders addressed to the black community shows a lack of responsibility. All of Trump's stances in response to African American murders, especially the incident of George Floyd, added fuel to the fire and led to massive demonstrations across the country. Through his ineligious speeches in real life or provocative tweets on Twitter, Trump has encouraged more people to protest and demand racial justice through taking part in the Black Lives Matter Movement. Finally, the rise of this movement attracted various attentions that led to the appearance of reactions towards the Social Movement "Black Lives Matter".

General Conclusion

African American social movements in the U.S.A. have a considerable history of pain and suffering. Blacks since the period of slavery have been considered inferior and treated with racial violence. Therefore, as a sign of resistance and a tool to express their refusal of the measurable situation they found themselves in, African Americans opted for social movements such as the Civil Rights Movement, Black Power, Black Panther, and BLM. In this sense, the theoretical part of this research presents the background of the social movements in the history of the USA. The study also emphasizes the difficult circumstances in which black people have lived throughout history. Moreover, it deals with the major African American social movements that have had a transitional impact on African American history.

Moreover, Trump's policies and stances transmit a clear reflection of the ideology of white supremacy and systemic racism. Though, in most of his speeches, he claimed that he would do his best to improve black people's situation, his promises were never fulfilled. As a matter of fact, he added fuel to the fire with his racially biased policies that encouraged police brutality. As a result, the numbers of black victims of police use of deadly force were higher in Trump's term than they had ever been, and so was the public's reaction to these crimes. One of these victims whose murder provoked massive reverberations across the world is George Floyd. Due to the brutality of his death, Floyd represents a monument of black oppression by law enforcement officers. As a result, massive protests both inside and outside the country were ignited, all under the name of the Black Lives Matter movement.

The study at hand questioned the reasons behind the rise of African American social movements during President Trump's administration. It is ascertained that despite havinwg all their civil rights protected by the American Constitution, Blacks are still subjected to discrimination, which causes a public frustration and discontent. Moreover, President Trump has failed to fulfill his promises to the black community. These promises would have made a huge

improvement in their lives. In fact, a vast category of Blacks would not have voted for Trump if not for these promises. Lastly, the death of several African American victims due to the use of deadly force by police was the straw that broke the camel's back for Blacks which resulted in a huge rage, taking most of them to the streets calling for racial justice.

In addition, regarding the rise of the BLM movement during Trump's era, the study discussed the videotaped killing of four innocent African American citizens by police as an illustration of police brutality against blacks. Besides, the research detected the massive national and worldwide support for the movement. Numerous protests and demonstrations were held in approximately all counties of the United States, supported by various other protests in different nations. Lastly, the study unveiled the failure of Trump's administration in handling the crisis as well as in responding to the angry crowds of the BLM protests.

Furthermore, the current study, like the majority of studies, has some limitations. First, due to the novelty of the topic we have faced some obstacles in gathering information. Second, some paid articles and books were unavailable to us.

Finally, the current study recommends future studies to examine racial segregation and police violence against Blacks during Trump's administration. It also recommends to investigate other racial movements which arose during Trump's term along with Trump's improper treatments of racial protests.

References

- Aberle, D. F. (1991). *The Peyote religion among the Navaho*. (2nded). Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. https://books.google.dz/books?id=qmy1QgAACAAJ&dq=the+peyote+religion+among+the+navajo&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y
- Adams, C. (2003). *Women's Suffrage: A primary source history of the Women's Rights Movement in America*(1sted). New York: The Rosen Central Primary source.
- Adams, S. (2018).). Framing effects in a competitive environment: Black Lives Matter versus President Trump.(PhD Thesis). Retrieved from<https://scholar.utc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1157&context=honors-theses>
- Alang, S., Mc Alpine, D., Mc Creedy, E.,& Hardeman, R. (2017). Police Brutality and Black Health: *Setting the Agenda for Public Health Scholars*. *Am J Public Health*. , 107(5): 662–665.<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5388955/#>
- Anderson, J.J.(2014). *Women's Rights Movement*. United States: ABDO Publishing Company.
- [Associated Press](#).(2020, June 8). AP FACT CHECK: Trump Exaggerations on Blacks' Economic Gains. Retrieved May 24, 2020, from <https://www.usnews.com/news/politics/articles/2020-06-07/ap-fact-check-trump-exaggerations-on-blacks-economic-gains>
- BBC. (2021, May 24).Who was George Floyd and what happened to Derek Chauvin?. Retrieved: May 16, 2022, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-56270334>
- Biography.com Editors (2014, April 2). Malcolm X Biography. Retrieved from<https://www.biography.com/activist/malcolm-x>
- Booker, B. (2021,May 25). George Floyd and the new Civil Rights Era .Retrieved May 25, 2022, from <https://www.politico.com/newsletters/the-recast/2021/05/25/george-floyd-death-anniversary-civil-rights-492986>
- Bump,Ph. (2020, September 1). Over and over, Trump has focused on Black Lives Matter as a target of derision or violence. Retrieved May 25, 2022, from<https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/09/01/over-over-trump-has-focused-black-lives-matter-target-derision-or-violence/?fbclid=IwAR2-MssO-UeUc55hDh7KlxDGDRTJKt3Vr52vPLelJeyVcmNtDJC4kw5FI>
- CAB Action (2019,July 19).Trump's Broken Promises to African Americans. Retrieved from <https://capaction.medium.com/trumps-broken-promises-to-african-americans-bf7aefc3f7c3>
- CBS News. (2021, June 03). THE GLOBAL IMPACT OF GEORGE FLOYD: This time last year, the United Kingdom saw the largest #BlackLivesMatter protests in the world outside of the U.S. Activists say England has more covert racism than the United States — but they are still fighting many of the same issues [Tweet]. Retrieved fromhttps://twitter.com/CBSNews/status/1400240942964162562?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw
- CBS News. (2021, June 4). CBS News tweeted: "Last summer, in the aftermath of George Floyd's death, Washington, D.C. became a focal point for the country's #Black-Lives-Matter protests – inspiring a new, younger generation of activists in the process." [Tweet]. Retrieved from<https://twitter.com/CBSNews/status/1400875281120903168>
- Cineas, F. (2021, January9). Donald Trump is the accelerant. Retrieved May 25, 2022, from <https://www.vox.com/21506029/trump-violence-tweets-racist-hate-speech>

- Cineas, F.(2020,October 21). No, Trump hasn't been the best president for Black America since Lincoln. Retrieved May 4, 2022, from<https://www.vox.com/21524499/what-trump-has-done-for-black-people>
- Clayton, D. M.(2018).Black Lives Matter and the Civil Rights Movement: A Comparative Analysis of Two Social Movements in the United States. *Journal of Black Studies*. 49(5), 448–480. Doi:10.1177/0021934718764099
- Clayton, D. M., Moore, S.E. , & Jones-Eversley, S.D. (2019). The impact of Donald Trump's Presidency on the Well-Being of African Americans. *Journal of Black Studies*.50(8),707-730. Doi:10.1177/0021934719885627
- Cobb, J. (2021, May 25). George Floyd, the Tulsa Massacre, and Memorial Days Retrieved May 31, 2020, from https://www.newyorker.com/news/daily-comment/george-floyd-the-tulsa-massacre-and-memorial-days?fbclid=IwAR2hWM-WTGaxwLEZ43xx0tv5HdeizOOfoZ4cuW894VB2ztYgF4DOkn_Lbg
- Coen, R. (2020,July 14). STEPHON CLARK (1995-2018). Retrieved May 12, 2022, from<https://edition.cnn.com/2017/05/02/us/jordan-edwards-shooting-trnd/index.html>
- Cottman, M. (2017, April 29). Has trump Improved Race Relation in first 100 days ?. Retrieved May 25,2022 from <https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/president-trumps-first-100-days/analysis-has-trump-improved-race-relations-first-100-days-n749926>
- Crime and Justice News. (2016, September18). U.S. Fraternal Order of Police Endorses Trump for President. Retrieved May 18, 2022, from <https://thecrimereport.org/2016/09/18/fraternal-order-of-police-endorses-trump-for-president/>
- Criss, D. (2017,May 3). Who was Jordan Edwards? Teen killed by police called a good student, athlete. Retrieved May 11, 2022, from <https://edition.cnn.com/2017/05/02/us/jordan-edwards-shooting-trnd/index.html>
- Cunningham, D.(2012). Klansville, U.S.A.: *The Rise and Fall of the Civil Rights-era Ku Klux Klan*. Oxford: Oxford University Press,<https://oxford.universitypressscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199752027.001.0001/acprof-9780199752027>
- Dawson, A. (2016). Black Lives Matter? Public Accounts of Police Officers' Use of Lethal Force . Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/etd/1438>
- DeFronzo, J. & Gill, J. (2020).*Social Problems and Social Movements*. United States of America: The Rowman&Littlefield .https://rowman.com/webdocs/Social%20Problems_FM.pdf
- DeFronzo,J. (2015). *Revolutions and Revolutionary Movements*. (5th ed.). New York: Routledge. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9780429494727/revolutions-revolutionary-movements-james-defronzo>
- Dennard, P. (2020,September 24). HBCUs have a champion in president Trump. Retrieved from<https://www.diverseeducation.com/demographics/african-american/article/15107830/hbcus-have-a-champion-in-president-trump>
- Dennis,A. ,L.(2016).Black Contemporary Social Movements, Resource Mobilization, and Black Musical Activism:*Law and Contemporary Problems*,79(29) , 29-51. <http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/lcp/vol79/iss3https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4792&context=lcp>
- Duignan, B.(n.d). Brown.V.Board Education. Retrieved May 15, 2022, from <https://www.britannica.com/event/Brown-v-Board-of-Education-of-Topeka>
- Fremon,D. ,K. (2014). *The Jim Crow Laws and Racism in United States History*. The Unites States of America: EnslowPublishers.<https://books.google.dz/books?id=>

- [FxiDDwAAQBA J&printsec=frontcover&dq=jim+crow+laws&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=jim%20crow%20laws&f=false](https://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/politics-government/election/article110546817.html)
- Funk, T.& Morrill, J.(n.d). Donald Trump promises: ‘a new deal for black America’ at Spirit Square. Retrieved May 20, 2022, from <https://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/politics-government/election/article110546817.html>
- Galluccio, B. (2020, July14). LeBron James Says He Won't Put A Social Justice Message On His Jersey.Retrieved May 29, 2020, from<https://www.iheart.com/content/2020-07-14-lebron-james-says-he-wont-put-a-social-justice-message-on-hisjersey/#:~:text=%22Being%20able%20to%20use%20my,Americans%2C%20for%20people%20of%20color>
- Glasberg, D. S., & Shannon, D. (2011). From the Bottom Up? Social movements and the State (5ed) :*In Political sociology: Oppression, resistance, and the State.* (pp. 153-178). The United States: Pine Forge Press/Sage Publications.<https://quizlet.com/125661393/chapter-6-from-the-bottom-up-social-movements-and-the-state-glasberg-and-shannon-2011-flash-cards/>
- Harcourt,F. (2017). *Ku Klux Culture: America and the Klan in the 1920s.* United States of America: University of Chicago Press. <https://books.google.dz/books?id=SZIIEAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=kkk+thesis+pdf&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibyNu3gq33AhUGfMAKHcZPAbwQ6AF6BAGKEAI#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- Hohenstein,K.(n.d). Sit-Ins Movement. Retrieved May 25, 2022, from<https://www.britannica.com/event/sit-in-movement>
- Interactive Constitution(2021, September 22). The Emancipation Proclamation’s other anniversary. Retrieved April 16, 2022, from <https://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution/blog/the-emancipation-proclamations-other-anniversary>
- Jeffries,H,K.(2013, September).Justice Denied: The killing of Trayvon Martin in Historical Perspective. Retrieved 24 April 2022, from https://origins.osu.edu/article/justice-denied-killing-trayvon-martin-historical-perspective?language_content_entity=en
- Kavanagh,J. (2022,February 14). RAISING AWARENESS: What is the meaning behind taking the knee and why is it so important?. Retrieved May 25, 2022, from<https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/11771451/take-a-knee-meaning-history-blm/>
- Kirby, J.(2020, June 12). “Black Lives Matter” has become a global rallying cry against racism and police brutality. Retrieved May 25, 2022, from<https://www.vox.com/2020/6/12/21285244/black-lives-matter-global-protests-george-floyd-uk-belgium>
- Laura Sullivan et al., (2019).Not Only Unequal Paychecks: Occupational Segregation, Benefits, and the Racial Wealth Gap. Retrieved May 26, 2022 from<https://heller.brandeis.edu/iere/pdfs/racial-wealth-equity/asset-integration/occupational-segregation-report-40219.pdf>
- Leib, L. ,H. (2011). Human Rights and the Environment*Bill.Human Rights and the Environment: Philosophical, Theoretical and Legal Perspectives.* (pp. 11-40).The United States: Bill.<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctt1w8h1t2.5?seq=1>
- Library of Congress, (2004).Brown v. Board at Fifty: “With an Even Hand”: A Century of Racial Segregation, 1849–1950. Retrieved April 20, 2022, from <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/brown/brown-segregation.html>
- Lopez, G. (2018, December 19). The First Step Act Explained. Retrieved May 22, 2022, from<https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2018/12/18/18140973/state-of-the-union-trump-first-step-act-criminal-justice-reform>

- Mamiya, L, A.(2022, May 15).MalcolmX:American Muslim leader. Retrieved May 28 , 2022, from<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Malcolm-X>
- Mansell, W. (2019,September 28). Officers who killed Stephon Clark won't face federal civil rights charges. Retrieved May 12, 2022, from<https://abcnews.go.com/US/officers-killed-stephon-clark-face-federal-civil-rights/story?id=65901923>
- Mccaskill, D, N.(2020,January 11). Fact check: Trump’s policies for Black Americans. Retrieved May 26, 2022, from <https://www.politico.com/news/2020/11/01/trump-black-americans-policies-433744>
- McNeese, T. (2006). Plessy V. Ferguson: Separate but Equal (Great Supreme Court Decisions) . New York NY: Chelsea House Pub.<https://b-ok.africa/book/973619/86774b>
- McNeese, T.(2008).The Civil rights movement : *striving for justice*. New York : Chelsea House.
- Mountjoy, S.(2008). *The Women’s Rights Movement: Moving Toward Equality*. New York: Chelsa House.
- MPR News. (n.d.). The murder of George Floyd. Retrieved May 16, 2022, from<https://www.mprnews.org/crime-law-and-justice/killing-of-george-floyd>
- Nagai, T. (2020, October 26). Various sports organizations support Black Lives Matter.Retrieved May 28, 2020, from <https://chantillynews.org/5276/sports/various-sports-organizations-support-black-lives-matter/>
- NBC New York(n.d.). Family of Woman Shot, Killed Inside Home by FW Police Retains Attorney.. Retrieved June 1,2022, from<https://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/national-international/family-of-woman-shot-killed-inside-home-by-fw-police-retains-attorney/1992242/?fbclid=IwAR3B-oIE8yPooVH92JrRDBJUNeW8X6F8ENSZkFb57B4KAJc1moElgggfBk>
- Neavling,S.(2017, November 10).54 years later: Malcolm X delivered famous ‘Message to the Grassroots’ in Detroit. Retrieved April 12, 2022 from<http://motorcitymuckraker.com/2017/11/10/54-years-later-malcolm-x-delivered-famous-message-grassroots-detroit/>
- Needell, J, D. (2020). “The abolitionist movement of 1879-1888. Lessons from a popular reform movement”. 50(23), 231-61. Retrieved from <http://doi.org/10.1590/2236-463326ep00320>
- Neely,K.(2020, January 21).Rosa Parks, the Montgomery Bus Boycott, and the Power of Non-violent mass Protest. Retrieved 13 April 2022, from <https://www.studiesweekly.com/rosa-parks-montgomery/>
- Nelson, L. (2016, November 7). Trump: 'I am the law and order candidate'. Retrieved May 20, 2022, from <https://www.politico.com/story/2016/07/trump-law-order-candidate-225372>
- Nelson, S.(2018,Jan,16).Black Colleges in the Age of Trump. Retrieved May 20th, 2022 from<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/16/opinion/black-colleges-universities-hbcus-trump.html>
- Nunn, N.(2008). Shacked to the Past: The Causes and Consequences of Africa's Slave Trade. In: Diamond J, Robinson JA Natural Experiments of History.(pp. 142-184. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Retrieved fromhttps://scholar.harvard.edu/nunn/files/hup_africa_slave_trade10.pdf
- Oldiges, J. (2020). “BELIEVE IN SOMETHING, EVEN IF IT MEANS SACRIFICING EVERYTHING.” (Master Thesis). Retrievedfromhttps://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://essay.utwente.nl/81561/1/Oldiges_MA_Department%2520for%2520Behavioural%2520Management%2520and%2520Social%2520Sciences.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjW44q_qvof4AhVDi_OHH_TmeDz8QFnoEC_A4QAQ&usg=AOvVaw2GvjS92UGfjd3_FtW8PCgp

- Onion,A., Sullivan,M.,& Mullen,M.(2009,December 18).Stokely Carmichael. Retrieved April 23, 2022, from<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/stokely-carmichael>
- Onion,A., Sullivan,M.,& Mullen,M.(2009,October 27). Civil Rights Movement. Retrieved April 12,2022,from<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement#jim-crow-laws>
- Onion,A., Sullivan,M.,& Mullen,M.(2009,October 27).Boston Tea Party. Retrieved April 27, 2022, from <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-tea-party>
- Onion,A., Sullivan,M.,& Mullen,M.(2009,October 29). Labor Movement. Retrieved April 22,2022,from <https://www.history.com/topics/19th-century/labor>
- Onion,A., Sullivan,M.,& Mullen,M.(2010, February 03).Montgomery Bus Boycott. Retrieved April 9,2022, from <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/montgomery-bus-boycott>
- Onion,A., Sullivan,M.,& Mullen,M.(2016, November 18). Donald Trump. Retrieved May 25, 2022, from <https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/donald-trump>
- Onion,A., Sullivan,M.,& Mullen,M.(2020, July 15).Eric Garner dies in NYPD chokehold. Retrieved May 25, 2022, from <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/eric-garner-dies-nypd-chokehold>
- Onion,A., Sullivan,M.,& Mullen,M.(2020,August 06). Michael Brown is killed by a police officer in Ferguson, Missouri. Retrieved April 18,2022, from <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/michael-brown-killed-by-police-ferguson-mo>
- Paul, J. (1999). "GOD, RACE AND NATION": THE IDEOLOGY OF THE MODERN KLU KLUX KLAN .(Master Thesis). Retrieved fromhttps://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc277932/m2/1/high_res_d/1002659791-paul.pdf
- Pegram,T.(2011). *One Hundred Percent American: The Rebirth and Decline of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s*.Chicago: Ivan R.Deer
- Pilch,K.(2021).*EnvironmentalismMovement*.Springer,Cham.
https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-3-030-02006-4_30-1
- Pilgrim, D. (n.d.). WHAT WAS JIM CROW. Retrieved April20, 2022, from <https://www.ferris.edu/HTMLS/news/jimcrow/what.htm>
- Rawley,J.,A.&Behrendt,S.,D. (2005). The Transatlantic Slave Trade: A History . United States of America. The United States: Nebraska Press. Retrieved from<https://books.google.com/books?id=UQcOo4csdzEC&printsec=frontcover&dq=the+transatlantic+slave+trade+pdf&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiV7v2y6a33AhWDrsIHQfmACEQ6AF6BAgIEAI#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- Rchardson,R. (2020,July 16). George Floyd: What happened in the final moments of his life.Retrieved May 16, 2022, from<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52861726>
- Rissman, R.(2015). *The Black Power Movement*. Minneapolis: Core Library, an imprint of Abdo Publishing.
- Rizzo, S.(2019,March 26). Analysis: Trump’s Outdated Spin On the Black Unemployment Rate. Retrieved May 5, 2022, from<https://www.Washingtonpost.com/politics/2019/03/26/trumps-outdated-spin-black-unemployment-rate/>

- Ruffin, K. (2015, August 23). BLACK LIVES MATTER: THE GROWTH OF A NEW SOCIAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT. Retrieved May 22, 2022, from <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/black-lives-matter-growth-new-social-justice-movement/>
- Saric, I. (2021, May 21). The global impact of Black Lives Matter. Retrieved from <https://www.axios.com/2021/05/21/black-lives-matter-global-impact>
- Shapiro, A. (HOST). (2017, May 17). "The Color of Law " Details How U.S Housing Policies Created Segregation. [Radio broadcast] .NPR. <https://www.npr.org/2017/05/17/528822128/the-color-of-law-details-how-u-s-housing-policies-created-segregation>
- Silvestein, J. (2021, June 04). The Global Impact of George Floyd: How Black Lives Matter Protests Shaped movement around the world. Retrieved May 28, 2022 from <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/george-floyd-black-lives-matter-impact/>
- Singh, M. (2020, July 9). George Floyd told officers 'I can't breathe' more than 20 times, transcripts show. Retrieved May 16, 2022, from <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/jul/08/george-floyd-police-killing-transcript-i-cant-breathe>
- Stanford Libraries, (n.d.). Jordan Edwards. Retrieved May 12, 2022, from <https://exhibits.stanford.edu/saytheirnames/feature/jordan-edwards>
- Stapleton, A. (2017, September 25). More than 200 NFL players sit or kneel during national anthem. Retrieved May 25, 2022, from <https://www.chicagotribune.com/sports/ct-nfl-national-anthem-kneeling-20170924-story.html>
- Statista Research Department. (2022, May 9). Donald Trump. Retrieved May 16, 2022, from <https://www.statista.com/statistics/585152/people-shot-to-death-by-us-police-by-race/#statisticContainer>
- Stone, M. (2019, October 14). Texas Woman Fatally Shot By Police After Neighbor Calls For Welfare Check. Retrieved May 31, 2020, from https://www.vibe.com/news/entertainment/ata-tiana-jefferson-killed-by-dallas-police-666598/?fbclid=IwAR0YRXY5vJZ20ShSiShxsGacgaHknzo2C8RKM8dlHR02PKjyiKUUih_5_ko
- The Columbus Dispatch (2020, June 2). Column: Blacks feel the knee of Caucasian casualty on their necks. Retrieved May 31, 2020, from https://www.dispatch.com/story/opinion/editors/2020/06/02/column-blacks-feel-knee-of-caucasian-casualty-on-their-necks/112793892/?fbclid=IwAR3vjgZgQOuRI4SVPwdeJ8u_5kBphwcjmcv4vYrAojUzBegkNAGEozO6rqQ
- The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica . (n.d.). Colin Kaepernick. Retrieved May 21, 2022, from <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Colin-Kaepernick>
- The Sit-In Movement. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.ushistory.org/us/54d.asp>
- Types and Stages of Social Movements. (n.d.). | Introduction to sociology. Retrieved March 18, 2022, from <https://pressbooks.nsc.ca/lumensociology2/chapter/types-and-stages-of-social-movements/>
- Urofsky, M. L. (n.d.). Jim Crow law. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/event/Jim-Crow-law>
- USA Facts. (2020, June 18). What is a mind map?. Retrieved May 30, 2020, from <https://usafacts.org/articles/covid-deaths-race-state-age-black-hispanic-white/>
- USAFacts. (2020, September 22). Black Americans make up 13% of the US population. they make up 23% of covid-19 deaths. Retrieved May, 30 2022, from <https://usafacts.org/articles/covid-deaths-race-state-age-black-hispanic-white/>

- Ware, N. J. (1929). *The Labor Movement In the United States 1860-1895: A study in democracy*. New York: Vintage Books. https://books.google.dz/books?id=aplUFE1XIcQC&prints_e_c=frontcover&dq=kkk+thesis+pdf&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibyNu3gq33AhUGfMAKHcZPAbwQ6AF6BAGLEAI#v=onepage&q&f=false
- Waterlawged. (2005). The earth day Senator. WATER and WASTEWATER PRODUCTS. Retrieved from <http://hullmcguire.com/pdf/Earth%20Day%20Senator.pdf>
- Weise, E.(2016,February 11). Black Panthers Party’s legacy of Black Power endures. Retrieved April 26, 2022, from <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation-now/2016/02/01/black-panther-party-legacy-black-power/79041002/>
- Weissbrodt, D. And Anti-Slavery International.(2002). Abolishing Slavery and its Contemporary Forms. Retrieved May 26, 2022, from<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/slaveryen.pdf>
- Wellemeier, J. (2020, June 5). Want to know where all those corporate donations for #BLM are going? Here's the list. Retrieved May 29, 2020, from<https://www.nbcnews.com/business/consumer/want-know-where-all-those-corporate-donations-blm-are-going-n1225371>
- Wirtschafter,V. (2021, June17).How George Floyd changed the online conversation around BLM. Retrieved May 22, 2022, from<https://www.brookings.edu/techstream/how-george-floyd-changed-the-online-conversation-around-black-lives-matter/>
- Woodward, C., Yen, H., &Lajka, A. (2020,June8). A fact check: Trump exaggeration on Blacks’ Economic Gains. Retrieved April 15, 2022, from<https://www.usnews.com/news/politics/articles/2020-06-07/ap-fact-check-trump-exaggerations-on-blacks-economic-gains>
- Wright, M., W. (2017,March 01).Trump signs executive order on HBCUs, says schools will be priority in his White House. Retrieved April 15, 2022, from<https://andscape.com/features/trump-signs-executive-order-on-hbcus/>
- Wright,M. (2020, July 3).Black Lives Matter protests may be the largest in U.S. history as more than 26MILLION Americans have been at the more than 4,700 demonstrations around the country. Retrieved May 20, 2022, from<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8488409/BLM-protests-largest-U-S-history-26MILLION-Americans-attended.html>

ملخص

على مدى التاريخ الأمريكي، كان الأمريكيون الأفارقة ضحايا للعنصرية والتمييز العنصري. لإنهاء الفصل العنصري والحصول على معاملة متساوية مثل البيض، إختار السود الحركات الإجتماعية كشكل سلمي للمقاومة. تم الإشارة إلى حركات مثل: "حركة الحقوق المدنية"، و"حركة القوة السوداء"، و"حركة حياة السود مهمة" على أنها الأبرز والأكثر فاعلية على مدار تاريخ هذه الأقلية. أما بالنسبة لعهد ترامب، فقد لوحظ

ارتفاع كبير في هذه الحركات، بشكل رئيسي تحت إطار حركة حياة السود مهمة، ولذا تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى فحص الحركات الإجتماعية التي ظهرت خلال إدارة ترامب. تم تنفيذ هذا العمل من أجل فهم أفضل للقوى الدافعة وراء إنبعاث إضطرابات الزواج وسلسلة التظاهرات التي أثارها. لهذا، يعتمد البحث النوعي المطروح بشكل أساسي على الأساليب التاريخية والوصفية. النتائج الرئيسية لهذه الدراسة كشفت أن: العنصرية ووحشية الشرطة تجاه الأمريكيين الأفارقة وكذا وعود ترامب التي لم يتم الوفاء بها، وقتل العديد من المواطنين الأمريكيين الأفارقة غير مسلحين على يد الشرطة بإعتبارها الجذور الرئيسية للإستياء الأمريكي خلال عهد ترامب. إلى جانب ذلك، كانت مظاهرة حركة حياة السود مهمة أبرز سلسلة عدالة عرقية منذ تأسيس الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. لذلك، فقد حظيت بردود فعل هائلة على الصعيد الوطني والدولي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأمريكيون الأفارقة، حياة السود مهمة، وحشية الشرطة، الحركات الإجتماعية، إدارة ترامب.