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America's Role in Racism: An Analysis

Anisa Rasheed

MS Scholar, Department of Political Science,
G.C Women University Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan

Anoosh Shabbir

MS Scholar, Department of Political Science,
G.C Women University Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan

Dr. Muhammad Muzaffar

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science,
G.C Women University Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan

Corresponding: muzaffarrps@gmail.com

Abstract

Racism has been deeply rooted in American society since its beginning manifesting in various forms throughout history. This analysis explores into America's role in perpetuating racism, examining historical events, institutional structures and societal attitudes that have contributed to systematic inequalities. The decline in the relevance of race, symbolic racism, colorblind racism, and unconscious racism led to the structural regressions brought about by the "southern strategy" to hide hidden and subtle ways of maintaining racial oppressions. From the oceanic slave trade to Jim Crow laws, the legacy of racism continues shape the lived experiences of marginalized communities. Several of Donald Trump's policies and speeches throughout his presidency sparked discussions regarding racial relations in the country. Shedding light on how they relate to racial harmony, equality and social justice in the US. Joe Biden's election resulted in pledges to combat institutionalized racism and advance racial justice. The result of this study shows racism has been found in number of American institutions, racial inequities and instances of discriminatory behavior and emphasize the necessity of confronting and eliminating racism. This study recommends viable ways to solve these problems and advance racial justice while highlighting the persistent effects of racism through statistics and real worlds experiences.

Key Words: America, Black People, Critical Race Theory, Legacy, Policies, Racism, Slavery, White People

Introduction

"Race" was a significant concept in early America because it represented a fundamental difference between individuals, often included both physical and cultural traits. It paved the way for the colonization of Native American territories, the slavery of Africans and American Indians, and the formation of a common identity among morally and socially divided Europeans. However, toward the end of the 17 centuries, colonies started to differentiate laws based on racial categories;

as a result, black people's legal standing declined and white European American's rights rose. Johnson descendants, who were classified as black, were stripped of the property they inherited from him. As whites drew democratic lines, blacks and Indians fought for land and freedom in the United States, and race became a social and legal issue for whites.

The Trump administration's racist remarks, deeds, and policies have contributed to rising racial tensions and a loss of faith in American institutions. The prevalence of racial injustice in American society is being recognized by an increasing number of Americans. There have been calls for racial justice in cases such as the murder of George Floyd. The racial tensions in the US seem to have been purposefully stoked by Trump and his administration, rather than just being indifferent to the issue of racial justice. And in the run-up to the 2020 presidential elections, Joe Biden attempted to win over Black votes by utilizing George Floyd's passing together with the rise of the BLM movement.

I began with an exploration of American's role in racism. Because America has deep-rooted history of racism, particularly against native American, African American, Asian Americans and other minority groups. Also, America's struggle with racism has sparked significant social movements, similar to the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. The United States has passed many laws and regulations—including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965—to fight racism. Additionally, surpass racial justice policies. Moreover, Joe Biden's racial justice policy program highlights institutionalized racism.

Literature Review

It is unavoidable in the current environment that racism influences public opinion in the US. We discover evidence that the racial resentment scale should be reconsidered as a way to measure how people see the origins of political inequality., given the way we currently measure and conceive racism. We also perceive a need to conceptualize racism from a perspective other than that of an attitude. The emergence of racism in presidential politics indicates that a sizable portion of the people believes the white racial order is in danger. Although individual racial animosity may have led to this, these feelings are the result of larger social factors, where politics elites have a big influence on how the public views the distribution of justice among various groups. Racism changing concurrently with public discourse: In the direction of acknowledging the intricate and basic ways it permeates American politics and culture (Cramer, 2020).

American colonial laws and practices, beginning with slavery and ending with very low status, have ensured that many groups remain at a disadvantage today. Black Americans are disproportionately harmed by the racial isolation that results from housing segregation in terms of networks, opportunities, finances, education, health, and legal representation. The growing diversity of America's Black population is something that whitest people overlook or undervalue. It is the result of a combination of Global-South immigration, Black resiliency, growing middle class, and increased intermarriage. Black people are often stereotyped as being more like animals than humans, associated with low social status, and plagued by negative connotations, according to empirical evidence of unconscious inferences from perceptions forward. This is especially true among non-Black Americans. A system of radicalised ideas, judgements, and emotions that predicts radicalised conduct is

firmly embedded with implicit racial biases in non-Black individuals. The improvement of these biases is slow and steady. People of various races also exhibit distrust and disdain in their interactions with one another. In spite of systemic challenges, Black Americans today are more diverse than ever before as a result of immigration, which brings people from all walks of life, intermarriage, which increases the population's multiracial makeup, and perseverance, which allows many to thrive despite hardship. There is still privilege in many parts of society, including the economic, political, and social ones, yet intergroup contact may help bring attention to Black variation and fight systemic racism. As it continues to investigate the mind, cognitive science has an opportunity to include the reality distortions regarding certain individuals and their social groupings. (Banaji, Fiske, & Massey, 2021).

Seldom has race played such a significant role in US politics as it does now. The racial differences that still exist in the US have been exposed by President Obama's election. The author examines the growing body of research evaluating Obama's influence on Americans politics and society. He starts by analysing the significance of Obama's victory for both White and Black voters. Second, he examines the ways in which racism has shaped the political inclinations and conduct of white people. He then looks at the impact that President Obama has had on public policy. Then, he suggests that the toxic political environment surrounding Obama is simply another chapter in a long story in which some White people, feeling that their way of life danger due to rapid social change, react with fear and rage. This is common occurrence in the Obama era when it comes to politics and race. The only reason it seems novel is that we have never had a black president. If the claim that the Obama impact is both current and a part of a larger story is accurate, it is probable that the regressive right will resurface and create a political atmosphere devoid of conciliation and civility (Sebastian, 2016).

Even while the author found that Trump may appeal to white voters' racial feelings, it is not clear how these beliefs influenced vote choices across ideological and party lines in the electorate. It is also unclear if racial attitudes affected congressional voting behaviour or the general election results. The following findings are derived from survey data and an updated assessment of subnational racial attitudes: Among white voters and the general public, conservative racial attitudes boosted Trump and Republican congressional candidates' chances of winning seats in the 2018 midterm elections. Moreover, the effect of these attitudes on voting behaviour was relatively consistent across ideological and partisan lines among white voters. (Algara & Hale, 2020).

The writers look at racism "in the world" as well as "in the head" Although individual prejudice is a common definition of racism, racism is also systemic, residing in the benefits and drawbacks ingrained in institutional reality, ideological discourse and cultural artifacts that coexist with personal biases. They draw attention to instances of cultural norms and historically grounded beliefs that uphold current racial disparities. Racism is supported by the fact that, despite the fact that race is itself a construct, "race" is consistently chosen and reinforced culturally in American society (Salter, Adams, & Perez, 2018).

The writers discuss the United States in the twenty-first century through the eyes of different racial groups, focusing on historically addressed racial topics on Twitter, such the #BlackLivesMatter, #AllLivesMatter, and #WhiteLivesMatter movements. This research will examine the ways in which people in different parts of the United States are using Twitter hashtags like #BlackLivesMatter, #WhiteLivesMatter, and #AllLivesMatter to criticise and speak out against racism at the turn of the millennium. Twitter provided the necessary data for this research, and by analysing it, we can better understand the reasons for different approaches to racial debate in the US today. Every tweet is assessed according to whether it expresses support, opposition, or neutrality towards a certain racist topic. Finally, it examines the historical blames for religion, social issues, government activity, and horrible incidents like brutalization, death, and prejudice to determine the reasons or causes of the various Twitter movements. In this instance, the usage of hashtags demonstrates a more semantic orientation to the convention; that is, the tweeter's intention for the hashtag to be construed as denoting no racism whatsoever (Afolobi & Holder, 2021).

Materials and Methods

America's role in racism is the main focus of this study in accordance of an analysis. Using qualitative research method, this study analysis the America's role in racism is complicated and deeply rooted and from Jim Crow legislation and continued discrimination to the Three-Fifth compromise in the constitutions. Critical race theory and intersectionality framework aid in understanding the ways in which racism interacts with other types of oppression. By studying past and present difficulties of America, we may endeavour to eliminate structural racism and advance racial justice and equity.

Results and Discussions

Historical roots of Racism in America

Racism in America has deep historical roots that date back to the early 17th century, when European settlers arrived in the nation. Over the years, racism has taken on diverse forms in the United States, influencing social, economic and political systems.

Colonial Era (1600s-1700s)

The arrival of European settlers led to the displacement and mistreatment of Native American populations. The Europeans considered themselves superior and justified the subjugation of indigenous peoples based on cultural and racial differences. The use of enslaved Africans for labor became a significant part of the colonial economy, particularly in the Southern colonies. This marked the beginning of racialize slavery in America.

Slavery and the Plantation Economy (1700s-1800s)

Slavery became deeply ingrained in the Southern states, driven by economic factors such as the demand for labor-intensive crops like tobacco and cotton. Slave codes were established to control and oppress enslaved Africans, institutionalizing racial distinctions and reinforcing the idea of white supremacy.

American Revolution and republic (Late 1700s-early 1800s)

Despite the rhetoric of equality in the Declaration of Independence, slavery persisted and racial hierarchies remained deeply entrenched in American society. The US Constitution, while framing the nations, democratic principles, also included clauses such as the Three-Fifths Compromise, which for the sake of representation, regarded enslaved people as Three-Fifths of a person.

Expansion and Manifest Destiny (1800s)

The belief in Manifest Destiny fueled westward expansion, resulted in the forced removal and displacement of Native American communities. The ideology justified the Notion of white Americans spreading their culture and civilization. The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) added new territories the US raising questions about the expansion of slavery and further exacerbating racial tension.

Theoretical Framework

Critical theory of Race

In the United States, a school of thought called "Critical Race Theory" emerged in the 1980s and 1990s as an alternative to more traditional approaches to understanding and fighting racism. Since its inception, critical race theory has spread beyond legal studies and into a variety of other fields, such as political science, sociology and education. CRT challenges the idea that racism is solely an individual problem or a result of explicit, intentional acts of discrimination. Here is some point of Critical Race theory:

Intersectionality:

CRT emphasize of intersectionality of many social identities, including those related to sexual orientation, gender, ethnicity and class. It recognizes that individuals may experience different form of oppression simultaneously, and these intersecting identities contribute to their overall social position.

Permanence of Racism:

CRT posits that racism is not an aberration but rather a permanent and ingrained feature of American society. It suggests that racism is ingrained in organizations, laws and policies rather than being a problem with individual views.

Interest Convergence:

CRT argues that convergence of the interests of dominant and oppressed groups is a prerequisite for racial change. This means that positive changes for minority groups are more likely to happen when they align with the interests of those in power.

Critical race theory is a tool for understanding and addressing systematic racism.

Racism with Symbols

We can now undertake more regular and through evaluations of public ideas and beliefs because to advancements in survey, research and computer analysis. Examining White attitudes and views about Blacks and other people color is important in order to comprehend present race relations. The term "symbolic

racism” was initially used by Sears (1988) and McConhay (1973) to characterize novel discoveries. While supporting Black Americans right to equality, White Americans oppose any attempts to put these ideas into practice. Even in the South, they vehemently condemned over racism and the bigotry of the Old Jim Crow era. Additionally, Whites thoughts that White racism had disappeared and harbored far less personal animosity toward Black people than in the past. Strangely based on conventional conservative socialization. It could just be a coincidence that symbolic racism and colorblind political discourse emerged at the same time.

Racism based on Color

Conservative talk radio found “color-blindnes” to be a solution to the racial issues in the late 1980s. A clear example of indirection in action is colorblindness: you cannot discriminate against someone based solely on their race if you do not know them. Conservatives saw colorblindness as an excuse to promote wasteful affirmative action, the Voting Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act, and any other legislation that they said unfairly targeted Black people. Conservatives even support removing questions on race from all federally financed surveys, including the US Census. Some White Americans went so far as to say that they could no longer distinguish between a person’s race and color. They were therefore incapable of acting in a discriminatory or biased manner. Critiques of colorblindness as a personal practice and as a societal policy were concise and direct. Advocates were hard at work trying to undermine institutions that even seem to maintain any semblance of equity while claiming color blindness.

Racism in Systems

The term “systematic racism” describes the many ways that discrimination and racial inequities are ingrained in societal practices, laws and structures, frequently resulting in unfair outcomes for various racial and ethnic groups. Cultural racism, which holds that White people are superior and Black people are inferior, is a precondition for institutional racism. Cultural racism is the root cause of institutional racism as well as its organisation, its aim (White dominance), and its measure of success (White privilege). Institutional racism is the foundation upon which racist activities are based. While both individual and cultural racism necessitate institutional racism, the latter serves as a mediator between the two. The consistency and frequency of racist acts committed by individuals are influenced by the extent to which racism is institutionalised. Incorrect implementation of systemic racism will result in little support for individual actions.

Slavery’s After Effects

Academics and the general public have debated the impact of slavery on American culture since the nation’s inception. Scholarly studies have sought to investigate the many ways in which slavery’s legacy has persisted after Emancipation. Although most of these arguments have focused on hypotheticals, history, and theory, they have covered almost every aspect of the country and have been largely reasonable. The lasting effects of slavery on contemporary society that sidestep the problem of racial inequality. As an example, Vandiver and colleagues (2006) found that states in the US that formerly backed slavery now have a disproportionately high number of capital punishment cases. Even after freedom, the interracial status hierarchy between free Black people and slaves was perpetuated by material inequity.

Investigate, using a somewhat different approach, if formerly enslaved and formerly free Black people had different encounters with culture after freeing themselves.

Impact on race relations and societal structures

The legacy of slavery has had profound and lasting impacts on race relations, shaping the social, economic, and political landscape in many societies. In Economic Inequality slavery often served as the economic backbone of societies, and the exploitation of enslaved labor contributed significantly to the accumulation of wealth. After the abolition of slavery, many formerly enslaved individuals and their descendants faced economic disadvantages, as they were excluded from opportunities for education, property ownership, and employment. This economic inequality has persisted through generations. The hierarchical structures established during slavery, where certain racial or ethnic groups were deemed inferior, have left enduring social divisions. Prejudice, discrimination and stereotypes based on race have persisted, creating challenges for marginalized communities in areas such as education, employment and social interactions.

The legacy of slavery is often linked to institutional racism, where discriminatory practices are embedded in societal structures. This can be noted in domains like housing, education, and criminal justice, where systemic biases disproportionately affect certain racial groups. The cultural heritage of enslaved individuals and their descendants has had a lasting impact on the development of diverse cultural expressions, including music, art, language and religious practices. At the same time, cultural appropriation and the marginalization of these cultural contributions are also part of the legacy of slavery. The fight for civil rights and equal protection under the law has been a significant aspect of addressing the legacy of slavery. Various legal and political struggles, including the abolitionist movement, the Civil Right Movement and ongoing activism, have sought to dismantle discriminatory practices and promote equality. Efforts to educate the public about the history and legacy of slavery are crucial for fostering understanding and dismantling stereotypes. Acknowledging the effects of slavery on modern race relations is a step toward addressing systematic issues.

Slavery's Contemporary Echoes

The lasting economic effects of slavery in the United States are deeply ingrained in the fabric of society, influencing various aspects of life. The systemic racism that originated during the era of slavery continues to effect institutions such as law enforcement, criminal justice, education and healthcare. Racial profiling, police brutality, and disparities in the criminal justice system disproportionality impact Black individuals. Structural barriers in education and healthcare contribute to ongoing inequalities. The overrepresentation of Black Americans in the prison system is often linked to the historical legacy of slavery. The 13th Amendment in the US Constitution, while abolishing slavery, allowed for forced labor as a form of retribution for crime. This gap has been criticized for contributing to the disproportionately high incarceration rates among Black Americans. The discussion around reparations for the descendants of enslaved individuals is a prominent contemporary issue. Advocate that addressing the historical injustices of slavery requires targeted policies, such as reparations, to rectify ongoing economic and social disparities.

Jim Crow Era

A white comedian named TD Daddy Rice wrote the song and dance performance known as “Jim Crow”. Which dates back to 1828. Rice performed in blackface, essentially mocking slaves. The term “Jump Jim Crow” has several meanings; it originally referred to both freedom and slaves who were African Americans, and it will now used to incite racial tensions. Farmers would feed their crows whiskey-soaked corn before the crows became inebriated and began to dance around, unable to fly, while the farmers, you know, kind of beat the crows to death.

Jim Crow Legislation

Jim Crow laws, so called because they codified racial segregation at the state and municipal levels, were named after a Black minstrel performance figure. Designed to keep African Americans from voting, holding employment, getting accepted, and having other chances, the restrictions were passed between the post-Civil War period and 1968 and lasted for over a century. Those who ventured to defy Jim Crow laws were often threatened with imprisonment, fines, jail sentences, violence, and even murder. In 1865, with the ratification of the 13th Amendment that abolished slavery in the US, Jim Crow laws began to take shape. Former slaves were subject to stringent municipal and state laws collectively referred to as the "Black Code" that dictated their job hours, places, and techniques, as well as their maximum allowable salaries. Codes were disseminated all throughout the South. Big cities in Seth were not completely subject to Jim Crow regulations at the beginning of the 1880s, and Black Americans felt more freedom there. As a result of the racial prejudice in the court system, which included judges and police officers who had served in the Confederacy, Black individuals had an uphill struggle in court and were certain that they would be subject to Black regulations. In conjunction with these statutes, prison labour camps were established, subjecting convicts to conditions similar to those of slaves. Black criminals were more likely to get longer sentences and, because of the hardships of the work required, to avoid serving the whole time compared to white offenders. Some states made it a requirement for Black people to possess property before they could vote, resulting in segregated schools, neighborhoods, and shop signs that reads “Whites Only” The African American community saw a rise in civil rights efforts following World War II, with particular emphasis on securing voting rights for Black individuals. This contributed to the civil rights struggle and the repeal of Jim Crow legislation.

Civil Right Movement and Its Impact

The Civil Right American movement, spanning roughly the mid-1950s through the end of the 1960s, was transformative in American history. Its impact was profound, leading to significant legal, social and cultural changes. The movement successfully challenged the legal basis of racial segregation, particularly in the southern states, through landmark Supreme Court decisions like the 1954 case of *Brown v. Board of Education*. The 1964 Civil Right Act and the 1965 Voting Rights act were major legislative victories. The former prohibited discrimination on the grounds of national origin, sex, ethnicity, religion or color. While the latter aimed at out-coming barriers to voting, particularly in the South. Owing to *Brown v. Board of Education*, the desegregation in public education, challenging the theory of “separate but equal”. This process however faced significant resistance in some areas. The movement increased political awareness and participation among African

Americans, leading to a significant shift in voting patterns and increased representation in political offices. The use of civil disobedience, motivated by figures such as Martin Luther King Jr, was a hallmark of the movement. This approach brought attention to the moral and ethical dimensions of racial injustice. The Civil Rights Movement paved the way for subsequent movements advocating for the rights of other marginalized communities such as Native Americans, Hispanic Americans and LGBTQ+ people. The ongoing efforts in the United States to redress racial injustice and inequality were made possible by the Civil Rights Movement.

Native American Experience

The Native American Experience with racism is a complex and deeply rooted issue that spans centuries. Native Americans have faced various forms of discrimination, oppression, and marginalization throughout history. One of the significant aspects of this experience is the forced removal and displacement of Native American tribes from their ancestral lands. Through colonization and westward expansion, Native Americans were often forcibly relocated to reservations, resulting in the loss of their traditional territories and disruption of their way of life.

Another aspect is the cultural assimilation policies imposed upon indigenous peoples. Children of Native Americans in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were forcibly taken from their families and sent to boarding schools, where it was against the rules for them to use their original tongue or engage in their cultural traditions, and were often subjected to physical and emotional abuse. These policies aimed to erase Native American identity and assimilate them into mainstream American society. Furthermore, Native Americans have faced ongoing socioeconomic disparities and limited access to resources and opportunities. Issues such as poverty, inadequate healthcare and educational disparities continue to affect many Native American communities. These systemic challenges have perpetuated cycles of inequality and hindered the progress of Native Americans individuals and communities. It is crucial to recognize the resilience, strength and rich cultural heritage of Native Americans. Efforts are being made to address these historical injustices and promote greater awareness and understanding of Native American history and culture. Advocacy for tribal sovereignty, cultural preservation and improved socioeconomic conditions are ongoing to promote justice and equality for Native Americans. It is important for society to listen to and learn from Native American voices, support their rights and work towards dismantling the systemic barriers that perpetuate racism and inequality.

Racism's Policy in Trump Era

The upshot was a large influx of Black people into urban areas, where they continued to push for ever-tighter regulations limiting their freedom of choice as the decade progressed. The repressive and violent atmosphere of the Jim Crow era allowed Jim Crow legislation to thrive into the twentieth century. After seeing how ubiquitous lynchings had become after WWI, the NAACP sent investigator Walter White to the South. The North was not immune to the consequences of Jim Crow legislation.

As the White population ages and declines, communities of colour, especially Latinos, are growing, and the United States is experiencing a demographic shift that

will cause it to become a majority-minority country. Latinos are now the biggest minority group in America, constituting 18% of the total population. Latinos are diverse in terms of race, socioeconomic status, country of origin, and cultural practices. A number of factors have affected the size and variety of the Latino population. These include falling fertility rates, less migration from Mexico during the Great Recession, and more migration from Central America. Upon Trump's inauguration in January 2017, the racist measures that had been advocated throughout the campaign trail—which portrayed Latinos and Mexican immigrants as criminals—were put into action. Racial ideas were further solidified as a result of these practices, which made Latino immigrants even more targets of the already strict enforcement of the law. Given that the United States' prison and deportation system has historically served as a haven for Latino radicalism, Trump's two executive orders issued in his first week in office unjustly targeted certain countries via heightened enforcement both domestically and abroad. With the first order on "Border Security," he intended to make good on his campaign pledge to construct a wall along the border with Mexico, despite the fact that the militarization of the southern border had failed to deter illegal immigration and had actually encouraged the permanent settlement of undocumented individuals in the nation. The executive order not only authorised the expansion of the Border Patrol, but it also directed the Department of Homeland Security to construct more detention facilities along the US-Mexico border and impose stringent limitations on the entrance of asylum seekers. Executive order number two, titled "Enhancing public safety in the interior of the United States," laid out Trump's goals for domestic law enforcement. To reduce the influx of non-White immigration to the US, there are online navtist groups like the Federation of American Immigration Reform and the Centre for Immigration Studies. Among Trump's immigration policy architects is Stephen Miller. Miller went along with the "zero tolerance" policy that brutally separated children from their parents at the Mexican border in May 2018 while they sought asylum in the US. It is reinforced by Trump's statements and deeds that Latino asylum seekers are unworthy of admission to the nation, American rights, and citizenship. Concerns over racial profiling led to the limitation of Secure Communities during Obama's second term, which was a victory for immigrant rights advocates. Still, Trump's executive order brought Secure Communities back to life. The impact of the Trump administration on Latinos and other racial/ ethnic communities in the US will be long-lastng. The Trump era represents “a shift in racial politics from so-called color-blind racism toward a resurgent white nationalism that seeks to dismantle rights regimes and programs won by racial minorities. Indegenous people, women, LGBT communities, immigrants and refugees,” according to ethnic studies scholar Alfonso Gonzales. Due to their intimate connection to the immigration debate, Latinos who were born in the United States wre also impacted by Trump’s remark.

Joe Biden policy on Racism

In the 2020 presidential contest, Donald Trump was beaten by Joe Biden. But in the Post-Civil Right era, a great deal of this racial animosity started to flare up anew in response to Barack Obama’s election as president, who is largely regarded as the first non-racial president in American history. This was dubbed the “Obama Effect” by Michel Tesler, who noted that Obama’s political ascent regrettably contributed to a backlash among white people. In many respect, the racist backlash against the

Obama administration marked a turning point in the growing opposition to the Post-Civil rights era's attempts to attain racial inclusion. Trump's rise to power unavoidably provoked a backlash from those disgusted by his overtly racist remarks and actions. Furthermore, the racial liberalism countermovement contributed to Biden's election to the presidency. To combat what he and others call "systemic racism," President Biden has proposed several policies and worked to diversify his cabinet with individuals of colour. In his role as president, Biden has made efforts to include more people of colour in his cabinet and has proposed many policies to combat the racism that he and others have pointed out. He is very aware that his opposition to Trump's bigotry was a key factor in his own electoral triumph. In the aftermath of the #BlackLivesMatter movement and the killing of George Floyd by Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin, Biden—who has a background as a centrist—has relied on the more radical activists within his party to back the burgeoning movement for racial justice. Not only that, but Biden is appreciative of the African American support that helped him win the Democratic primary and, by extension, the presidency. In his time as president and as a presidential contender, Biden supported a number of initiatives that sought to improve the lives of African American farmers and other marginalised communities. And dealing with the systemic racism that exists throughout the police force. The COVID-19 relief law that he was able to pass through Congress had some notable non-racial aspects, but the help provided was geared toward non-Whites disproportionately. Additionally, Biden has nominated several well-known non-white cabinet officials to lead the Defense Department and even the Department of Health and Human Services.

For instance, Biden was able to pass the \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief plan because Harris broke the tie. As a remedy for decades of discriminatory agricultural subsidy and lending practices, the legislation contained \$4 billion in debt relief for minority farmers. But he's also working towards this goal with universalism in mind, as the focal point of an inclusive approach. The filibuster and other anti-majoritarian methods used by Senate Republicans, along with their inaction on policy due to high polarisation, can potentially derail the Biden agenda and make it never come to fruition.

Conclusion

America's role in racism is deeply rooted in its history of slavery, colonialism, segregation and systematic discrimination. From the exploitation and oppression of indigenous peoples and African slaves to the perpetuation of racial hierarchies through laws and policies, the United States has been instrumental in forming racial inequalities that persist to this day. Despite progress made through civil rights movements and legislation, racism remains pervasive in American society, manifested in disparities in areas such as education, employment, healthcare, and the criminal justice system. These disparities disproportionately affect communities of color, particularly Black, Indigenous, and people of Color. America's historical and ongoing contributions to racism is crucial for understanding the complexities of racial injustice and working towards meaningful solutions. This requires a commitment to dismantling systematic barriers, confronting implicit biases, and advocating for policies that promote equity and inclusion.

Recommendations

America's role in racism is a complex and deeply rooted issue that requires acknowledgment, understanding and action to address affectively. Implement comprehensive education programs at all levels that teaches the history of racism in America, including its origins, perpetuation, and impact on various communities. Provide anti-racism training for individuals across all sectors of society including government, law enforcement, education, healthcare and business. Implement policy reforms at local, state and federal levels to address systematic inequalities and discriminatory practices in areas. Foster dialogue and collaboration between communities, law enforcement, government agencies, and organization to build trust, address grievance and develop solution to racial disparities.

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