

american government in black and white

american government in black and white is a compelling phrase that encapsulates the complex relationship between race and political structures in the United States. This article explores how the American government has historically interacted with Black communities, shaped policies around race, and evolved in its approaches over time. From the founding of the nation, through the abolition of slavery, to the Civil Rights Movement and current debates about representation and equity, the intersection of black and white perspectives has profoundly influenced American governance. Readers will gain insight into key historical milestones, the evolution of laws and civil rights, the role of Black leaders, and ongoing challenges regarding social justice and equality. This comprehensive overview provides a detailed understanding of how race continues to affect American government, making it essential for those interested in history, politics, and social change. The article is designed to be informative, engaging, and SEO-optimized for those seeking knowledge about the American government in black and white.

- Historical Foundations of Race in American Government
- Legal Landmarks and Civil Rights Legislation
- Political Representation and Leadership
- Contemporary Issues and Challenges
- Impact of Race on Policy Making
- Conclusion

Historical Foundations of Race in American Government

The formation of the American government was deeply intertwined with issues of race from its inception. The Constitution, drafted in 1787, reflected the prevailing attitudes of its time, including the Three-Fifths Compromise, which counted enslaved Black people as three-fifths of a person for the purposes of representation and taxation. Such measures institutionalized racial inequality, creating a foundation where Black Americans were systematically excluded from political participation. The legacy of slavery and segregation shaped the nation's politics and policies for centuries, making the concept of "american government in black and white" a central theme in understanding U.S. history.

Throughout the 19th century, the government's stance on race was evident in landmark events such as the Dred Scott decision, which denied citizenship to Black Americans, and the post-Civil War Reconstruction Amendments. The battles over slavery, states' rights, and citizenship framed the early contours of racial governance. The persistent struggle for equality and inclusion was a defining characteristic of American political development.

The Three-Fifths Compromise and Early Exclusion

The Three-Fifths Compromise demonstrated how race was embedded in the foundation of the American government. By reducing Black individuals to a fraction of personhood, the government codified racial hierarchies, affecting legislative and electoral power for decades. This compromise underscored the exclusion of Black Americans from the political system and set the stage for future struggles for civil rights.

Reconstruction and the Rise of Jim Crow

After the Civil War, the Reconstruction era brought significant changes, including the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, which aimed to abolish slavery, grant citizenship, and protect voting rights for Black Americans. However, the subsequent rise of Jim Crow laws in the South reintroduced systematic racial segregation, further limiting Black participation in government and society. These policies reinforced the stark divide between black and white experiences in America.

Legal Landmarks and Civil Rights Legislation

The evolution of American government in black and white is marked by pivotal legal decisions and legislative acts. From the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, these milestones dismantled formal segregation and expanded protections for Black citizens. Each law and court decision reflected the ongoing struggle for justice and equality, illustrating how the government responded to demands for change.

Brown v. Board of Education

Brown v. Board of Education (1954) was a transformative moment in American history. The Supreme Court declared that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional, overturning the "separate but equal" doctrine established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*. This landmark decision galvanized the

Civil Rights Movement and set a precedent for further desegregation efforts across the nation.

Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are among the most significant legislative achievements in the context of American government in black and white. The Civil Rights Act outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, while the Voting Rights Act eliminated barriers to voting for Black Americans, such as literacy tests and poll taxes. These laws empowered Black citizens and redefined their role in American democracy.

- Elimination of Jim Crow laws
- Protection against voter suppression
- Promotion of equal access to public facilities
- Expansion of civil liberties for all Americans

Political Representation and Leadership

Political representation of Black Americans has seen significant changes over the years. Initially excluded from voting and holding office, Black leaders have gradually gained prominence within the government at local, state, and federal levels. The election of Barack Obama as the first Black president in 2008 marked a historic breakthrough, symbolizing progress in the ongoing quest for racial equality within the nation's highest office.

Black Leaders in Congress

The Congressional Black Caucus, established in 1971, has played a vital role in advocating for the interests of Black Americans. Over the decades, Black legislators have influenced policies on education, healthcare, criminal justice, and economic opportunity. Their growing representation has helped to highlight issues affecting minority communities and push for reforms that address longstanding disparities.

Local and State Government Progress

At the local and state levels, Black politicians have increasingly assumed leadership roles as mayors, governors, and state legislators. Their presence in government bodies helps ensure that diverse perspectives are represented and that policies reflect the needs of all constituents. However, challenges remain in achieving proportional representation in many regions.

Contemporary Issues and Challenges

Despite significant progress, the American government continues to grapple with issues related to race and equity. Disparities in criminal justice, education, healthcare, and economic opportunity persist, often reflecting the historical legacy of segregation and discrimination. Movements such as Black Lives Matter have brought renewed attention to systemic racism and the need for continued reform.

Systemic Racism and Reform Efforts

Systemic racism remains a pressing concern within American institutions. Policies addressing police reform, voting rights, and access to quality education are at the forefront of national debates. Government responses vary, with some states enacting new laws to promote equity while others face criticism for perpetuating existing inequalities.

Ongoing Struggles for Equality

Black Americans continue to fight for equal treatment and representation in all aspects of government. Advocacy groups, community leaders, and engaged citizens play essential roles in advancing civil rights and holding public officials accountable. The journey toward equity is ongoing, requiring vigilance and active participation from all members of society.

Impact of Race on Policy Making

Race significantly influences policy making in the United States. Decisions regarding housing, education, healthcare, and criminal justice often reflect underlying racial dynamics. The government's ability to address these issues depends on its commitment to tackling root causes and promoting inclusive policies.

Education and Economic Policy

Education funding and economic initiatives have long been areas where racial disparities are evident. Historically, predominantly Black schools and neighborhoods received less funding and fewer resources, contributing to cycles of poverty and limited opportunity. Policy makers are increasingly aware of these gaps and have proposed targeted programs to address inequities.

1. School funding reform
2. Minority business support
3. Affordable housing programs
4. Healthcare access expansion

Criminal Justice and Policing

Criminal justice policies have disproportionately affected Black communities, leading to higher incarceration rates and strained relations with law enforcement. Recent federal and state initiatives focus on reducing sentencing disparities, increasing accountability, and improving community-police relations. These reforms are critical for building trust and ensuring fair treatment for all Americans.

Conclusion

The story of American government in black and white is one of resilience, transformation, and ongoing challenge. From its founding to the present day, race has shaped the nation's institutions, laws, and leadership. As the United States continues to strive for equality and justice, understanding this history is essential for meaningful progress and informed civic participation.

Q: What does "American government in black and white" refer to?

A: It refers to the historical and ongoing interaction between race—specifically Black and white populations—and the structures, policies, and actions of the American government.

Q: How did the Three-Fifths Compromise affect Black Americans in the early republic?

A: The Three-Fifths Compromise counted enslaved Black people as three-fifths of a person for congressional representation, effectively reducing their political power and institutionalizing racial inequality.

Q: What were the key impacts of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

A: The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed racial discrimination in public places, employment, and schools, significantly advancing civil rights and social equality in the United States.

Q: How has Black political representation changed over time?

A: Black political representation has grown from exclusion during the early years of the republic to significant leadership roles in Congress, local governments, and even the presidency.

Q: What role did Brown v. Board of Education play in civil rights history?

A: Brown v. Board of Education declared school segregation unconstitutional, serving as a catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement and further desegregation efforts.

Q: What are some current challenges facing Black Americans in relation to government policy?

A: Current challenges include disparities in criminal justice, education, healthcare, economic opportunity, and ongoing struggles against systemic racism.

Q: How do policies like the Voting Rights Act of 1965 impact Black voters?

A: The Voting Rights Act of 1965 protected Black voters from discriminatory practices, such as literacy tests and poll taxes, greatly expanding access to the ballot box.

Q: Who are some notable Black leaders in American government?

A: Notable Black leaders include Barack Obama, Shirley Chisholm, Thurgood Marshall, and members of the Congressional Black Caucus, among others.

Q: What is systemic racism, and how does it affect government policy?

A: Systemic racism refers to entrenched policies and practices that produce unequal outcomes based on race, impacting legislation and government actions in areas like housing, education, and law enforcement.

Q: Why is understanding the history of race in American government important?

A: Understanding this history is crucial for recognizing existing inequities, informing policy decisions, and fostering a more inclusive and just society.

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American Government in Black and White: A Look at Racial Disparities and Systemic Issues

The American dream, often touted as a land of opportunity for all, presents a stark contrast when viewed through the lens of race. While the ideals of equality and justice are enshrined in the Constitution, the reality of American government's impact on Black Americans has been, and continues to be, a complex and often painful narrative of disparity and systemic inequity. This post delves into the historical and contemporary realities of this "black and white" picture, exploring the systemic issues that perpetuate racial inequality within the American government and its institutions. We will examine the historical context, analyze present-day challenges, and consider potential paths towards a more just and equitable future.

H2: A Legacy of Inequality: From Slavery to Systemic Racism

The foundation of American government was built, in part, on the institution of slavery. This inherent contradiction – a nation founded on ideals of liberty while simultaneously condoning the brutal enslavement of an entire race – casts a long shadow on the nation's history and continues to shape its present. Even after the abolition of slavery, the legacy of oppression persisted through Jim Crow laws, voter suppression tactics, and deeply entrenched societal biases. These historical injustices created a system where Black Americans faced, and continue to face, significant disadvantages in accessing education, healthcare, housing, and employment – all areas profoundly impacted by government policies and regulations.

H3: Jim Crow Era: Institutionalized Segregation and Disenfranchisement

The Jim Crow era represents a particularly dark chapter in American history. State and local laws enforced racial segregation in virtually every aspect of life, from schools and hospitals to transportation and public accommodations. Furthermore, systematic voter suppression tactics, such as poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses, effectively disenfranchised Black voters for decades. These actions weren't isolated incidents; they were deliberately crafted policies designed to maintain white supremacy and limit Black political power.

H3: The Civil Rights Movement and its Lasting Impact

The Civil Rights Movement of the mid-20th century, while achieving monumental progress, did not erase the deeply rooted systemic racism embedded within American institutions. Landmark legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 dismantled legal segregation and expanded voting rights. However, the struggle continues. The progress made was often slow, incremental, and unevenly distributed across the country.

H2: Contemporary Challenges: Systemic Racism in the 21st Century

Despite significant legal advancements, racial disparities persist in almost every area governed by or impacted by the American government. The criminal justice system, for example, disproportionately targets and incarcerates Black individuals, leading to mass incarceration and the perpetuation of a cycle of poverty and disadvantage. Housing discrimination, unequal access to quality education, and persistent wage gaps continue to widen the racial wealth gap.

H3: Mass Incarceration and Racial Profiling

The disproportionate incarceration of Black Americans reflects a deeply flawed system. Factors such as racial profiling, harsher sentencing for similar crimes, and limited access to adequate legal representation contribute to this disparity. The lasting consequences of incarceration – including difficulty finding employment, housing, and accessing vital social services – further exacerbate existing inequalities.

H3: The Wealth Gap and Economic Inequality

The racial wealth gap is a stark indicator of the ongoing impact of systemic racism. Generations of discriminatory practices, including redlining, predatory lending, and unequal access to education and employment opportunities, have created a significant economic divide between white and Black Americans. This gap is further perpetuated by policies that fail to address the historical and ongoing effects of these injustices.

H2: Moving Forward: Towards a More Equitable Future

Addressing the systemic issues of racial inequality requires a multi-pronged approach involving legislative action, institutional reform, and a societal shift in attitudes and beliefs. This involves not only acknowledging the historical injustices but also actively working towards dismantling the systems that perpetuate them.

H3: Policy Reforms and Legislative Action

Effective policy changes are crucial. This includes reforming the criminal justice system to eliminate racial bias, enacting legislation to address housing discrimination, and investing in programs that promote educational equity and economic empowerment for Black communities. Moreover, targeted initiatives aimed at closing the wealth gap are essential.

H3: Fostering Dialogue and Promoting Racial Justice

Addressing systemic racism necessitates a national conversation about race and inequality. Open and honest dialogue, coupled with educational initiatives that promote understanding and empathy, is vital for fostering a more just and equitable society. This includes confronting uncomfortable truths about the past and present and committing to creating a future where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.

Conclusion

The relationship between the American government and Black Americans is a complex and multifaceted narrative. While the ideal of equality is enshrined in the nation's founding documents, the reality has been far from perfect. Understanding the historical context, acknowledging the ongoing systemic issues, and actively working towards meaningful change are crucial steps towards creating a more just and equitable society for all. The journey towards racial justice is a continuous process that requires sustained effort, commitment, and a willingness to confront difficult truths.

FAQs:

1. What is redlining, and how does it relate to the racial wealth gap? Redlining is a discriminatory practice where financial institutions deny services to residents of certain neighborhoods, often based on race. This has historically limited access to homeownership and other financial resources for Black communities, contributing significantly to the wealth gap.
2. How does implicit bias affect law enforcement? Implicit bias refers to unconscious attitudes or stereotypes that affect our decisions. In law enforcement, this can lead to racial profiling and discriminatory practices, even in the absence of overt racism.
3. What role does education play in addressing systemic racism? Investing in equitable education systems, providing equal access to quality education, and addressing achievement gaps are crucial for breaking the cycle of poverty and inequality. Education empowers individuals and communities to overcome systemic barriers.
4. What are some examples of effective policy reforms aimed at racial justice? Examples include comprehensive criminal justice reform, policies that promote fair housing and lending practices, and targeted investments in Black communities to address economic disparities.
5. How can individuals contribute to the fight for racial justice? Individuals can actively participate by supporting organizations dedicated to racial justice, engaging in respectful dialogue about race, advocating for policy changes, and challenging discriminatory behaviors and attitudes in their daily lives.

american government in black and white: American Government in Black and White Paula Denise McClain, Steven C. Tauber, 2021-02-03 American Government in Black and White: Diversity and Democracy, Fifth Edition, covers all of the standard topics found in an Introduction to American Government text while also speaking to today's students who want to examine how racial inequality has shaped-and will continue to shape-who we are and what we believe. Authors Paula D. McClain and Steven C. Tauber address issues of inequality in major facets of American government, including the U.S. Constitution, key political institutions, and the making of public policy. Engaging the original voices of racial and ethnic actors in our nation's history, the text shows how to measure and evaluate the importance of equality in America, from its founding up to today--

american government in black and white: American Government in Black and White Paula D. McClain, Steven C. Tauber, 2019-01-23 American Government in Black and White: Diversity and Democracy, Fourth Edition, covers all of the standard topics found in an Introduction to American Government text while also speaking to today's students who want to examine how racial inequality has shaped-and will continue to shape-who we are and what we believe. Authors Paula D. McClain and Steven C. Tauber address issues of inequality in major facets of American government, including the U.S. Constitution, key political institutions, and the making of public policy. Engaging the original voices of racial and ethnic actors in our nation's history, the text shows how to measure and evaluate the importance of equality in America, from its founding up to today.

american government in black and white: American Government in Black and White Paula Denise McClain, Steven C. Tauber, 2010 This is the first comprehensive introduction to American government through the lens of racial and ethnic equality. The author team is perfect to take on this task: Paula McClain is a premier African American political scientist who has written extensively on the politics of race and ethnicity for students, scholars, and the general public. Steve

Tauber is known for his work on civil rights and liberties and legal studies of a variety of sorts including animal rights and criminal justice. Together, they take on the canon from the U.S. Constitution to key American political institutions and instruments of political behavior to the making of public policy. Engaging the original voices of ethnic actors in our nation's history, the authors show readers how to measure and evaluate the ephemeral value of equality in American from the founding to the current moment.

american government in black and white: American Government in Black and White

Paula Denise McClain, 2021 American Government in Black and White: Diversity and Democracy, Fifth Edition, covers all of the standard topics found in an Introduction to American Government text while also speaking to today's students who want to examine how racial inequality has shaped-and will continue to shape-who we are and what we believe. Authors Paula D. McClain and Steven C. Tauber address issues of inequality in major facets of American government, including the U.S. Constitution, key political institutions, and the making of public policy. Engaging the original voices of racial and ethnic actors in our nation's history, the text shows how to measure and evaluate the importance of equality in America, from its founding up to today--

american government in black and white: *American Government in Black and White* Paula McClain, Steven Tauber, 2023-05-17 American Government in Black and White: Diversity and Democracy, Sixth Edition, covers the standard topics found in an Introduction to American Government text while also speaking to today's students who want to examine how racial inequality has shaped--and will continue to shape--who we are and what we believe. Authors Paula D. McClain and Steven C. Tauber address issues of inequality in American government, including the U.S. Constitution, key political institutions, the making of public policy while showing how to measure and evaluate the importance of equality in America, from its founding up to today.

american government in black and white: White Identity Politics Ashley Jardina, 2019-02-28 Amidst discontent over diversity, racial identity is a lens through which many US white Americans now view the political world.

american government in black and white: American Government in Black and White Paula McClain, Steven Tauber, 2025-02-11 American Government in Black and White: Diversity and Democracy, 7th Edition, is a unique introduction to American government that uses racial and ethnic equality as its underlying theme. Through the course of teaching students the standard topics about the American governmental system and politics, authors Paula D. McClain and Steven C. Tauber address issues of inequality in major facets of government including the U.S. Constitution, key American political institutions and instruments of political behavior, and the making of public policy. Using the original voices of racial and ethnic actors in our nation's history, they show students how to measure and evaluate the quest for and importance of equality in America, from its founding up to today.

american government in black and white: American Government in Black and White

Professor of Political Science Professor of Public Policy Dean of the Graduate School and Vice Provost for Graduate Education Paula D McClain, Associate Professor of Politics Steven C Tauber, 2019 American Government in Black and White: Diversity and Democracy, Fourth Edition, covers all of the standard topics found in an Introduction to American Government text while also speaking to today's students who want to examine how racial inequality has shaped-and will continue to shape-who we are and what we believe. Authors Paula D. McClain and Steven C. Tauber address issues of inequality in major facets of American government, including the U.S. Constitution, key political institutions, and the making of public policy. Engaging the original voices of racial and ethnic actors in our nation's history, the text shows how to measure and evaluate the importance of equality in America, from its founding up to today.

american government in black and white: White Fragility Dr. Robin DiAngelo, 2018-06-26

The New York Times best-selling book exploring the counterproductive reactions white people have when their assumptions about race are challenged, and how these reactions maintain racial inequality. In this "vital, necessary, and beautiful book" (Michael Eric Dyson), antiracist educator

Robin DiAngelo deftly illuminates the phenomenon of white fragility and “allows us to understand racism as a practice not restricted to ‘bad people’ (Claudia Rankine). Referring to the defensive moves that white people make when challenged racially, white fragility is characterized by emotions such as anger, fear, and guilt, and by behaviors including argumentation and silence. These behaviors, in turn, function to reinstate white racial equilibrium and prevent any meaningful cross-racial dialogue. In this in-depth exploration, DiAngelo examines how white fragility develops, how it protects racial inequality, and what we can do to engage more constructively.

american government in black and white: *Between the World and Me* Ta-Nehisi Coates, 2015-07-14 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • NATIONAL BOOK AWARD WINNER • NAMED ONE OF TIME’S TEN BEST NONFICTION BOOKS OF THE DECADE • PULITZER PRIZE FINALIST • NATIONAL BOOK CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD FINALIST • ONE OF OPRAH’S “BOOKS THAT HELP ME THROUGH” • NOW AN HBO ORIGINAL SPECIAL EVENT Hailed by Toni Morrison as “required reading,” a bold and personal literary exploration of America’s racial history by “the most important essayist in a generation and a writer who changed the national political conversation about race” (Rolling Stone) NAMED ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BOOKS OF THE DECADE BY CNN • NAMED ONE OF PASTE’S BEST MEMOIRS OF THE DECADE • NAMED ONE OF THE TEN BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The New York Times Book Review • O: The Oprah Magazine • The Washington Post • People • Entertainment Weekly • Vogue • Los Angeles Times • San Francisco Chronicle • Chicago Tribune • New York • Newsday • Library Journal • Publishers Weekly In a profound work that pivots from the biggest questions about American history and ideals to the most intimate concerns of a father for his son, Ta-Nehisi Coates offers a powerful new framework for understanding our nation’s history and current crisis. Americans have built an empire on the idea of “race,” a falsehood that damages us all but falls most heavily on the bodies of black women and men—bodies exploited through slavery and segregation, and, today, threatened, locked up, and murdered out of all proportion. What is it like to inhabit a black body and find a way to live within it? And how can we all honestly reckon with this fraught history and free ourselves from its burden? *Between the World and Me* is Ta-Nehisi Coates’s attempt to answer these questions in a letter to his adolescent son. Coates shares with his son—and readers—the story of his awakening to the truth about his place in the world through a series of revelatory experiences, from Howard University to Civil War battlefields, from the South Side of Chicago to Paris, from his childhood home to the living rooms of mothers whose children’s lives were taken as American plunder. Beautifully woven from personal narrative, reimagined history, and fresh, emotionally charged reportage, *Between the World and Me* clearly illuminates the past, bracingly confronts our present, and offers a transcendent vision for a way forward.

american government in black and white: *The Sum of Us* Heather McGhee, 2022-02-08 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • LONGLISTED FOR THE NATIONAL BOOK AWARD • One of today’s most insightful and influential thinkers offers a powerful exploration of inequality and the lesson that generations of Americans have failed to learn: Racism has a cost for everyone—not just for people of color. WINNER OF THE PORCHLIGHT BUSINESS BOOK AWARD • ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR: Time, The Washington Post, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Ms. magazine, BookRiot, Library Journal “This is the book I’ve been waiting for.”—Ibram X. Kendi, #1 New York Times bestselling author of *How to Be an Antiracist* Look for the author’s podcast, *The Sum of Us*, based on this book! Heather McGhee’s specialty is the American economy—and the mystery of why it so often fails the American public. From the financial crisis of 2008 to rising student debt to collapsing public infrastructure, she found a root problem: racism in our politics and policymaking. But not just in the most obvious indignities for people of color. Racism has costs for white people, too. It is the common denominator of our most vexing public problems, the core dysfunction of our democracy and constitutive of the spiritual and moral crises that grip us all. But how did this happen? And is there a way out? McGhee embarks on a deeply personal journey across the country from Maine to Mississippi to California, tallying what we lose when we buy into the zero-sum paradigm—the idea that progress for some of us must come at the expense of others. Along the way, she meets white

people who confide in her about losing their homes, their dreams, and their shot at better jobs to the toxic mix of American racism and greed. This is the story of how public goods in this country—from parks and pools to functioning schools—have become private luxuries; of how unions collapsed, wages stagnated, and inequality increased; and of how this country, unique among the world's advanced economies, has thwarted universal healthcare. But in unlikely places of worship and work, McGhee finds proof of what she calls the Solidarity Dividend: the benefits we gain when people come together across race to accomplish what we simply can't do on our own. The Sum of Us is not only a brilliant analysis of how we arrived here but also a heartfelt message, delivered with startling empathy, from a black woman to a multiracial America. It leaves us with a new vision for a future in which we finally realize that life can be more than a zero-sum game. **LONGLISTED FOR THE ANDREW CARNEGIE MEDAL**

american government in black and white: Brown Is the New White Steve Phillips, 2018-03-06 The New York Times and Washington Post bestseller that sparked a national conversation about America's new progressive, multiracial majority, updated to include data from the 2016 election With a new preface and afterword by the author When it first appeared in the lead-up to the 2016 election, *Brown Is the New White* helped spark a national discussion of race and electoral politics and the often-misdirected spending priorities of the Democratic party. This slim yet jam-packed call to action (Booklist) contained a detailed, data-driven illustration of the rapidly increasing number of racial minorities in America (NBC News) and their significance in shaping our political future. Completely revised and updated to address the aftermath of the 2016 election, this first paperback edition of *Brown Is the New White* doubles down on its original insights. Attacking the myth of the white swing voter head-on, Steve Phillips, named one of America's Top 50 Influencers by Campaigns & Elections, closely examines 2016 election results against a long backdrop of shifts in the electoral map over the past generation—arguing that, now more than ever, hope for a more progressive political future lies not with increased advertising to middle-of-the-road white voters, but with cultivating America's growing, diverse majority. Emerging as a respected and clear-headed commentator on American politics at a time of pessimism and confusion among Democrats, Phillips offers a stirring answer to anyone who thinks the immediate future holds nothing but Trump and Republican majorities.

american government in black and white: The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America Richard Rothstein, 2017-05-02 New York Times Bestseller • Notable Book of the Year • Editors' Choice Selection One of Bill Gates' "Amazing Books" of the Year One of Publishers Weekly's 10 Best Books of the Year Longlisted for the National Book Award for Nonfiction An NPR Best Book of the Year Winner of the Hillman Prize for Nonfiction Gold Winner • California Book Award (Nonfiction) Finalist • Los Angeles Times Book Prize (History) Finalist • Brooklyn Public Library Literary Prize This "powerful and disturbing history" exposes how American governments deliberately imposed racial segregation on metropolitan areas nationwide (New York Times Book Review). Widely heralded as a "masterful" (Washington Post) and "essential" (Slate) history of the modern American metropolis, Richard Rothstein's *The Color of Law* offers "the most forceful argument ever published on how federal, state, and local governments gave rise to and reinforced neighborhood segregation" (William Julius Wilson). Exploding the myth of de facto segregation arising from private prejudice or the unintended consequences of economic forces, Rothstein describes how the American government systematically imposed residential segregation: with undisguised racial zoning; public housing that purposefully segregated previously mixed communities; subsidies for builders to create whites-only suburbs; tax exemptions for institutions that enforced segregation; and support for violent resistance to African Americans in white neighborhoods. A groundbreaking, "virtually indispensable" study that has already transformed our understanding of twentieth-century urban history (Chicago Daily Observer), *The Color of Law* forces us to face the obligation to remedy our unconstitutional past.

american government in black and white: Colored Property David M. P. Freund, 2010-04-13 Northern whites in the post-World War II era began to support the principle of civil rights, so why

did many of them continue to oppose racial integration in their communities? Challenging conventional wisdom about the growth, prosperity, and racial exclusivity of American suburbs, David M. P. Freund argues that previous attempts to answer this question have overlooked a change in the racial thinking of whites and the role of suburban politics in effecting this change. In *Colored Property*, he shows how federal intervention spurred a dramatic shift in the language and logic of residential exclusion—away from invocations of a mythical racial hierarchy and toward talk of markets, property, and citizenship. Freund begins his exploration by tracing the emergence of a powerful public-private alliance that facilitated postwar suburban growth across the nation with federal programs that significantly favored whites. Then, showing how this national story played out in metropolitan Detroit, he visits zoning board and city council meetings, details the efforts of neighborhood “property improvement” associations, and reconstructs battles over race and housing to demonstrate how whites learned to view discrimination not as an act of racism but as a legitimate response to the needs of the market. Illuminating government’s powerful yet still-hidden role in the segregation of U.S. cities, *Colored Property* presents a dramatic new vision of metropolitan growth, segregation, and white identity in modern America.

american government in black and white: *Red Skin, White Masks* Glen Sean Coulthard, 2014-08-15 WINNER OF: Frantz Fanon Outstanding Book from the Caribbean Philosophical Association Canadian Political Science Association’s C.B. MacPherson Prize Studies in Political Economy Book Prize Over the past forty years, recognition has become the dominant mode of negotiation and decolonization between the nation-state and Indigenous nations in North America. The term “recognition” shapes debates over Indigenous cultural distinctiveness, Indigenous rights to land and self-government, and Indigenous peoples’ right to benefit from the development of their lands and resources. In a work of critically engaged political theory, Glen Sean Coulthard challenges recognition as a method of organizing difference and identity in liberal politics, questioning the assumption that contemporary difference and past histories of destructive colonialism between the state and Indigenous peoples can be reconciled through a process of acknowledgment. Beyond this, Coulthard examines an alternative politics—one that seeks to revalue, reconstruct, and redeploy Indigenous cultural practices based on self-recognition rather than on seeking appreciation from the very agents of colonialism. Coulthard demonstrates how a “place-based” modification of Karl Marx’s theory of “primitive accumulation” throws light on Indigenous-state relations in settler-colonial contexts and how Frantz Fanon’s critique of colonial recognition shows that this relationship reproduces itself over time. This framework strengthens his exploration of the ways that the politics of recognition has come to serve the interests of settler-colonial power. In addressing the core tenets of Indigenous resistance movements, like Red Power and Idle No More, Coulthard offers fresh insights into the politics of active decolonization.

american government in black and white: *Black on White* David R. Roediger, 2010-03-31 In this thought-provoking volume, David R. Roediger has brought together some of the most important black writers throughout history to explore the question: What does it really mean to be white in America? From folktales and slave narratives to contemporary essays, poetry, and fiction, black writers have long been among America’s keenest students of white consciousness and white behavior, but until now much of this writing has been ignored. *Black on White* reverses this trend by presenting the work of more than fifty major figures, including James Baldwin, Derrick Bell, Ralph Ellison, W.E.B. Du Bois, bell hooks, Toni Morrison, and Alice Walker to take a closer look at the many meanings of whiteness in our society. Rich in irony, artistry, passion, and common sense, these reflections on what Langston Hughes called the ways of white folks illustrate how whiteness as a racial identity derives its meaning not as a biological category but as a social construct designed to uphold racial inequality. Powerful and compelling, *Black on White* provides a much-needed perspective that is sure to have a major impact on the study of race and race relations in America.

american government in black and white: *The New Jim Crow* Michelle Alexander, 2020-01-07 One of the New York Times’s Best Books of the 21st Century Named one of the most important nonfiction books of the 21st century by Entertainment Weekly, Slate, Chronicle of Higher

Education, Literary Hub, Book Riot, and Zora A tenth-anniversary edition of the iconic bestseller—one of the most influential books of the past 20 years, according to the Chronicle of Higher Education—with a new preface by the author It is in no small part thanks to Alexander's account that civil rights organizations such as Black Lives Matter have focused so much of their energy on the criminal justice system. —Adam Shatz, London Review of Books Seldom does a book have the impact of Michelle Alexander's *The New Jim Crow*. Since it was first published in 2010, it has been cited in judicial decisions and has been adopted in campus-wide and community-wide reads; it helped inspire the creation of the Marshall Project and the new \$100 million Art for Justice Fund; it has been the winner of numerous prizes, including the prestigious NAACP Image Award; and it has spent nearly 250 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list. Most important of all, it has spawned a whole generation of criminal justice reform activists and organizations motivated by Michelle Alexander's unforgettable argument that we have not ended racial caste in America; we have merely redesigned it. As the Birmingham News proclaimed, it is undoubtedly the most important book published in this century about the U.S. Now, ten years after it was first published, The New Press is proud to issue a tenth-anniversary edition with a new preface by Michelle Alexander that discusses the impact the book has had and the state of the criminal justice reform movement today.

american government in black and white: The Paranoid Style in American Politics

Richard Hofstadter, 2008-06-10 This timely reissue of Richard Hofstadter's classic work on the fringe groups that influence American electoral politics offers an invaluable perspective on contemporary domestic affairs. In *The Paranoid Style in American Politics*, acclaimed historian Richard Hofstadter examines the competing forces in American political discourse and how fringe groups can influence — and derail — the larger agendas of a political party. He investigates the politics of the irrational, shedding light on how the behavior of individuals can seem out of proportion with actual political issues, and how such behavior impacts larger groups. With such other classic essays as “Free Silver and the Mind of ‘Coin’ Harvey” and “What Happened to the Antitrust Movement?”, *The Paranoid Style in American Politics* remains both a seminal text of political history and a vital analysis of the ways in which political groups function in the United States.

american government in black and white: Race, Redistricting, and Representation

David T. Canon, 1999-10 List of Tables and Figures Preface Introduction: Race, Redistricting, and Representation in the U.S. House of Representatives Chapter One: Black Interests, Difference, Commonality, and Representation Chapter Two: A Legal Primer on Race and Redistricting Chapter Three: The Supply-Side Theory of Racial Redistricting, with Matthew M. Schousen and Patrick J. Sellers Chapter Four: Race and Representation in the U.S. House of Representatives Chapter Five: Links to the Constituency Chapter Six: Black Majority Districts: Failed Experiment or Catalyst for a Politics of Commonality? Appendix A. Data Sources Appendix B. Procedures for Coding the Newspaper Stories Notes References Index Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

american government in black and white: White-Collar Government

Nicholas Carnes, 2013-11-05 Eight of the last twelve presidents were millionaires when they took office. Millionaires have a majority on the Supreme Court, and they also make up majorities in Congress, where a background in business or law is the norm and the average member has spent less than two percent of his or her adult life in a working-class job. Why is it that most politicians in America are so much better off than the people who elect them— and does the social class divide between citizens and their representatives matter? With *White-Collar Government*, Nicholas Carnes answers this question with a resounding—and disturbing—yes. Legislators’ socioeconomic backgrounds, he shows, have a profound impact on both how they view the issues and the choices they make in office. Scant representation from among the working class almost guarantees that the policymaking process will be skewed toward outcomes that favor the upper class. It matters that the wealthiest Americans set the tax rates for the wealthy, that white-collar professionals choose the minimum wage for blue-collar workers, and that people who have always had health insurance decide whether or not to

help those without. And while there is no one cause for this crisis of representation, Carnes shows that the problem does not stem from a lack of qualified candidates from among the working class. The solution, he argues, must involve a variety of changes, from the equalization of campaign funding to a shift in the types of candidates the parties support. If we want a government for the people, we have to start working toward a government that is truly by the people. *White-Collar Government* challenges long-held notions about the causes of political inequality in the United States and speaks to enduring questions about representation and political accountability.

american government in black and white: American Government 3e Glen Krutz, Sylvie Waskiewicz, 2023-05-12 Black & white print. *American Government 3e* aligns with the topics and objectives of many government courses. Faculty involved in the project have endeavored to make government workings, issues, debates, and impacts meaningful and memorable to students while maintaining the conceptual coverage and rigor inherent in the subject. With this objective in mind, the content of this textbook has been developed and arranged to provide a logical progression from the fundamental principles of institutional design at the founding, to avenues of political participation, to thorough coverage of the political structures that constitute American government. The book builds upon what students have already learned and emphasizes connections between topics as well as between theory and applications. The goal of each section is to enable students not just to recognize concepts, but to work with them in ways that will be useful in later courses, future careers, and as engaged citizens. In order to help students understand the ways that government, society, and individuals interconnect, the revision includes more examples and details regarding the lived experiences of diverse groups and communities within the United States. The authors and reviewers sought to strike a balance between confronting the negative and harmful elements of American government, history, and current events, while demonstrating progress in overcoming them. In doing so, the approach seeks to provide instructors with ample opportunities to open discussions, extend and update concepts, and drive deeper engagement.

american government in black and white: Minority Report John D. Griffin, Brian Newman, 2008-09-15 Are the views of Latinos and African Americans underrepresented in our federal government? For that matter, what does it mean to be represented equitably? Rather than taking for granted a single answer to these complex questions, John Griffin and Brian Newman use different measures of political equality to reveal which groups get what they want from government and what factors lead to their successes. One of the first books to compare the representation of both African Americans and Latinos to that of whites, *Minority Report* shows that congressional decisions and federal policy tend to mirror the preferences of whites as a group and as individuals better than the preferences of either minority group, even after accounting for income disparities. This is far from the whole story, though, and the authors' multifaceted approach illustrates the surprising degree to which group population size, an issue's level of importance, the race or ethnicity of an office holder, and electoral turnout can affect how well government action reflects the views of each person or group. Sure to be controversial, *Minority Report* ultimately goes beyond statistical analyses to address the root question of what equal representation really means.

american government in black and white: Governing California in the Twenty-first Century J. Theodore Anagnoson, Gerald Bonetto, J. Vincent Buck, Richard E. DeLeon, Jolly Emrey, James J. Kelleher, Nadine Koch, 2017 Get students thinking critically about California politics.

american government in black and white: The Anger Gap Davin L. Phoenix, 2019-12-26 Anger can be a powerful political resource, but it mobilizes black and white Americans differentially to exacerbate political inequality.

american government in black and white: Steadfast Democrats Ismail K. White, Chryl N. Laird, 2020-02-25 Over the last half century, there has been a marked increase in ideological conservatism among African Americans, with nearly 50% of black Americans describing themselves as conservative in the 2000s, as compared to 10% in the 1970s. Support for redistributive initiatives has likewise declined. And yet, even as black Americans shift rightward on ideological and issue positions, Democratic Party identification has stayed remarkable steady, holding at 80% to 90%. It is

this puzzle that White and Laird look to address in this new book: Why has ideological change failed to push black Americans into the Republican party? Most explanations for homogeneity have focused on individual dispositions, including ideology and group identity. White and Laird acknowledge that these are important, but point out that such explanations fail to account for continued political unity even in the face of individual ideological change and of individual incentives to defect from this common group behavior. The authors offer instead, or in addition, a behavioral explanation, arguing that black Americans maintain political unity through the establishment and enforcement of well-defined group expectations of black political behavior through a process they term racialized social constraint. The authors explain how black political norms came about, and what these norms are, then show (with the help of survey data and lab-in-field experiments) how such norms are enforced, and where this enforcement happens (through a focus on black institutions). They conclude by exploring the implications of the theory for electoral strategy, as well as explaining how this framework can be used to understand other voter communities--

american government in black and white: The Black-White Test Score Gap Christopher Jencks, Meredith Phillips, 2011-01-01 The test score gap between blacks and whites—on vocabulary, reading, and math tests, as well as on tests that claim to measure scholastic aptitude and intelligence—is large enough to have far-reaching social and economic consequences. In their introduction to this book, Christopher Jencks and Meredith Phillips argue that eliminating the disparity would dramatically reduce economic and educational inequality between blacks and whites. Indeed, they think that closing the gap would do more to promote racial equality than any other strategy now under serious discussion. The book offers a comprehensive look at the factors that contribute to the test score gap and discusses options for substantially reducing it. Although significant attempts have been made over the past three decades to shrink the test score gap, including increased funding for predominantly black schools, desegregation of southern schools, and programs to alleviate poverty, the median black American still scores below 75 percent of American whites on most standardized tests. The book brings together recent evidence on some of the most controversial and puzzling aspects of the test score debate, including the role of test bias, heredity, and family background. It also looks at how and why the gap has changed over the past generation, reviews the educational, psychological, and cultural explanations for the gap, and analyzes its educational and economic consequences. The authors demonstrate that traditional explanations account for only a small part of the black-white test score gap. They argue that this is partly because traditional explanations have put too much emphasis on racial disparities in economic resources, both in homes and in schools, and on demographic factors like family structure. They say that successful theories will put more emphasis on psychological and cultural factors, such as the way black and white parents teach their children to deal with things they do not know or understand, and the way black and white children respond to the same classroom experiences. Finally, they call for large-scale experiments to determine the effects of schools' racial mix, class size, ability grouping, and other policies. In addition to the editors, the contributors include Claude Steele, Ronald Ferguson, William G. Bowen, Philip Cook, and William Julius Wilson.

american government in black and white: Caste Isabel Wilkerson, 2023-02-14 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • OPRAH'S BOOK CLUB PICK • "An instant American classic and almost certainly the keynote nonfiction book of the American century thus far."—Dwight Garner, *The New York Times* The Pulitzer Prize-winning, bestselling author of *The Warmth of Other Suns* examines the unspoken caste system that has shaped America and shows how our lives today are still defined by a hierarchy of human divisions—now with a new Afterword by the author. #1 NONFICTION BOOK OF THE YEAR: Time ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR: The Washington Post, The New York Times, Los Angeles Times, The Boston Globe, O: The Oprah Magazine, NPR, Bloomberg, The Christian Science Monitor, New York Post, The New York Public Library, Fortune, Smithsonian Magazine, Marie Claire, Slate, Library Journal, Kirkus Reviews Winner of the Carl Sandberg Literary Award • Winner of the Los Angeles Times Book Prize • National Book Award Longlist • National Book Critics Circle Award Finalist • Dayton Literary Peace

Prize Finalist • PEN/John Kenneth Galbraith Award for Nonfiction Finalist • PEN/Jean Stein Book Award Longlist • Kirkus Prize Finalist “As we go about our daily lives, caste is the wordless usher in a darkened theater, flashlight cast down in the aisles, guiding us to our assigned seats for a performance. The hierarchy of caste is not about feelings or morality. It is about power—which groups have it and which do not.” In this brilliant book, Isabel Wilkerson gives us a masterful portrait of an unseen phenomenon in America as she explores, through an immersive, deeply researched, and beautifully written narrative and stories about real people, how America today and throughout its history has been shaped by a hidden caste system, a rigid hierarchy of human rankings. Beyond race, class, or other factors, there is a powerful caste system that influences people’s lives and behavior and the nation’s fate. Linking the caste systems of America, India, and Nazi Germany, Wilkerson explores eight pillars that underlie caste systems across civilizations, including divine will, bloodlines, stigma, and more. Using riveting stories about people—including Martin Luther King, Jr., baseball’s Satchel Paige, a single father and his toddler son, Wilkerson herself, and many others—she shows the ways that the insidious undertow of caste is experienced every day. She documents how the Nazis studied the racial systems in America to plan their outcasting of the Jews; she discusses why the cruel logic of caste requires that there be a bottom rung for those in the middle to measure themselves against; she writes about the surprising health costs of caste, in depression and life expectancy, and the effects of this hierarchy on our culture and politics. Finally, she points forward to ways America can move beyond the artificial and destructive separations of human divisions, toward hope in our common humanity. Original and revealing, *Caste: The Origins of Our Discontents* is an eye-opening story of people and history, and a reexamination of what lies under the surface of ordinary lives and of American life today.

american government in black and white: *Not in Our Lifetimes* Michael C. Dawson, 2019-10-25 Reflects on black politics in America and what it will take to see equality.

american government in black and white: *Black Silent Majority* Michael Javen Fortner, 2015-09-28 Often seen as a political sop to the racial fears of white voters, aggressive policing and draconian sentencing for illegal drug possession and related crimes have led to the imprisonment of millions of African Americans—far in excess of their representation in the population as a whole. Michael Javen Fortner shows in this eye-opening account that these punitive policies also enjoyed the support of many working-class and middle-class blacks, who were angry about decline and disorder in their communities. *Black Silent Majority* uncovers the role African Americans played in creating today’s system of mass incarceration. Current anti-drug policies are based on a set of controversial laws first adopted in New York in the early 1970s and championed by the state’s Republican governor, Nelson Rockefeller. Fortner traces how many blacks in New York came to believe that the rehabilitation-focused liberal policies of the 1960s had failed. Faced with economic malaise and rising rates of addiction and crime, they blamed addicts and pushers. By 1973, the outcry from grassroots activists and civic leaders in Harlem calling for drastic measures presented Rockefeller with a welcome opportunity to crack down on crime and boost his political career. New York became the first state to mandate long prison sentences for selling or possessing narcotics. *Black Silent Majority* lays bare the tangled roots of a pernicious system. America’s drug policies, while in part a manifestation of the conservative movement, are also a product of black America’s confrontation with crime and chaos in its own neighborhoods.

american government in black and white: *A Chosen Exile* Allyson Hobbs, 2014-10-13 Between the eighteenth and mid-twentieth centuries, countless African Americans passed as white, leaving behind families and friends, roots and community. It was, as Allyson Hobbs writes, a chosen exile, a separation from one racial identity and the leap into another. This revelatory history of passing explores the possibilities and challenges that racial indeterminacy presented to men and women living in a country obsessed with racial distinctions. It also tells a tale of loss. As racial relations in America have evolved so has the significance of passing. To pass as white in the antebellum South was to escape the shackles of slavery. After emancipation, many African Americans came to regard passing as a form of betrayal, a selling of one’s birthright. When the

initially hopeful period of Reconstruction proved short-lived, passing became an opportunity to defy Jim Crow and strike out on one's own. Although black Americans who adopted white identities reaped benefits of expanded opportunity and mobility, Hobbs helps us to recognize and understand the grief, loneliness, and isolation that accompanied—and often outweighed—these rewards. By the dawning of the civil rights era, more and more racially mixed Americans felt the loss of kin and community was too much to bear, that it was time to “pass out” and embrace a black identity. Although recent decades have witnessed an increasingly multiracial society and a growing acceptance of hybridity, the problem of race and identity remains at the center of public debate and emotionally fraught personal decisions.

american government in black and white: Teaching White Supremacy Donald Yacovone, 2022-09-27 A powerful exploration of the past and present arc of America's white supremacy—from the country's inception and Revolutionary years to its 19th century flashpoint of civil war; to the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s and today's Black Lives Matter. “The most profoundly original cultural history in recent memory.” —Henry Louis Gates, Jr., Harvard University “Stunning, timely . . . an achievement in writing public history . . . Teaching White Supremacy should be read widely in our roiling debate over how to teach about race and slavery in classrooms. —David W. Blight, Sterling Professor of American History, Yale University; author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom* Donald Yacovone shows us the clear and damning evidence of white supremacy's deep-seated roots in our nation's educational system through a fascinating, in-depth examination of America's wide assortment of texts, from primary readers to college textbooks, from popular histories to the most influential academic scholarship. Sifting through a wealth of materials from the colonial era to today, Yacovone reveals the systematic ways in which this ideology has infiltrated all aspects of American culture and how it has been at the heart of our collective national identity. Yacovone lays out the arc of America's white supremacy from the country's inception and Revolutionary War years to its nineteenth-century flashpoint of civil war to the civil rights movement of the 1960s and today's Black Lives Matter. In a stunning reappraisal, the author argues that it is the North, not the South, that bears the greater responsibility for creating the dominant strain of race theory, which has been inculcated throughout the culture and in school textbooks that restricted and repressed African Americans and other minorities, even as Northerners blamed the South for its legacy of slavery, segregation, and racial injustice. A major assessment of how we got to where we are today, of how white supremacy has suffused every area of American learning, from literature and science to religion, medicine, and law, and why this kind of thinking has so insidiously endured for more than three centuries.

american government in black and white: American Government, Second Edition Timothy O. Lenz, Mirya Holman, 2018 This exciting new book explores the role of government, politics, and policy in American lives. Full of real life applications and scenarios, this text encourages and enables political thinking. The second edition has been updated to include recent developments in U.S. politics and government. This includes the description and analysis of the 2016 elections as well as the early Trump administration. Chapters have expanded coverage of immigration policy, environmental policy, economic policy, and global affairs (including counterterrorism policy). The text also includes analysis of racial issues in contemporary American politics and law. It also addresses questions about the state of the economy, jobs, and wages. Hyperlinks and URLs provide deeper dives into various topics and examples of comparative politics.

american government in black and white: Congress in Black and White Christian R. Grose, 2011-01-31 The symbolic importance of Barack Obama's election is without question. But beyond symbolism, does the election of African-American politicians matter? Grose argues that it does and presents a unified theory of representation. Electing African-American legislators yields more federal dollars and congressional attention directed toward African-American voters. However, race and affirmative action gerrymandering have no impact on public policy passed in Congress. Grose is the first to examine a natural experiment and exceptional moment in history in which black legislators – especially in the U.S. South – represented districts with a majority of white constituents.

This is the first systematic examination of the effect of a legislator's race above and beyond the effect of constituency racial characteristics. Grose offers policy prescriptions, including the suggestion that voting rights advocates, the courts, and redistricters draw 'black decisive districts', electorally competitive districts that are likely to elect African Americans.

american government in black and white: Until Justice Be Done: America's First Civil Rights Movement, from the Revolution to Reconstruction Kate Masur, 2021-03-23 Finalist for the 2022 Pulitzer Prize in History Finalist for the 2022 Lincoln Prize Winner of the 2022 John Nau Book Prize in American Civil War Era History One of NPR's Best Books of 2021 and a New York Times Critics' Top Book of 2021 A groundbreaking history of the movement for equal rights that courageously battled racist laws and institutions, Northern and Southern, in the decades before the Civil War. The half-century before the Civil War was beset with conflict over equality as well as freedom. Beginning in 1803, many free states enacted laws that discouraged free African Americans from settling within their boundaries and restricted their rights to testify in court, move freely from place to place, work, vote, and attend public school. But over time, African American activists and their white allies, often facing mob violence, courageously built a movement to fight these racist laws. They countered the states' insinuations that states were merely trying to maintain the domestic peace with the equal-rights promises they found in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. They were pastors, editors, lawyers, politicians, ship captains, and countless ordinary men and women, and they fought in the press, the courts, the state legislatures, and Congress, through petitioning, lobbying, party politics, and elections. Long stymied by hostile white majorities and unfavorable court decisions, the movement's ideals became increasingly mainstream in the 1850s, particularly among supporters of the new Republican party. When Congress began rebuilding the nation after the Civil War, Republicans installed this vision of racial equality in the 1866 Civil Rights Act and the Fourteenth Amendment. These were the landmark achievements of the first civil rights movement. Kate Masur's magisterial history delivers this pathbreaking movement in vivid detail. Activists such as John Jones, a free Black tailor from North Carolina whose opposition to the Illinois "black laws" helped make the case for racial equality, demonstrate the indispensable role of African Americans in shaping the American ideal of equality before the law. Without enforcement, promises of legal equality were not enough. But the antebellum movement laid the foundation for a racial justice tradition that remains vital to this day.

american government in black and white: Know Your Price Andre M. Perry, 2020 Changing perceptions about the worth of African Americans and their communities Know Your Price establishes new means of determining value of Black communities. The deliberate devaluation of Blacks and their communities, stemming from America's centuries-old history of slavery, racism, and other state-sanctioned policies like redlining have tangible, far-reaching, and negative economic and social impacts. Rejecting policies shaped by flawed perspectives, the book gives fresh insights on these impacts and provides a new value paradigm to limit them. In the book, noted educator, journalist, and scholar Andre Perry takes readers on a guided tour of five Black-majority cities whose assets and strengths are undervalued. Perry begins the tour in his hometown of Wilksburg, a small city east of Pittsburgh that, unlike its much larger neighbor, is struggling and failing to attract new jobs and industry. Perry gives an overview of Black-majority cities and spotlights four where he has a deep connection to--Detroit, New Orleans, Birmingham and Washington, D.C.--providing an intimate look at the assets residents should demand greater value from. Know Your Price demonstrates through rigorous research and thorough analysis the worth of Black people's intrinsic strengths, real property, and traditional institutions. All of these assets are means of empowerment, as Perry argues for shifting away from simplified notions of equality and moving towards maximizing equity.

american government in black and white: Elite Capture Olúfẹ́mi O. Táíwò, 2022-05-03 "Identity politics" is everywhere, polarizing discourse from the campaign trail to the classroom and amplifying antagonisms in the media, both online and off. But the compulsively referenced phrase bears little resemblance to the concept as first introduced by the radical Black feminist Combahee River Collective. While the Collective articulated a political viewpoint grounded in their own position

as Black lesbians with the explicit aim of building solidarity across lines of difference, identity politics is now frequently weaponized as a means of closing ranks around ever-narrower conceptions of group interests. But the trouble, Olúfemi O. Táíwò deftly argues, is not with identity politics itself. Through a substantive engagement with the global Black radical tradition and a critical understanding of racial capitalism, Táíwò identifies the process by which a radical concept can be stripped of its political substance and liberatory potential by becoming the victim of elite capture—deployed by political, social, and economic elites in the service of their own interests. Táíwò's crucial intervention both elucidates this complex process and helps us move beyond a binary of "class" vs. "race." By rejecting elitist identity politics in favor of a constructive politics of radical solidarity, he advances the possibility of organizing across our differences in the urgent struggle for a better world.

american government in black and white: A Necessary Evil Garry Wills, 2013-05-28 In *A Necessary Evil*, Pulitzer Prize-winning author Garry Wills shows that distrust of government is embedded deep in the American psyche. From the revolt of the colonies against king and parliament to present-day tax revolts, militia movements, and debates about term limits, Wills shows that American antigovernment sentiment is based on a fundamental misunderstanding of our history. By debunking some of our fondest myths about the Founding Fathers, the Constitution, and the taming of the frontier, Wills shows us how our tendency to hold our elected government in disdain is misguided.

american government in black and white: Communities in Action National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Community-Based Solutions to Promote Health Equity in the United States, 2017-04-27 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. *Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity* seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

american government in black and white: Building an American Empire Paul Frymer, 2019-07-16 How American westward expansion was governmentally engineered to promote the formation of a white settler nation Westward expansion of the United States is most conventionally remembered for rugged individualism, geographic isolationism, and a fair amount of luck. Yet the establishment of the forty-eight contiguous states was hardly a foregone conclusion, and the federal government played a critical role in its success. This book examines the politics of American expansion, showing how the government's regulation of population movements on the frontier, both settlement and removal, advanced national aspirations for empire and promoted the formation of a white settler nation. *Building an American Empire* details how a government that struggled to exercise plenary power used federal land policy to assert authority over the direction of expansion by engineering the pace and patterns of settlement and to control the movement of populations. At times, the government mobilized populations for compact settlement in strategically important areas of the frontier; at other times, policies were designed to actively restrain settler populations in order to prevent violence, international conflict, and breakaway states. Paul Frymer examines how these settlement patterns helped construct a dominant racial vision for America by incentivizing and

directing the movement of white European settlers onto indigenous and diversely populated lands. These efforts were hardly seamless, and Frymer pays close attention to the failures as well, from the lack of further expansion into Latin America to the defeat of the black colonization movement. Building an American Empire reveals the lasting and profound significance government settlement policies had for the nation, both for establishing America as dominantly white and for restricting broader aspirations for empire in lands that could not be so racially engineered.

american government in black and white: Critical Perspectives on Racial and Ethnic Differences in Health in Late Life National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Committee on Population, Panel on Race, Ethnicity, and Health in Later Life, 2004-10-16 In their later years, Americans of different racial and ethnic backgrounds are not in equally good-or equally poor-health. There is wide variation, but on average older Whites are healthier than older Blacks and tend to outlive them. But Whites tend to be in poorer health than Hispanics and Asian Americans. This volume documents the differentials and considers possible explanations. Selection processes play a role: selective migration, for instance, or selective survival to advanced ages. Health differentials originate early in life, possibly even before birth, and are affected by events and experiences throughout the life course. Differences in socioeconomic status, risk behavior, social relations, and health care all play a role. Separate chapters consider the contribution of such factors and the biopsychosocial mechanisms that link them to health. This volume provides the empirical evidence for the research agenda provided in the separate report of the Panel on Race, Ethnicity, and Health in Later Life.

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