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# UNDERSTANDING RACISM THROUGH *STAMPED FROM THE BEGINNING* MOVIE DIRECTED BY ROGER ROSS WILLIAMS

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## Abstract

*Stamped from the Beginning* movie is about the history of slavery and the idea of Blackness are covered in this movie's opening moments, followed by the prosecution of Black males to atone for previous atrocities and the hypersexualization of Black women to justify the actions of violent men. Racism is permissible if black males are portrayed as terrible predators who defend the community. Racism is the belief that one race is inferior to another, which frequently results in prejudice and unfair treatment. This study focused on the analysis of types and impacts of racism in the movie *Stamped from the Beginning*. This study uses the theory from Jones (2000) to analyze the types of racism there are institutionalized racism, personally mediated racism, and internalized racism, and Mansouri et. al (2009) to analyze the impacts of racism there are minor, moderate, and major impact. Therefore, in this study there are thirty-three data found indicating types and impacts of racism and for the most frequent type is personally mediated racism and for the impact is minor impact. Through the documentary sequences, the movie *Stamped from the Beginning* effectively illustrates prejudice throughout history and how it may still exist now. For those interested in studying racism, in addition to looking for literary works to reference, such as books or biographies, they can also view racism from the perspectives of sociology and psychology.

*Keywords: Racism, Impacts, United States*

## Introduction

Skin color variances are one of the many distinctions found in our globe. individuals tend regard others differently based on their own preferences since disparities exist. This is particularly true for minority racial groups, where it can lead to the emergence of disparate viewpoints that imply individuals who are different are inferior. Though the term "racism" is no longer acceptable, there are still large racial disparities in financial status, health, and other results; racial minorities continue to endure racial discrimination on a regular basis worldwide (Clair and Denis 2015).

The terms prejudice (biased ideas and views, erroneous generalizations), stereotyping (biased sentiments or affect), discrimination (differential treatment or lack of equal treatment), and bigotry (intolerance or hatred) are sometimes used interchangeably with the term racism. To put it simply, racism is the idea that some races are fundamentally better or worse than others. It frequently results in the marginalization, discrimination, and unfair treatment of people or groups based only on their race.

The historical roots of racism can be traced to the end of the fourteenth century, when European explorers made advances in nautical and geographic exploration by traveling to remote parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The populations that European explorers discovered had radically different psychological and cultural traits. Europeans created barriers rather than figuring out how to live with people who were different from them. They have devalued the different groups by categorizing them according to racial categories (Aydinay, Gokhan & Yildiz, 2021, : 4). Europeans sought to distinguish between them based on race and skin color because they believed that they were different from them. Overt racism pervaded American society for almost 300 years. Over the course of these centuries, there have been thousands of explicitly racist laws, social structures, patterns of conduct, living situations, distributions of political power, figures and speech patterns, cultural viewpoints, and habits that have led to the inferiority of African Americans.

According to history, those who openly admitted to or practiced racism held the views that only those with lower social status should hold low-status jobs, and that those with higher social status should have unrestricted access to political office, financial success, high-status employment, and civil rights. The physical aggressiveness, verbal and physical acts of derision and disrespect, daily insults, and other types of racism that members of low-status races routinely experience have a detrimental effect on their social bonds and self-esteem. It can be inferred from the historical explanation that racism has existed for a very long time and continues to do so, which might be a major issue for society. Racial disparities in the criminal justice, healthcare, and educational systems, as well as discriminatory legislation and profiling practices, provide as evidence of the ongoing problems. In a nutshell, systemic racism is the result of and processes associated with racial disparities in opportunity and treatment throughout life (Banaji et al., 2021, : 2).

The movie *Stamped from the Beginning* is one of the literary works that deals extensively with the topic of racism. The film discusses racial inequality and segregation in the US. With the characters experiencing segregation in public spaces like schools, it draws attention to the systematic inequality that exists in America. It also discusses the history of racism since 1860 and explains how slavery has influenced society ever since. Furthermore, the film delves into individual and collective biases and preconceptions. Given the background of racism and its occurrences, a more thorough analysis of racism is necessary. This is the reason why racism still becomes the proper topic to analyze.

There are some previous studies that have been analyze the same topic which is racism. <sup>6</sup> "Racism and Resistance Strategies in Amma Asante's Movie *Where Hands Touch*" is the title of a 2018 Zeni research study. Her analysis was centered on the many forms of racism and the counter-resistances. Richard Delgado's Critical Race Theory and Gooden's idea of resistance methods were employed by the researcher (2004). "Racism in *Hidden Figures* Movie Directed by Theodore Melfi" is the title of another pertinent study done by Unpris (2021). Her primary focus was the sociological approach and theory of Neubeck (2011) to analyze the various forms of racism and their effects. Another study that Irvan (2023) did was named "Green Book Movie: Portrayal of Racism in America." Using Carmichael and Hamilton's (1963) theory, he concentrated on examining various forms of racism and drawing comparisons between racist conduct in the US and the film.

There were a number of differences between the earlier research and the current research, the researcher discovered after reviewing the earlier studies mentioned above. The researcher's choice of movie genre was documentary, whereas the prior study's choice was non-documentary. This indicates a difference in the two approaches. The theory employed in the analysis also differs; whereas earlier studies employed theories from Richard Delgado, Neubeck (2011), and Carmichael & Hamilton (1963), the current study chose to use ideas from Jones (2000) and Mansouri et al. (2009).

After examining several prior research studies and backgrounds that address racism, the researcher decided to use movie data as a source for analysis or research on the topic of racism. The investigator selected "Stamped from the Beginning" as the research material, as movies have a clearer way of portraying racism through audiovisuals than other literary works. The researcher is interested in seeing how racism is portrayed in the film adaptation because it is based on a book that was recognized with a 2016 National Book Award in the nonfiction category.

## **Review of Literature**

Racism is a part of sociology of literature. According to (Alwaqaa & Ahmed Alwaqaa, 2020, : 34) Literary works are social creations that use language as a medium to portray human existence; sociology, on the other hand, is the scientific study of human social interactions and acts as the central social entity in society. By examining the ways in which cultural norms, structures, and values influence literature, the sociology of literature investigates the relationship between society and literature.

It looks into how social hierarchies, power dynamics, and ideologies are represented, challenged, or upheld in literature. This multidisciplinary field uses anthropology, literary theory, sociology, and cultural studies to study literary works in their historical and cultural contexts. Various factors such as class, gender, sexual orientation, and color are considered in order to understand how literature both shapes and is shaped by society.

5 A global hierarchy of human superiority and inferiority that has been politically, culturally, and economically established and perpetuated by institutions for millennia is known as racism. According to Benoist (1999, : 13), racism is a belief system that gives certain people the authority to govern or even eradicate others who are viewed as inferior by basing value judgments on racial characteristics or by believing that some racial or ethnic groupings are inherently superior or inferior. Racism is an ideological-scientific paradigm that makes biological history and average ability-based distinctions between modern human races. The concept of racism is the belief that certain individuals or groups are inherently better or worse than others due to their perceived racial tendencies.

American epidemiologist, physician, and anti-racism activist Camara Phyllis Jones was born in San Francisco, California, on August 16, 1955. Jones provides a theoretical framework with three types of analysis for racism: institutionalized racism, personally mediated racism, and internalized racism. Jones uses two flower boxes with red and pink flowers to represent the three types of racism, and she also explains how these three types are related to one another. The types are:

### **A. Institutionalized Racism**

Disparate racial access to opportunities, resources, and services is known as institutionalized racism. Normative, occasionally legislated, and frequently presenting as inherited disadvantage, institutionalized racism is racism. There need not be a named culprit because 7 it is structural and has been enshrined in our institutions of tradition, practice, and law. In fact, indifference to needs is a common sign of systemic racism. Material conditions and power dynamics are two ways that institutionalized racism shows themselves. Differential access to high-quality education, stable housing, productive employment, suitable medical facilities, and a clean environment are a few examples of material conditions.

## **B. Personally Mediated Racism**

Prejudice and discrimination are the two main components of personally mediated racism. <sup>2</sup> Prejudice refers to distinct beliefs about the skills, intents, and motivations of others based on their race, while discrimination refers to different behaviors toward others based on race. When most people hear the word "racism," they picture this.

## **C. Internalized Racism**

Members of the stigmatized races who accept unfavorable messages about their inherent value and skills are said to be engaging in internalized racism. Their lack of confidence in themselves and in people who resemble them are its defining characteristics. <sup>2</sup> It entails recognizing boundaries around one's entire humanity, such as those around one's range of aspirations, one's right to self-determination, and one's permissible range of self-expression. It shows up as the acceptance of "whiteness" (using bleaching creams and hair straighteners), skin-tone stratification within communities of color, self-devaluation (using racial epithets as nicknames, rejecting one's ancestry, and engaging in fratricide), and acts of resignation, helplessness, and hopelessness (skipping classes, not voting, and taking risks with one's health).

This study applies the theory of Fethi Mansouri et al. to understand the impacts of racism in the 2023 film *Stamped from the Beginning*. Mansouri divides the effects of racism into three categories: minor, moderate, and major. Mansouri and his companions conduct interviews with 125 young Australians who are immigrants of African and Sudanese descent as well as many other backgrounds who have made Australia their home. The main processes include how racism is experienced, whether racism and wellbeing are related, and how important current concerns relating to racial and intercultural interactions are addressed. Examining the effects of racism on people, groups, and societies is the focus on the impact of racism.

### **A. Minor Impact**

The following symptoms are indicative of a minor impact: sweaty palms, elevated heart rate, fleeting sensations of rage or despair, trembling or shaking, and stiff muscles.

### **B. Moderate Impact**

A victim's headache, a day of sadness or anger, difficulty concentrating or finishing tasks the day of the incident, incapacity to finish work and activities right away after the incident, and desire to physically attack the offender are examples of characteristics that have a moderate impact.

### **C. Major Impact**

A persistent sense of exclusion, accompanied by headaches, a pervasive fear of being attacked verbally or physically, a sense of fear, a lack of trust in others, and post-traumatic stress disorder, are among the main effects. These include feelings of sadness, anger, rejection, and resentment.

The history of slavery and the idea of Blackness are covered in this film's opening moments, followed by the prosecution of Black males to atone for previous atrocities and the hypersexualization of Black women to justify the actions of violent men. Racism is permissible if black men are portrayed as terrible predators who defend the community. Despite the difficult past, the director emphasizes a non-alienating context. As he begins the documentary, he poses the question, "What is wrong with Black people?" to his subjects. In answer to the question, there are several raised eyebrows, an irritated chuckle, a sigh, and an outburst of laughter.

The method subverts the logic of racist language by rewriting its basic assumptions, which is what cultural theorist Stuart Hall believed all popular culture should strive toward, notwithstanding the absurdity of the question. The director contends that the majority of studies that attempt to comprehend the circumstances of Black people in the United States are predicated on the notion that Black people are the problem, regardless of how unpleasant or perplexing the subject may be. Through the integration of contemporary history video with scholarly conversations and historical character profiles, this film creates a link between the past and present. Before the horrifying "You will not replace us" chants of white racists in Charlottesville, there exist footage of Eric Garner berating police officers for their persistent harassment. These moving images are presented quickly and without context, giving the impression that they are more like fleeting breaks than serene moments.

## Methodology

Descriptive qualitative research is what this study is. When, where, and why of an event or experience are used to provide a detailed explanation for the study, qualitative descriptive research can be used to explain social, political, and cultural issues. Furthermore, it can be helpful to think of research as the process of clearing out our confusion on significant occurrences or issues (Sofaer 1999). By taking a descriptive and qualitative approach, this research aims to provide an explanation of racism in a movie *Stamped from the Beginning* (2023), detailing the racism in the work in depth. With reference to the theories of Jones (2000) and Mansouri et al. (2009), which both addressed various types and impacts of racism and divided into multiple points, the researcher would specifically explain the kind of racism and the extent of impacts that occur or are portrayed in the film. The theories were closely tied to the racial issues covered in the film, which is why the researcher chose to employ them.

## Findings and Discussion

### a. Institutionalized Racism

**T1D2: 00:15:37**

**“They created a whole legal apparatus to give indentured servants privileges by the fact that they were white that black people couldn’t have”**

Dorothy Roberts, who plays a professor of African American sociology in the film, narrates the statement. She tells how the Bacon insurrection, in which slaves made up of both black and white servants rose up in unison to overthrow the white elite, terrified the white elite. Thus, "The Lawes of Virginia," a collection of legal restrictions that separates slaves into two categories—white contractual servants and black slaves—was formed at the time by the white aristocracy and the government. The decree states that white servants have a certain term under which they will be freed, given property, and allowed to earn money that they can use to purchase a black slave who was a friend of theirs during the conflict. The belief held by white people is that black people and white people are inherently different and cannot coexist.

From the perspective of institutional racism, racism is defined as an act of racism carried out by a government. The story is clear that the government at the time was biased against black people and harassed them in order to treat them unfairly. Datum T1D1 included in institutionalized racism because, at the time, the government had created a legal regulation known as "The Lawes of Virginia" that divided slaves into two groups: white servants and black slaves. The white group received benefits such as longer contracts, land grants, and financial assistance, while the black group was not granted any of these privileges.



### **b. Personally Mediated Racism**

**T2D8: 00:10:54**

**“He consistently raped Sally Hemings, who was a teenage slave, that’s Thomas Jefferson” and continue “Espousing the language of democracy, while he is breeding property for Monticello”**

The third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, assumed office in 1801, and his abominations were detailed by American author and lecturer Dr. Carol Anderson in her declaration. Because of his belief in defending the democracy that his people were afforded, he was labelled as being either hypocritical or deceitful. Furthermore, he opposed slavery as well, although he opposed its abolition. In addition, Sally Hemings, her black slave, is the reason behind all of that; she is constantly raped and used as a reproductive tool. He just ever acted in his own self-interest. He kept slaves, notably Sally Hemings, and conducted a kind of breeding program with them. This program directed to increase the number of enslaved individuals on his plantation, Monticello, both for labor purposes and for potential future sale.

This type of racism is explained by personally mediated racism, which is racism amongst members of different racial groups. The evidence indicates that racism exists between two people, Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings. However, racism stems from disparate perspectives based on racial distinctions; for example, because Sally is Black, Thomas Jefferson treats her cruelly and violently. He believes that Sally should be treated as a helpless black slave, just like any other. This demonstrates how racial and interpersonal inequalities may lead to racism, with one person—a white person—having a tendency to act in a racist manner that could injure another—a black person—because they have ingrained in them the belief that they are less valuable than white people.

### **c. Internalized Racism**

**T3D16: 00:24:05**

**1 Who taught you to hate the texture of your hair? Who taught you to hate the color of your skin to such extent that you bleach to get like the white man? Who taught you to hate the shape of your nose and the shape of your lips? Who taught you to hate yourself from the top of your head to the soles of your feet?”**

Malcolm X, who was a clergyman, a leader in the civil rights movement, and an advocate of Black nationalism, made the following comment. He was upset with his fellow black wrestlers who were receiving unjust treatment, so when he addressed the crowd in reaction to the police brutality case that affected Black people, he made an appeal to the Blacks who had taught them to hate themselves for being Black. He also emphasized that he must not be treated like a black person since in such situation, black people started to despise themselves. They detest being black as an identity.

Therefore, because black individuals are starting to embrace and rationalize negative stereotypes about them—in which they are seen as inferior and physically worse—this is a form of internalized racism. They thus start to despise their physical appearance. According to Malcolm X's comment, black people are starting to accept the unfavorable opinions of others and are even attempting to change who they are in order to appear more like white people. One example of this is when they use bleaching lotion to whiten their skin. This demonstrates that black people's attempts to attain equality with white people are motivated only by a desire to be accepted by white people. Then, black people stopped believing in themselves that they would be accepted for who they are and not try to alter anything. In addition, harsh messages are now started to be aimed against the Black community.

**a. Minor Impact**  
**I1D1: 00:11:15**

**“Somebody told a lie one day. They made everything Black ugly and evil!”**

One of the Black guys who was speaking in front of a large group of Black people stated that he felt unfairly treated because of his color. If black people were rejected and viewed as nasty and terrible, he too believed it would be intolerable. Subsequently, the guy, now enraged and dissatisfied, spoke in a tone of wrath, saying, "If you were looking for a synonym of the word black that is white." This demonstrates that all races are equal and that, despite our differences in color, we should all be viewed and treated similarly.

This is included under the impacts of racism, minor impact: A transient, fleeting emotion of rage or despair is a feature of minor effect. According to the data, a black man's representative who was giving a speech in front of numerous audiences stated that if a white person made up a falsehood about a black person—that is, a black person—then the black person would be held accountable for doing something that they did not do in order to look bad. The minor impact caused by racism in this instance is that a man is speaking out in a way that is filled with rage about the unfair treatment of his race and its scapegoating by white people. He said something that conveyed his remorse. Therefore, racism has a negligible effect.

**b. Moderate Impact**  
**I2D7: 00:13:55**



A black man named Tommy is shown in the incident throwing shattered glass at a group of white individuals. Because a group of white males broke into his business while he was searching and wanted to arrest him because they thought he had been engaged in a brawl. He was actually only attempting to break up the fight between the two lads of different races when the white guys tried to arrest him. Without hesitation, he lashed the shattered glass at the man who was about to assault him in order to avoid being detained for an unjustified error.

The fact that a black man called Tommy is shown in this scenario pointing a piece of glass at a group of white men makes it part of the moderate impact of racism. He felt compelled to fight the group of individuals after witnessing a racist behavior from them because, in situations where self-defense is necessary, the victim experiences discrimination before feeling compelled to confront the offender. The victim of racism wants to physically assault, which is a hallmark of moderate effect. A black man wants to use a shattered glass to harm a white man in the situation. This is what he did because he got a racist act by a white man where he was accused of being involved in a fight while the fact is not.

**c. Major Impact**  
**I3D11: 00:21:36**

**“But white America does not accept the concept that this is a multiracial society and hence all of its propaganda is directed at us to convince us that somehow we must become white before they will accept us”**

In this speech, a black person expressed the opinion that black people weren't deserving of being there since Americans couldn't accept the idea that there were other races in this globe. The black person thought that the Americans were attempting to spread this idea through propaganda. Because they believed that only members of the white race should be allowed to reside in America, propaganda was used as one tactic used by the country to drive out its white population. One of the instances discussed in this film is a propaganda-filled commercial advertising that portrays black people as being less valuable than white people. Therefore, it is anticipated that Black Americans would withdraw and go.

The data demonstrates the major impact of racism as a main impact feature is the ongoing feeling of exclusion, unwelcomeness, and unwantedness. The evidence is provided by a black man who publicly states that America produces hateful propaganda against Black people and comes to the conclusion that the goal of this is to force Black Americans to emigrate. In addition, he believes that black people are undeserving of living in America; this is one way of letting black people know that even though they are aware that white people are extremely unpleasant to them, they are still not welcomed there. According to a black woman's remark in the data, they were instantly rejected by the white people in America because they were black.

## **Discussion**

The most common kind of racism in *Stamped from the Beginning* (2023) is individually mediated, according to an examination of the many forms of racism in the film. Eight pieces of evidence, referred to as personally mediated, were discovered by the researcher in this instance to demonstrate the presence of racism among the characters in the film *Stamped from the Beginning*. Differential acts predicated on racialized assumptions about the capacities, intentions, and motives of others constitute individually mediated racism. Scapegoating, hate crimes, and police brutality are just a few of the traits that define this kind of racism (Jones, 2000).

Racism is mostly practiced by individuals, as seen by police violence. It occurs when a police officer engages in racist behavior, such as abusing black people physically, verbally, or even killing them, which is against the law. Their activities are unlawful and against the rule of law, as it is against the law for the government to prosecute citizens without a specific legal foundation. Additionally, these acts of racism are not committed by a single police department, but rather by a small number of organizations. This is amply illustrated by the fact that the movie's racist acts are possible because certain police officers are inherently prejudiced.

This is supported by the findings of Eric Kauffman's book, in which he conducted research and spoke with a wide range of respondents—particularly Black people—finding that police play a significant role in acts of racism against the Black community because they discover more Black people dead from car crashes than from acts of racism. Kauffman's study revealed that the number of white individuals killed by police is significantly more than that of black persons (Kaufmann, 2019). Other traits of racism that is personally mediated include hate crimes and scapegoating. Given that such conduct occurs among people in the United States, where white people despise black people and would stop at nothing to quell their animosity against them simply because they are black, it is likely that this will happen. In the film, an instance occurs where a white individual attempts to use a black person as a scapegoat by accusing them of torturing a kid without cause or proof. In addition, black people are also accused of being criminals by white people.

Following that, it was discovered that institutional and internalized racism was the second most prevalent form based on the researcher's examination of the facts presented in the film. The movie portrays institutional racism, which is defined by the source theory of the Jones Journal (2000) as racism that takes place in public spaces and government-sponsored establishments. Racist behaviors by the president and other top executives were outlawed from the start. Following that, internalized racism is the state in which Black individuals subjected to acts of racism start to accept and absorb such acts because they believe they are deserving of it.

Following the discovery of the data that comprise the three forms of racism, it was revealed that the quantity of data pertaining to internally mediated racism (six data), institutional racism (five data), and personally mediated racism (eight data) are not significantly different from one another. This demonstrates how racism is incredibly diverse and is practiced by all spheres of the white population, including the government, law enforcement, and citizens of all ages.

Additionally, the impact analysis of racism was examined in three different ways, according to Mansouri et al.'s theory, which classified the effects of racism as minor, moderate, and major. This research discovered from the data that mild impacts occur in the most often. Characteristics of mild effect include fleeting emotions such as grief or indignation as well as trembling, stiff muscles, and shaking following racist incidents. In *Stamped from the Beginning*, scenes and speeches highlight little repercussions that occurred in the film. This is because black people are victims of racism and express their emotions, such as grief and rage, for the acts of racism they experienced. This is evident from their facial expressions and the tremulous tone of their words, which looked to be a mixture of rage and grief. In this film, racist activities are shown by white individuals who believe that black people are inferior to them and should not be treated equally. Examples of these behaviors include not using public spaces, using offensive language toward black people, and making fun of and demeaning black people by calling them unclean, low, ignorant, and a source of illness. Carter's journal entry supports this, stating that emotional reactions like fear, tension, anxiety, depression, sadness, anger, aggression, resolve to overcome barriers, social cohesion, and using the situation as a source of strength are natural reactions or impacts caused by racism (Carter, 2007).

Afterwards, discovered that the third and second impacts depicted in the film are significant and moderate, respectively, and include four data points each. Moderate impact is defined as the inability to finish work and activities right away after the incident, wanting to physically attack the perpetrator, feeling depressed or angry for a single day, and having trouble concentrating or finishing tasks on the day of the incident, according to Mansouri's journal (2009). In addition, individuals have a persistent sensation of exclusion, which can manifest as headaches, a pervasive dread of verbal or physical attacks, a sense of terror, a lack of confidence in others, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

According to this research and the three previous studies it can be concluded that the similarities allow the researcher to talk about racism in the US. Racist incidents have been shown to occur among people of various ages, from toddlers to adults. Even worse, government officials like the president and prime minister as well as members of the police and other law enforcement agencies are also guilty of these acts of bigotry. As a result, several legislative frameworks that may disfavor Black people have been developed. Additionally,

moments in films that meticulously portray racist behaviours performed by white people demonstrate who the racists among the white population in the United States are.

Based on the materials the researcher used, films with a racist theme and different release years, as well as genre documentaries depicting the history of racism and original scenes showcasing acts of racism by White people, one could conclude that racist acts have existed from prehistoric times to the present. This is a result of White people's persistent perception that Black people are less than them and will never be treated equally. Due to the fact that racist crimes are regularly tolerated by Black people, which causes their impact. The effect manifests as shaking, sadness, anger, and the want to harm the offender until post-traumatic stress disorder sets in. Apart from that, the benefit of experiencing racism is that it gives people bravery and drive, which inspires them to fight against racism since they feel continually oppressed and there is resistance to protect their race and themselves.

### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

A type of documentary film called *Stamped from the Beginning* explores prejudice in great depth. This film can offer a historical account that illustrates how racism can grow over time, beginning with the era of slavery and highlighting historical incidents, structural racism, and the fight for civil rights by black communities. In addition, this documentary includes testimony and interviews with persons who are typically those who have faced racism, such as black activists. In addition, it includes interviews with academicians who are specialists in the topic. In order to provide a wealth of specific information regarding racism, this film also included audio-visual depictions of racist imagery and deeds.

There are numerous instances of racism committed by individuals or amongst persons, as well as the fact that white people continue to believe that black people are inferior. In the film, racism is portrayed as something that happens between white people and black people, and it affects people of all ages—from young children to adults—and continues to this day. The worst part is that as a result of the racism that black people continuously encounter, they start to absorb and accept racist behaviors. They believe they are doomed to be inferior because they are Black.

The researcher suggests that additional conversation might be had if other researchers like to do a study with the same racial issue. Research may be done on the history of racism, its varieties and effects, as well as the reasons it persists now and why white people continue to act racist toward Black people. Additionally, if other scholars are interested in studying racism, they can focus on social science or psychology in addition to the literary domain.

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