

# [History of racism between black people and white people in us essay examples](https://assignbuster.com/history-of-racism-between-black-people-and-white-people-in-us-essay-examples/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[War](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/war/), [Civil War](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/war/civil-war/)

## History of racism between black people and white people in US

American racism was first committed against Native Americans after the institution of slavery against the African-Americans who were treated as property. Aside from this, African-Americans were not allowed to vote and hold political offices since the White Southerners believe that they are not qualified to these rights until they were educationally prepared (Alexander 8). Criminal justice was just considered a local affair during the colonial times until the Civil War wherein the bill of rights was not applied equally to all states. This changed after the Civil War where there was a development in criminal procedure with the emergence of the Fourteenth Amendment. Martin Luther King, Jr. became one of the African-American leaders who participated in Civil Rights Movement and was motivated by his battles in life to promote equality and social justice using his speeches and letters. The baptism of the Civil Rights Movement in 1954 was initiated in the case of Brown v. Board when black children were not allowed to admission in the public schools where the white children studied pursuant to the law which mandates segregation based on the race of the students. The main goal of the Civil War was to create federal supremacy over the rights of the states and at the same time entitle every person of human rights after slavery was abolished and freed the black people (Samaha 29). The due process revolution started in the 1960s with its aim to expand the rights of every citizen in America. This was achieved by more classes of people were afforded with equal rights and covered under this protection Based on the principle of equal protection, all persons should be treated in equal footing by having the same rights, privileges and accountabilities imposed regardless race, ethnicity, gender, social class and lifestyle (Samaha 29).

## Works Cited:

Alexander, Rudolph. Racism, African Americans, and Social Justice. New York: Rowman and Littlefield, 2005. Print.   
Samaha, Joel. Criminal Procedure. Belmont, CA: Cengage Learning, 2011. Print.