# Race Ethnicity and black ethnic diversity

After decades of marginalization, Black immigrants are now playing an increasingly important role in the racial landscape of the United States. These immigrants, from countries such as Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and other parts of the African diaspora, are now experiencing greater social and economic advancement, as well as an increased presence in politics. This is causing a shift in the dynamics of race and power in the US, as Black immigrants are now able to more easily access resources, education, and opportunities. This shift is also impacting the ways in which African American communities are being seen, heard, and represented. For example, the growing number of Black immigrants in the US has led to an increased awareness of the diversity of Black experiences, as well as an increased visibility in public spaces. In addition, the presence of Black immigrants is helping to challenge long-held stereotypes about African Americans and other minorities in the US. Finally, Black immigrants are also playing a critical role in the push for greater racial justice and equity in the US, as they are increasingly using their voices and resources to advocate for change.Race is a social construct, and it is important to recognize that the way it is defined and conceptualized varies across different societies and cultures. While it may not have a biological or scientific basis, it still has a huge impact on people’s lives. Race is a factor in the distribution of resources such as housing, education, and employment, and it is used to justify discrimination and unequal treatment. Thus, it does matter in a very real sense, even if it is not a scientific or biological category. It is important to recognize the role race plays in our society and to actively work to reduce inequality and injustice based on race.

The concept of intersectionality explains the unique positions of Black immigrants in the sense that it highlights the multiple layers of oppression that Black immigrants face. In addition to the struggles that all immigrants face such as language barriers, cultural differences, and difficulty obtaining employment, Black immigrants experience additional challenges due to systemic racism. They may face discrimination in the workplace, housing, and other areas of society due to their race and immigrant status. Furthermore, they may not have access to the same resources as other immigrants because of their Black identity.

# Civil war to Civil rights (1850-1950):

The emancipation of African Americans in the United States did not automatically lead to freedom due to the significant political, cultural and socio-economic changes that took place in the post-Reconstruction and pre-Civil Rights eras. During this period, African Americans were still subjected to laws that limited their rights, such as the Jim Crow laws which enforced segregation and discrimination, as well as the Black Codes which limited the rights of African Americans to vote and own property. The rise of the Ku Klux Klan also posed a serious threat to African Americans, as they were often targets of violence and intimidation.

Furthermore, African Americans faced significant economic disparities, which included being denied access to education and employment opportunities and being subjected to unfair wages and working conditions. The lack of access to resources also meant that African Americans were unable to purchase land and property, limiting their ability to build wealth. These factors all contributed to the lack of true freedom for African Americans despite their emancipation. The ideological usefulness of the claim of Black confederates is to legitimize white supremacist and nationalist ideas in the present day. By claiming that there were Black confederates, it implies that African Americans were complicit in the Confederacy and, thus, the idea of white supremacy is justifiable. This idea is commonly used by white nationalists to argue that their views are not rooted in racism, but in a shared history and heritage. The current effort to erect a monument to imaginary Black confederates in South Carolina is a continuation of this idea. It is an effort to further legitimize the idea of Black support for the Confederacy by creating a visual representation of this false narrative.

# Slavery and the Pursuit of Freedom (1500-1850)

The long-lasting social, economic, and political effects of the Trans-Atlantic Slave trades have been profound and far-reaching, both in the United States and elsewhere. The exploitation of African slaves in the Americas and the Caribbean has resulted in a legacy of inequality and injustice that persists to this day. The unique aspect of slavery in the United States was its codification in the Constitution and its pervasiveness throughout the country. Slavery became entrenched in the economy, with slaves providing labor and capital to build the nation. Slaves were also denied basic human rights, with their legal and social status dictated by their masters.

Black folks resisted slavery in a variety of ways. Slaves often engaged in organized rebellions and revolts, such as the famous Haitian Revolution of 1791. They also used nonviolent tactics such as running away, boycotts, and using the courts. In addition, some slaves took advantage of the Underground Railroad to escape their bondage. It is important to understand the forms of resistance to slavery because it helps us to better appreciate the courage and resilience of those who fought for their freedom. By studying the struggles of enslaved individuals, we can gain a greater understanding of the power of collective action and the importance of challenging injustice. Knowing this history can also provide motivation and inspiration to those who are still struggling for justice today.

The 1807 abolition of the slave trade by both the United States and the United Kingdom marks a significant milestone in the pursuit of freedom for those enslaved for centuries. This landmark event is the result of a long and arduous struggle for freedom and justice for those whose lives were taken away from them and turned into commodities for profit. It marks the end of an era of brutal exploitation and oppression, and the beginning of a new era of freedom and justice for those who had been denied these basic rights for so long.

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