

## **The Impacts of Racism on Muslims in the United State of America**

By

**Jimoh, Ismael Bimpe**

*Department of Islamic Studies, Federal College of Education Abeokuta  
Ogun State, Nigeria. Ismaeljimoh35@gmail.com*

### **Abstract**

*Racism has become a pandemic which causes unrest among people of the World most especially in the West. The unwarranted discrimination, oppression and aggressive acts against the blacks as a race and the Muslims as a religion (Islam) adherents is now obvious and common in western countries especially the United States of America. As a result of racism, many Blacks in general and Muslims in particular are being denied equal rights as enjoyed by the White and other religious bodies respectively. The Muslims are tagged Terrorists and the blacks as inferior. This paper therefore investigates the implication of racism on the lives of the Muslims and the black people in developed nations with particular attention to the United States of America with a view to suggest ways by which racism could be reduced against the Muslims in particular and the black in general. The study adopted historical method by tracing the history of racism from 1676 to 2020. Recent incidents against the Muslims and the Blacks in general were also discussed. Findings of this study revealed that racism had a great negative impact on the Muslims and the blacks in United States of America. Majority of them were facing one form of discrimination or the other. Many were denied justice while many were molested. The paper concluded that there must be a check to the act of racism to achieve world peace and that coming from other colour other than white does not make one inferior. The study recommended among others that there must be a platform where Heads of Government in every Country around the world should organise constant seminars on how to reduce racism and that people from any part of the world irrespective of race, tribes and religious affiliations should be accommodated anywhere without being discriminated against.*

**Keywords:** *Racism, Blacks, Muslims, Impact.*

### **Introduction**

The fact that cannot be denied in our contemporary world is the prevailing practice of racism. The western world sees itself as the best among nations of the world. It is observed from their way of life and acts that they consider people from other part of the world as inferior; this led to their act of oppression and aggressive

behaviour often. Though they claim to be the champion in the propagation of human rights, freedom, justice and equity, yet the western people are mostly challenged of giving unequal treatment, injustice and discrimination against individuals, groups, nations and countries around the world most especially the black. This act of discrimination is called Racism. Racism is causing disunity, conflict and unrest among people today. This point can be corroborated with the recent killing of George Floyd- A Black American by an American police in Minneapolis which generated revolts from every concerned individuals, groups and countries around the world (Yusuf, 2020). In fact, the implications of racism are also felt by Muslims, particularly in Western World. This study looks at the concept of racism before giving a narrative of its practices and its implications on the lives of Muslims in developed nations with particular attention to America with a view to identifying the meaning, forms, and causes, features of Racists and implications of the practice. The experiences of the blacks in general as well as the Muslims living in America were examined after which probable recommendations were suggested.

### **Research Questions**

- 1 To what extent does racism shape or contradict behaviour towards Muslims in the United States?
- 2 What model (s) of behaviour is supported or ignored in the race-relationship between Muslims and Americans?
- 3 What are the effects of racism on Muslims and the black in United States?

### **Methodology**

This study employs historical method. Data were sourced from existing literatures and works of other scholars. Data was also sourced from the net, oral interview with Muslim scholars as well as from periodicals.

### **Theoretical framework: Theory of Ethnicity**

Ethnicity theory propounded by Robert E. Park states that races are factors that determine ethnicity. The theory states that religion, language, customs, nationality and political identification are some of the factors responsible for ethnicity. However, various approaches are identified in ethnicity theory. Of the approaches, two major ones are identified to be more relevant to this work. These are:

- (i) Primordialism
- (ii) Instrumentalism.

It also suggests that the fundamental cultural differences and values between ethnic groups inevitably resorts in a 'clash of cultures' and the rise of ethnic violence. As a result of 'common blood' shared within ethnic group, primordialists expect hospitality and co-operation among members of the in-group and hospitality against out-groups.

### **Literature Review**

This aspect presents the conceptual and theoretical review of relevant existing literatures.

### **Racism as a Concept**

Racism is one of the words into which 'Acabiyyah is translated. 'Acabiyyah is a tri-consonantal Arabic word which has its root from the word 'A-sa-ba. It is translated into other words such as tribalism, ethnicity, and nationalism among others (Baali, 2009). Racism is a type of 'Acabiyyah which is usually noticed among people of different skin colour. It is a general term used to describe a brief doctrine that inherent differences among the various human races, determine cultural or individual achievement, usually involving the idea that one's own race is superior and has the right to rule others. Charlotte, (2012)

It is also described as a policy and system of government based upon discrimination against people of other colours (Gabriel, 1979). It means any attitude, action or inaction, which subordinates a person or group because of his/her race, colour or ethnicity; such attitude maybe discrimination, oppression, denial of right or unequal treatment'. Racism can also be explained to mean the systemic maltreatment experienced by people of other colour. It is a word form from the word race. Race is a social construct that artificially categorises people into different groups based on features such as physical appearance (particularly colour) ancestral heritage, cultural affiliation, cultural history, ethnic classification, and socio-economic and political needs of a society at a given period of time. Racism also implies the hatred of a person by another. It can also be described as the belief that another person is less than human because of skin, colour, language, customs, and place of birth or any factor that supposedly reveals the basic nature of that person. Sapan, (2003)

It can be deduced from the definitions that racism is a negative attitude ('Acabiyyah) displayed by a group of people with the same colour (especially white people) against people of another colour (the black) to show superiority upon them it is a bit similar to Ethnocentrism which is the act of viewing other cultures as alien and or inferior. Racism has existed throughout history of man; it is the belief that a particular race is superior or inferior to another. In the opinion of Antony flew narrated by Skillen (1993), racism consists of three concepts (1) unjustified discrimination (2) heretical believe and (3) institutionalised racism.

## **Types of Racism**

Racism is of different forms. They include Institutional Racism, Individual vs. Institutional Racism, Paternalistic Racism and Structural Racism.

**Institution Racism:** This occurs when an institution uses its power to open career opportunities to some and close to others, gives opportunity to some to receive training and skills, medical care, formal education, political influence, moral support and self-respect, productivity employment, fair housing, self confidence and the promise of a secure future based on ethnic or racial affiliation (Carol et al,2006). Institutional Racism involves policies, practices and procedures that work to the benefit of white people at the detriment of the people of other colour, usually unintentionally or inadvertently.

**Individual vs. Institutional Racism:** This kind of Racism takes two closely related forms; the first is individual acting against individual minorities while the second is the acts by total White society against minority communities such as the black and the Muslim minorities in the United State of America. This indicates that racism is overt and covert. Whenever individual act against individual minority, it is overt act that can cause death, injury and destruction of property as it happens in America and South Africa. The other one is less overt; it originates in the operation on established and respected forces in the society. For instance, when white terrorists bombed a black church and killed five children in Alabama in 1967, it was an act of individual racism, which was deplored by most white people. Individual racism can result in illegal discrimination.

However, 500 black babies die each year because of lack of food, clothing, shelter, and proper medical care, and thousands more are destroyed and maimed physically and emotionally as well as intellectually because of poverty and discrimination against the black community, that is a function of institutional racism.

**Paternalistic Racism:** This is a form of racism in which the whites set the standards to which all people of other colours must conform with. These standards confirm the assumption that the whites have superiority over others (Carol et al., 2006).

**Structural Racism:** It is the interplay of policies, practices and programs of differing institutions which lead to adverse outcomes and conditions for communities of colour especially the blacks compared to white communities that occurs within the context of racialized historical and cultural conditions (Race and Social Justice Initiative).

### **Features of Racists.**

Rajiv, (1999) submits that there is no scientific or biological evidence that support the idea of race even though people from different background and geographic regions appear different. It is therefore rare to see a person to admit to be a racist. Even though racism (the belief that members of a particular 'race' or ethnic group share common qualities) is a popular phenomenon, 'racist' as a word is believed to carry negative connotation and even somewhat insulting. It is not common for people to openly support racist philosophy. Level of believe in a religion, culture, and even one's intelligence, social status and social motivation can not hinder someone to be a racist. There is no race that has no racist. Rajiv, 1999.

Among the characteristics/ features of racists according to Rajiv, (1999) is that they always call for segregation. They believe that some races are better than the other therefore they should live apart, they should not be given the same type of education and also they should not marry from other races.

Furthermore, racist believe only in his own race this makes them to always have extreme pride in their own race or nation. Though it is good to be patriotic but not to the extent of condemning other races.

Other actions of racists include the act of reducing people of other races to racial stereotypes for instance if someone believe in differences in intelligence between the races. Racists believe that the level of intelligence of his people is high above that of other colour; this is evidence in the activities of some white racists against the black race.

As a result of common interest, racists associate with other racists. Even though no one propagates himself a racist, but then racists know one another through their activities and they usually support each other in the act.

Downgrading members of other races: To racists, people from other races have no reasonable ideas. They always criticize the opinions of other races even sometimes they ridicule people from other races without mentioning their race.

Not that alone, there is always overreaction to mistakes of people of other races by the racists. The racists do met punishment that is outrageous on other races whenever little mistakes are made and usually no feeling of appreciation on good deed done by people of other races.

Racists are also fond of making reference to other people's race even when it is not necessary. Whenever someone from other race or society makes a plight especially when they suffer injustice, racists show indifference attitude because of differences in colour.

Above all, Racist hates people of other colour apart from their own. Racist discriminates against people of other colour especially the black people. Racist oppress people of other colour. He is fond of destroying properties of the people outside his colour. Racist does not respect the dignity of other colour. He sees people of his colour as the best of people that exist. He sees his people as the most superior to other people.

### **Causes of Racism**

Racism is caused by a number of reasons among which are

- a. Arrogance and Pride
- b. Envy
- c. Jealous
- d. Domineering factor

**Arrogance and Pride:** Racism is basically caused by arrogance. This is the act of having the feelings that one or one's race or tribe is better than others and that others are inferior to him or his group. It is this act of placing one's race over and above other races. Arrogant people see themselves as superior and other races are noting. The Persons or Groups that have this 'Acabiyyah' trait think highly of themselves and of those to whom they belong and think that other people are not as good as their own people.

**Envy:** The Black are a very strong, and an industrious set of people. The white admire these qualities from the Black and this causes feelings of envy. On the other hand, the white do not want the Black to develop in their skills. They wish not the black have the same qualities, possessions and opportunities as they possess. Hence, they react negatively against them.

**Jealous:** The white feel angry because they wish not the black to be as developed as they are. The white also are very jealous of their status among other races. They do not want to lose their leadership power. They wish to keep and protect their so called world power because it makes them really proud. All these makes the white feels superior to other races. These therefore lead to their act of racism.

**Domineering factor:** Racism is practiced because of love for domination. It is observed from the attitude of the white people that they possess domineering traits which they display on people of other colour especially the black. Racists always intend to rule over the world.

### **Evils of Racism**

Racism, discrimination and xenophobia have now become cankerworm which is leading the human race into a state of disarray. The acts contribute a great deal into disunity, disintegration, conflicts, hatred and even death that keep occurring in many parts of the world. Given this background, the battle against racism, discrimination and xenophobia requires scholars to devise new strategies. The evil that emanate from racism include:

- (i) **Disunity** – As a result of discrimination with regard to racism, there is no much unity between the white and the black. In addition, Muslim unity is very essential to the extent that every Muslim must work to achieve it. However, racism (negative 'Acabiyyah) disregards Muslim unity as it calls for discrimination based on race (body colour).
- (ii) **Rejection of faith-** One of the negative implications of racism is rejection of faith. Whoever practices racism based on racial difference has strayed from the commandment of Allah which asks human race to hold fast to the rope of Allah and not separate (Q3:103). Whoever separates or discriminates has gone against the commandment of Allah
- (iii) **Disrespect-**Racism has to do with pride; this leads anyone who carries an atom of racism to always see people of others colour as second class citizen. That is why the white look down on people of other race as if they are nothing.
- (iv) **Conflict-** conflicts usually erupt as a result of discrimination which arises from hatred of people of other colour. When people of other colour are discriminated upon or oppressed, they in turn sometimes react. In most cases, such reaction leads to more oppression which in turn leads to conflict as it happens recently in United States of America.
- (v) **Destruction of community Relationship-** Evils of racism emanate in various manners. It disorganizes the community and causes disunity and disharmony. Racism is more than a disregard for the words of God; it is a denial of the truth of the dignity of human being. The sin of racism degrades the sacred dignity of human kind. All mankind should drive out the vestiges of hate and discrimination in their communities and hearts. (Malooly 2017)

Oladosu, (2011) while discussing the theory of unity , expressed the theory of race thus:

*Theories abound on the problematic of unity in human society and the goal against which is fore grounded. For example, the theory of race as a factor is hinged on the notion that once human beings belong to a particular race or tribe and see themselves as distinct from all others it is natural that the group should enjoy unity of vision on the basis of their mutually shared racial identity. The racial factor, even though not explicit, is implicated in the formation of the European Union. Europe is fashioned after a narcissism which considers Europeans as the best race on the earth to the exclusion of all others.*

In addition, racism has influenced wars, slavery, the formation of nations, and legal activities. An important feature of racism especially towards blacks and immigrant groups is obvious in attitudes regarding slaves and slavery. The black people and others are seen by the white's racists as merely subhuman, more like beasts than men. The focus of racism is inferiority directed toward the blacks. (Kyle 2020). The practice of racism has now transcended racial discrimination to discrimination in line with religious differences.

### **Islamic Perspectives on Racism**

Racism is a phenomenon alien to Islam. Even though Islam recognises difference in family, clan, group, tribe, race and nations, it is believed to be for mere recognition. Islam teaches that there is no distinction between the white and the black except for Taqwah (piety). The Quran affirms:

*O mankind, verily We have created you from a male and female, and made you nations and tribes, so that you may recognize each other. Verily, the most honoured of you before Allah is (he who) safe guards himself against evil with full awareness of divine laws. Verily, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware.*  
Q49:13

This implies that racism is prohibited completely in Islam. The Prophet of Islam followed this verse to the letter by making sure that there was cordial relationship among all Muslims whether white, black, Arabs and non-Arabs. He established:

*Indeed there is no excellence for an Arab over a non-Arab or a non-Arab over an Arab or a white person over a black one or a black person over a white one except through Taqwa (piety and obedience to Allah) Hadith*

It is clear from the prophetic saying that racism has no base in Islam. Islam rejects all forms of segregations and discrimination based on tribes, race or otherwise. In Islam, human beings are one; they are all responsible to the Almighty Creator (Allah). He created everything and made them the way He wishes. That man is of different race or tribes do not cut the Creator unaware. If He wishes He would have made human being a single group. The Quran also confirms:

*If your Lord had so willed, He could have made Mankind one people, but they will not cease to dispute Q11:118*

This implies that men are all from the same source and therefore should accommodate each other irrespective of colour, tribe, clan or nationality.

In addition, racism is rejected by Islam because, it always lead to disintegration, disunity and weakness of society. Hence racism as it is practiced today in the United States of America and other areas around the world is rejected by Islam.

The actions of oppressing and discriminating against the black, and the Muslims are indications that racism is a global challenge and all hands must be on deck to check mate it in line with the concept of “ *Al-Amr bilMa'ruf wan nahaya'nilmunkar*” (Commanding what is right and forbidding what is wrong) in Islam because wrong must be right.

### **Brief History of Racism in the United States of America**

Racial discrimination had been in existence in western world for centuries; here is a brief history of its practices which indicates evidences of racial inequality in the area.

- \* 1676. Bacon's rebellion. Poor whites and Blacks joined together to gain more economic control. Colonial authorities responded to the rebellion by driving a wedge between black and white servants. This was a step in the creation of “Black” slaves and “White” workers, and the association of working class with “White”.
- \* 1789. The constitution. The political economy of slavery was expressed in many aspects of the constitution, not just 3/5ths provision. Citizenship was racialized. One had to be legally defined as white in other to be a citizen. In practice at the time one had to own property to vote.
- \* 1846-48. Annexation of Taxes, the South West territories and California. Mexicans who remained in the annexed territories were granted US Citizenship, but were not treated the same as the white settlers from the East and the South who flooded into the territories. Mexicans and other Latin American Native Americans and Chinese Immigrants posed a challenge to the Black/White colour line to which the white settlers were accustomed. Over several decades, Mexican- Americans and other Latin Americans were lumped together as 'brown' or 'coloured' people. This set the stage for today's immigration policies.
- \* 1935-1955. New Deal through the GI Bill: Social Security, labour law, FHA and the GI Bill. Along with their progressive dimensions, these reforms were shaped and constrained by Racialization. The Dixiecrats White Southern democrats who promoted states right and Jim Crow segregation constituted a powerful voting bloc in congress. Sadly, other Democrats were willing to bargain away the rights of Black women and men in order to win the

Dixiecrats support for these major reforms. As a result, people of same colour often were excluded from reforms that helped expand the middle class. These government programs constituted what many have called 'affirmative Action for white people'.

- \* 1960s to the present. Law and order, the war on crime, three strikes and you're out, tough sentencing for crack cocaine: each of these stemmed from the backlash against civil right the war on poverty and organized action in communities of colour. Near the end of the civil rights era, the right generated a "moral panic" around a racialized picture of crime. By the early 1980's, the "war on drugs" targeted Black and Brown men and youth, even though drugs use and trade among people of colour was lower than it was among whites. The results have included grossly disproportionate incarceration rates families and communities torn apart and the largest prison population of any other advanced industrialized nation. Recent anti-immigrant laws are setting up immigrants of colour for similar treatment. (Martin, 2019).

It is also discovered that resurgence of overt racism has resurfaced in western democracies as far back as the second decade of the twenty-first century. However, the 2008 election of U.S. President Barack Obama who was the first African American president was seen as the fulfilment of the age-long struggle for full inclusion of racial/ethnic minorities. Even though President Obama was an African American person, his government did not achieve much in the alleviation of racial inequalities in housing, education and employment. During his time, some groups referred to as Anti-racist movements were formed. Example of such movement was movement for Black lives which was established to highlight issues related to the devaluation of black people, including state –sanctioned police brutality which was deliberately targeted at African Americans (Jasmines, Mathew and Jeffrey 2019).

In 2016, another US Presidential election was conducted, the election which brought in President Donald Trump served to legitimate resurgent white supremacy. Research reveals that US President Donald Trump and his supporters engaged in encouraging racist, anti-immigrant and anti-Muslim rhetoric, and other forms of crimes targeted at ethnic, religious minorities (Muslims) racial and sexual. The act was believed to be on increase since the time Trump became the President. (Levin, 2017)

Moreover, it is also discovered that, though racial classification of humans has been in existence for long, the specific groups that fall into victim of racial categories has been consistently inconsistent over time. That makes the type of racism or racial categories to be varied depend on the target group. For instance, Jasmine et al comment that many light skinned European Immigrants in the United States were not considered white(Roediger, 1991); and that Irish immigrants were

discriminated against by Anglo-Saxon protestants and asked to be considered as white through their political affiliations and by reiterating differences between themselves and black. However, immigrants like Iranians from Middle East were legally accepted as white by the current census of US even though they experience non white Racialization and discrimination often from the West (Maghbouleh, 2017). In the United state, the most significant manifestations of racial oppression are: individual racism, environmental racism, militarism as applied racism, economic racism and health system of racism. (Sodiq, 2011)

Below is the analysis of the results of a research carried out by Horowitz, Brown and Cox in vision racism in 2019. Most black adult have negative views about the country's racial progress % saying:

		White	Black
1	Race relations in the U.S are generally bad	56	71
2	Trump hasmade race relations worse	49	73
3	The legacy of slavery affects the position of black people in American society today a great deal/fair amount	58	84
4	Other country hasn't gone far enough in giving blacks equal rights with whites	37	78
5	Not too/not at all likely that black people will eventually have equal rights	7	50

*Source: Survey of US Adults conducted Jan. 22-Feb 5, 2019 'Race in America 2019. (PEW RESEARCH CENTER)*

More than 150 years after the 13th Amendment abolished slavery in the united state, most US adults say the legacy of slavery continues to have an impact on the position of black people in American society today. More than four in-ten say the country hasn't made enough progress towards racial equality. And there is some scepticism particularly among black people that they will ever have equal rights with whites according to a new Pew Research Centre survey.

Opinions about the current state of race relations and President Donald Trump's handling of the issue are also negative. About six-in-ten Americans (58%) opine that race relations in the US are bad and of those, few see them improving. Some 56% think the President has made race relations worse; just 15% say he has improved race relations and another 13% say he had tried but failed to makesprogress on this issue. Furthermore, around two-thirds say it becomes more common for people to express racist views since Trump became president.

Blacks are particularly depressing about the country's racial progress. More than eight-in-ten black adults say the legacy of slavery affects the position of black people in America today including 59% who say it affects it a great deal. About eight-in-ten blacks (78%) say the country hasn't gone far enough when it comes to

giving black people equal rights with whites and fully half say it's unlikely that the country will eventually achieve racial equality.

This clearly confirms the opinion of Yusuf (2020) which state thus:

*America is a country in the western world which is most preoccupied with the promotion of human rights in the world. It spares no force to foist democracy on other countries of the world. It appears to be the vanguard for human rights, freedom, justice and equity. But her history of nationhood is replete with racial discrimination against the Black community.*

### **Incidents arising from racial discrimination**

It is clear from the above quotation that America seems to be paying lip service to human right policy. They propagate but do not practice human right because of their discrimination against people of other colour and region. It is discovered that some black America such as Martin Luther King and Malcolm X were assassinated because they stood against the practice of racism. (Yusuf, 2020)

The cases of police brutality of African-Americans indicate that racism still reign in America till date and it is as deadly as ever. The case of George Floyd who was wickedly killed recently is the freshest case of racism against the black. George Floyd was arrested by a police officer charged for attempting to spend fake currency. Even though, Floyd did not resist arrest, he was brutally killed by the police officer in Minnesota on May 25, 2020 and this has led to global show of displeasure by concerned individuals, groups across all nations of the world. In fact, in England, all the football clubs in the English Premier League recently supported the fight against racism by replacing the name of their players at the back of their jerseys with the slogan "Black lives matters" and also adding the badge that carries the slogan to their jerseys. Moreover, before starting any match, all the players and the officials on the field of play have formed the habit of kneeling down to show displeasure against racism and to honour George Floyd.

### **Implications of Racism Muslims in the United States of America**

#### **Stigmatization**

The Muslim in America, though among them are the white, also have their own share of racism. Many steps taken by the Government and some individuals against Islam and the Muslims in America are indications of Racial-religious discrimination and stigmatization. For instance, in June 2018, the US Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of Donald Trump's presidential proclamation No. 9645, "Enhancing vetting capabilities and progresses for detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other public- safety Threats". Supreme Court United States (2018).

Before that, anti-Muslim statements had been noticed in President Trump's campaign. His statement concerning a policy known as the "Muslim Ban" had been a major part of his candidacy. Hence, the proclamation mentioned earlier is perceived to mean the keeping of Trump's campaign promise of either a "total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the country, "or at least "extreme vetting" of prospective visa recipients among the Muslims". As a result of the policy, heavy entry restrictions were placed on nationals from Libya, Yemen, Venezuela, Iran North Korea and Syria. The reason, according to some respondents is because Muslims are regarded as terrorists. Apart from that, many politicians in various parties across the West have severally circulated the image of the Muslim migrants as terrorists who are threatening Western civilization. (Donald, 2015).

### **Marginalization**

Despite the result of the Pew Research Centre which shows that slightly less than one-third of American Muslims are black, American Muslims are most often portrayed in the media as Arab or South Asian Immigrants. This also confirms that the distinctions between the African-American Muslim experience and that of their immigrant co-religionists has long been a source of racial tension in the Muslim community. (Emma, 2017)

Furthermore, the American Muslims' hope to be fully assimilated into elite American culture, live in nice neighbourhoods, attend fancy schools, and fully blend in with white America suffered a great setback firstly with the incident of 9/11, secondly with the emergence of ISIS, and likely finished off eventually with the Trump election. (Emma, 2017)

Moreso, the Executive Director of the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) which is a civil rights and advocacy organization based in Washington, D.C stated in a 2016 report of their activities in combating Islamophobia that, fear and hatred of American Muslims have moved from the fringes of American society to the main stream. (Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR). 2016)

Moreover, record shows that in several speeches during his campaign, Trump loudly explained his lack of interest in Sharia law stating that Muslims would have to denounce their commitment to Sharia before given immigration visas to the America. Another group known as ACT for America, lead by Brigitte Gabriel in US was recorded to have manufactured the threat of the Muslim to organize communities around hatred of Islam. The group had membership strength of over 750,000. (Mohan, 2019)

The findings above explain the extent to which racism shape the behaviour towards Muslims in the United States. It also shows that negative model of behaviour is supported in the race-relationship between Muslims and American.

## **Conclusion**

This study investigated the implication of racism on the Muslims especially in Western world with particular reference to the United States of America with a view to present the Islamic view point on the act to serve as a check mate and to support the ongoing revolt of people against the act. The fact that people around the world are of different colours, tribes, language and other forms of distinctions does not make any of them inferior to another.

## **Recommendations**

- Racism is anti-unity; hence its practices must be stopped among human race. To this end, everyone must revolt against its practices anywhere.
- Human beings whether black or white are all from the same parents Adam and Hawau (Eve). Hence, discrimination against any colour should be rejected by every man.
- The citizens of United States of America should realise that being a white is not their making hence they should stop discriminating against people of other colours and nations
- Government of United State of America should revisit their policy statement which is against Islam for meaningful human right.
- Muslims are peace lovers hence they should not be tagged as Terrorist by people of other groups
- Muslims and non-Muslims in United States of America and other places in the world should be given equal right to indicate fundamental human right that they advocate.
- Americans should stop discriminating against the black as every individual should be equal before the law.
- Muslims should stand firmly with their religion despite all odds.
- Heads of Government around the world should organise conferences and seminars on how racism should be reduced and how people of every country race and tribes be accommodated anywhere around the world without being discriminated upon.

## References

- Baali, F. (2009). *Society, State and Urbanism: Ibn khaldun's sociological thought*. Albany: state university of New York Press.
- Carol et al.,(2006). Types of Racism retrieved June 7, 2020 from [www.actforaction.org](http://www.actforaction.org) .
- Charlotte R.(2013), *Understanding Racism*. Retrieved on June 17, 2020 from [www.elsevier.com/locate/econbase](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/econbase).
- Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR),(2016). *Confront Fear: Islamophobia and its impact in the United States (2016 Report)* Washington. In C Craig 2017. *The Racialization of Islam in the United States: Islamophobia Hate crimes, and "Flying while Brown"* retrieved 17 June, 2020 from <https://www.mdpi.com>>htm
- Donald J. Trump statement on preventing Muslim Immigration, December 7, 2015 retrieved on June 15, 2020 from <https://muse.jhu.edu/ar>
- Emma, G. (2017). *Muslim Americans are united by Trump and divided by race*. Retrieved June 16, 2020 from [s://amp.theatlantic.com](https://amp.theatlantic.com)
- Feldman, K.P. (2019). *Anti-Muslim Racism beyond Islamophobia*. Retrieved June 15, 2020 from <https://muse.jhu.edu>
- Gabrieli, F. (1979). "Asabiyyah". *The encyclopedia of Islam* leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Horowitz, J.M, Brown, A and COX, K. (2019). *Race in America 2019* retrieved 6th June, 2020 from [www.pewsocialtrends.org](http://www.pewsocialtrends.org)
- Jasmine, O, Mathew, C and Jeffrey, S.D,(2019). *Racism*. Retrieved June 11,2020 from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333337247>.standford university.
- Kyle, K. (2020). *Racism*. Retrieved June 13, 2020 from <https://www.adl.org/rac>. Anti-Defamation league.
- Malooly, W.F.(2017). *From the Bishop: Racism is a sin that defiles the image of God*. Retrieved June 13, 2020 from [the dialog.org/featured/](http://the-dialog.org/featured/)

- Martin L.K (2019) Racism still occupies the throne of our nation in Race, Power and Policy: Dismantling Structural Racism. Retrieved on June 13, 2020 from [shinson@grassrootspolicy.org](mailto:fromshinson@grassrootspolicy.org) .
- Mohan, J.D. (2019). How to challenge racism by listening to those who experience it. Retrived 18 June, 2020 from <http://www.google.com>
- Muhammad, J. (2000). Multaqi Ahla al-Hadith. Lebanon Jelsoft Enterprises Ltd.
- Naysan, A. and Mariz, T. 2016. The evolution of ethnicity theory; Intersectionality, geopolitics and Development. IDS Bulletin. 47.2;1.
- Oladosu, A.A. (2011) On Muslim Unity: Theory, Philosophy, Reality. Hikmah. 1.1:1-25.
- Rajiv, k. (1999). Racial Groups. Retrived from <http://racism.org> on Wednesday 3/3/2021.
- Sapana, P.(2003). Racism and Gender in OHCHR: Dimensions of racism. Paris. Proceedings of a workshop to commemorate the end of the United Nations third decade to combat Racism and racial discrimination in co-operation with UNESCO.
- Skillen, A. (1993) Racism: Flew's Three Concepts of Racism. Journal of Applied Philosophy vol 10. 1: 73-89. Retrieved on 30/3/2021 from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24353709>.
- Sodiq, Y, (2011). Insiders guide to Islam. Bloomington: Trafford print
- Trump, et al V. Hawaii et al, (2018). Supreme Court of the United States, 17-965,585 U.S retrieved on June 15, 2020 from <https://muse.jhu.edu/ar>
- Wasserstrom, R. (1987). Preferential Treatment, Colour-Blindness, and the Evils of Racism and Racial Discrimination retrieved June 13, 2020 from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/61.1:27>. American philosophy Association
- Yusuf, A.B.(2020). The killing of George Floyd in America: prescribing an Islamic Antidote to the disease of Racism in the West. Ilorin journal, Department of Religious, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin.