



“The Black Lives Matter Movement” in the USA: Demands, Reactions, and Impacts

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ABSTRACT

The Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement is an organization that operates to achieve a variety of distinct objectives. Educating the public about the many ways wherein black people are oppressed in society, in addition to how laws, institutions, and policies perpetuate that oppression, is a primary objective of the activists who are affiliated with the BLM movement. In addition, BLM campaigns have celebrated the accomplishments of African American writers, singers, and visual artists. The BLM movement has been criticized for being disruptive, as well as its rallies are frequently criticized for making people's life more difficult; despite this, making people aware of the situation is precisely the primary objective of the demonstrations. They need to create a scene to get other people to listen to what they say and pay attention to what they are saying so that changes may be made. The BLM Movement does not in any way endorse the practice of colorblind racism, nor does it provide any support for it.

INTRODUCTION

The Black Lives Matter movement (BLM), founded in 2013, aims to reduce racism and violence against black people, including police brutality. As police kill far more black people than white people in the United States, BLM calls upon the public to condemn the crimes against black people committed by police as much as society values white people and their lives, so must society value black people and their humanity. The United States has a higher rate of police killings of black people than white people (Bowman et al.).

Demonstrations organized by BLM activists have drawn large crowds and generated significant attention in cities across the nation as well as abroad. Local chapters of BLM organize their campaigns and initiatives, which are driven by activists from local chapters. There is a grassroots aspect to this movement that is decentralized. There are offices throughout North America, America, Great Britain, and elsewhere for the Black Lives Matter Global Network Foundation. The chapters are associated with the foundation.

It is well known that police brutality is a problem in the United States, and, against African Americans, is not new. However, recent killings of African American males by police in various parts of the country have raised their profile in recent years. Across the country, there have been numerous demonstrations and riots in response to the fact that no charges have been brought against African American police officers who killed unarmed men. In conjunction with these demonstrations, a new social movement has

emerged, which got its start as a hashtag on Twitter and is called #BlackLivesMatter (Gurcan et al.). Although there has been a civil rights movement in the current movement in the USA before, it took place at a time when Americans saw themselves as living in a “colorblind” or “post-racial” society (Horowitz et al.). This indicates that most individuals who live in the United States of America feel as though they are not racist towards people based on color when making decisions about them. Everyone is seen as nonracial or as not belonging to any race, according to the colorblind philosophy that is predominant in the post-Civil Rights era age that the United States of America is presently experiencing (Atwell et al.). The concept of colorblindness may seem to be the best answer to the problem of inequality, but in practice, it is not. This colorblind mindset has been a contributing factor in the systemic problems that have arisen across the criminal justice system, which have subsequently led to the manifestation of unequal racial repercussions. The concept of colorblind racism is a contemporary manifestation of racism that emerged in the decades after the end of the civil rights movement. It is closely associated with the hostile reception given by most people to BLM. There has been resistance, like what was experienced within the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. Taking shape in the wake of the BLM campaign, #AllLivesMatter. This raises the issue of how the USA reached the point of requiring a movement called “Black Lives Matter” and how those two movements intersect with the idea that people should be colorblind.

As a movement, Black Lives Matter has affected on the Political environment in the US (American regime, and



the Apart of American society especially the anti-black movement). What are her demands, reactions, and what is the effect that it left on politics, and American society?

“The Black Lives Matter Movement” in the USA: A historical side

A movement called Black Lives Matter (BLM) began after Trayvon Martin was shot, and it has gained momentum since Michael Brown was shot. It is also important to emphasize that both young lads had no weapons with them when they were slain by gunfire. Martin was a young black guy of seventeen years old who was traveling with his father to Florida at the time of his death in February 2012. George Zimmerman was the person who shot and murdered Martin. After being put on trial for the killing of Trayvon Martin, George Zimmerman, who was the captain of the neighborhood watch in the gated community where Trayvon Martin lived, was found not guilty of the crime. As a result of Darren Wilson’s shooting of Michael Brown in August 2014, the black teenager was killed (Gross J.).

Upon learning of the brutal killings of African American people, a movement was established called “Black Lives Matter” to honor black lives and to acknowledge their value as human beings. An intellectual and political challenge to a culture that actively and intentionally targets black lives for intentional termination. To fully liberate black lives from injustice, the BLM Movement works to change the thinking of Americans away from the “we against them” attitude. Why does the United States need a movement of this kind to affirm what they already know to be true if they have genuinely arrived at a post-racial society? Many individuals argue that not only Black lives are important, but that every life matters equally. This is one way in which the movement has been adjusting its focus. People across the United States have messed with the BLM Movement in a way that turns it into a pro-white movement by using the slogan All Lives Matter as their justification. Their ears are not being stimulated by the issues that are being raised, because of the way that they are conducting themselves and their concentration on what is considered to be the “Black” component of the BLM movement (Cornelius et al.). Every life indeed has value, and there are specific reasons why the lives of black people matter more. Accordingly, by stating “Black lives matter” as false, the United States seems to be conveying a message that black lives do not matter and can be thrown away, lost or slain without consequence (Ioris et al.)

During the time of slavery, the historical record shows that black lives were valued at just a small portion of the value of human life. When the population of the South was recorded, slaves were considered three-fifths of a person since slavery was legal in those states. Because a genuine post-racial society has not yet been achieved, it is puzzling that some individuals in the United States dismiss the latest civil rights movement and insist that everyone’s life should be valued equally. It is being said (and I agree with you) that BLM is a self-evident truth; however, this fact has not been effectively

represented in either the past or the culture that exists in the United States now.

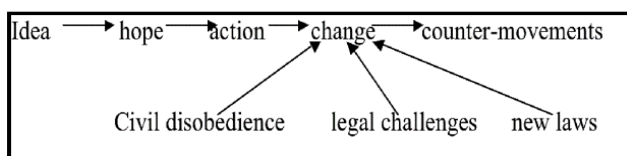
“The Black Lives Matter Movement” in the USA: Demand and reaction

The Black Lives Matter movement is an organization that aims to accomplish several different goals. A key goal of activists associated with the BLM movement is to educate the public about the many ways in which black people are oppressed in society, as well as how institutions, laws, and policies perpetuate that oppression (Dunivin et al.). The movement has acted by writing letters, protesting peacefully, and taking political action against racism. There is an organization known as BLM that campaigns against police brutality, over-policing of black neighborhoods, and crimes committed within for-profit prisons. The organization has called for increased accountability for police misconduct as well as improved training for police officers. The BLM movement has also called for the defunding of the police so that the savings can be invested in social services instead of the police. There are a variety of services offered here, including mental health and conflict resolution. Residents of predominantly black neighborhoods have taken part in voter registration and turnout efforts organized on behalf of the BLM movement. In addition, BLM initiatives have honored African American musicians, authors, and visual artists (Walker et al.).

This movement has been created to combat and eliminate colorblind racism, which is prevalent in our society at present. BLM aims to end racial oppression in the country in which the United States of America was founded. There is a possibility that it could wind up becoming the “broad-based social movement, similar in scale, breadth, depth, and daring to the one that originated in the 1960s, but stopped incomplete” (Gurcan et al.). It is reimagining the Civil Rights Movement 20th century by continuing from where it left off. The civil rights movement has evolved into a new form to combat current forms of racism. During the transition of the Civil Rights Movement from a grass-roots movement to one that was waged by attorneys in courts, it alienated itself from the people it had originally intended to serve. It was during this time that the lawyers became prominent political figures and attempted to remove any negative connotations associated with their previous clientele, who were criminals (Walker et al.). The goal of the Civil Rights Movement was to assist individuals who would attract compassion from society to help them. Criminals were generally considered to be inscrutable and not viewed as having the potential to win the sympathies of most people in the United States. All of it is transformation due to BLM movements. When someone says, “Black Lives Matter,” they are not merely conveying the implication that “black lives matter too;” rather, they are emphasizing that every single black life matters. The Civil Rights Movement is an inclusive movement that aims to bring together a wide range of individuals who were excluded from the previous movement for civil rights. Colorblind racism must be destroyed in our culture today, and BLM represents a movement that has already begun to evolve into this type of movement.

In contrast to the Civil Rights Movement, the BLM movement did not materialize out of thin air and began operating in the same vein as the Civil Rights Movement after it had already been in existence. BLM is still in its early stages of growth and is still in its infancy, as social movements often proceed through a succession of stages throughout the course of their existence. It was Trayvon Martin’s death in 2012 that served as the catalyst that ignited the social movement known as “Black Lives Matter.” It was in reaction to George Zimmerman being acquitted of Trayvon Martin’s murder that the concept and slogan “Black Lives Matter” came into being (Mwangi et al.). The three women who were responsible for founding BLM turned to social media to spread their newly coined slogan in the form of a hashtag. Their concept began to get greater attention across the various social media sites, and was able to reach a stage in the growth of social movements that are commonly referred to as “hope”. Some individuals in the United States began to feel that the BLM hashtag may extend beyond social media and impact change in society as it gained more exposure. Following the untimely passing of Michael Brown, the campaign gained even more attention and was able to progress into direct action mode following the untimely passing of Michael Brown. The BLM Movement is still in the process of moving from the stage of action to the stage of transformation.

At this time, the Movement for BLM has reached the stage where it is capable of inciting civil disobedience. The purpose of engaging in civil disobedience is to attract the attention of society, as well as the media and politicians. To convince society to admit that there is a problem, many chapters throughout the United States are holding demonstrations around the country. These protests interfere with the daily lives of people and attract attention to the cause. As soon as a significant amount of civil disobedience has been triggered by the BLM Movement to make the public pay attention, there will be opportunities for new legislation and legal challenges that could help change society (Atwell et al.). There has been criticism of the BLM Movement for being disruptive, and its rallies are often criticized for making people’s lives more difficult; nevertheless, this is precisely the goal of the demonstrations. They need to make a scene to get others to pay attention to them and hear what they have to say so that improvements may be done.



Movements like BLM have as their overarching objective the combating of colorblind racism and the alteration of the structures and institutions in American society that give the impression that black lives are of no consequence. A key focus of the movement which BLM is focused on is improving the criminal justice system, but to do so, society must change (Walker et al.). The BLM Movement is active on a variety of fronts, all to influence societal shifts that will lead to improvements in the administration of criminal justice. It

is aware of how the general public’s ideas about crime and racism act as a barrier to any kind of change that would reduce racial injustice in criminal justice today.

“The Black Lives Matter Movement” in the USA: Impact

The support for BLM is often split along lines of political affiliation, as well as race or ethnicity. It’s important to note that certain minorities and African Americans tended to support the initiative the most, while whites tended to oppose it the least (often less than 50 percent). Even more stark was the divide between the two main political parties: very few Republicans, in contrast to an overwhelming majority of Democrats, voiced their support for BLM. Critics of BLM have made a variety of assertions, ranging from the allegation that there is no such thing as structural racism in the United States to the allegation that BLM is a movement that encourages violence against police officers. Opposition organizations, such as BLM, which advocates for stricter police enforcement, as well as White Lives Matter, established by white nationalists, have emerged as a direct reaction to the BLM movement (Mwangi et al.).

It was likely not a surprise that a key issue in the 2020 presidential election will most likely be based on the BLM movement within the United States. This is due to political division, as well as the growing impact of BLM (Clare R.). President Donald Trump, a Republican, has been outspoken in his criticism of the BLM movement. In particular, he has pointed to the fact that some of the protests against racism and police brutality were accompanied by isolated acts of violence and looting. In addition to this, he used the demonstrations as a vehicle to advocate law-and-order policies while also appealing to the frustrations of many white people (Siscoe et al.). His opponent, the Democrat Joe Biden, who supported the movement and sought the votes of black people, was ultimately successful in winning the election.

The BLM Movement is attempting to steer the debate toward the idea that race is an important factor not just in the legal system but also in society. Even though the regulations governing the criminal justice system may be drafted to ensure the crimes committed by all racial groups are treated equally and that no one racial group is disproportionately harmed by the system, it does not always happen that way. The BLM Movement has set as its primary objective the elimination of colorblindness and the development of color consciousness. Michelle Alexander writes in her book, “The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness”, Throughout our history, the impact of our laws, policies, and practices on racial and ethnic groups have always been important to us as a society. Therefore, we must constantly strive to ensure that bias, stereotypes, and structural arrangements do not play a role in our criminal justice system and that we are consciously trying to prevent this from happening. Awareness of race and the impact of criminal justice system policies on people in the country are

two of the topics covered in this book, which is one part of a series on race.

A crucial part of the BLM Movement’s mission is dispelling the idea that race is irrelevant in modern society, as well as the colorblind bigotry that exists alongside it. There are racial discrepancies in the criminal justice system as well as other aspects of society. If there was no such thing as race and black lives did not matter, then there would not be any such thing (Gurcan et al.). Race is an issue that should be addressed openly and publicly without the fear of individuals being accused of being racist. This is because race is an issue that does matter. Ignoring the fact that racism is a persistent problem will only make the situation worse. There is no support for the BLM Movement for the practice of colorblind racism in any way. It is a societal movement that is acknowledging the significance of race and perceiving it for what it is.

CONCLUSION

It is thus reasonable to conclude that the success of BLM is contingent upon the organization’s capacity for ongoing growth. When a new police policy is introduced, the existing one must first undergo an assessment to establish whether it is more damaging to a particular racial group than it is to the general population. It will be quite some time before the BLM Movement can put these new restrictions into effect. Although it is true that racial group matters and that black lives matter, to effect change both within the criminal justice and the societal surroundings in American society, there needs to be a fundamental change in the public’s belief that these things are important.

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