NAME: OSASENAGA HERO-DOUGLAS AGHEDO

MATRIC NO: 19/MHS01/054

**GST 122 ASSIGNMENT**

RACISM

Racism is the belief that groups of humans possess different behavioral traits corresponding to physical appearance and can be divided based on the superiority of one race over another. It may also mean prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against other people because they are of a different race or ethnicity. According to a United Nations convention on racial discrimination, there is no distinction between the terms "racial" and "ethnic" discrimination. The word 'Racism' came into widespread usage in the Western world in the 1930s, when it was used to describe the social and political ideology of Nazism, which treated "race" as a naturally given political unit.

Racism is associated with other various terms such as discrimination, segregation, xenophobia, nativism, stigmaziation, otherness, hierarchical ranking, stereotype and supremacism. Discrimination is the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. Racial segregation is the systemic separation of people into racial or other ethnic groups in daily life. Xenophobia is the fear or hatred of that which is perceived to be foreign or strange. Nativism is the political policy of promoting the interests of native inhabitants against those of immigrants. Stigmatization is the action of describing or regarding someone or something as worthy of disgrace or great disapproval. Otherness is the quality or fact of being different. Hierarchical Ranking is an arrangement of items in which the items are represented as being "above", "below", or "at the same level as" one another. Stereotype is a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image of a particular type of person or thing. Supremacism is an ideology which holds that a certain class of people is superior to others.

These are but some of the problems associated with racism. It even became worse as people of constituted authority oppress those of another race. It even served as a criteria, for a person of a particular race could not be priviledged to some rights. It even resulted to the killings of people of different races.

So as a result, countires around the world came together in the form of the United Nations(UN) to put a stop to it. Though many countries around the globe have passed laws related to race and discrimination, the first significant international human rights instrument developed by the United Nations (UN) was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. This helped promote civil rights movement. Many more declarations of rights came up such as;

Fourth Geneva Convention (1949),

European Convention on Human Rights (1952),

Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1954),

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969),

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976),

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976),

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1981),

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990),

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000),

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2007).

Other Agencies Include;

The Association to Stop Racism Against Blacks,

Black Panther Party,

Mothers of the Movement,

National Black Police Association,

National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism,

Revolutionary Action Movement,

Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice.

A human rights activist by the name of Martin Luther King Jr. presented a speech saying;

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.'

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification; one day right there in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

This speech helped to promote the human rights movement throughout the world. In an effort to help fight against racism, this speech has been used as a reference guide in subjects of the school curriculum.

Other Great Activists Include; Thelma C. Davidson Adair, Akala (rapper), Theodore W. Allen, B. D. Amis, Yoshifu Arita, Mike Auret, Axis of Justice, Bill Ayers, May Ayim, Shaista Aziz, Joan Baez, Josephine Baker, Guillem Ballaz, Joseph Barndt, Willie Barrow, John Beecher, Ed Begley Jr., Hutchens Chew Bishop, Tiffiny Blacknell, Kat Blaque, Grace Lee Boggs, Mari Boine, Dorothy Lee Bolden, Emma L. Bowen, Marilyn Buck, Roderick D. Bush, Roy Campbell (poet), Sueli Carneiro, Chin Peng, Johnny Lee Clary, Cordell Cleare, Shea Couleé, Chris Crass, Louise Da-Cocodia, Marcel van Dam, Honey Davenport, Angela Davis, Aduke Ajibola, Aminu Kano, Ayo Fasanmi, Ayodele Awojobi, Adelana Adesegun, Bamidele Aturu, Beko Ransome-Kuti, Bisi Adeleye-Fayemi, Bose Ironsi, Dele Giwa, Emmanuel N. Onwubiko, Erinfolami Olajumoke, Fela Kuti, Festus Keyamo, Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti, Femi Falana, Gani Fawehinmi, Godman Timilehin, Kenneth Uwadi, Monastic Jr., Nyakno Udoette, Ola Oni, Olikoye Ransome-Kuti, Olisa Agbakoba, Osore Akinwole, Sonny Okosun, Gwamnishu Harrison, Segun Awosanya, Abiola Akiyode-Afolabi, Priscilla Achapka, Omoyele Sowore, Afolabi Sulaimon, Oburumu Tam, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Daryl Davis, Morris Dees, Hubert Thomas Delany, Juliette Derricotte, Augustus Granville Dill, W. E. B. Du Bois, Hazel Nell Dukes, Lez Edmond, Jane Elliott, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Yonnette Fleming, Caroline Fourest, Elma Francois, Bruce Franks Jr., Martin Glaberman, Helen Griffin, Gus Hall, A. Breeze Harper, Hubert Harrison, Leila Hassan, Nawal al-Hawsawi, Teresa Hayter, Wilson A. Head, George Helm, Thierry Henry, Peter Herbert (lawyer), Heather Heyer, Alan Hirsch, Henry Horricks, Noel Ignatiev, Walidah Imarisha, C. L. R. James, Lee Jasper, Robert Jensen, Demetrius Jifunza, Yasmin Jiwani, Manning Johnson, Vida Johnson, Ibram X. Kendi, Stetson Kennedy, Terry Kennedy (politician), Mohamed Keshavjee, Martin Luther King Jr., Bob Kohler, Burt Lancaster, Charles Lee (activist), Betsy Leondar-Wright, Stanley Levison, Eva Lewis, Claude Lightfoot, Peta Lindsay, James W. Loewen, Lowkey, Ernesto Mangaoang, Bob Mants, María Reinat-Pumarejo, Glenn E. Martin, Zerlina Maxwell, Isabella Fyvie Mayo, Peggy McIntosh, Franklin C. McLean, Frank Meeink, Kim Katrin Milan, Tiq Milan, Mandisa Monakali, Eleanor Moody-Shepherd, Darnell L. Moore, Marc Morial, Otis Moss Jr., David Myatt, Kevin Nadal, Enrico Nascimbeni, Lin Newborn, Tom Newnham, Jack O'Dell, Kara Tucina Olidge, Gabino Palomares, Christian Picciolini, Dorothy Pizer, Jakub Polák (anarchist), Jonathan Rapping, Dipak Ray, Walter Reuther, Bell Ribeiro-Addy, Djamila Ribeiro, Florence M. Rice, Gilberto Rincón Gallardo, Lester Rodney, Walter Rodney, Grace Ross, Robert Ryan, Layla Saad, Jan Nico Scholten, Daniel Shersty, Vicki Shiran, James Silver, Kathleen Simon, Viscountess Simon, Sylvana Simons, Funeka Soldaat, Raheem Sterling, Bryan Stevenson, Richard Stone (campaigner), Peter Sutton (bishop), Glen H. Taylor, Sunera Thobani, Lilian Thuram, Conrad Tillard, Whiquitta Tobar, Stanley Tolliver, Paschalis Tountouris, Barry Troyna, Albert Turner (activist), Jarvis Tyner, Andrés Useche, Brigitte Vasallo, Oswald Garrison Villard, The Vixen (drag queen), Harry H. Wachtel, Marc Wadsworth, Claudia Webbe, Orson Welles, Cornel West, Doreen Young Wickremasinghe, David Widgery, Claude C. Williams, Henry Winston, Tim Wise, Margaret Wright (American politician), Atta Yaqub. These are Great Courageous People who stood up for the sole purpose of achieving equality for all races in all activities, be it sports, entertainment, music, politics and many more.

Anti-Racism Movement has also spread to the media such as Movies, TV shows, Documentaries etc. to help spread awareness. It helps people realise that no matter the colour of our skin, the religion we practise, the country we are from etc, we are all the same, and should be living in peace and harmony.