

SYSTEMIC RACISM AND SYSTEMIC SEXISM: 101

QUESTION 1:

When did people of color and women acquire the political and economic power to commit acts of "inhumanity" against themselves?

A: NEVER

QUESTION 2:

When did a sharing or equitable transfer of political and economic power from generation to generation occur?

A: NEVER

QUESTION 3:

At what point in the history of the U.S. did the socio-economic status of people of color and women equal or exceed the socio-economic status of White men?

A: NEVER

TIMELINE

<PRE 1600

1600 TO 1700

1701 TO 1776

1777 TO 1860

1861 TO 1870

1871 TO 1880

1881 TO 1890

1891 TO 1900

1901 TO 1920

1921 TO 1930

1931 TO 1940

1941 TO 1950

1951 TO 1960

1961 TO 1970

1971 TO 1980

1981 TO 1990

1991 TO 2000

2001 TO 2010

2011 TO 2020

QUESTION 4: Given the veracity of genocide, slavery, and oppression of women, if "systemic racism and systemic sexism" did not or does not exist, to whom exactly were the following laws to establish or prohibit racial and sexual discrimination directed?

1. Who approved in 1494, the Treaty of Tordesillas (under the Doctrine of Discovery) that declared only non-Christian lands could be colonized, and the subsequent genocide of indigenous peoples?

2. Who approved in 1776, only White men (not male or female slaves, not White women, not male or female Asians, not male or female Latinos) were established as "equal" in the U.S. Declaration of Independence?

3. Who, in blatant defiance of the Golden Rule [Christians (Matthew 7:12 and Luke 6:31) and Jews (Leviticus 19:18 and Leviticus 19:34) approved profiting from genocide, slavery and systemic racism and sexism?

4. Who in 1807, passed the "Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves," but continued allow slavery to flourish for fifty-seven-(57) years until finally abolished after the Civil War by the U.S. Congress in 1865?

5. Who In 1848, in the wake of the Mexican-American War, ignored the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo which established U.S. citizenship to Mexicans living in territories conquered by the U.S., but did not allow Mexicans (Latinos) the right to vote?

6. Who passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866 to finally define citizenship and affirm that all citizens are equally protected by the law, but never took immediate and comprehensive action to enforce the act and protect the civil rights of persons of African descent born in or brought to the United States?

7. Who in 1870, ratified the 15th Amendment prohibiting states from denying male citizens the right to vote based on "race, color or previous condition of servitude," but never took immediate and comprehensive action to enforce the act and protect the civil rights of persons of African descent born in or brought to the United States?

8. Who passed the Civil Rights Act of 1871, a.k.a. the Third Ku Klux Klan Act to allegedly combat the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and other white supremacy organizations, but never took immediate and comprehensive action to enforce the act and protect the civil rights of persons of African descent born in or brought to the United States?

9. Who passed the Civil Rights Act of 1875 to prohibit civil rights violations against African Americans in public transportation and exclusion from jury service, but never took immediate and comprehensive action to enforce the act and protect the civil rights of persons of African descent born in or brought to the United States?

10. Who passed the Page Act of 1875 that prohibited the entry of Chinese women, marking the end of open borders; and who passed the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act which banned the immigration of Chinese men as well?

11. Who in 1920 passed the Nineteenth Amendment (Amendment XIX) to the United States Constitution only granting White women the right to vote?

12. Who in 1924 passed Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 that finally granted US citizenship to the indigenous peoples of the United States?

13. Who decided that Asians, who were previously barred from immigration by the Immigration Act of 1917, could not obtain the right to vote in the United States until passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (Walter-McCarran Immigration Act)?

14. Who decided that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 would be the first federal civil rights legislation passed by the United States Congress in eighty-two-(82) years, since the Civil Rights Act of 1875, and that the act would only create a United States Commission on Civil Rights and the United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, but without immediate and comprehensive action for enforcement of the act.

15. Who passed the Civil Rights Act of 1960 that established federal inspection of local voter registration polls and introduced penalties for anyone who obstructed someone's attempt to register to vote, while still allowing discriminatory laws and practices that "red line" or otherwise restrict blacks and Latinos from voting, and without immediate and comprehensive action for enforcement of the act?

16. Who passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that finally outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; and prohibits unequal application of voter registration requirements, and prohibits racial segregation in schools, employment, and public accommodations; while still allowing discriminatory laws and practices that "red line" or otherwise restrict blacks and Latinos from voting, and without immediate and comprehensive action for enforcement of the act?

17. Who passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to finally establish Black women with the right to vote?

18. Who passed the Civil Rights Act of 1968 that finally guarantees the Bill of Rights to Native Americans?

19. Who in 1973, via the U.S. Supreme Court Roe v. Wade decision, if a pregnant woman has the liberty to choose to have an abortion without excessive government restriction?

20. Who in 1974 approved the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which granted women the right to obtain credit cards separate from their husbands?

21. Who in 1978 passed the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978, making it illegal to fire a woman for being pregnant?

22. Who passed Civil Rights Act of 1991 to protect the limited rights of employees who had sued their employers for discrimination?

NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN

NO

NATIVE AMERICAN MEN

NO

ASIAN WOMEN

NO

ASIAN MEN

NO

LATINA WOMEN

NO

LATINO MEN

NO

BLACK WOMEN

NO

BLACK MEN

NO

WHITE WOMEN

NO

WHITE MEN*

YES

QUESTION 5:

Who held and continues to possess ultimate, unilateral power, control, and privilege over all aspects of government, military, finance, law enforcement, business, and education?

MOST IMPORTANTLY, NOT ALL WHITE MEN* ARE RACIST AND SEXIST, BUT ELITE WHITE MEN OF POWER, WEALTH, AND AFFLUENCE NEVER HELD ANY TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT THAT ALL "PEOPLE" ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT "PEOPLE" ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Instead of permanently ending systemic racism and systemic sexism, every generation of White men who possessed or acquired political and economic power either did nothing or, at best, occasionally passed civil rights laws, all subject to their unilateral adjudication, and without immediate and comprehensive action for enforcement.