

**SOCIAL CRITICISM IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *A TIME TO KILL***



*A Thesis*

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University in Partial  
Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtain a Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study  
Program*

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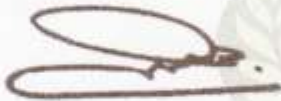
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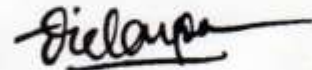
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**BY:**

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on February 8<sup>th</sup>, 2021  
and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

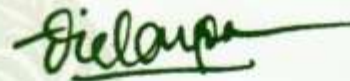
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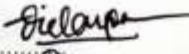
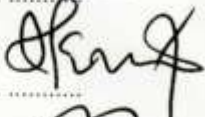
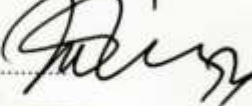

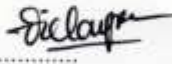
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Today, February 8<sup>th</sup>, 2021 the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by RENITA PAUSI ARDILA (No. F21116532) entitled, **SOCIAL CRITICISM IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *A TIME TO KILL***, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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Renita Pausi Ardila



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Makassar, 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2021

The Researcher

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## ABSTRAK

**Renita Pausi Ardila (F21116532).** *Social Criticism in John Grisham's A Time To Kill*, dibimbing oleh **Burhanuddin Arafah** dan **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana**.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kritik sosial dengan melihat kondisi sosial Amerika Serikat di abad ke 20<sup>th</sup> yang di refleksikan melalui kondisi sosial yang digambarkan Grihsam dalam karyanya *A Time To Kill*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan strukturalisme genetik yang membahas unsur intrinsik karya sastra dan unsur ekstrinsik. Dalam elemen intrinsik, dijelaskan karakter, latar, tema, dan alur cerita. Dalam elemen ekstrinsik mengungkapkan kondisi sosial yang direfleksikan melalui *A Time To Kill*.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis menemukan kritik yang disampaikan John Grisham terhadap kondisi sosial diakibatkan oleh rasialisme yang telah mengakar di Amerika Serikat, khususnya Mississippi. Dampak dari kondisi sosial tersebut, Grisham menggambarkannya melalui beberapa tokoh yang mengkritik tindakan diskriminasi yang dilakukan oleh lembaga hukum kemudian berdampak pada putusan hukum, pengarang juga mengkritik kelemahan system pengadilan dengan masyarakat kota mayoritas kulit putih. Selain itu, Grisham juga menguraikan tindakan kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh Ku Klux Klan, sebuah organisasi rasis kulit putih dan tindakan rasisme lainnya. Keseluruhan analisis menunjukkan bahwa kondisi sosial saat itu masih diselimuti isu rasial yang dapat meledak suatu waktu.

Kata Kunci: Rasisme, Kritik Sosial, John Grisham, *A Time to Kill*.

## ABSTRACT

**Renita Pausi Ardila (F21116532).** *Social Criticism In John Grisham's A Time To Kill*, supervised by **Burhanuddin Arafah** and **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana**.

This study aims to analyze social criticism by looking at the social conditions of the United States in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as reflected in the Grisham *A Time To Kill*.

This research used the genetic structuralism approach which discussed the intrinsic and the extrinsic elements of literary work. The intrinsic element discusses character, setting, theme, and plot. While the extrinsic element reveal the social conditions reflected in the novel *A TimeTo Kill*.

Based on the analysis result, researcher has found that Grisham criticism of the social conditions that occurred by racism has rooted in the United States, particularly in Mississippi. The impact of these social condition, Grisham described through several figures that criticized acts of discrimination carried out by legal institutions that resulted in legal decisions. The author also criticized the weakness of the court system with the majority of white people in that city. In addition, Grisham also described acts of violence carried out by the Ku Klux Klan, a white racist organization and other acts of racism. The overall analysis show that the social conditions at that time were still shrouded in racial issues that could explode at any time.

Keywords: Racism, Social Criticism, John Grisham, *A Time To Kill*.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

Humans are individual creatures as well as social beings. Every human has a unique character or different from one another and as a social creature human needs another human being, needs a group in its minimal form, which recognizes its existence, and in the group on which it can depend. Consequently, humans cannot live alone because they need each other for survival.

However, as social beings, humans are also inseparable from social upheaval and social change. There are many factors that cause social change to occur in the community environment, as mentioned by Martono (2012: 16-17), that “Terjadinya perubahan sosial disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor salah satunya seperti kontradiksi atau konflik. Pemicunya bisa terjadi karena kepentingan sosial atau ketimpangan”. One of the factors of changing social conditions mentioned by Martono is the existence of conflicts caused by interests that can change the social order that leads to revolution or change.

Social life has always been a topic in media, research, and even in literature. Many researchers take social themes in their work as well as themes of change, social conflict, etc. Unsurprisingly literature often takes stories from humans life although the resulting work is a fictional story. Based on the definition, literature is an expression of humans life in the form of works or oral thoughts, opinions,



experiences, and feelings in an imaginative form, a real reflection wrapped in aesthetic packaging through language media. This is in line with Pradopo (2002: 59) who states that literary works are directly or indirectly influenced by the environmental experience of the author. Pradopo (2001: 61) also argues that literary works are born amid society as a result of the author's imagination and reflection on the social phenomena that surrounds them. Anyhow, literary works do not exist in a cultural vacuum. Thus it can be assumed that literary works can be used by authors to reveal all problems of human life in society. Besides that, literature can be said to be a translation of human behavior in life.

John Grisham's *A Time To Kill* is one of the novels that describe social life reflection on 20th century in the United States during the Civil War. The researcher thinks that this work is interesting to study because most of Grisham's works describe the social condition and can be categorized into thriller and legal genre. Some of his works are entitled *Runaway Jury*, *The Street Lawyer*, *The Client*, and several other works.

In this study, the researcher focuses on Grisham's *A Time To Kill*. Interestingly in this work, Grisham describes the social condition in Mississippi with racial issues. Besides that, Grisham also elaborates on other fields such as economy, politics, and law. He also manages to convey the message he wanted to deliver to his readers. It can be seen by the way Grisham explains in detail each character in his works, even though it is only a simple character.

Before having the profession as an author, Grisham had work a lawyer in Southaven, Mississippi. After a decade of running a career as a lawyer, Grisham became a member of the State Parliament from 1983 to 1990. He is a lawyer and politician having a hobby of writing.

Having a decade of experience as a lawyer, Grisham later poured his stories into his works to discuss issues concerning law and politics. Grisham was inspired by a testimony of a twelve-years-old rape victim that Grisham overheard in DeSoto County courthouse from which he took writing object for his first novel, entitled *A Time To Kill*.

In *A Time To Kill* he creates the character, Jake Brigance, who represents himself. In the author's note for the novel *A Time To Kill*, John Grisham writes, "There's a lot of autobiography in this book. I no longer practice law, but for ten years I did so in a very similar manner to Jake Brigance" (Grisham, 1992:xi). Grisham shows court intrigue, he tries to show the reader that this is the kind of action he would have taken if that had happened. Willing to spend time on premeditated murder cases committed by a father whose son was raped. The researcher is also interested in the story that Grisham presents regarding his defense of winning the premeditated murder of a father whose daughter was raped. Although the case could be won because the power of the mass of Afro-Ameri can people who exploded voiced "free Carl Lee". This part seems to be a reminder for white people that there

will always be a defense of violence that is often perpetrated by white people. They are no longer silent.

*A Time To Kill* presents a story about acts of racism by white people against Afro-Americans, which set in Clanton a city in Madison County, Mississippi, United States of America. Through this novel, Grisham describes how the economy and social life of American society in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The portrait of social life in *A Time To Kill* is commonly found in reality, such as in Indonesia. The unjustified situation experienced by Carl Lee Hailey in *A Time To Kill* also can be found in Indonesia, particularly in a court law. Discrimination or racism in Indonesia can be seen through court decisions (Tirto.id). In 2019, on August 16, there was a riot in the Papuan student dormitory on Kamasan Street, Surabaya. Based on the investigation, 43 students living in the Papuan student dormitory were declared invalid due to issues published regarding the burning of the red White Flag. However, that hoax news of destroying the flag continues to spread and attracts the attention of the entire public.

It seems that acts of discrimination do not only occur against Papua ns, even protesters of racism are called treason and punished more severely by people who commit acts of racism. Tri Susanti, the hoax spreader made the narrative that Papuan students tore and broke the flagpole. They also provoked and gathered the masses that Papuan students were attacking residents with sharp weapons. The Panel of Judges at the Surabaya Court demanded that Tri Susanti is in prison for one year, previously, at

the beginning of the spread of the hoax, she was sentenced to only seven months in prison.

Then Syamsul Arifin, a civil servant in the Surabaya city government, cursed "monkey" to Papuan students. This was hate speech and racial hatred but he was only sentenced to five months in prison and a fine of one million rupiahs. There was also a soldier, SerdaUnangRohana, who surrounded the hostel and shouted and kicked the fence of the dormitory. Instead of the Papuan student school which was surrounded by the masses. Military prosecutors demanded Unang three months in prison, but he was just sentenced to only one month.

In the same case, severe sentenced were passed to ArinaElopere, Dano Anes Tabuni, Paulus Suryanta Ginting Surya, Ambrosius Mulait, and Charles Kossay. Because of the dormitory of the incident, they demonstrated peacefully by rejecting mainstream racism, but were instead accused of treason and had to serve nine months in prison.

Similar to Suryanta in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, They are Buchtar Tabuni, Agus Kossay, Steven Itlay, Alexander Gobay, Irwanus Uropmabin, Feri Kombo, and Hengky Hilapok. In the agenda of reading notes, they were required to be jailed with various durations. The lowest demands are five years, even 15 years for Agus Kossay and Steven Itlay, and 17 years for Buchtar Tabuni. The discrimination was clearly seen in court. The prohibition against racism is lighter than those of racist protesters.

Based on the researcher's explanation above, the researcher drew a common thread between Grisham's *A Time To Kill* and an incident that had just happened to Indonesia. According to the researcher, the racial issues described by Grisham in *A Time To Kill* reflect the condition of society in general. It is not only the community but also the government that makes arrangements but is not firm with offenders. The discrimination was clearly seen in the lives of all of us.

Regarding to the work of John Grisham and the relation between the case in the novel and Indonesia, the researcher is interested to study a more detail and vivid explanation about social life in one of his works, entitled *Social Criticism in John Grisham's A Time To Kill*. The researcher interested to study this novel from a social perspective using a genetic structuralism approach. This analysis is to determine the development of society, which can be seen from certain aspects such as social, cultural, economic, and so on. Through a genetic structuralism approach, the researcher wants to study the story of American society, especially in Mississippi, which is a set place in Grisham's *A Time To Kill*.

## **1.2. Identification of Problems**

After reading the novel *A Time To Kill* is one of the first works of John Grisham. The researcher identifies several problems in the novel namely;

1. Racism experienced by Afro-American in *A Time To Kill*.
2. Criminal cases such as rape of children, illegal business, gambling and prostitutes.

3. Poverty happen to Afro-American.
4. The drinking culture is also depicted in the novel. Even though Ozzie Walls, the Deputy Chief of Clanton, had closed the bar, they still remained in Tonk where they were drinking, gambling and prostitutes.
5. Cat Bruster is one of the black men in Memphis who is successful because of his illegal business. He not only sells drugs but also sell illegal items such as the M16 rifle that Carl Lee used to kill his son rapist.

### **1.3. Scope Of Problems**

Based on the identification of the problems previously mentioned and then looking at the approaches and theories used, the researcher focuses on social which includesocial, economic, and cultural life in Grisham's *A Time To Kill*.

### **1.4. Research Question**

After identifying the boundaries of the problem, the author then formulates the problem, including;

1. How is social life described in the novel *A Time To Kill*?
2. How is the social criticism presented in the novel *A Time To Kill*?

### **1.5. Objective of The Study**

Based on the research question, this research has the following objectives:

1. To find out the description social life in novel *A Time To Kill*

2. To elaborate how the social criticism presented in the novel *A Time To Kill*

### **1.6. Sequences of Writing**

This research consists of five chapters and appendices. Chapter one is an introduction that discusses the background, including discussion of problems, problem objectives, and problem sequences. Chapter two contains a literature review which includes literature review, social science, genetic structuralism, and social criticism. Chapter three consists of aspects that is studied which discusses the research design, data analysis methods, and data collection methods. Chapter four is analysis in which, the researcher explains and elaborates the idea of the problem in the novel which contains an analysis of people's life, the type of social criticism that has been published by the author. Then chapter five is the conclusion, the authors conclude the analysis of this research and provide suggestions. The last part is Appendix one about biography of John Grisham and Appendix two explain the synopsis of the novel *A Time To Kill*.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Previous Study

Before the researcher chose *A Time To Kill* as a research object, the researcher also read several articles and researches which have a similar object and topic to this research. First, Nirdayanti's work (2010) entitled *Racism in Novel A Time To Kill by John Grisham*. Seeing from the clear title here Nirdayanti only discusses the racism written by John Grisham. The difference is that Nirdayanti only focused on the racist stories raised by Grisham, while the researcher has a broader discussion. The researcher wants to find out the social life through the genetic structuralism approach.

Secondly, Laurentius is work (2017) entitled *Representation of American White Power Against African Americans in The Film A Time To Kill*. The author does examine the same object, "*A Time To Kill*" but the difference is in the type of literary works. In this previous study, Laurentius examine the film from the adaptation of *Time To Kill* novel. Besides, Laurentius here uses a semiotic analysis method that refers to C.S. Peirce's theory. By identifying the triangular relationship between sign, utility, and external reality as a model imperative for studying meaning. Meanwhile, the researcher examines social criticism in *A Time To Kill* novel using a structuralism approach.

Lastly, the relevant study was carried out by Hermawati (2004) entitled *John Grisham's World View In A Painted House: A Genetic Structuralism Approach*. This thesis identifies the relationship between the novel and the social background of American society in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The similarity are to analyze structural elements and using a genetic structuralism approach. The difference between this research is the object.

## **2.2. Theoretical Background**

Several literary criticism theories can be used including structuralism, genetic structuralism, or sociology of literature. In this study, the researcher uses the genetic structuralism approach to analyze "*Social Criticism in John Grisham's A Time To Kill*". Studying a literary work with this theory does not only discuss the intrinsic elements of literary work but also combined with studies of other related categories.

The researcher wants to find out the capacity of the social background of life which is represented by John Grisham in his work *A Time To Kill*. Thus, the researcher first needs to know the aspects of social science and then focus on the theory or approach that will be used by the researcher.

### **2.2.1. Genetic Structuralism Approach**

Genetic structuralism was discovered by Lucien Goldmann, a Romanian-French philosopher, and sociologist. This theory is put forward in his book entitled *The Hidden God: A Study of Tragic Vision in the Pensées of Pascal and the Tragedies of Racine*, in French first published in 1956. According to Goldmann, he believes that

literature is a structure. The structure is not something static but is a product of the ongoing historical process, the process of structuring and destructuring that is alive and lived by the literary community concerned (Helaluddin, 2017: 4).

This theory was born from the disagreement of experts about the theory of pure structuralism where the theory only focuses on the analysis of the intrinsic elements. Genetic structuralism was born to combine the results of an analysis of elements of literary works, in this case, intrinsic elements with supporting elements outside literary works and without neglecting the historical background of the work (Endraswara 2003: 55-56). This was first recognized by Juhl (Teeuw 1988: 173) that the interpretation of the model of pure structuralism or classical structuralism was less successful.

Genetic structuralism starts with the concept of human facts. Human facts are all the results of human activity or behavior, both verbal and physical. These facts can take the form of certain social activities, certain political activities, as well as cultural creations such as philosophy, fine arts, sculpture, and literary arts (Faruk, 1999: 12). This is the same as the culture used in social sciences. Thus, human facts, just like culture, can be in the form of certain social or individual activities, including cultural works, such as painting, musical, composition, and also literary work.

Goldman also developed the concept of a worldview that could manifest itself in literature and philosophy. According to him, a categorical structure that is a complex whole of ideas, aspirations, and feelings, which connect a member of particular social groups is called the worldview (Faruk, 1988: 2).

Genetic structuralism can be formulated in three steps, which include:

1. Researchers start from the study of intrinsic elements, either partially or in their overall fabric.
2. Assessing the author's socio-cultural life, because he is part of a particular community.
3. To examine the social and historical backgrounds that help condition literary works to be created by the author.

The data analysis technique in this study is based on the following steps:

1. Read and understand literary works that will be studied, whether novels, short stories, romances, and others.
2. Compile a synopsis of the literary work
3. Collecting data related to the author's social life through news or articles in print and online media
4. Analyze the intrinsic elements of the novel
5. Assessing the author's social environment related to the literary work
6. Connecting the author's social environment with the social environment of literary works (research objects) to determine the influence of the author's background on the process of his work.
7. Find the characters who have the most dominant conflicts
8. Finding conflict resolution provided by the author in the literary work
9. Draw conclusions

### **2.2.2. Structural elements**

Every literary work has elements as the building structure, for example in novels. In general, according to Nurgiantoro (2010: 22-23), the building blocks are called intrinsic and extrinsic elements. These elements cannot be counted because they support each other to produce a literary work. Intrinsic elements include the theme, characters, plot, setting, message, and story point of view. Meanwhile, extrinsic elements arise because in a literary work it is inseparable from the social life or environment of the researcher who inspires the researcher. A specific explanation is in the following:

#### **1. Intrinsic Elements**

##### **a. Theme**

According to Aminudin (1995: 91), theme is the idea that underlies in a story so that it also acts as the base of the author's starting point in describing the work of fiction he created. From that statement, it can be concluded that theme is the main idea of a literary work.

##### **b. Character and Characterization**

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (1995: 165), characters are people who are displayed in a narrative or drama work by readers of moral qualities and certain tendencies as expressed in speech and carried out in action. From that statement, it can be assumed that characters are people who experience the events in the story. While, based on Jones in Nurgiyantoro (1995: 165), characterization is the painting of

a clear picture of someone who is featured in a story. So, it can be concluded that characterization is the identity of the character in the story.

According to Nurgiyantoro, there are five classifications of character. The first classification is based on the character's role or the importance of the character in the storyline which is divided into two types:

1. Main Characters

The main character is the most important in a story and the main character is the character who appears most often in a story.

2. Minor Characters

Minor characters are characters that do not always appear in the story, but these characters are still needed to keep the story interesting.

The second classification of character is based on the character's role and its function. This classification is also divided into two types:

1. Protagonist Character

The protagonist character is someone who acts as a character who only does good things. The protagonist is the character that the reader admires, sometimes called the hero of the story. This character is the personification of norms and values that are ideal for the reader. "The protagonist shows something which agrees with the reader's view and hope" (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 178).

## 2. Antagonist Character

The antagonist character is the opposite of the protagonist character, this character is a character who always does negative things. The antagonist character is also a cause appearance of conflict in a story. Then the antagonist is divided into right antagonist and left antagonist. The right antagonist is a character who can still be discussed to reach an agreement. Meanwhile, the left antagonist is a character who does not want to be discussed, this character prefers to do whatever he wants.

The third classification of character is the character based on its characterization. This type divided into two types:

### 1. Simple Character

The simple character is the character that shows its original character. The simple character has only one particular personal quality, a particular character. A simple character does not have an action that gives a surprising effect on the reader. The character and the action of this character are flat and monotonous.

### 2. Complex Character

A complex character is a character that has and shown all its possible life, personality, and self. Compared to the simple character, a complex character more like real human life because besides having all the possible characters and actions, a complex character also giving surprise to the reader (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 183).



The fourth classification of the character is the character which is a developed or undeveloped character in the story. This type divided into two types:

1. Static Character

A static character is a character in the story that has no changing or development of its character as the result of events happen in the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 188). It means that from the beginning to the end of the story this character will not experience any changes.

2. Developing Character

Developing character is characters that experience changes in a story, both character changes and changes in fate.

The last classification of character is the characterization based on the reflecting character to the people from real life. This type divided into two types:

1. Typical Character

Nurgiyantoro(2007: 190), is “a typical character is a character which its individuality is shown less and more explored its working quality or its nationality”. From Nurgiyantoro's opinion, it can be said that typical character is the reflection of the people in an institution or the individual as part of an institution in reality.

2. Neutral Character

A neutral character is a character that exists only in the story. It is a truly imaginary character that only exists in fiction. This Character appears purely for the story, even a neutral character could be the author, the subject

of the story, or recounted in the story. Its presence does not represent something from outside of itself, something which comes from reality.

**c. Plot**

Based on Forster (2005: 93), plot is a series of events that make up the structure of the story, where the events continue continuously based on the law of cause and effect. Generally, the plot has a convention structure: Exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

1. The exposition is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation.
2. The rising action is the dramatization of an event that complicates the situation (complication) and gradually intensifies the conflict.
3. The climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) comes to further development and a moment of crisis.
4. The falling action is the problem or conflict proceeds toward resolution.
5. Resolution is the end of a conflict.

**d. Settings**

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro(1995: 216), setting is a foundation, suggesting the understanding of the place, the relationship of time, and the social environment in which events are told. Setting is divided into three parts, namely setting of place, setting of time and setting of environment.

**e. Point of View**

According to Semi (1988: 57-58), point of view is the point of the story which is the placement and position of the author in the story. Semi also stated the point of the story is divided into 4 types, namely the author as a character, the author as a side character, the author as a third person, and the author as a narrator or performer.

**f. Message**

According to Siswanto (2008: 161-162), the message is an idea that underlies literary work, the message the author wants to convey to the reader and listener. So, it can be concluded that message is a moral mandate whom conveyed by the author to the reader through literary works.

**2) Extrinsic Elements**

According to Nurgiyantoro (1995: 23) extrinsic element is an element outside the work of fiction that affects the birth of the work but does not become part of the work of fiction itself. Extrinsic element consists of the author's biography and social problem. The author's biography will contains the biography of the author while social problems will contains social problems or social conditions in the literary work.

**2.2.3. Social Criticism in Literature**

Wilson (1984: 210) states that social criticism is an assessment or consideration of everything about society, everything in the form of norms, ethics,

morals, culture, politics, and other aspects of community life. From this statement, social criticism can be interpreted as control, assessment, or consideration of something about society that deviates from the order that should occur to improve the situation and maintain social stability. Besides, social criticism can also be an effort to determine the intrinsic value of society through various understandings and interpretations of social reality, namely by giving praise, stating mistakes, and giving consideration.

According to Darma (1995: 113), literary works have wider opportunities when compared to other works of art. Literature can hold a direct relationship with the reader. This means that social criticism in literary works has more broad opportunities because literary works have a broad scope.

Moreover, according to Ratna (2011: 335) among the main genres of literary works, namely poetry, prose, and drama, the genre of prose, especially novels, is considered to be the most dominant in the presentation of social elements. It is because the novel has full aspects of the plot and addresses important social problems important to daily life. But researchers may use literary works to express this. The researcher's reaction to the situation in society at the time may be in the form of social criticism. Conservatives are also a way of conveying social messages about a situation that may deviate from societal values.

Peter and Sangeetha (2018:154) state that the term of social criticism often refers to a mode of criticism that locates the reasons for malicious conditions

prevalent in a society considered to be in a flawed social structure. It examines the literature in the cultural, economic, and social context in which literary pieces were written or received. Social criticism is the act of using rhetorical means to provide commentary on issues in society. Based on the explanation given above by Peter and Sangeetha, it can be inferred that social criticism occurs because of the social conditions encountered by somebody encounters in society. Public critics emerge because of anomalies that don't relate to the real social situation. Throughout modern life, many societal issues, such as economic difficulties, poverty, crime, and war, can not be prevented by a human. Various concerns motivate people to criticize. One of the approaches that can be used to critique literary works. Literary works may also serve as a way of communicating social issues and criticism to create better conditions.

#### **2.2.4. Social Discrimination in The United States of American in The 20<sup>th</sup> century**

The United States has become a country known for the strong acts of racism, the object of racism to minorities, namely Afro-Americans. The discriminatory treatment of Afro-Americans continues even though they are free from slavery but the social rights to equality are still under the hands of the majority.

The Post-Civil War and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the century in which the hardening of racism was institutionalized. This happens because there are still many white people who do not agree with the emancipation proclamation which

was officially passed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863. After the emancipation proclamation was called, two years later, in 1865, the white organization was formed to be precise. The Ku Klux Klan organization aims to eradicate Afro-Americans and other minorities such as the Jews, Asians, and Roman Catholics. Four years later the Ku Klux Klan became an illegal organization but did not stop the clan from operating against minorities, especially Afro-Americans. Even after the KKK became the target of the FBI, they continued to expand. In November 1964 the KKK formed a new faction and shamelessly attracts members from UKA, MWK, and Original Knights in Adams County, Mississippi, and neighboring Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. New group founders, with great pleasure, called themselves "the toughest Clan Members in Mississippi or Louisiana" (Michael Newton, 2010: 156).

Apart from these illegal organizations, acts of discrimination are still being carried out by the government in the public sector, such as the use of public facilities, schools, churches, and cinemas. Actions of racism continue to peak, and it is then that they give rise to resistance from the Afro-American people. Civil rights movement organizations began to take action, such as the birth of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) on February 12, 1909. The civil rights movement was marked by large campaigns of civil resistance which resulted in a crisis between activists and the government. Federal and state governments, local governments, business owners, and the public often need to respond quickly to events that highlight the injustices facing African-Americans. Forms of protest included: the

successful Montgomery bus boycott (1955-1956) in Alabama, the influential Greensboro sit-in in North Carolina (1960), the Selma-to-Montgomery march (1965) in Alabama, and other nonviolent activities. Resistance continues to emerge from civil rights groups and organizations apart from the NAACP such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and groups or other rights activists.

The most important legislative achievements during this phase of the civil rights movement include part of passing discriminatory laws by declaring "separate but equal" in 1950, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination based on "race, color, religion, or national origin", the Voting Rights Act 1965 which restores and protects voting rights, the Immigration and Citizenship Services Act of 1965 which dramatically opens the door to the United States for immigrants of other nations, and the Fair Housing Act 1968 which prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. Afro-Americans are re-entering politics in the South, and young people across the country are inspired to participate.

The issue of equality continues to be voiced which is then followed by equality regulations as the researcher mentioned above. With these regulations, Afro-Americans have gained a position in the social order even though they receive the same perks as whites but remain separate.