



STUDY GUIDE

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, & CULTURAL COMMITTEE (SOCHUM)

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

Begüm Çelebi

JANUARY 2021



CONTENTS

- I. Welcome Note (Secretary General)
- II. Welcome Note (Under Secretary General)
- III. Vocabulary Related to the Agenda Item
- IV. Introduction to the SOCHUM
- V. The History of Racism in the United States
- VI. Basic Statistics
- VII. George Floyd : Its Past and After
- VIII. Possible Solutions
- IX. American Policy on Racism
- XI. Questions A Resolution Must Answer
- XII. Resources and Link Recommendation



WELCOME NOTE

Most esteemed participants ,

First of all, I am honored to be the Secretary-General of the first annual session of GCIMUN Training Conference. My name is Elif Aybüke and I, as the Secretary General of GCIMUN 2021 Training Conference, would like to welcome all of you for the first annual session of GCIMUN Training Conference. I, my team, and Dear Director General, Ruzain, worked so hard to prepare a well-organized MUN with an amazing academic team.

We brought nearly every level of committees for every kind of delegate. Every committee has a specific issue and unique solutions. They are designed for your interests and we hope that they will suit you well. With the magnificent GCIMUN Training Conference Academic and Organization Teams from all around the world, we are looking forward to making you experience an unforgettable Model United Nations conference.

I hope that this conference will be fruitful and you will have an amazing experience by joining GCIMUN 2021 Training Conference.

Best Regards,

Elif Aybüke Doğan

Secretary General GCIMUN 2021

official.gcimun@gmail.com

08.01.2021-10.01.2021



WELCOME NOTE

Most esteemed participants,

It is my utmost honor to serve as the Under-Secretary-General of the first annual session of the GCIMUN Training Conference. My name is Begüm Çelebi - I am a sophomore high school student from Turkey. Having started participating in conferences since the beginning of high school, I realize it is such a great atmosphere to work on possible solutions to global problems. The world needs collaboration more than ever; each solution that delegates create is unique. I am sure that the more we become aware of these issues existing, the better future there will be.

The agenda item has got decided thoughtfully; the issue is much more than what we know or see. For three days, you will brainstorm for a four-hundred-year-old problem of the world, particularly of the United States. In the study guide, you can see some vague sections, which have been done to encourage you to research more deeply and know beyond this guide.

It is the key for us to comprehend the background as well and understand the structure. Besides, you should not be limited to the United States and think about solutions that can change things internationally. When you read the guide, you will understand every place and every human is connected somehow. 2020 has been a turning point; from now on, the history of racism should not repeat itself.

Last but not least, when you have any inquiries regarding the agenda item or study guide, please do not hesitate to contact me via my email at any time. begcelebi@gmail.com.

official.gcimun@gmail.com

08.01.2021-10.01.2021



I look forward to meeting you all and feel very excited to see the fruitful solutions!
I hope these three days will be a good memory for you and a place where you learn
and share what you know.

Yours Faithfully,

Begüm Çelebi

Under Secretary General of SOCHUM



VOCABULARY RELATED TO THE AGENDA ITEM

1. **The Slavery**: The condition in which individuals are owned by others who can control everything about them such as where they work or live.
2. **Juneteenth**: Also referred to as Freedom or Liberation Day ,Juneteenth is an official holiday celebrating the freedom of who had been enslaved before. The name comes from the day they got free and the celebrations are on every 06/ 19.
3. **Racism**: The atrocious treatment and behavior of other people to others , because of the difference in such as but not limited to : their languages , skin colors or religious beliefs.
4. **Intolerance**: Unwillingness to accept views , beliefs or behaviors that differ from one's own , lack of tolerance to differences.
5. **Bias**: Inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair.
6. **Apartheid**: A policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race in South Africa.
7. **Xenophobia**: A dislike or prejudice to people from other countries.
8. **Loving Day**: An annual day held on 12th June , anniversary of Supreme Court Decision which struck down all miscegenation laws remaining in sixteen states.
9. **Affirmative Action**: A policy in which an individual's color , race , sex or religion is taken into account to increase opportunities provided to an underrepresented part of the society.
10. **White Privilege**: A vast set of advantages and benefits that people have solely because they are white or pass as white.
11. **Discrimination**: The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.
12. **Diversity**: The practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.



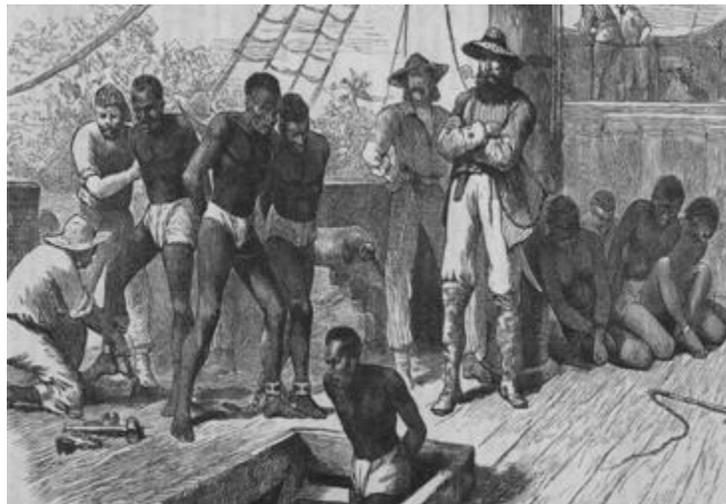
INTRODUCTION TO SOCHUM

- The Social Humanitarian and & Cultural Committee (SOCHUM) is the third of the six General Assembly committees . As understood from the title , the committee has agenda items which are related to social , cultural or humanitarian issues for people all around the world such as; people with disabilities, advancement of women and drug trace problems.
- Thus, this committee possesses several projects and working locations, having strong communication and works with the Human Rights Council (UNHRC) which has similar responsibilities with SOCHUM, our committee. At the seventy-fourth session of this General Assembly , there were sixty-three draft resolutions , which included country-specific ones as well. It is expected for SOCHUM to have a similar number of resolutions consistently in the near future.
- Having been established in 1947 , the committee follows the rules of the general assembly which is in the Charter of the United Nations. All of the 193 member countries of the United Nations are included there as well. The committee is able to suggest resolutions related to lack of security , peace to the General Assembly and United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The seventy-fifty session of SOCHUM was chaired by H. E. Katalin Annamária Bogyay who is a politician from Hungary .
- In 2015 , the United Nations proclaimed an “International Decade for People of African Desert” which will take place until the end of 2024 , aiming development in various fields and promoting respect. The United States hosted a part of events in New York City in collaboration with The Organization of American States (OAS). They published numerous posts from different social media accounts to raise awareness in the light of Sustainable Development Goals. The United Nations highlights states should take measures by adopting effective and appropriate measures , including legal measures as appropriate , to combat all acts of racism. States are also encouraged to ensure that such motivations are considered an aggravating factor for the purpose of sentencing.



THE HISTORY OF RACISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- America is one of the countries in the world when it comes to the diversity of population. The United States Census officially recognizes five racial categories as White , Black/African, Asian American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Black/ African American have origins mostly from Sub-Saharan Africa or West Africa. Today black people form 12.3% of the total population (~ 328.2 M).
- To understand racism, it is the key to know how it started and spread. In such controversial issues , one of the hardest points is to compromise. Today, every state in the United States has their own history curriculum, which makes compromising harder. The best way to understand is time-traveling in the 300-year history of the United States , one of the most powerful countries on the planet. After this is read, it is not hard to say history repeats itself.





- **1620** – The beginning of slavery in North America: To satisfy the needs of labors rapidly growing, white European settlers turned in the early 17th century from poorer Europeans to a cheaper labor source : Africans. After 1619 , when a Dutch ship brought 20 Africans ashore at Jamestown / Virginia, a British colony at that time, slavery spread quickly through the American colonies. According to some historic resources , it is estimated that 6 to 7 million people were imported to America only during the 18th century. In addition , the first “interracial” wedding took place in 1614 whereas the first legal one took place in 1853.
- **1750’s** - After the American Revolution , many colonists (particularly North where slavery did not mean too much for the economy) began to liken the enslaved Africans to their relationship with British. Although leaders such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson took steps towards limiting slavery in the nation which just gained independence , the Constitution acknowledged in institution by naming slavery as “person held to service or labor” . Whilst many Northern states had abolished slavery, the institution was absolutely vital to the South, where economy relied on the production of crops and the black population was minority.
- **1790’s** - After the Revolutionary war the South , where slavery had the strongest hold in North America , faced an economic crisis. As a result, the price for slaves went down. Around the same time , because of the revolutions in the textile industry in England , brought along a huge amount of demand for the American cotton. As the growth in the cotton industry led an incredible demand for enslaved African. The South was also paying too much attention to protests like the one in Haiti in 1791.



- **1861** - In the spring of 1861 the conflicts between North and South caused a four-year war. The slave holding states of the South did battle with the northern states fighting for the right to extend slavery into all territories of America. The South lost and later- elected president Abraham Lincoln's policy freed the slaves with the Emancipation Proclamation. However, the South was never admonished for having slaves. They thought they could mistreat forever. Of course, this mindset was embedded in many of the nation's police forces which grew out of groups set up to catch runaway black slaves as well as maintain law and order.
- **1865** - After two and a half years of the election of the President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, in 1863, the Union soldiers led by Major General Gardon Granger landed at Galveston, Texas claiming the war ended and the enslaved were now free. The impact of the Emancipation was too little and this arrival was definitely much more efficient than that. The forces were finally strong enough to overcome the resistance with the surrender of General Lee and the arrival of General Granger.
- **1868** - After the Civil War freed enslaved Americans, the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution granted African Americans the rights of citizenship. However, this did not always mean voting right. Until the Supreme Court struck it down in 1915, many states used some clauses to keep black people out of elections.



- **1896** - Reconstruction drew to a close and white-based side regained control from northern, who moved South and freed back the Black people. Southern states legislated the first segregation laws , also known as the "Jim Crow Laws". It was said that this law mandated "separate but equal" status for blacks.
- This made segregation even worse as the 19th century ended. These laws completely separated black and white people in public places such as schools and provided inferior rights to white people. They have stayed in order until 1965. During Jim Crow, black people were denied to get essential services and got arrested for minor crimes and given harsh penalties.





- **1955** - In the half way through the 20th century, there were strict rules for black people to obey for prioritizing white people to sit when the seats for them were full. On December 1, 1955, an African-American woman Rosa Parks was on a bus in Montgomery when she was told to give up her seat. She was arrested because she turned down the order. Four days later a boycott was done by the black bus drivers, who were on the more side. The boycott lasted for more than a year. Eventually, on November 13, 1956 this segregation was rescinded by the court. Today, Rosa Parks is remembered as “mother of the civil rights movement”.
- **1960's** - The civil rights' movements of that time have effectively ended Jim Crow laws and African-American started to fight stronger for their freedom, specifically their voting rights. On August 28 1963 almost 250.000 people, both black and white, participated in the March on Washington for Freedom, one of the largest movements for civil rights. The last leader to deliver a speech was Martin Luther King Jr. He left a mark in history with this quote. “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.
- **1965** - After the speech of Martin Luther King, the Voting Rights Act was imposed. This created a fundamental change in the status of African -Americans living in the South. By 1969, the voting ratio jumped to 61%.
- **2008** - On November 4, 2008, Obama defeated the Republican nominee, Senator John McCain of Arizona, being the first African-American President-elect. He became the third sitting U.S. Senator after Warren Harding and John F. Kennedy. He gained almost 53% of the popular vote and 365 electoral votes. Through his Presidency, Obama highlighted the importance of education and employment for destroying racism and expressed the responsibilities of the government. The administration offered a brief support of Affirmative Action. Later, Obama received honorary membership into a Native American tribe. At that time Joe Biden served as the vice-president. Obama also finds the victory of Joe Biden as a start of repairing the divisions.



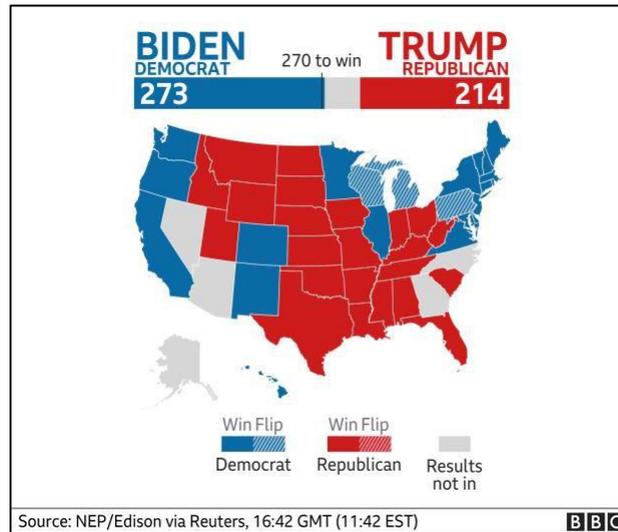
BASIC STATISTICS

BLACK POPULATION BY STATE / 2018 (TOP 10)

STATE	POPULATION (IN MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE (%)
TEXAS	3.94	14
FLORIDA	3.87	18
NEW YORK	3.77	19
GEORGIA	3.55	34
CALIFORNIA	3.02	8
NORTH CAROLINA	2.49	24
MARYLAND	1.97	16
ILLINOIS	1.92	33
VIRGINIA	1.85	21
PENNSYLVANIA	1.75	13



SOCHUM



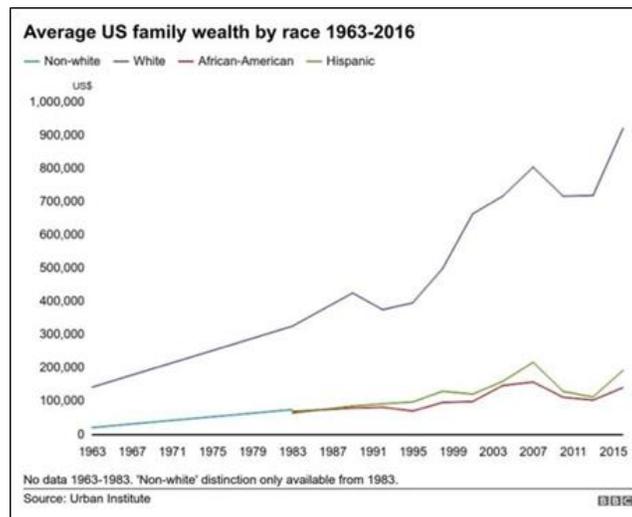
- 45% of the residents think the country has not big accomplishments for that but still has a long way to go when it comes to discrimination including black people as majority. On the other side of this graph, white people vary. Democrats and Democrat-leanings say the US has not gone far enough for black people, whereas only 15% of the Republicans think the same way as Democrats.
- About a third of them think the country has gone too far for the rights of the black people. Majority (58%), mostly black people, says the relationship between blacks, whites and Hispanics in (between races in short) are not good and getting worse day by day. Besides, only 30% of the society finds the relationships adequately good. **(Statistics can vary from resource to resource)**

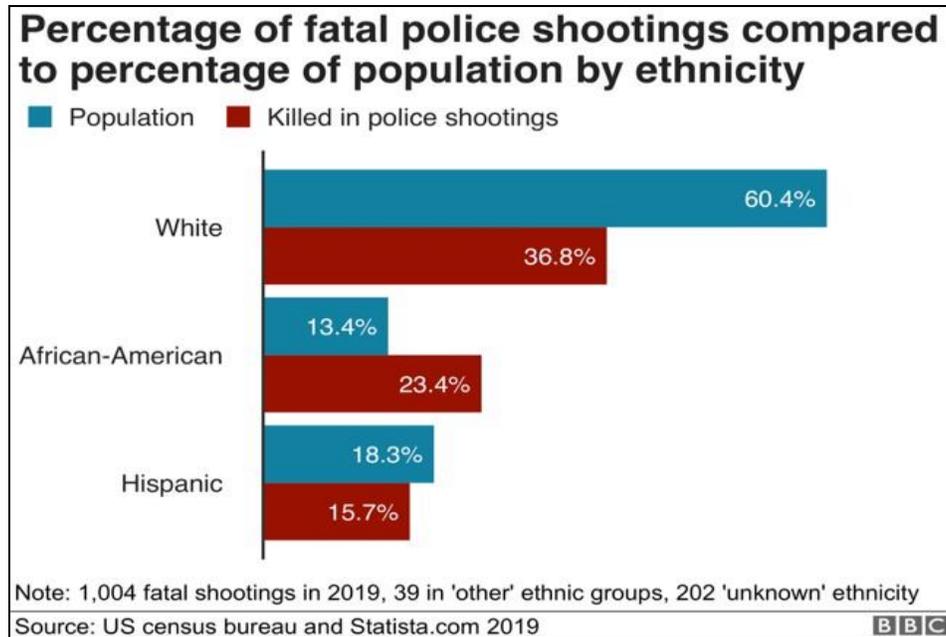


- When it gets more detailed on the political side, we have a lot to negotiate and consider. More than half of the Americans stated that Donald Trump made the relations worse. Again, it is not surprising that this percentage mostly includes blacks and Hispanics but some whites think the same as well. Another point which makes this opposite sides agree is slavery. 60% of the people think the legacy of slavery affects the lives of the black people atrociously. People saw the election of Barack Obama as a remarkable step, but the election of Donald Trump as a step backwards.
- For justice most blacks highlight their opinions to say they are not treated as fair as white people and they deal with the police in a worse way. They also state it is not limited to justice but daily life such as hiring, promotions, health care etc. 76% of people; Asians, Blacks and Hispanics claimed they have faced discrimination due to their identity at least once, meanwhile most whites do not think they have faced the same issue.
- It has been 57 years since Martin Luther King led the March on Washington to demand racial justice. There are some researches and surveys to find out how much progress has the United States made since the 1960s and or a better understanding of how deep an issue racism is, below there are short information given to comprehend as well. (However, within these numbers, surveys and researches tell us most people don't hope for any remarkable change in the near future)



1. Black women are 3 to 4 times likely to experience pregnancy - related death than other ethnic groups.
2. From 2013 to 2017 , white patients received better health treatment than about 34% of Hispanic and 40% of both Native American and Black patients.
3. Black Americans are more likely to get arrested because of drug abusing, although surveys show drug use at similar levels .
4. In 2018 there were 996 police shootings, 192 of whom were Black. This number surged into 1, 004 in 2019.
5. African - American people are imprisoned at five times more than white Americans and almost twice more than Hispanic- American . They represent almost 30% of the prison population.
6. African American women earned 61 cents for every dollar earned by white men. In 2017, This totals \$23, 653 less in earnings in a year and \$946,120 less in a lifetime.
7. In some states, especially the northern states, police kill black people six times more than white people but some people do not rely on even this number of disproportionate statistics.





8. College Complement: 26% of blacks completed four- year education which was 4% in 1962.

9. Employment: The unemployment of black employers was 5.50% last September. Due to the pandemic, it rose up to 13.3%, mostly affecting black people.

10. Today, the congress is more diverse than ever with 52 African-American, 43 Hispanic, 14 Asian American, and 4 Native American seats. Also, the number of black lawmakers increased.



GEORGE FLOYD: ITS PAST & AFTER

According to an FBI report, hate crimes in the US rose to the highest level in more than a decade last year. Black people were targeted the most, added the report. Therefore, it is inferred that the death of George Floyd was not the first case. In fact, the "Black Lives Matter" movement was first formed in 2013, following the death of Trayvon Martin, a teenager, in Florida. What made huge protests must be different. "Even though he is not the first African-American murdered by an officer, this triggered the United States people who were having lockdowns which encouraged the society to question anything. Another part was facing the highest unemployment rate (13%) after the Great Depression in 1930." ,stated a BBC reporter, calling the protests "the last straw".

From some point of view, Mr. Floyd's death is described as the continuation of the segregation created by Jim Crow laws. Curfews have been imposed in some cities. During most of the protests, journalists were injured or arrested as well as the others.

Below, there is a list of other black people deaths which were done by police officers and made large protests until George Floyd:

1. **17 July 2014 (Eric Garner):** Got suspicious of selling illegal cigarettes, Eric Garner died after he was wrestled to the ground by a New York police officer. He uttered "I cannot breathe" for eleven times.
2. **22 November 2014 (Tamir Rice):** A 12-year-old boy, Tamir Rice, was shot dead in Cleveland, Ohio by a police officer after a report of a male who was "probably a juvenile", pointing a gun that was "probably fake". After a while, the police corrected the fakeness of the gun, and nobody was prosecuted.



3. **4 April 2015 (Walter Scott):** Walter Scott was murdered by a police officer in North Carolina while he was stopped for having a defective light on his car. Suddenly he started to run away and got shot five times in the back. The police officer was sentenced to 20 years in prison . The motto of the protests took place after that was “No justice , no peace.”
4. **5 July 2016** - Alton Sterling was shot six times after a resident reported being threatened by a black man selling CDs. The police claimed he was pulling a loaded gun out of his pocket. Blane Sallamoni, one of the police officers suspected, has been dismissed later on. Another officer has been suspended for three days for failing to maintain his composure. 200 people were arrested in the upcoming protests.



5. **25 May 2020** - George Floyd, a 46-year-old black man was getting arrested for using a counterfeit bill illegally in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Minneapolis is ranked as one of the worst cities in the country to live for black people. During the arrest, a white Minneapolis police officer, Derek Chauvin, murdered Floyd by kneeling on his neck for about nine and a half minutes, though Mr. Floyd was already handcuffed and said he could not breathe. Later on, this sentence became the motto of protests. After the video of the murdering moment, several investigations have been started by institutions including even the FBI and the near area where he was killed became a memorial monument of his death .



- Protests were supported by the world's leading brands such as; Facebook , Google, Pepsi, and Adidas. Donations pledged by; Bank of America, Netflix, PayPal, and YouTube as well. Derek Chauvin was charged with murder with 35 years on 29th of May.
- In June , major protests in the U.S became global. In Australia, there were major protests in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that focused on the treatment of indigenous Australians. There were also demonstrations in France, Germany, Spain and the UK. In Bristol, protesters tore down the statue of a 17th century slave trader and threw it into the harbor.
- Against these protests , Donald Trump has threatened to use the army to tackle "violence". The speech was so critical because to use the army like that he must use a law called the 1807 Insurrection Act. Joe Biden was opposite for this. Though the protests went out for all American from all identities, Trump has refused to engage in any kind of meaningful debate over policing procedures. Rather than pressing publicly for public changes, his behavior to protests caused controversial circumstances.
- Joe Biden described this as " despicable". Trump's words have been spoken against a backdrop of racial reckoning in the States .Although Trump has patted himself for achieving "the lowest unemployment rate" for Black Americans, statistics show this decline had begun with the Obama administration. Trump also has stated he doesn't believe racism is a systematic problem in the United States while Biden believes.



POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS



- The process of being a police officer in America depends on the state but one thing in common is they are not as strict as they must be. In California, it takes 24 to 48 weeks to become a police officer, whereas it takes only 16 weeks in North Carolina. A good amount of the majority of people connect police murders with lack in the process. It is a common thought in the nation that this is one of the biggest triggers of police brutality. Also, most police departments have a "use of force" policy which is about how and when they can use force by varying state to state.
- For example, the neck restraint that Derek Chauvin used on George Floyd was banned in New York in 1993. Protesters have demanded for reform on these laws and having equality across the nation. After George Floyd's death, a majority of Minneapolis City, where police use force against blacks seven times more than whites, Council has pledged to dismantle the local police department, calling it a "new way of public safety".
- Another point that can be connected to this is how the states form their expenditure for police departments. Protesters believe the budget should prioritize education, mental health and more community-based services. Some states took some actions upon that and announced.



Below, there are quotes taken from **Biden Election campaign** (the website added to the resources section):

1. **Equalize the tax benefits of defined contribution plans.** The current tax benefits for retirement savings are based on the concept of deferral, whereby savers get to exclude their retirement contributions from tax, see their savings grow tax free, and then pay taxes when they withdraw money from their account. This system provides upper-income families with a much stronger tax break for saving and a limited benefit for middle-class and other workers with lower earnings.
2. **Restore the federal government's role in setting the bar for other employers to advance opportunities for all workers.** Biden will restore and build on the Obama- Biden Administration's Fair Pay and Safe Workplaces executive order, requiring employers' compliance with labor and employment laws be taken into account in determining whether they are sufficiently responsible to be entrusted with federal contracts. And, he will mandate that contractors publicly disclose plans to recruit and advance people of color, women, people with disabilities, and covered veterans and will increase enforcement efforts, including pursuing debarment where contractors refuse to end discriminatory practices.
3. **Ensure access to affordable, high-quality health care beyond the crisis.** Biden will give all Americans a new choice, a public health insurance option like Medicare. And he will ensure the individuals who would be eligible for Medicaid but for their state's inaction are automatically enrolled on to the public option, at no cost to the individual. Biden will lower drug prices, improve the value of tax credits to lower premium and lower deductibles by making other changes to how the tax credits are calculated. Biden will ensure mental health parity and eliminating the stigma around mental health are critical to closing the gap between races.
4. **Ensure that African American students are not inappropriately identified as having disabilities, while also ensuring that African American students with disabilities have the support to succeed.** Biden will fully implement this regulator and provide educators the resources that they need to provide students with disabilities a high-quality education by fully funding the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). IDEA will build an education system that starts with investing in our children at birth and helps every student get some education beyond a high school diploma, whether a certification, associate's degree, or bachelor's degree.



AMERICAN POLICY ON RACISM

1. Every four years, the country goes to polls to find their next president in November (voting is voluntary). However, the system is more complicated and different than other democratic systems. For example, in 2016, Donald Trump gained 3 million fewer votes than Hillary Clinton. Because the citizens don't vote for the President but for something called "electoral college" which basically refers to a group of people responsible for electing the president. No matter the vote gap, the majority takes to the whole group thus wins the state. Each state has a different number of electors based on some statistics.
2. To become president, the candidate needs 270 electors out of 538. Joe Biden from the Democrat side has won with 306 of electors in November. Being the first African American Vice President Kamala Harris who had immigrant parents from India and Jamaica, went down the US history. At his victory speech, Joe Biden thanked to black people, getting 87 percent of black votes.
3. Many black voters celebrated the Biden-Harris election across the country saying they gave vote as a hope of change. Joe Biden's political identity was shaped by his vice Presidency with Barack Obama that helped higher black voters' trust. What proves that is racial inequality chooses who to vote the most after economic concerns.
4. During one of the election campaigns: "Biden believes in an economy where every American enjoys a fair return for their work and an equal chance to get ahead. An economy more vibrant and more powerful precisely because everybody will be included in the deal. An economy where Black, Latino, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and Native American workers and families are finally welcomed as full participants," was said, seeking equality in life both economically and upon race.



AMERICAN POLICY ON RACISM

5. They introduced a pledge of 30 Billion Dollars to invest in the economy as a “racial equality plan” with also 15.000 US Dollars refundable tax credit for first-time home buyers to combat racial inequality. A part of this plan promises for education support as well. In response to the plan, President Trump's reelection campaign said in a statement that "no one should listen to a lecture on racial justice from Joe Biden," citing his past relationships with segregationist senators and various comments he's made.
6. He also addressed an issue that might have affected Black support, acknowledging that parts of his signature legislation as a longtime Delaware senator, the 1994 crime bill, were a mistake . Much of his campaign pitch, too, centered on addressing racial disparities, with the coronavirus pandemic disproportionately harming Black and Latino communities, and incidents of police violence leading to one of the largest protest movements in the nation’s history.
7. However, there are few moments when he blundered: “If you have a problem figuring out whether you're for me or Trump, then you isn’t black” , after this response for an interview in May 2020, he apologized. The Biden campaign has also spent a remarkable amount of time and resources to connect with younger voters, who turned out in droves over the summer to protest police brutality and racism.



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMAs)

1. What is racism ? How can it be described to people in a most efficient way?
2. How can the United Nations use the international days (International Immigrant Days etc.) to raise awareness about discrimination different from current actions ?
3. During the pandemic, how can black people get encouraged to reach equal health opportunities in all states of the US ?
4. What are the possible ways to use affirmative action to provide help for blacks where they face discrimination?
5. Regarding the previous question, when affirmative actions are applied, how can it be as transparent as possible?
6. How people who faced racism get help psychologically and reintegrated to the society later? What sources and ways must be followed?
7. The USA is one of the countries that is badly affected by the pandemic the worst (economically). How can job firings, that use the pandemic as an invalid excuse, be avoided ?
8. Discrimination is not in the USA only. How can the prospective solutions be global and help people all around the world? What type of global steps can be taken and how can they be funded?
9. What responsibilities should current NGOs take and operate as parallel to the solutions?



REFERENCES

- a. <https://www.bbc.com/news/election/us2020/results>
- b. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/11/us/joe-biden-black-voters.html>
- c. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe_Biden_2020_presidential_campaign#Race_relations
- d. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52981634>
- e. <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/black-history-milestones>
- f. <https://www.npr.org/2020/07/28/896132054/biden-details-proposal-to-advance-racial-equity-in-america>
- g. <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/election-us-2020-54723229>
- h. <https://www.bbc.com/news/election-us-2020-54845063>
- i. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52877678>
- j. <https://bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-53273381>
- k. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-54968498>
- l. <https://www.bbc.com/sport/54291936>
- m. <https://joebiden.com/blackamerica/>
- n. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_suffrage#:~:text=In%201870%2C%20the%2015th%20Amendment,rights%20of%20black%20men%20only.
- o. <https://blackdemographics.com/population/black-state-population/>
- p. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Race_and_ethnicity_in_the_United_States#Black_and_African_Americans
- q. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-5428555>



**GOOD LUCK TO ALL
DELEGATES!**