

**PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA**

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF LETTER AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

N°:



DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES

STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

**The Impact of Trump's Executive Policies on
Afro-Americans' Socio-economic Conditions**

**Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Letters and English Language
in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree**

Candidates

Ms. DJOUDI Amel

Ms. KIROUANI Essya

Supervisor:

Dr. GOUFFI Mohammed

2022-2023

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF LETTER AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

N°:



DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES

STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

**The Impact of Trump's Executive Policies on
Afro-Americans' Socio-economic Conditions**

**Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Letters and English Language
in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree**

Candidates

Ms. DJOUDI Amel

Ms. KIROUANI Essya

Supervisor:

Dr. GOUFFI Mohammed

Board of Examiners

Ms. Benia Amel	University of M'sila	Chairperson
Mr. GOUFFI Mohammed	University of M'sila	Supervisor
Mr. Ghafsi Abderrezzaq	University of M'sila	Examiner

2022-2023

Acknowledgement

First of all, we must be grateful to Allah Almighty for giving us the strength to finish this work.

We would like to express a special thanks to our supervisor Dr. GOUFFI Mohammed, for his guidance and clarifications till the end of the work.

Our thanks to be directed to all the teachers of Mohamed Boudiaf University.

We deeply appreciate the effort of the jury members for reading and examining this dissertation.

Thanks for everyone who help us in order to complete this work.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this dissertation to my family and my friends.

To my parents who never left my side and taught me the value of the hard work.

A special feeling of gratitude to my loving husband whose words of encouragement and push ring in my ears.

To my father in law who has strongly supported me throughout the process.

To my lovely kids Omar, Saja, and Aya.

I dedicate this work and give special thanks to my best friend Amel.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this work to my beloved parents and my sister Fadila for their encouragement and support and their love and progress that enlighten my way to success.

Then, to my precious brothers Djilali, Ali, Bilal, and my dear Mohammed. To my sisters Nabila and Fadila.

To my nephews Iness, Ahmed, Djinan, Abd elrahman.

I dedicate this work and give special thanks to my best friend Essya.

A special thanks to Mr. Abdelaziz Said for his encouragement and his helping.

Thank you so much.

List of Abbreviations

- **AHCA:** American Health Care Act
- **ACA:** Affordable Care Act
- **US:** United States
- **USA:** United States of America
- **GOP:** Grand Old Part
- **Alt-Right:** Alternative Right
- **ESSA:** Every Student Succeed Act
- **ESEA:** Elementary and Secondary Education Act
- **USDOE:** United States Department of Education
- **HUD:** Housing and Urban Development
- **NAFTA:** North American Free Trade Agreement
- **USMCA:** United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement
- **FSOC:** Financial Stability Oversight Council
- **BOP:** Bureau Of Prisons
- **CRM:** Civil Right Movement
- **BLM:** Black Lives Matter

Abstract

The present study examines the impact of Trump's socio-economic legislative policies on Afro-Americans. More particularly, the legislative process implemented by his administration opened up a set of critical questions *vis a vis* the status of blacks in America during Trump's presidency. This research is significant in the sense it sheds light on the numerous social and economic obstacles that African Americans faced, and are still facing. These difficulties range from their exclusion from public services to the suffering that emanates from economic stagnation resulting in the black's discontent with these legislative procedures. Put under a descriptive analytical method and a socio-economic approach, the dissertation endeavors to assess critically the effect of Trump's social and economic plan on the lives of Afro-Americans. Finally, the major results reveal that Trump's socio-economic plans did not promote the welfare of African Americans, creating an inequality gap in areas of education, health care, housing, employment, banking system and taxation. In other words, the blacks' disillusionment with Trump's socio-economic policies gave the rise to social movements throughout America.

Keywords: Donald Trump, legislative policies, African Americans, impact, socio-economic, inequality.

Table of contents

Acknowledgment.....	
Dedication.....	
Dedication	
List of abbreviations.....	
Abstract.....	
Table of contents.....	
General Introduction.....	01
Chapter One: Trump’s Socio-economic Legislative Policies	07
Introduction	08
1. Donald Trump’s Influence on Republican Party’s Thought	09
a. Trump’s Electoral Strategy in the Republican Party system	09
b. The Rise of Trumpism: Race and Rage	12
c. Trump and the Alt-Right Movement	14
2. The Trump Administration’s Effort to Redefine American’s Economic and Social Rights	16
2.1. Effort in the Social Front	16
a. The new Perspectives of Trump in Health care	16

b. Housing System and Trump’s Alternative Vision	18
c. Education under Trump’s Eyes	19
2.2. Effort in Economic Front	21
a. Labor and Employment Changes in the Trump Era	22
b. Trump’s Tax Plan	23
c. Trump -Era Banking System	24
Conclusion	26
Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump’s Socio-economic Policies on Afro-	
Americans Status	27
Introduction	28
1. Evaluating Trump’s Social Legislation towards African Americans	29
a. Trump, Blacks and Racism in Health Care.....	29
b. Trump’s Housing Discrimination against Afro-American Families	33
c. Black Educational Opportunity and School Segregation	35
d. Criminal Justice Reform: Widening Disparities for Black Men	37
1.2. Afro-Americans’ Discontent and the Rise of Social Movement during	
Trump’s Presidency	39

a. Police Brutality against Blacks during Trump’ Era	39
b. The Rise of Black Live Matter	41
2. Assessing Trump’s Economic Legislation towards the African Americans Community	44
a. Growing Economic Disparities between Black and White	44
b. Black Unemployment and Lower Sector Jobs for Blacks	47
c. Systematic Inequality and the Black-White Wealth Gap	49
Conclusion	51
General Conclusion	52
Works Cited	56
Abstract in Arabic	63

General Introduction

General Introduction

The United States of America is often called a "melting pot", in which diverse cultures and ethnicities assimilate to the American society. Since the creation of the nation, people from many different countries, races, and religions were received to find a new aspiration in the American lands. However many white Americans did not welcome minorities, especially those of African origin. African Americans are the second largest minority population in the US. Over centuries, Afro-Americans were deprived from their natural and civil rights. In all the successive governments and administration, Afro-Americans continued to face inequalities and growing challenges that are caused by structural racism and legislations.

In 2016, Americans chose to vote for Donald Trump who has no historical of qualification or political experience. His extreme unpopularity made his victory unexpected; however, many believed that Trump's social and economic promises attracted voters and justified his victory.

In his campaigns, Donald Trump energized voters during his speeches and he promised to "Make America Great Again". He appropriated a lot of speeches to African Americans, and he promised "a new deal for black America", He pledged to represent a successful implementation to resolve the black situations. In several occasions, he appealed to black voters by asking "what do you have to lose by trying something new".

Many Black Americans faced Donald Trump's nomination with doubt and skepticism as he belongs to the Republican Party that has a long history of race and anti-immigrant. African Americans believed that the Republican candidate Donald Trump will reinforce inequality and disparities. So, they did not vote for him but Trump was able to win a significant portion of African Americans votes; this indicates that Afro-Americans do not have the same political backgrounds and orientations.

General Introduction

Immediately after taking the office, Trump started restating legislations. He implemented numerous socio-economic policies that had a significant impact on various aspects of Americans society particularly their effect on the socio-economic conditions of black Americans.

Therefore, the present dissertation aims to provide an over view about Trump's different socio-economic legislative policies, also to assess the impact of these legislations on Afro-Americans conditions.

The complex reality of the Afro-Americans society under Trump's administration, in addition to the revival of civil rights movements' demands through the Black Live Matter indicated that the Trump administration brought a new face of racism against the blacks which motivate us to find scientific interest in the topic.

With that thought in mind, this work added light to Trump's legislative policies that were designed to improve the socio-economic conditions of Americans, and the consequences of this policies on Afro-American status. To reach this purpose, the work will revolved around the main questions which are:

What are the most important socio-economic legislative policies devised by Trump and his administration, And to what extent were these policies positively or negatively affect on the Afro-Americans' socio-economic conditions?

To answer this question, this study attempts to answer the following sub-questions:

- ❖ What were the main socio-economic policies implemented during Trump's presidency?
- ❖ What was the relationship between the rise of social movements and African Americans' discontent with Trump's socio-economic policies?
- ❖ Did Trump's socio-economic policies harm African Americans?

General Introduction

This study is an analytical description of the socio-economic legislative policies devised by Trump and his administration. It also provides an oversight to the impact of these policies on Black's conditions. The study depends on the socio-economic approach that paying attention to the human side of the workplace, as well as to the economic side. Also is related to the contribution of managers towards the development of economy. A very rough selection of materials has been realized in order to assure a good quality of the research. Scholarly literature such as books, academic articles, reports, dissertations, interviews and web resources will constitute the base of analysis.

Considerable studies and researches have been conducted on the subject of the American presidential elections of 2016, as it is characterized by exceptions and controversies; however, the present work is devoted to the examination of Donald Trump's socio-economic policies and their impact on the well being of African Americans.

In article entitled "Donald Trump's Impact on the Republican Party", Michael Espinoza explains that the relationship between Trump and the Republican Party was a relationship of influence and influence where he used the Republican Party strategies, in the same time he made his mark on the history of party. Also the author discusses a very interesting point concerning the means which helped Trump to influence on the Republican's thought. Espinoza argues that Trump legacy has wreaked a shadow on the Republican Party, and his methods or strategies that he used to convince the American people to select him and to win the election (Espinoza 2021).

During his presidency, Donald Trump implemented numerous social and economic policies. Some of the social policies included: the Healthcare reform which was one of the main promises made by Trump during his campaign. He changed some parts of the healthcare system such as canceling some of the more controversial parts of the Affordable Care Act,

General Introduction

known as Obamacare, and overturning mandatory health insurance fees. Davalon in his article “Trump care (AHCA) vs Obama care (ACA)” (Oct 12, 2022) states that;

In 2017, the US House of Representative introduced a proposed bill called the American Health-Care Act of 2017 or AHCA. This bill, also known as Trump Care, would serve to amend and even partially repeal part of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). (Davalon 2022)

After the arrest of the Affordable Care Act, Donald Trump received harsh criticism; many experts accuse him of practicing a systemic racism against African Americans especially during the deadly pandemic of the COVID-19. Trump’ attempts to repeal the Obamacare Act weakened public health, as a result the number of black people without insurance increased and many of them died because of Trump’s failure to contain the pandemic. Experts argue that because of Donald Trump’s racist stances, African Americans refused to re-elect him. Concerning this context Hamid Dabashi an Iranian American professor of Iranian studies and comparative literature at Colombia University, comments” a majority of American people, especially Black people and other marginalized communities at the mercy this country’s historical systematic and incurable racism, voted Donald Trump out of office” (Dabashi)

Much has been debated and written about Trump economic policies and whether they were sufficient to achieve progress. At the beginning of Trump’s presidency, the United States reported lower unemployment rates than ever before. However those who benefited from this economic improvement were primarily the wealthy. Trump claimed that the black unemployment rates reached the lowest rates than ever before. While, Nolan D. Mccaskill, in his article “Trump’s Policies for Black Americans” say that;

General Introduction

Under the Trump administration, the black unemployment rates steadily improved, dropping to 5, 4 percent at its bottom in August 2019, compared to 7, 5 percent when Trump took office in January 2017. But that achievement is attributable to economic growth that was already revving when Trump took office” (Mccaskill)

The current research is actually divided into two main chapters in order to answer the previous questions. The first chapter deal with the socio-economic legislation policies that promised by Trump. It contains two parts; the first part will describe the influence of Trump on Republican Party’s thought. Also it will examine his administration’s effort to redefine Americans social and economic rights; health, housing, and education, beside to employment, taxation, and banking system.

The second chapter is entitled “Assessing the Trump’s Socio-economic Policies on Afro-Americans Status”. It will prove whether this policies effect on blacks negatively or positively. It also provides an oversight to the rise of Black Live Matter Movement as a response to the police brutality against blacks, during the Trump era.

Chapter one:

Trump's Socio-economic

Legislative Policies

“We are one nation, when state hurts, we all hurt, and we must all work together to lift each other up Working, building, restoring together”.

Donald J. Trump

INTRODUCTION

The year 2016 was an eventual year in the United States of America. Donald Trump achieved an improbable victory in the US presidential election; he won the election as the Republican candidate against the Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton. Although Trump lost the national popular vote, he became the first US president with no prior military or government service. The victory of Donald Trump exceeded all expectations; many Americans anticipated Trump's failure from the very moment he announced his intention to run for the presidency. They argued that his lack of political experience and controversies surrounding him capable to make him unqualified to be president. However, Trump's rhetoric and strategy persuaded people to believe that their interests would be prevailed with his coming to power. For many analysts, it indicates that Trump's electoral strategy was successful, and it depended on the old norms of the Republican Party which appeared with the inception of the party. One of the strongest motivations that persuaded Americans to vote for Trump was his reliance on the Republican strategy that utilized anti immigrant, race, and populism to gather support from the whites who express strongly negative views on immigration and ethnic groups, and who at the same time are representing the large segments of the American public. Trump achieved one of the most vocal campaigns; he energized voters and polarized a significant number of supporters. Therefore, this chapter reviews Trump's electoral strategy and deduces an overview on what impact did Trump have on the Republican Party during his time as a candidate as well as a president. Next the chapter provides insights into the several socio-economic legislative policies that were taken by his administration.

1. Donald Trump's Influence on Republican Party's Thought

a. Trump's Electoral Strategy in the Republican Party System

The United States of America is among nations that rely on majority voting to elevate the leader of the country who has certain powers, include those explicitly granted powers by Article II of the United States constitution as well as those granted by Act of Congress. Republican and Democratic parties are regarded as the two dominant parties that contest for power in the American political arena. In 2016 elections, the Republican nominee Donald Trump won the title of president after stiff competition against his Democratic opponent, Hillary Clinton. The persuasion of a whole majority to vote for certain candidate requires statesmanship, a flattered presidential program and successful strategy to reach the goal, it seems that the Republican Party under the leadership of Donald Trump raised all these characteristics, and the result of the 2016 elections ensured that.

The Republican Party, also known as the Grand Old Party, traced its roots to the 1850, when the leader of the party stood against the extension of slavery to the new American territories. GOP and Abraham Lincoln was the first president of the party to be elected in 1861.

Today, the party stands for the opposing of extensive government regulation of the economy and government-funded social programs. It supports conservatism and fair and simple taxes for the nation's prosperity; it also advocates states rights against the power of the federal government.

The main concern in this segment of the study is to microscope Trump's electoral strategy and to discuss the extent of his influence and influence on the republican thought. For many scholars and observers, they denoted that Trump's electoral strategy in 2016 is not a

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

Trumpism invention, but it was and still a merely a Republican strategy that proved its effectiveness for decades. In this respect Zoltan Hajnal and Marisa Abrajano commented “The Trump phenomenon is just a continuation of a long-term Republican strategy –albeit an extreme case of that strategy “. (Hajnal and Abrajano 297)

The 2016 presidential campaign of Donald Trump was formally launched on June 16, 2015, at Trump Tower in New York City. It is well acknowledged that Trump is the only American president to have no political or military service prior to his presidency, so his arrival to the power surprised many. He won the 2016 general election through the Electoral College, despite losing the popular vote to the Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton by 2, 8 million votes, but his success was not from scratch, it was the result of applying a solid Republican strategy which has proven effective for years.

According to Michael Espinoza, all that trump represented and stated as a nominee or as a president was already represented and existed within the Grand Old Party; he argued that the Party along the past half century has depended on immigration and race to attract the white majority voters. Through his public speaking, Trump attacked Mexican Americans, insult women and disparaged Muslims as a way of polarization. Usually, white voters have a negative attitude toward immigrants and ethnic groups, the Republican candidate, Trump, utilized this point to polarize the great number of white voters.

Trump convinced aptly his supporters that all the ails of the American society traces its causes to the tide of immigrations. He related crime, economic stagnation, and social phenomenon to immigrant and minorities. He stressed the white majority's attention to the urgent need of keeping the white race merely white through stemming tide of immigration. “All Americans are hurt by uncontrolled illegal migration. It strains public resources and drives down jobs and wages. Among those hardest hit are African Americans and Hispanic Americans. Our

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

Southern border is a pipeline for vast quantities of illegal drugs, including meth, heroin, cocaine, and fentanyl” (Donald Trump).

Some scholars as Zoltan and Marisa went to describe Trump's campaign as an action of pitting and they define it as the most divided presidential contest in the American history. In brief Trump applied the White Backlash Strategy “Trump is simply the apex of that White Backlash Strategy” (Hajnal and Abrajono 297).

Trump did not attack immigrants and minorities only but, he offended also the previous administration of Obama and the Democratic Party. He criticized Obama and Hillary Clinton's failure of achieving economic progress, and he depended on statistics to prove that. This tactic is also a republican tactic where candidates focus on the weaknesses of the opponent administration in order to uncover the weaknesses and the inability of that administration to lead the nation effectively.” A vote for Hillary Clinton is a vote for another generation of poverty, high crime and lost opportunities” (Donald Trump). This Republican tactic or strategy is called “Populism”, through which Trump as a candidate and as a president targeted liberal intellectuals, insiders, and political elite and accused them of betraying the masses, working only for themselves and forgetting their primary duty as politicians which is representing the people interest.

It is worth mentioning, Trump's success in applying these old Republican tactics was accompanied by appropriate linguistic use. The polity of polarization has proven that Donald Trump's language was carefully selected based on persuasive techniques and philosophical platform. For many, Donald Trump used strategies that helped him to appeal effectively the public's emotion and influence the electors vote in 2016. From the perspective of many thinkers as, Rizky Sakbanita, Putri Ginting, Surya Sili, and Ririn Setyawati, Trump emphasized strongly “The Persuasive Technique” which is for Aristotle a key concept in

politics and that politician who use this technique skillfully may change voter's point of view and successfully exert an influence on citizens and direct their interest and attitudes. A successful politician should produce a well structured speech based on a combination of ethnos, logos, and pathos. Concerning logos is the ability of persuading through reasoning and providing evidence, as for ethnos, is the ability of persuading through communication credibility. However, pathos is the ability of persuading through appealing the audience's emotions (Ginting, Sili and Steyowati 199-200).

Through analyzing Trump's public speaking, many analysts deduce that Trump's speeches have a philosophical reference where he used emotive language and he analyzed the audience's need in order to reach the audience emotions. And this is what he did in the case of African Americans; Donald Trump motivated electors during his speeches while he appealed equality for African Americans "I want every poor African American child to be able to walk down the street in peace" (Donald Trump).

b. The Rise of Trumpism: Race and Rage

It was so important to scrutinize closely the history of the Republican Party to identify the various strategies that were adopted by the GOP over years, and to have a clear idea about Trump's signature in the party as of 2016 to 2020. According to this scrutiny it become easy to deduce that race and anti immigrants were and still a core tactics of the Republican Party. The story of race and anti immigrants in the Republican Party begun with George Wallace in 1968 who was known for his racial attitudes.

In three consecutive presidential campaigns, George Wallace had achieved considerable success and he attracted racist white Southerners who were originally supported the Democratic Party. His political agenda based on the urgent need of dismissing the black demands and excluded them from any representation in the government, he proclaimed

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

“Segregation now, segregation forever “. His anti-black sentiment was justified by the fear of racial change that could affect negatively the white society. George Wallace focused on showing all the failings of the black community which helped him to reinforce his anti black sentiment and to polarize a great number of white southern voters. In this respect Zoltan Hajanal and Marisa Abrajano commented “White southerners went from overwhelming siding with the Democratic Party in 1960 to overwhelming voting for Republican candidates’ in 1990” (Hajnal and Abrajano 298).

Zoltan Hajanal and Marisa Abrajano explained that what did trump represent and state as a candidate and president did not depart from the usual framework of the party.”In short, Trump rise is neither surprising nor unusual. It is a logical outgrowth of decades of a conscious Republican Strategy on immigration and race “(Hajnal and Abrajano 298). Trump cracked on illegal immigration and worked to secure the border with Mexico. He expressed his hostility toward Muslim and Islam. As George Wallace did, Donald Trump gathered voters depending on his racist view, he argued that racial minorities are changing and threatening to damage the country. As an effective electoral strategy, Trump agitated white rage to crowd electors “Trump’s rhetoric appealed to many white Americans, especially where race and resentment or fear was linked to America’s decline” (Espinoza 12).

Indeed Republican candidates including Donald trump managed to polarize in plenty of voters however, they contributed strongly in creating a chasm in levels of inequality within the American society where race replaced class and became the ultimate determinant of political decision making “the contest pitted 93% of blacks, 71% of Latinos and 73% of Asian American on one side against the clear majority of whites (59%) on the other “(Hajnal and Abrajano 301).

Sending people into white rage and creating an antagonistic attitude towards minorities led inevitably to the emergence of conflicts and discriminations. In 2008, some elites of the Republican Party expressed their anxieties of the down fall of the party because it depended heavily on race and racial prejudice against minorities. The fact that the number of racial and ethnic minority are constantly growing, suggests that the Republican Party may have lost a supporting force and which in most cases prefer to vote for the democratic party as the party that promises the reduction of racial equality.

c. Trump and the Alt-Right

Donald Trump's election as president in 2016 suddenly brought to prominence a political movement that few in political circle or the mainstream media had paid much attention to the so called "Alt-Right", short for "Alternative right", commonly known as a set of far right ideologies, groups whose belief is that "white identity" is under attack by multicultural forces using "political correctness" and "social justice" to undermine white people and their civilization. As William Jones claimed in his dissertation "the alternative Right demands the end of immigration and the expulsion of non-whites, not "immigration reform" (Jones 39).

In her 2017 work *No IS Not Enough*, author Naomi Klein described one of the major shafts of Donald Trump's policies as "a civilizational war against immigrants and racial Islamic terrorism" (Klein 6). The alt-right is against non-white immigration and opposes to racial equality and cultural mixing because they perceive this integration to be disempowering to white people and putting them on the path to white genocide. Shortly, it is against everyone and everything that supports racial, ethnic, and cultural co-existence in one country.

The Alt right is a right wing movement that consists of collections of people who either partially or fully support white supremacist thinking , who are against multiculturalism,

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

are distrustful of government. Despite America's increasing diversity, white still make up the vast majority of voters who favor the Republican Party that does not need the minority vote. Thence Trump spoke about Race to polarize whites. As a report from the Center on Extremism "New Hate and Old: The Changing Face of American White Supremacy" indicated "White supremacists believe that almost any action is justified if it will help "save" the white race". His rhetoric maybe a contributing factor, however rising white identification was detected well in advance of the Trump campaign.

In 2016, eight years after the Alt-rights supposed emergence on social media, the Alt right have become a more mainstream movement which has members all across the United States. Before the Donald Trump campaign in 2016, any media were interested in the Alt right at all but after Trump's campaign the Alt-right became a hot topic and Trump received media request every day.

"Donald Trump's Impact on the Republican Party" is an article in which the author, Michael Espinoza, discussed a very interesting point concerning the means which helped Trump to influence on the Republican's thought. Espinoza argued that Trump legacy has wreaked a shadow on the Republican Party. And his methods or strategies that he used to convince the American people to select him and to win the election. He stated, "The Alt-Right helped Trump link his "Make American Great Again" slogan with a populist rhetoric that both embodied nationalistic undertones and appealed to white Americans" (Espinoza 2021).

The Alt right helped Donald Trump get elected president, and Trump's campaign put the Alt right in the news, the media was charmed by its influence. It was one of the multiple dangerous forces that associated with Trump.

2. The Trump Administration's Effort to Redefine American's Economic and Social Right

2.1. Effort in Social Front

a. The New Perspectives of Trump in Health Care

Throughout his term in office, and through a series of dissident propositions, Donald Trump showed transparently his complete refusal of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), or the Obama Care of the previous administration. In 2010, the ACA was signed into law by President Barack Obama; the act brought noticeable changes to the U.S health care system by reducing the amount paid by individual and families for uncompensated care. According to Trump and his administration, the ACA represented a serious threat that would undermine the country's security "Insurance for everybody "Obamacare" is one of the greatest threats our country faces. It is unsustainable and will bad Americans into complete insolvency" (Donald Trump).

On his first day in office, Donald Trump issued an executive order intended to get rid of the Affordable Care Act. He proposed that insurance should be sold across state lines, premiums should be tax deductible and grants should be blocked to states for Medicaid instead of cost sharing. In one way or another, Trump convinced the white middle class that their economic deterioration is caused by such Affordable Act and that the government provides a budget for people who do not deserve it, while the white middle class are more entitled to this budget than others, thus the Trump administration concerted its efforts to repeal the Affordable Care Act and replace it with a proposed title "Health care reform to Make America Great Again ". The US House of Representatives introduced a proposed bill called the American Health Care Act (AHCA) or the Trump care which would serve to

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

replace and even partially repeal part of the Affordable Care (ACA). The AHCA was voted on and passed in the House on May 4, 2017, however the AHCA did not become a law as it did not pass in the senate.

Another attempt was made by the Trump administration to eliminate the healthcare services in 2021; in this respect Deborah D'souza reported that;

“The Trump administration proposed deep health care spending cuts over the next decade, especially to Medicaid and the ACA (\$1 trillion over ten years) and Medicaid (\$756 billion over ten years). It requested \$94, 5 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services, a 10% decrease from the 2020 enacted level “(D'souza 2022).

All most all of Trump's several attempts to repeal the ACA faced harsh criticism from analysts and observers who argued that his attempts served as a threat to state security, in a report finished by The Lancet Commissions and entitled by Public Policy and Health in the Trump Era, Steffie Woolhandler, David U Hummelstein, et al. stated “Although his efforts to repeal the Affordable Act failed, he weakened its coverage and increased the number of uninsured people by 2, 3 million “(Woolhandler, et al 1). Also Evan Saltzman and Eiberver commented “the policies would increase the number of uninsured individuals by 16 million to 25 million relative to the ACA”. (Saltzman, Eiberver 1). The danger of Trump's propositions was very obvious to many observers, cuts within the ACA affected negatively low- income individuals and those in poor health, in addition to Donald Trump's failure to contain the pandemic of Covid19 led to ten of thousand of unnecessary deaths.

b. Housing System and Trump's Alternative Vision

Donald Trump appointed Ben Carson to be the director of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Ben Carson has no prior housing policy experience, which pushed many analysts to expect his mismanagement of the sphere. Trump and Carson criticized harshly the Affirmative Furthering Fair Housing provisions of the federal Fair Housing Act. In 1968, the Congress passed the federal Fair Housing Act that required the federal government as well as the states, cities, and housing agencies receiving HUD funding. The act is regarded as one of the most important civil rights laws; it was passed for the sake of protecting people from segregation and housing inequality on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex and religion. Stephen M Dane argued “the HUD programs-formerly known as the section 8 voucher programs provides housing subsidy to more than 2 million households nationwide” (Dane 2019).

According to many Americans, the act would contribute strongly to enhancing the conditions of low-income families and would give them greater geographic choice in housing. However, Donald Trump had a dissenting opinion that appeared clearly when he signed an Executive Order on establishing a White House Council on Eliminating Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing on June 25, 2019. He proposed eliminating several programs; including the funding that ensures public housing agencies. ”President Trump proposed to slash the budget for the HUD by a whopping 9, 6 billion or 18 percent below fiscal year (FY) 2019’s congressionally enacted funding levels “(Weiss 2021).

Observers and analysts argued that Trump administration made several attempts to undermine the goals of the Affordable Housing, his administration frequently criticized the HUD and worked to reduce the public housing stock, by asking the Congress to make deep cuts in public housing, in this respect Elayne Weiss commented “ The Trump administration

has taken an aggressive approach to getting rid of all public housing one way or another “ Trump’s most attempts to repeal the Fair Housing Act were denied by the congress and never became laws”(Weiss 2021).

The Fair Housing Law was very well received by Americans especially low-income families, who got the opportunity to move from poor and racially segregated societies to areas that provides greater opportunity in job education and environment. Donald Trump dissent view was justified by his description of inner cities, which for him are place of crimes, and the Fair Housing Law is an action of paying a settlement for wrongful imprisonment.

c. Education under Trump's Eyes

Kenneth k. Wong, an American political scientist, currently the Walter and Leonore Annenberg Professor of Education Policy, asserted that Donald Trump relied on executive and administrative action in the education policy area instead of legislation. He argued that Trump’s education policy had two fundamental objectives, the first objective was to reduce the federal oversight in public education, and the second objective was to overturn education policies that were promulgated by the Obama administration “President Trump significantly weakened federal oversight to reverse a growingly assertive federal role that was supported by the Obama administration “(Wong 2020).

Regarding the first objective, worth to mentioning that the federal oversight and intervention in education policy, over several presidencies played a major role in promoting equal educational opportunities for all students. However Donald Trump and Betsy De Vos, the United States secretary of education vocalized their disagreement with the federal involvement in the education policy, as they believed that the development of the education system would be realized through state’s local control over the educational program “It shall be the policy of the executive branch to protect and preserve state and local control over the

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

curriculum, programs of institutions, schools, and school systems , consistent with applicable law” (Donald Trump).

As for the second objective, Trump's ambition to reverse Obama's commitment on civil and student rights in public schools appeared clearly when Trump approved congressional resolutions that overturn Obama-accountability rules for the Every Student Succeed Act (ESSA). The ESSA was signed by President Barack Obama on December 10, 2015, reauthorizes the 50 years old Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The act requires all students in America be taught to high academic standards. Instead Trump's administration supported school choice, school voucher programs, and charter schools and it worked to “downsize” the Department of Education by calling for dramatic cuts to the US Department of Education. During his 100 days in office, Trump appealed the Congress to introduce and pass the “School Choice and Education Opportunity Act”; he proposed to redirect funds to school choice programs. Michael Hansen, Elizabeth Mann Levesque, and Jon Valant, argued that the congress has not shown an interest to Trump's budgetary request to reduce funding for the US Department of Education and many K-12 programs. “Lawmakers have repeatedly rejected a push by Trump and US Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos to create new federally funded school choice initiatives such a \$1 billion public school choice “(Ujifusa 2018). In the same context, Kenneth K .Wong commented “Trump's budget proposed an 11percent reduction in US Department of Education (US DOE) funding, a decrease from \$ 73, 8 billion to \$ 65, 8 billion. However, Congress did not support Trump's budgetary retrenchment “(Wong 2020).

The Trump administration not only proposed dramatic cuts to the US Department of Education, but also it reduced civil rights. Kenneth K. Wong stated that the Trump administration repealed a number of civil rights regulations; according to Wong DeVos succeed in limiting federal influence in education policy depending on the Congressional

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

Review Act “Trump’s unilateral action faced particular favorable political conditions during the first two years of the administration when the Republican Party had control over both houses of congress” (Wong 2020).

On July 31, 2018, President Donald signed the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act. Andrew Ujifusa explained that the act is a reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act, which was authorized for the first time in 1984. The act was established for the sake of providing \$ 1, 2 billion in federal support for career and technical education programs. The Trump’s administration believed that the reauthorization of the act aimed to improve the quality of technical skills in secondary and post secondary education, the administration argued that providing students with job skills needed for specific occupations as they finish their academic coursework would contribute to a “booming economy “as Donald Trump put it. The president expressed his enthusiasm to the law in speech in Tampa, Fla., after the official bill signing at the White House ”More than 11 million students and workers will have greater access to better training and more jobs”(Donald Trump).

2.2. Effort in the Economic Front

Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs, will be made to benefit American workers and American families. We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies, and destroying our jobs. Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength...We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our borders. We will bring back our wealth. And we will bring back our dreams.

Donald J. Trump, the Inaugural Address, January 20, 2017(Bown 2017, 9)

a. Labor and Employment Changes in the Trump Era

During Trump's presidency, the United States saw low unemployment rates, reaching a 50-year low at 3, 5%. However, these unemployment rates started climbing in early 2020 due to the COVID-19 that misleadingly labeled the "great equalizer" implies everyone is equally vulnerable to the virus, and that the economic activity of almost everyone is similarly impacted regardless of social status (Jones and Jones 2020). Indeed during the pandemic, economic impacts disproportionately affect marginalized groups. The impact of corona virus was harsh for those people as many of the already existing disparities unfold during COVID-19: black communities in the United States are disproportionately affected by higher death rates due to the COVID-19virus (Thebault et al 2020).

Trump implemented several policies regarding immigration and trade. He argued that these policies would protect American jobs. Trump economic policies included renegotiating trade deals and restricting immigration particularly for high-skilled workers. As Marisa Abrajano and Hajnal zoltan argued, in their book "white Backlash", that Republican elites had been able to enshrine more and more of the white voter by censuring immigrants for much of what sickens American and by promising to stave the tide of immigration, for the whites thought that the immigrants is the nation's most important problem (Abrajano and Hajnal 2015).

In addition, the Trump administration emphasized the importance of protecting American workers, particularly those who had been negatively affected by globalization and free trade. This led to efforts to renegotiate trade deals, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and to impose tariffs on goods imported from countries like China. The NAFTA was signed by Clinton into law on December 1993 and it went into effect on January, 1994. It was a three-country agreement that included the government of Canada,

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

Mexico, and the USA. It lifted tariffs on the majority of goods produced by the signatory nations. Trump described the NAFTA as the worst trade deal ever made and he criticized it for contributing to job losses and outsourcing. In this regard Nathan Reiff stated” Over the years, NAFTA has frequently been blamed for the export of U.S manufacturing to Mexico and the accompanying loss of jobs and suppression of wages among U.S workers” (Reiff 2021). Consequently, Trump proposed to replace the NAFTA by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). The USMCA passed to the senate in January 16, 2020, and on January 29, Trump signed it into law. According to Trump the new agreement was signed for the quest of protecting the American workers.”The agreement to create more balanced ,reciprocal trade supporting high-paying jobs for Americans and grow the North American economy” (OUSTR).

The Trump administration also implemented tax cuts and deregulation, which some argued that those cuts helped boost the economy and job growth. However, others criticized these policies for benefiting the wealthy at the expense of the working class.

Some industries, such as manufacturing and coal, were a priority for the Trump administration, and he sought for policies to revive them. However, some experts argued that these industries might not be able to compete in the global market and that long-term job growth might come emerging industries such as renewable energy and technology.

b. Trump's Tax Plan

One of the main actions that President Trump made regarding taxation during his presidency was the Tax Cuts and Job Acts of 2017. The law lowered the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% reduced individual tax rates, doubled the standard deduction, and eliminated several tax deductions. As Zandi and Yaros stated “the largest source of tax cuts comes from permanently extending the individual income tax provisions of the 2017 tax cuts

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

and jobs act” (Zandi and yaros 15). The most important aim from trump’s tax reform was to rise the wages and to create jobs that led to “work, save, and invest” which help to grow the American economy (The reform under the trump administration 643).

Trump also advocated for a potential second phase of tax cuts for the middle class during his 2020 campaign. He also signed executive order to defer payroll taxes for employees and the self-employed from September to December 2020 due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, these deferrals only postponed the taxes until early 2021, which some critics argued would create a tax burden on individuals when they filed their taxes in the coming year.” Create tax credits for companies that bring jobs from China to America” and impose” tariffs on companies that leave America to produce jobs overseas” (Donald Trump).

Overall, Trump’s efforts on taxation during his administration were aimed at reducing tax burdens for businesses and individuals, simplifying the tax code, and boosting economic growth. As it mention in An analysis of Donald Trump ‘s tax plan ‘s report “ Mr. Trump ‘s stated goals are to provide tax relief for the middle class, simplify the tax code, and grow the American economy, without adding to the debt or deficit (Trump campaign 2015)(Nunns et al 2).

c. Trump-Era Banking System

During Trump tenure, he signed into law the Economic growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, which rolled back some of the regulations on the banking industry that were put in place after the 2008 financial crisis. The law exempted small and mid-sized banks from some of the stricter rules while still having oversight from regulatory to ensure they are still following safe practices. As Marcus said” after the financial crisis, banking regulators established a number of policies, including enhanced capital requirements and

Chapter One: Trump's Socio-economic Legislative Policies

stress testing, to try to ensure that banks would be solvent enough to continue to lend during an economic downturn”(Marcus 6).

The 2008 financial crisis caused over \$10 trillion in economic losses in the U.S. alone, cost millions of jobs, and led to millions of American families losing their homes. The big bank agenda calls for significantly weakening almost every restraint on megabank risk-taking put in place in response to that crisis. Most of the steps called for by the big banks can be done through seemingly technical changes in regulations, without Congressional action. While these changes may seem technical, they can have a profound impact on financial stability.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is piece of financial reform legislation which was passed by the U.S. Congress to make American financial system and the broader economy stable and safe. It emerged from the ashes of the global financial crisis and was introduced by the Obama administration to prevent a repeat of the excessive risk-taking that led to the 2007-2008 financial crisis. (Clark and Kelleher 1).

The election of Donald Trump as the 45th president of the United States signal drastic changes to the Dodd-Frank Act. Trump believed that the Dood-Frank Act was stifling to the financial markets. Since assuming office, Trump signed an Executive Order on February 3, 2017, directing the Treasury Secretary and Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) to assess and identify financial regulations that promote his stated principals for the regulation of the U.S financial system. As Claudia Maya stated that;

Trump signed an executive order telling the Treasury Department to review and assess current financial regulations, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act signed law by Barack Obama after the 2007-2008

financial crisis. The idea is to investigate whether these rules are reasonable and operational for participants in financial markets (Maya 24).

The Executive Order was introduced as a starting point for significant financial deregulation under the Trump administration. It indicated the potential repeal or claw back of portions the Dodd-Frank Act.

CONCLUSION

Trump's electoral strategy and stances transmit a clear reflection of the old Republican strategy. In his campaigns, Trump depended on the white backlash strategy which has been successful for the Republican Party over many years. He used race, immigrants, and populism to attract white voters specially the white working class. Trump attacked America's immigrant and minority groups, and he succeeded in convincing a large group of whites that all ails of the American society were caused mainly by tides of immigrants and non-white people. As white voters represented the vast majority of votes, Donald Trump won the election of 2016 despite his racist undertones. As president, Donald Trump's social policies centered on eliminating public services. Trump made several attempts to roll back the affordable acts that were signed by the previous administration as: Obama's administration. Regarding the economic policies, during his presidency, Donald Trump implemented numerous measures; he implemented a large plan to cut taxes in order to stimulate the economy. Trump pushed companies to focus on making their products within the United States in order to create more jobs and lower unemployment. Additionally, at the beginning of his presidency, the United States reported lower unemployment rates than ever before. However, those who benefited from this economic improvement were primarily the wealthy.

Chapter Two:

***Assessing the Trump's Socio-
economic Policies on Afro-
American Status***

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

“Today I want to talk about how to grow the African-American middle class and to provide a new deal for black America”

Donald Trump's speech in Charlotte.

INTRODUCTION

What can be regarded as Trump's racist view towards minorities opens the way for a lot of criticism that accusing him of practicing systemic racism towards these minorities. His anti-minority sense emerged clearly in his racist speeches as a candidate, and in his policies later as president. Throughout his presidency, Donald Trump redoubled his efforts to roll back access to the numerous public services; he undermined health insurance, he cut housing aid, and he proposed cuts in federal education funding. These cuts often included minorities, and created social and economic disparities within the American community. African Americans before and now are suffering from segregation in all aspect of life. They are an integral part of the American society, although they also constitute a minority group. In his campaign, Donald Trump promised to enhance black America in all domains. He addressed Afro-Americans, saying, “here is the promise I make to you, whether you vote for me or not: I will be your greatest champion” (Frunk and Morrill 2016). Those promises were later deemed unfulfilled promises by experts. Critics argued that Trump's administration policies targeted at the black community demonstrated a lack of accountability. Therefore at the outset, this chapter explores the impact of Trump's legislative socio- economic policies on Afro-Americans. It provides an insight to the several positions where Trump has failed blacks' social status as well as the several positions that made African Americans face social insecurity. The chapter also discusses the economic conditions of the black under the Trump's administration, and

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

how Trump's economic policies were insufficient to realize an enhancement in the Afro-American's economic status.

1. Evaluating Trump's Social Legislation towards African Americans

Donald Trump claimed to have served the black community more than any other president since the era of Abraham Lincoln. His claim was basically justified by three accomplishments, criminal justice reform, low black unemployment, and funding for historically black colleges and universities. However, experts and analysts presented multiple data which proved that Donald Trump and his socio-economic policies were not the best to improve the black community.

a. Trump, Blacks and Racism in Health Care

Donald Trump's administration is without any doubt one of the most controversial governments in the American history. According to many analysts and experts, his policies created obstacles instead of eradicating them. In a report entitled "Public Policy and Health in the Trump Era" Steffie Woolhandler, David U Himmelstein, and others clarified that their study aimed to shed light on Trump's irresponsible actions also to give an overview about Trump's failure to power the health sector "our recommendation are intended not just to reverse trump's injurious actions but to recognise a generational failure to implement the measures needed for a healthy population" (Woolhandler et al 2).

They acknowledged that the health of US population had already been declining prior to Trump's rise to power. "a down trajectory "(Woolhandler 2). And that Donald Trump's actions accelerated the decline of health in USA. Experts as: Adela.Animasahun. Ashley M.Nunez, RachellF.Jean and others vocalized a harsh criticism to the Trump administration for taking racist stances against the welfare of African Americans. Throughout the tapestry

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

history of America, African Americans suffered from instances of disparity and racism, health care is not exempt from these disparities and bias.

As mentioned in chapter one, Donald Trump doubled his efforts to repeal the Affordable Care Act, all his attempts were unsuccessful. However, he succeeded in classing millions of people out of coverage. “Although his efforts to repeal the Affordable Care Act failed, he weakened its coverage and increased the number of uninsured people by 2.3million“(Woolhandler et al 1). According to Adela. Animasahun, Ashley M. Nunez, Rachell F. Jean, Trump’s health care policies were ineffective, particularly in their negative impact on low-income and minority groups, especially African Americans. He reported that;

certain actions by the Trump administration such as trying to repeal Obamacare, or at least restrict some of its functions, along with its initial inaction with the COVID -19 pandemic, ultimately led to millions of Americans losing health insurance, all of which has caused minority population to be disproportionately affected by the virus (Animasahun, Nunez, and Jean 4).

In 2019, the whole world experienced the deadly pandemic of COVID -19, it is also known as the Corona Virus pandemic. Millions loss of innocent life caused by COVID-19, countries around the world sounded the alarm and they began to take preventative measures to contain the disease. As for the USA, Donald Trump’s request to repeal the Affordable Care Act in the middle of deadly pandemic caused an increase in the ferocity of the disease and tens of thousands of unnecessary deaths. Because the large proportion of blacks became out of coverage, thousands of blacks lost their lives “COVID-19 has increased the longevity gap between black and white people by more than 50%. Overall age standardized COVID-19 mortality rates for people of color are 1.2 times to 3.6 times higher for non-Hispanic white people “(Woolhandler et al 8). According to Rashawn Ray and Keon L. Gilbert reported that

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

“Early on during the pandemic, Black people were six times more likely to be turned away from COVID-19 testing and treatment once at the hospital” (Ray and Gilbert 2020).

Furthermore, Adela a. Animasahun and others argued that black patients had experienced a mal treatment and by doctors. Black patients declared that they received more aggressive treatment compared to their white counterparts, presenting the same diseases and the same health problems, they stated that, on several times they have been neglected” it has been established that distrust of physicians is prevalent among black patients and has been correlated to the instance of not having a regular health care provider” (Animasahun, Nunez, and Jean 3) even pregnant women “ Black women are 3.2 times more likely than white women to have a pregnancy related death” (Woolhandler et al 8).

Researchers proved that dealing differently with patients had two fundamental reasons, the first reason is related to doctors’ implicit bias and beliefs, and the second one is related to Trump’s racist rhetoric that encouraged separate and health disparities, as a response black patients expressed their reluctance to diagnosis despite their need for it. In this respect F Jean reported “Trump’s presidency, in conjunction with the rise in hate crime, has continued to make black patients less likely to seek preventative care despite black patient being more likely to have poorer healthcare out comes than their white counterparts” (Animasahun, Nunez, and Jean 3).

In order to avoid racial tensions, black patients started to look for doctors who share with them the same identity and same background, and it was through the term hits for “a black doctor near me” on line Google searches. “An Analysis between Trump’s Presidency and Health-Seeking Behaviors of African Americans in the United States” is a study conducted by Animasahun, Nunez, and Jean. The study utilized Google Trends in order to monitor the popularity searches for the term “black doctor near me”. The following figure

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

clarifies the increase of the popularity searches for the term” black doctor near me” over the years of 2015- 2018.

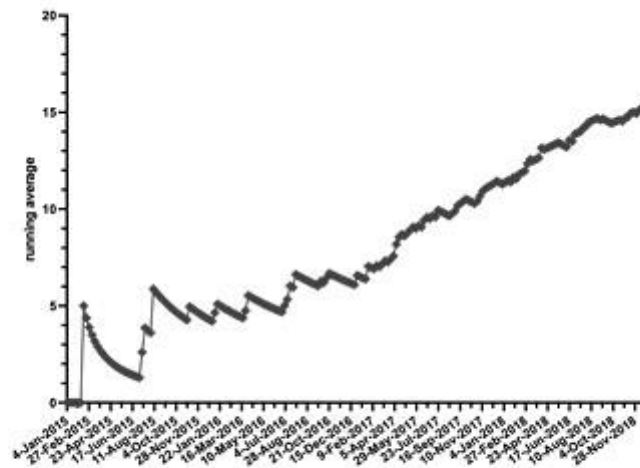


Figure 1 Increase in the number of “black doctor near me” searches in the United States over the past five-years with GoogleSheets²².

(Animasahun, Nunez, and Jean 7).

All these incidents pushed black people to believe that racism reached its peak in the U S since Trump started his missions as president “A poll was performed in January 2020, asking black adults in the United States what thought of the current state of affairs, and reported that 83% of respondents believed racism had become a bigger issue in the United States since Trump started his presidency” (Jean 4).

To conclude, according to experts and observers, health policies of the Trump’s administration had a negative feedback, this negativity was a result of the president mismanagement of the COVID -19 compounded by his efforts to reinforce separate and unequal health disparities, through weakening public health infrastructure and the welfare of Afro-Americans.

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

b. Trump's Housing Discrimination against Afro-Americans Families

In the USA, the first step to create wealth and realize their dreams is to purchase a home and pass it down to the kids; however, not all Americans have this opportunity. Throughout the American history, African Americans have had limited or no opportunities to create wealth, as they are excluded from the affordable housing, and home ownership. From the perspective of many experts as Tim Nelson, housing discrimination is one of the most profound instances of disparities in the USA. In 2016, The Trump administration did not make efforts to change the situation but it ramped up its efforts to reinforce the longstanding discrimination in housing policies.

As mentioned in chapter one, Donald Trump made several attempts to get rid of Obama-Era Fair Housing Rule that prohibited housing discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and family status. Trump worked mainly to slash the budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Fair Housing Act was signed for the sake of providing low-income families including African Americans with the opportunity to move from poor and racially segregated communities to areas that provide greater opportunity in public services as: education, jobs, and healthcare.

According to Donald Trump, implementing unequal housing policies was seen as an effective way to protect the white community from crime and people of color mainly African Americans (Maharawal, McElroy 2017). Elayne Weiss argued that housing policy under Trump's eyes increased the problem of housing in the USA "the actions of the Trump administration have only undermined the very solution it has proposed to address the problem of our nation's crumbling public housing stock" (Weiss 2021). Others like: ManissaM.Maharawal and Erin McElroy described Trump's policies as "trend that include increased forms of racialized displacement "(M.Maharawal and McElroy 2017). African

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

Americans could buy properties in particular neighborhood and lenders in most cases deny mortgage for them. “According to 2020 data from the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, lenders deny mortgage for Black applicants at rate 8% higher that of white applicants CNBC reports “(Connley 2020).

Millions of low-income families including African Americans are fortunate enough to receive federal housing assistance. However, the several cuts that were made by the Trump administration in the Department of Housing and Public Housing Agencies get the assistance more complicated. In this context, Connely caimed that;

Black homeownership had already hit a record low of 40, 6% in the second quarter of 2019. Though that figure increased to 47% for the second quarter of 2020, data from the US Census Bureau black shows that Americans still have the lowest rate of homeownership compared to other racial groups, with white Americans having a homeownership rate of 76% .(Connley 2020).

Unfair housing policies have promoted many analysts to focus attention on the issue of housing in the USA. According to them ten of thousand of low-income families including black people who are excluded from homeownership in a great nation as the USA is a paradox.

In the Trump era, discrimination policies and racial practices in housing market led to a huge racial wealth gap where there was a concentration of poverty in the African Americans community “The Federal Reverse reports that the average homeowner in 2016 had a household wealth of \$ 231,400 compared to the average renter having a household wealth of just \$ 5,200 “(Connley 2020).

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

To sum up African Americans continue to face discriminatory policies and practices in housing market. Many analytics criticized harshly Donald Trump and they confirmed that his policies in housing were mainly designed to reinforce the longstanding of housing equality and to practice a systemic racism against the black community “.....with loss of section 8 housing being clearly a racialized phenomenon” (M.Maharawal and McElroy 2017).

c. Black Educational Opportunity and School Segregation

In the light of how Trump's policies impact black America, a report entitled “How the Trump Administration Hurt Communities of Color in 2017” and represented, by Danyelle Solomon and Connor Maxwell deduced that; in several occasions the trump administration aimed to eliminate rights and protections for people of color.

Regarding education, Trump proposed cutbacks in education spending, he suggested less support to higher education and proposed deeper cuts to public schools. According to Solomon and Maxwell this would affect negatively poor and working-class black students, “President Trump asked congress to eliminate to 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program, which provides high quality after school programs to 1.1 million low-income student of color “(Solomon and Maxwell 2018). Jenn M. Jackson vocalized a direct critic to the Trump administration and she declared” unsurprisingly, Trump's positions on education are also detrimental to black people” (Jackson 2018).

Donald Trump and U.S Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos, showed their deep interest in private schools. Solomon and Maxwell expressed their anxiety and they argued that Trump's proposal could cause deeper cut to public schools as well as it could reinforce school segregation. More than that, nearly two-third of African Americans students benefited from Pell Grant awards. The Trump's ambition to cancel Pell Grant awards minimized African

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

American students 'opportunity to get better education. (Solomon and Maxwell 2018).

In addition, many African American students depend on student debt to support their high education, however in the Trump era, things started to be more complicated when the president intended to scarp a single income loan subsidies "student debt is a growing problem. Close to half of African Americans borrowers have defaulted on a student loan, yet the Trump administration struck Obama-era requirements that would have ensure borrowers at risk of default receive better student loan servicing and get back on track to repayment" (Solomon and Maxwell 2018).

During the Obama administration, federal oversight and intervention played a major role in promoting equal educational opportunities and preserving civil rights for all students. But, the Trump administration used its administrative tools to reduce the federal oversight in education policy. For many, Trump's actions ensured his racist undertones as it aimed to reduce civil rights."The Education Department is reportedly considering scrapping Obama-era federal guidance designed to ensure school discipline policies do not discriminate against students of color and those with disabilities" (Solomon and Maxwell 2018).

"Teaching and Learning in the Age of Trump: Increasing Stress and Hostility in America's High School" is a report prepared by John Rogers and others. The report discussed the impact of hot topics that were introduced by Donald Trump as a candidate and as a president on public high schools' students. During his presidency, Trump discussed topics that had relation with rights and the status of minorities in the U.S. The report clarified that the new political environment pushed students from different minority group to care about their welfare. Hostility against minorities increased in predominantly white schools and made school leaders escaped topics concerning the new political environment, at the same time they attempted to create tolerant of a culture inside their classrooms (Rogers et al 2017).

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

Briefly to conclude, Trump's several attempts to cancel federal direction on civil rights and to expand private school helped experts to prove Trump's racist undertones. As Rethinking Schools Organization assumed that school leaders have the responsibility of raising their students conscious about social justice, It stated "under these circumstances, we not only have to become more effective social justice educators, but also guardians of our student's safety and the fundamental health of public education" (Teaching in the time of Trump 2017).

d. Criminal Justice Reform: Widening Disparities for Black Men

Trump's criminal justice reform centered on the bipartisan First Step Act, the act was signed on December 2018 and it realized a decrease in the level of violence and crimes. Nathan James addressed that the First Step Act has three main components. He clarified that;

The act has three major components: (1) correctional reform via the establishment of risk and needs assessment system at the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), (2) sentencing reform via changes to penalties for some federal offenses, and (3) the reauthorization of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (P.L 110-199). (James 2).

Furthermore, the First Step Act was designed for the sake of improving conditions in federal prison through banning inhumane practices as: shackling pregnant prisoners, and placing inmates in prisons that are closer to their homes and family members. Another quest of the act was to redirect prisons around rehabilitation instead of punishment (Grawert 2020).

Donald Trump ensured that the First Step Act was in favor of African Americans because 91 percent of inmates freed by the act were blacks. In Addition, Trump's retro activeness of the Fair Sentencing Act of 2010 made crucial changes in the federal sentences on drug. "Before 2010, an offence involving 5 grams of crack cocaine, a form of the drug more common in the

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

black community, was punished as severely as one involving 500 grams of powder. The Fair Sentencing Act of 2010 changed that, reducing this 100:1 disparity to 18:1” (Grawert 2020).

Michael Harriot asserted that the First Step Act was the biggest legislative victories for advocates of criminal justice reform in years, but at the same time the law is stacked against black people especially in Republican states. Harriot explained that, Donald Trump signed the law to present himself as an anti racist, and to gain the praise of black people. He argued that even after the law was signed republicans including Donald Trump still are practicing a racist war on drug, because despite the fact that white and black use and sell drugs at about the same rate, federal sentences are still being built upon racial bias. In addition, the first draft of the First Step Act did not address the crack vs. cocaine disparity “these amendments were only included when dozen of organizations like the Color of Change and the Prison Policy Initiative argued Democratic lawmakers to wrote against the bill unless Republican agreed to include prison and sentencing reform initiatives” (Harriot 2020).

Michael Harriot goes deeper than this and he doubted in Trump's real intention, he believed that Trump never meant for the act to reduce the sentences of hundred of prisoners. “The reason of hundred of black people have been removed from America's system of mass incarceration is that a Democratic senator wrote a bill , a Democratic president signed it and Democrats forced Donald Trump and a Republican- controlled congress to make it retroactive” (Harriot 2020).

1.2. Afro-Americans' Discontent with the Rise of Social Movement during Trump's Presidency

a. Police Brutality against Blacks during Trump' Era

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

“Look at how much African-Americans communities have suffered under Democrat control.

To those hurting, I say what do you have to lose by trying something new like Trump?”

Donald Trump in Dimondale, Michigan, U.S. 2016.

In the United States of America, forms of racism and racial discrimination towards African Americans exceeded the limits to include violence with all its sorts. Since the creation of the nation, African Americans have been experiencing all kinds of racial violence. In recent years and with the current technology, police brutalities against black people are being videotaped for public examination. Instances of police brutality against blacks are a lot, however the case of George Floyd was the last straw. In this regard Woolhandler and others declared that;

Resistance turned to incipient revolt in the spring and summer of 2020. The triggering event-a video of a white policeman calmly murdering George Floyd, a black man, while other officers looked on-shocked a previously inattentive white population and black population in the USA who were familiar with such scenes (Woolhandler et. al³⁵).

The incidence scarped public outrage even outside the county, however what shocked and amazed everyone was president Trump's reaction.

In an interview prepared by CBS news, Donald Trump answered questions about the issue of police brutality against black people, and all the world remarked his gruffness"- Washington (CNN)- president Donald Trump repeated racist talking points in downplaying police violence against black Americans during a CBS News on Tuesday. Claiming that “more white people are dying at the hands of law enforcement than black people” (Vazquez 2020). The controversial remarks of Donald Trump and his way of handling race relations

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

convinced many Americans to believe that Trump increased tensions after the murder of George Floyd. “An NPR/PBS News Hour/Marist Poll last month found that two-third of Americans believed Trump has increased tensions after the killing of George Floyd at the hands of Minneapolis police”(Montanaro 2020).

Jeremy .W. Peters argued that Donald Trump's remarks contradicted with facts. African Americans who have been killed by police still outnumber white people who have been murdered by law enforcement. He stated that;

A federal study that examined lethal force used by the police from 2009 found that a majority of victims were white, but the victims were disproportionately black. Black people had a fatality rate at the hands of police officers that was 2, 8 times as high as that white people (Peters 2020).

In the same context, Lauren Egan said “according to the Washington Post database, the rate at which black people are shot and killed by law enforcement is twice as high than that of white people” (Egan 2020).

Depending on these data and statistics, it became easier for experts and analysts to ensure Trump's racist undertones. Experts like Claton, Moore, and Jones argued that the Trump policies aimed to marginalized African Americans and that Trump's black anti sentiment emerged to the public years ago.”Trump's animosity towards African Americans is rooted in the vestiges of racial sentiment long held towards blacks since the founding of this country” (Clayton, Moore and Jones 2021). Moreover, others such as Animasahun, Nunez, and Jean explained that, because of Trump's racist rhetoric, there was a significant rising in hate crime.” The increase of racial tensions can be attributed to the divisive and racist rhetoric, incited by Trump's presidency. Since his election in 2016, there has been approximately a 20% rise in hate crime incidents” (Animasahun, Nunez and Jean 3).

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

As a final observation, African Americans never stop their journey of fighting against inequality and discrimination. When it comes to matter of killing people and legislating destructive policies and practices that negatively affect them, African Americans are ready to lead social movements and to stand up against discrimination. In the Trump era, the emergence of African Americans social movements were the result of systemic racism and Trump's unfulfilled promises. The Black Live Matter is the best example of these movements.

b. The Rise of Black Lives Matter Movement

Over centuries, the struggle about the equality and the rights were a dilemma especially in the United States where appeared a lot of organizations, movements, and groups. In the twentieth century, the Civil Rights Movement came as a reaction to the unrealized promises of Emancipation and claiming for social justice. It reached many changes and enabled people to gain many rights in education, employment, housing, and voting. As mentioned in the fifteenth Amendment “the rights of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude” (Foner 526). One of the major achievements of the CRM was the election of Barack Obama as a black president to the U.S. It showed the equality between blacks and whites, and how black Americans contributed in the political life. But by the coming of the Republican President Donald Trump, he revived white supremacy again. While the Civil Right Movement worked to end some legal barriers of discrimination, it did not end all forms of discrimination (Graff 2015).

The issue of inequality worried some African American leaders like Booker T. Washington and William Edward Bughart Du Bois. They started thinking to improve their education and social position until they were considered as equal with whites. In the Trump presidency, ethnic groups like Native Americans, Afro-Americans, Japanese, Hispanics, and

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

Latinos, Arab, Muslims and Chinese as well, found themselves facing many racial discrimination and oppression practiced against them. Generally, minorities faced injustice and inequality and their rights were violated again. “We are going to have great relationship with the Hispanics,” he said. “The Hispanics have been so incredible to me. *They* want jobs. Everybody wants jobs. The African Americans want jobs. If you look at what’s going on, *they* want jobs” (Donald Trump). From his speech, blacks and Hispanics are not part of “we” “they” constitute separate groups.

Minorities especially African Americans are seen as less than humans. Despite their claim of equal rights, their rights still now lost and plundered, they still treated in injustice ways; they still killed and face all kinds of brutality.

After the CRM, another new movement emerged in the new era known as Black Lives Matter. BLM is a modern movement through which is seen that racial activism still radicalized. It is an international social movement, formed in the United States in 2013, it dedicated to fight racism and anti-black violence, especially in the form of police brutality. The Black Lives Matter Movement came about the death of Trayvon Martin in Florida, in 2012. The unarmed black 17 year old was shot by George Zimmerman (Graff 2015). Beside to other police killing, including Eric Garner, who died in a chokehold, and Michael Brown, who was killed by an officer. In the summer of 2020 George Floyd, an unarmed black man, was murdered by a police officer who knelt on his neck. Hence, the BLM Movement revived and started in response to these deaths and it was intended to be a humanization of black lives.

The Black Lives Matter Movement aimed to fight the colorblind racism and to change the structures and systems in American society that treat black lives like subhuman. One of these systems is the criminal justice system. BLM was trying to direct the conversation about how race does matter in both the criminal justice system and society thus the overall goal of

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

the movement is to move away from colorblindness and to become color conscious. Michelle Alexander, in her book *“The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness”*, touched this topic of being aware of race and shed light on how policies in the criminal justice system will affect people of different races. She argued that;

It may always be necessary for us as a society, to pay careful attention to the impact of our laws, policies, and practices on racial and ethnic groups and consciously strive to ensure that biases, stereotypes, and structural arraignment do not cause unnecessary harm or suffering to any individual or any group for reasons related to race (Alexander 231).

According to Republican politicians, White nationalism and Nativism are fundamental concepts. Republicans have long relied on racial stereotypes as “dog whistles” to activate their base long before Trump’s ascension into politics. Donald Trump stoked the racial fire, via various communications and he claimed that the president Barack Obama was not an American citizen. Trump has been viewed by scholars and public as racist or white supremacist because of his speeches and actions, even though Trump claimed that he was the “best president” for African Americans and he repeatedly said that he was “the least racist person that you’ve ever encountered” (Donald Trump).

2. Assessing Trump’s Economic Legislation towards the African Americans Community

“You’re living in your poverty, your schools are no good, you have no jobs, 58 percent of your youth is unemployed-what the hell do you have to lose?”

(Donald Trump)

a. Growing Economic Disparities between Black and White

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

For several years, Politicians, researchers, journalists, and the public focused their attention on growing economic inequality in the United States. This focus is on income rather than on wealth. "Income inequality has been on the rise in the United States in the last three decades reducing equal opportunities for a large segment of the population" (Rezvani and Pirouz 3). Income inequality is caused by a various factors, including historical racial segregation, governmental policies, a stagnating minimum wage, outsourcing, globalization, changes in technology, and the waning power of labor unions that contributed to that growth. As stated by Rezvani and Pirouz;

Normal that individuals have different talents, opportunities or amounts of financial capital. Nevertheless, if they are too different, it can lead to socio-economic problems which can result in a weak and insufficient political system. Today, many American citizens suffer from widening disparities in income (Rezvani and Pirouz 2013).

Unfortunately, Black families have been subjected to stagnant economic trends for decades. According to Rezvani and Pirouz there are little evidences that will change black families' economic stagnation. With their rising share of the population, these groups have a larger impact on the American middle class than they once did, an impact that will only continue to grow. In fact, the impact of declining wealth for blacks households on the nation's collective economic well-being (Rezvani and Pirouz 2013). During the past 30 years, African Americans' median wealth went down while white wealth slowly increased. Overall, however, the median wealth of Americans decreased from \$ 78,000 in 1983 to \$ 64,000 in 2013.

Although these disparities are driven by several factors, disparities in homeownership rates account for much of the racial wealth divide. For generation, white families have

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

enjoyed access to wealth that has eluded their black counterparts, making it far easier to come up with down payments and help their heirs claim their stake in the economy.

Between 1994 and 2017, white homeownership rates rose to 76%, compared to 49% for African Americans. Since 2006, the homeownership rate has declined steadily for everyone_ from 69% to 63% in the first quarter of 2017_ but these losses have been more pronounced for households of color. The homeownership rate among Black households fell from 48% in 2015 to below 42% in late 2016, while the Latino homeownership rate declined from 50% to 46% in the same time period. Meanwhile, the homeownership rates for White households dropped from 76% to 72% (U.S Census Bureau 2017). Across most economic indicators, white families today fare significantly better than families of color. These disparities are rooted to social systems and structures, not in individual behaviors.

Donald Trump, throughout his campaign, set his ideas on trade, unemployment, healthcare, terrorism, crime, nuclear weapon, social security, and infrastructures. He guaranteed to revive the “American Dream” and he believed that every American should be included (Reeves 2016). But many Americans perceived Trump as a racist and a misogynist. The 2016 election can be defined by inequality. Trump attempted to use that inequality to his advantage and benefited from it when running for presidency. As many observers as Gravelly believed that economic inequalities in the United States contributed to Trump’s victory. He had regularly emphasis cultural, economic, and physical threats posed to whites from non-whites. “The legislation is certainly not helping people of color by trying to equalize wealth or equalize incomes or anything like that” said Elaine Maag a senior research associate at the urban bookings tax policy center” (Gravelly 2018).

Trump’s legacy defined by many issues; his tragic mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic, his alienation of America’s allies, and his wars on science and the rule of law.

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

Something equally important to this list: was income inequality that continued to grow at a faster rate than before. Income inequality is not a new topic in the United States. “Income inequality in the United States narrowed in the first three years of Trump administration as raising wages and a low unemployment rate fueled gains for lower-income and less educated families” (Schneider and Marte 2020). Although Trump entered office with promises of supporting workers, his administration has benefited the nation’s wealthiest and left the rest groups. For example Trump signed Tax Cuts and Jobs Act to give nominal tax breaks to most Americans, but in fact the wealthy was the most visible of his administration’s inequality boosting measures. “There is no doubt that there are even more hidden rules of race in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act” (Hamilton and Linden 10).

b. Black Unemployment and Lower Sector Jobs for Blacks

Trump said that he done more for the black community than any president since Abraham Lincoln. Also he tweeted that he had delivered the lowest African-American unemployment, poverty and crime rates in US history.

From the below diagram, It is clear that the African Americans poverty rate began to reduce since 2010 (it mean from Obama administration). When Obama was inaugurated in 2009 the United States was suffering from the worst recession due to the Great Depression of the 1930s. As Arloc Sherman asserted “With president Obama leaving office, it’s worth recalling, with updated, one of his notable achievements: the 2009 Recovery Act, which helped prevent a historic rise in poverty despite the worst recession since the 1930s” (Sherman 2016).

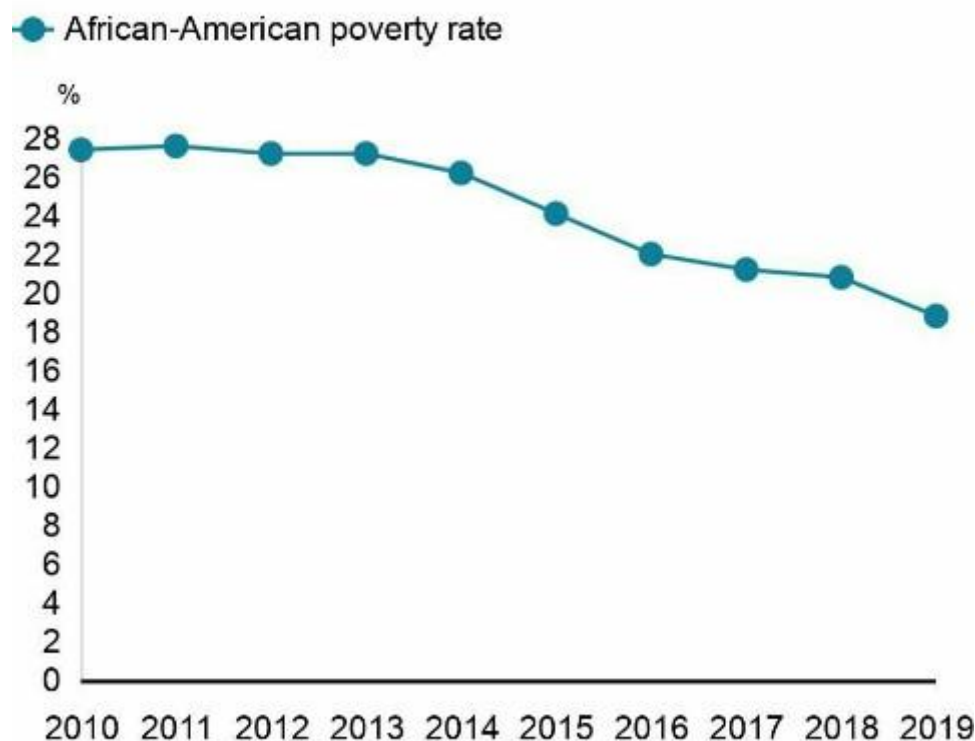
Unemployment is one reason of poverty rates. American witnessed an increase in unemployment from 2009 during the three years of Obama reign because of the worst financial crisis of 2008. At the beginning of 2009, the unemployment rate was 8% and, at the

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

end of the same year, it rose to 10%. But the unemployment rate has fallen from 10% in 2010 to 4, 7 % in 2017 when Obama left office (Figure 2). Indeed African Americans witnessed a high rate of employment during Obama era but not all of them from that increase, in this regard Coates commented that “Blacks disproportionately benefit from this effort, since they are disproportionately in need “ (Coates 34).

The following graph taking from BBC news explains the unemployment rate from 2008-2013.

African-American poverty has been falling since 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

BBC

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

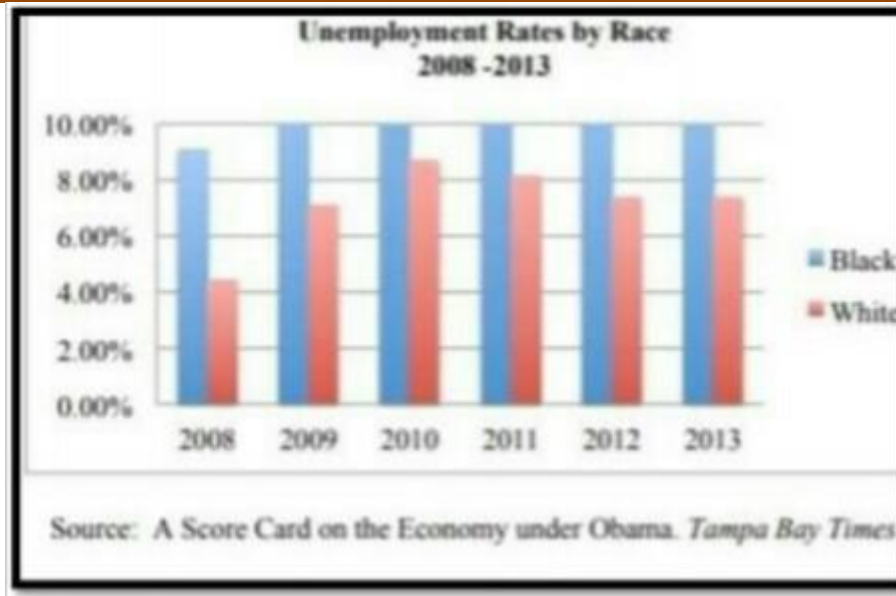


Figure 02: Unemployment Rates By Race

(Riley, Emmit Y. 2014)

When Trump won the 2016 election, in his first three years in office, he oversaw an annual average growth of 2, 5%. Before the Corona virus, president trump helped America to build its strongest economy in history. More Americans were employed than ever before and the unemployment rates fell to a 50-year low, it reached 3, 5% in late 2019 (Long 2020). The African Americans' unemployment rates saw wages grow faster for workers due to the Trump proposal of bringing jobs to America. But during the pandemic, the black unemployment rate soared to 16, 8% about 3, 5 million black workers loosed their work (Morath and omeokwe 2020). Economists said that the black unemployment rate in the United States tends to be twice the white unemployment rate due to systemic racism. As Danielle Kyrtzleben said "While the unemployment rate is relatively low _ near what economist call "full employment" _ it remains true that the black unemployment rate is always much higher than the national rate" (Kurtzleben 2018).

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

In addition to the unemployment rate, jobs' quality is the most significant. Blacks still continue to be concentrated in lower sector jobs, which do not have adequate healthcare or paid sick leave. For black men, job prospects were even more limited. Beside to facing numerous obstructs to work entry, the available jobs did not provide enough money for them to provide financial for their families. Trump as a president did not admit the dignity of black Americans. He did not take charge for his policies and behavior's influence on black men. His inability to control the virus led to the economic free fall which had negative consequences on the blacks who losing their jobs (Biden Harris).

c. Systematic Inequality and the Black-White Wealth Gap

Wealth is a critical tool for families to finance and achieve economic mobility. It allows individual to change jobs, pursue an education, and start their own business. Wealth in the United States was unequally distributed by race, and particularly between white and black households; African American families have a fraction of the wealth of white families. African Americans have less wealth than whites, which led to fewer opportunities for upward mobility, lower income levels, and fewer chances to build wealth or pass accumulated wealth down to future generations. "The wealth gap between black and white families remains large, despite black families' real (i.e., inflation-adjusted) wealth gains in dollar terms" Hernandez Kent and Ricketts said in their article "Has Wealth Inequality in America Changed over Time? Here Are Key Statistics" (December 02, 2020).

President Trump's campaign and inaugural speech promised ambitious redistributive programs, vowing to rebalance global wealth and power. He said that they were built the greatest economy in the history of the word, and now they were doing it again but that was prior to the Corona Virus outbreak. As Bauer and others reported "The coronavirus 2019 disease (COVID-19) pandemic has created both a public health crisis and an economic crisis

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

in the United States” (Bauer et al 2020). Thus the U.S. Income inequality was aggravated by the virus, which had dissimilar effects between different racial and ethnic minority groups who witnessed an increased risk from the virus (Bauer et al 2020).

Some experts said that trump's economic policies favored the wealthy and left the poor and middle class who represent the minority groups behind. “Instead, the wealthy fared substantially better than other income groups” (Jackson 1992). For example, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in December 2017 provide major tax break to corporations and wealthy individuals. As Gillian B white asked” The president-elect pledged tax reform and job creation policies that should theoretically help poor and minority Americans. Will they?” (White 2016).

Wealth disparities between black and white in America existed before the pandemic.” The period that followed the Civil War was one of the economic terrors and wealth-stripping that has left black people at lasting economic disadvantage. White Americans have seven times the wealth of black Americans on average” (Lee 2019). Many researchers argued that, during the pandemic, black households faced more financial emergencies with fewer economic resources led to widen the gap in economic opportunity between black and white households.

Conclusion

The Trump administration implemented numerous socio-economic policies that showed a lack of responsibility towards African Americans. Socially, the administration pursued efforts to reduce government regulations and eliminate public services such as proposing deep cuts to the Affordable Care Act which negatively impact low-income individuals and African American families, who often rely on these services for vital support. Economically, Trump's legislative agenda focus on economic growth and job creation such as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. However, the benefits of the Tax Cuts primarily were in the favor of wealthy

Chapter Two: Assessing the Trump's Socio-economic Policies on Afro-American Status

individuals and they exacerbated income inequality. As a result, African Americans expressed their discontent with the Trump Administration, which appeared clearly with the revival of the Black Live Matter Movement.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

During his journey to the white house, Donald Trump never dispensed with the norms of the Republican Party, which appeared with the inception of the party. One of the strongest motivations that persuaded Americans to vote for Trump was his reliance on the Republican strategies and tactics that utilized anti immigrant, race, and populism to gain support from the whites who express strongly negative views on immigration and ethnic groups, and who at the same time are representing the large segments of the American public. Trump achieved one of the most vocal campaigns; he energized voters and he was able to reach the required number of supporters.

During his presidency, Donald Trump implemented numerous social and economic policies. In the social front, the administration pursued efforts to reduce public services as the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Also it worked to repeal the Fair Housing law (FHA) and implemented work requirements for certain welfare programs. The administration failed to repeal the ACA and FHA, but it succeeded in causing deep cuts to programs that promote social welfare. In the economic front, the Trump administration focused on economic growth and job creation. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 that were signed into law in 2017, aimed to stimulate economic activity by reducing corporate tax cuts for individuals. In addition, Trump focused on local industries and persuaded the American companies to focus on making their product within the United States of America.

In healthcare, Donald Trump failed to repeal the Affordable Care Act; however, he succeeded in causing deep cuts and classing thousand of African Americans out of the coverage. The situation became worse when Trump failed to contain the deadly pandemic of COVID-19, African Americans found difficulties to get medical assistance and thousand of them died. In housing, Trump proposed to repeal the Fair Housing Act which is considered as one of the most important civil rights laws for promoting integration and freedom of choice in housing. The proposal was considered as an attempt to roll back certain regulations designed

General Conclusion

address discrimination in lending practices, freedom of choice, and affecting access to credit and homeownership for African American families.

Stress and hostility against minorities including Afro-Americans increased in high schools, because of the new political environment, and because of hate speech that was introduced by Donald Trump. His administration made several attempts to cancel grants and subsidies, this impacted student of color including African American students who often rely on such programs for educational support.

Trump claimed that the criminal justice reform was in favor of African Americans. The passage of the First Step Act in 2018 was regarded as an effort to address issues within the criminal justice system such as rehabilitation programs. However the First Step Act did not reach the desirable goals because, it did not address systemic inequalities within the criminal justice system. Also the system needed more comprehensive reforms to tackle systemic issues as biased policing and sentencing disparities.

Although Trump campaigned on the promise of preventing crimes against minorities such as blacks by law and police power, the era witnessed continuity of the police brutality against African Americans. Americans Africans already expressed their discontent with Trump's policies and cases of police violence were the final straw. African Americans started to express their anger and rage. The emergence of social movements was fueled by hate speech, violence, and systemic racism combined with Trump's unfulfilled promises. It was so important that African Americans movements such as Black Live Matter (BLM) emerged again to face discrimination and to put an end to Trump's actions that reinforce segregation against the African American community. Trump showed his obvious animosity towards the protestors of BLM. As a result, Trump received a negative assessment from many people who criticized the way he handled racial issues. African Americans and through BLM raised

General Conclusion

blacks' consciousness, educated, and influenced more people about blacks' issues. They made sure that Donald Trump was not the best president for black America, and that he did not qualify for a second electoral term.

The negative impact of Trump's administration was not limited to the social side only. After being elected, trump implemented a large plan to cut taxes for the sake of stimulating economy, but in fact the largest share of tax cuts benefited the wealthy. Furthermore, Many African Americans lost their jobs during the pandemic of COVID 19 due to Trump's failure to control the pandemic. The wealth gap between blacks and whites continued to increase because Trump's policies worked exacerbate income inequality.

Finally, Trump's socio-economic policies are described as the most impoverished policies, and the most racist policies which affected deeply the Afro-American society.

Works Cited

Works Cited

Books:

Abrajano, Marisa. Hajnal, Zoltan. “*White Backlash: Immigration, Race, and American Politics* “. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2015.

Alexander, Michelle. “*The Jim Crow Law: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*”. United States: The New Press, 2010.

Eric, Foner. “*FreeSoul, Free Labor, Free Men: The Ideology of the Republican Party before the Civil War*”. New-York: Oxford University Press, 1970.

Klein, Naomi. “*No is not Enough: Defeating the New Shock Politics*”. London: Allen Lane, 13 Jun 2017.

Articles:

Animasahun, Adeola A. Nunez, Ashley M. Jean, Rachelle F. “An Analysis Between Trump’s Presidency and Health Seeking Behaviour of African American in the United States,” *Department of Medical Education*. January 10, 2022): 1-15

Austin, Algermon. Chiraag, Bains. Boldt, Allie, et. Al.”Social Exclusion Black People Have Every Thing to Lose Under Trump,” *Demos*. June 15, 2018.

Beeman, Rachel D, “What are the three characteristics of Trumpism?: A Discourse Analysis of Trump’s Four Major Campaign Speeches”, *Political Analysis*.19. 2. 2018.

Clark, Tim. Kelleher, Dennis. “Federal Reserve Actions Under the Trump Administration Have Significantly Weakened Post-Crisis Banking Protection Rules,” *Better Markets*. December 3, 2020.

Works Cited

- Coates, Ta-Nehisi. "My President was Black," *The Best American Magazine Writing* 2018. Colobia University Press. 2018.
- D'souza, Deborah. "Comparing the Economic Plans of Trump and Biden." November 14, 2022.
- Dane, Stephen M. "Fair Housing Policy under the Trump Administration," *Human Rights*. November 30, 2019.
- Espinoza, Michael. "Donald Trump's Impact on the Republican Party," *Policy Studies*, vol42, (06 Jul 2021): pp 5-6.
- Foscarinis, Maria. "Strategies to Address Homelessness in the Trump Era: Lessons from the Reagan Years." *Journal of Affordable Housing*, Vol. 27, N. 01(2018): pp161-181.
- Frunk, Tim. Morrill, Jim. "Donald Trump Promises: a New Deal for Black American at Spirit Square." Retrieved. May 20, 2022.
- Gilda, Graff. "Redesigning Racial Caste in America via Mass Incarceration." *The Journal of Psychohistory*, Vol. 43, N. 2(2015): pp 120-133.
- Ginting, Rizky. Sakbanita, Putri. Sili, Surya. Et al. "The Persuasive Technique Types in Donald Trump's Public Speaking." *Jurnal Ilmu Budaya*, Vol. 3, N. 2 (April 2019): pp 197-206. 199-200.
- Gravelly, Alexis. "How Trump's Tax Cuts Favor Whites over Minorities." *The Center for Public Integrity*. August 21, 2018.
- Hajnal, Zoltan. Abrajano, Marisa. "Trump's All Too Familiar Strategy and Its Future in GOP." *The Forum*, Vol.14, N. 3(2016): pp 295-309.

Works Cited

Hamilton, Darrich. Linden, Michael. "Hidden Rules of Race are Embadedded in the New Tax Law." *Roosevelt institute. ORG.* May 2018.

Harriot, Michael."91 Percent of Inmates Freed By First Step Act Were Black. Should We Give Republican Credit?" *The Root.* June 10, 2019.

Jackson, Robert L. "Income Gap Grew in 1980s, Study Says: Economics: The Separation between the Richest and Poorest Families Increased in 43 States, a non Profile Group Finds. California is among States Registering Greatest Diversity." *Los Angeles Times.* Aug. 28, 1992.

Jones, Bethany L. Jones, Jonathan S. "Gov-Cuomo is Wrong, Covid-19 is anything but an Equalizer." *The Washington Post.* April 5, 2020.

Jackson, JennM. "Donald Trump's Policies Hurt Black Americans." *Teen Vogue.* April 27, 2018.

Kent, Ana Hernandez. Ricktts, Lowell R. "Has Wealth Inequality in America Changed over Time? Here Are Key Statistics." *Federal Reserve Bank.* December 02, 2020.

Kurtzleben, Danielle. "Fact CHECK: Trump Touts Low Unemployment Rates For African-Americans, Hispanics." January 8, 2018.

Knight, Holland."A Real Time Preview of Education Policy under President Trump."

Lee, Trymaine. "A Vast Wealth Gap, Driven by Segregation, Redlining, Evictions and Exclusion, Separates Black and White America." *The New York Times Magazine.* Aug 14, 2019.

Long, Heather. "The Trump vs Obama Economy- in 16 Charts." *The Washington Post.* September 5, 2020.

Works Cited

- Maya,Claudia. “Financial Deregulation and the Dodd-Frank Act.” pp 24-27.
- Morath, Eric. Omeokwe, Amara. “Coronavirous Obliterated Best African-American Job Market on Record.” *The Wall Street*. June 16, 2020.
- Maharawal ,Marisa M. McElroy, Erin. “In the Time of Trump: Housing, Whiteness, and Abolition.”*The Anti-Eviction Mapping Project*. February4, 2017.
- Nelson, Tim.”The Trump Administration’s Highly-Politicized Roll Back of Obama-Era Fair Housing Rule Raises Concerns.”July 30, 2020.
- Reeves, Richard V. “Inequality built the Trump Coalition, even if he Won’t Solve it.” *Brookings*. September 26, 2016.
- Reiff, Nathan. “USMCA: Definition, Purpose, Major Provisions, vs. NAFTA.” *Investopedi*. October 29, 2021.
- Rezvani, Farahmad. Pirouz, Kamrouz. “*Recent Trends in Income Inequality in the United States.*” *Journal of Business and Educational Leadership*, Vol. 4, N. 1(2013): pp 3-11.
- Riley, Emmit. “The Impact of Black Political Representation on the Racial Attitudes, Policy Preferences, And Vote choice of Whites in Minority Congressional Districts”.*University of Mississippi*. (2014).
- Rogers, John. “*Teaching and Learning in the Age of Trump: Increasing Stress and Hostility in America’s High schools.*”UCLA’Institute for Democracy, Education, and Access. (October 2017): pp 1-43.
- Schneider, Howard. Marte. Jonnelle. “U.S Income Inequality Narrowed Slightly over Last Three Years: Fed.” *Reuters News Now.U.S Markets*. September 28, 2020.

Works Cited

Sherman, Arloc. "Obama's, and the Safety Net's, Anti-Poverty Achievement." *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities*. December 19, 2016.

Stanley, Marcus. "The Trump Administration, Wall Street, and the Next Recession." *Americans for Financial Reform. Education Fund*. May 20, 2019.

Saltzman, Evan. Eibner, Christine. "Donald Trump's Health Care Reform Proposals: Anticipated Effects on Insurance Coverage, Out-of-Pocket Cost, and the Federal Deficit." *The Commonwealth Fund*. (September 2016) : pp 1-13.

Solomon, Danyelle. Maxwell, Connon. "How the Trump Administration Hurt Community of Color in 2017." January 10, 2018.

Thebault, Reis. BaTran, Andrew. William, Vanessa. "African Americans are at Higher Risk of Death from Coronavirus." *The Washington Post*. 07-Apr-2020.

"Teaching in the Time of Trump". *Rethinking Schools*.

Ujifusa, Andrew. "Donald Trump Signs First Major Education Policy Bill of His Presidency." *Education Week*. July 31, 2018.

White, Gillian B. "Black Wealth in the Age of Trump." *The Atlantic*. November 21, 2016.

Woolhandler, Steffie et al. "Public Policy and Health in the Trump Era." *The Lancet Commissions*. (11 February, 2021): pp 1-49.

Williams, Brendan. "Burning Down the House? Ben Carson and U.S. Housing Policy." *South Western Law School*. (2019): pp 1-22.

Weiss, Elyne. "The Trump Administration's Impact on Public and Assisted Housing." *Human Rights*. May 21, 2021.

Works Cited

Wong, Kenneth K. "Trump's Administrative Presidency and Its Effort to Weaken Federal Oversight in Public Education." Monday, October 10, 2020.

Wong, Kenneth K. "Education Policy Trump Style: The Administrative Presidency and Defence to States in ESSA Implementation." *The Journal of Federalism*, Vol. 50, N.3 (28 June, 2020): pp 423-445.

Wong, Kenneth K. "Obama, Trump, and Education Policy in US Federalism." December 10th 2020.

Zandi, Mark. Yaros, Bernard. "The Macroeconomic Consequences: Trump vs Biden." *Moody's Analytics*. 23 September, 2020.

Reports:

Bauer, Lauren. Broady, Kristen. Edelberg, Wendy. et al. "The Facts about COVID-19 and the U.S Economy," *Brookings*. September 17, 2020.

Nunns, James R. Burman, Leonard E. Rohaly, Jeffry. Rosenberg, Joseph. "Analysis of Donald Trump's Tax Plan." *Tax Policy Center*. December 22, 2015.

"New Hate and Old: the Changing Face of American White Supremacy." *A Report from the Center on Extremism*. 09. 20. 2018.

Dissertations and Others:

Jones, Andrew William. "The Kids are Alt-Right: The Intellectual Origins of the Alt-Right." Doctorate Dissertation. York University, August 2019.

Masella, Vanessa, Assunta. "An Analysis of Donald Trump's Strategies in the 2016 election." 2019.

Works Cited

“Table 16. Quarterly Home Ownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity of Householder: 1994 to Present.” *US Census Bureau*, June 2017.

الملخص

تسعى هاته الدراسة إلى البحث في تأثير السياسات التشريعية الاجتماعية و الاقتصادية لترامب على الأمريكيين من أصل إفريقي . و بشكل أكثر تحديدا, فتحت العملية التشريعية التي نفذتها إدارته مجموعة من الأسئلة الحاسمة فيما يتعلق بوضع السود في أمريكا خلال رئاسة ترامب, تكمن أهمية هذا البحث انه يلقي الضوء على العديد من العقبات الاجتماعية و الاقتصادية التي واجهها الأمريكيون من أصل إفريقي و مازالوا يواجهونها. و تتراوح هذه الصعوبات من استبعادهم من الخدمات العامة إلى المعانات الناجمة عن الركود الاقتصادي الذي أدى إلى استياء السود من هذه الإجراءات التشريعية. في إطار منهج تحليلي وصفي و نهج اجتماعي اقتصادي, تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم تأثير خطة ترامب الاجتماعية و الاقتصادية على حياة الأمريكيين من أصل إفريقي بشكل نقدي. أخيرا, كشفت النتائج الرئيسية أن خطط ترامب الاجتماعية و الاقتصادية لم تعزز رفاهية الأمريكيين الأفارقة. مما أدى إلى خلق فجوة في عدم المساواة في مجالات التعليم و الرعاية الصحية و الإسكان و التوظيف و النظام المصرفي و الضرائب. بعبارة أخرى, أدى خيبة أمل السود من سياسات ترامب الاجتماعية و الاقتصادية إلى ظهور الحركات الاجتماعية في جميع أنحاء أمريكا.

الكلمات المفتاحية دونالد ترومب, السياسات التشريعية, الأمريكيون الأفارقة , التأثير, السياسات الاجتماعية و الاقتصادية, عدم المساواة.