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**The New Schism in the New the Democratic Party:
The Rise of Identity Politics within the Jacksonian Party In
The Post Trump Era.**

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Abstract

The twenty-first centuries have witnessed the efflorescence and development of what is generally known as “identity politics.” This advancement has radically impacted longstanding, traditional American political community and national identity .This study aims to explore identity politics and to determine its impact on American politics especially within the Democratic Party, based on original and valuable works of research and other types of studies. Finally, our research argued that Identity politics is essential not just as a measure of liberal principles that provide social equality for marginalized groups, but liberals must also adapt to this new source of political energy in order to fight back.

Keywords: identity politics, liberals, marginalized groups.

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General introduction

In the previous forty years, the political environment of presidential elections has experienced a significant upheaval. Some states shifted decisively in favour of the Republican Party, while others shifted in favour of the Democratic Party, and still others shifted insignificantly or not at all. It is unlikely that any single factor can account for these variations.

The purpose of this study was the concurrence of increased ethnic diversification and the rise of identity politics in the U S that began in the mid-1960s due to the civil rights movement and immigration reforms. These developments posed new problematic about the solidity of a common American identity and the capacity to bolster a sense of a social solidarity in a multiethnic environment. After years, the intergroup relations in the US were divided by their race, a massive successful arrival of the Hispanic and Asian immigrants complicated the charismatics of the ethnic relations in the US by adding new mechanism of perception, interaction, and conflict.

In the new Americas, identity is everything. Any person, who is not a White male, is automatically victimized as a subject. In this regard, White men in positions of power in government and private enterprises have oppressed women, Blacks, Latinos, Native Americans, and LGBTQ+ communities for decades. For this, it is important to understand how identity politics work to effect American politics specially Democratic Party policies.

President-elect Joe Biden will inherit a divided country when he takes office on January 20. Americans are demanding that authorities atone for the forces of White supremacy that drove to a mob rip the US Capitol on January 6 in protest of President Donald Trump's loss. Despite their growing political power, persons of color have been among the hardest hurt by the Covid 19. Biden has accomplished a historic feat, which observers hope will aid in the beginning of the process of mending a shattered country. The President-Cabinet elect's is the most racially diverse in US presidential history. According to a CNN investigation, persons of color make up

half of the Cabinet nominations and Cabinet-level jobs. This number includes Vice President-elect Kamala Harris, who will be the first female to serve in the White House.

Our Research is made to answer the following questions: How does the Democratic Party now view identity politics instead of the old view? Weather the Joe Biden's new administration was able to attract minority voters through diversity or not .and how does

Biden's nominees challenges the way people see theme in US politics for the first time?

This work was not specially designed to look back on the life of Joe Biden's nominees or their positions rather than an analysis of Joe Biden's nominee's political identity as strong reason for selecting them for the first time to serve in his administration and whether identity and origins affect attitude about the political representation in the US.

This dissertation is considered as a contribution in the analyses of whether having psychological associations to specific bands (ex: racial, ethnic, and national origin groups). Moreover, investigating judgments about discrimination drive to marginalia from the structure and operation of representative democracy in the U S. Added to this, explaining whether the ethnic identity and perceptions of discrimination influence the dogmatisms about the political representation in the United States.

The aim behind writing this part is to give an overview about political identity and the previous studies about it

In 1990, Young has published a typical book entitled *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. At the time, political philosophy was prevailed by the domestic debates among liberals who concentrated heavily on the question of wealth dissemination. Young, both a philosopher and a left activist, found this thin discouraging discourse.

In his perspective, mindset American liberalism had simulated a specific account of what a social equality means: "that equal social status for all persons requires treating everyone according to the same principles, rules, and standards." Securing "equality" on this regard

means things like racism and applying non-discrimination laws, efforts to end overt discrimination against subjugated groups.

This is a vital beginning, Young argues, but not nearly enough. The push for formally equal treatment cannot eliminate all sources of structural inequality; in fact, it can serve to mask and even deepen them. Judging a poor black kid and a rich white one by the same allegedly meritocratic college admissions standards (page), Young sees an antidote in a political vision she developed out of experiences in social movements, which she calls “the politics of difference.” (ibid). Sometimes, Young argues, achieving true equality demands treating groups differently rather than the same. “The specificity of each group requires a specific set of rights for each and for some a more comprehensive system than for others,” (ibid). Young writes. The goal is identity consciousness rather than identity blindness: “Black Lives Matter” over “All Lives Matter.”

She did not prefer using the terminology “identity politics” for this approach, arguing in her 2000 book *Inclusion and Democracy* that it was inaccurately narrow. However, two decades later, what she delineated out is what we recognize «identity politics” to mean

The only way to possess power is to have a memorandum that call to as many people as possible and pulls them together,” Columbia professor Mark Lilla writes in his new book *The Once and Future Liberal*. “Identity liberalism does just the opposite.”(page)

Most of these critics consider themselves as descending from a relatively enlightened and firmly liberal starting point. They intend to admit assistance for the ideals of racial or gender equality. What they cannot tolerate is a political method that emphasizes variation, embodying its policy proposals around particular oppressions rather than shared ideals. It is a philosophical claim with political significance: a claim that the core of identity politics is illiberal, and for that reason its continued impact on the American left augurs both moral and electoral doom.

What these critics assail as a stab on liberalism is actually its best version: the obvious postponement of liberalism's core commitment to social equality and democracy, adapted to locate new sources of inequality. A liberalism that denies the claim that identity politics is a liberalism for the vigorous one that consigns the interests of othered groups to second-class status.

To note that liberalism and identity politics are at odds is to misunderstand our political situation. Identity politics is not purely adaptable with liberalism; it is, in fact, liberalism's truest mask. If liberalism wishes to succeed in 21st-century America, it should not deny identity politics but rather it should grasp it.

The present study is composed of two chapters. in chapter one we have presented a review of some political issues which include intersectionality, identity politics, political parties in US it includes also the historical overview of these political issues and their definitions, it provides a deeper insight into the career of two historical characters in us history .barrack Obama and Hillary Clinton .chapter two is the core of this dissertation it covers the application of these two theories mainly in the democratic party.

Chapter One:
The historical Role of Identity in American
Politics; It Predated Trump!

1. Introduction

The term revolution does not always refer to war it is rather a range of fundamental change through a certain period of time actually the various change that took place in USA when Joe Biden come to power where in many regarding revolutionary .

Over the past quarter-century, the demographic profile of the U.S. has been changing the country has become more racially and ethnically diverse, less likely to be affiliated with a religion, better educated and older. National demographic trends coupled with different patterns of party affiliation among demographic groups have fundamentally changed the makeup of the Republican and Democratic parties. The country's growing racial and ethnic diversity has changed the composition of both the Republican and Democratic parties, but the impact has been much more pronounced among Democrats and Democratic leaders.

This chapter presents the theoretical framework of the political issues that this study discussed.

2-intersectionality

America like any other modern country is disaffected by the recent developments, from the unequal effects of the COVID-19 crisis in societies around the world to international demonstrations against racism¹ and discrimination.² Trying to interpret and combat a slew of injustices right now can seem impossible. What are our options for dealing with all of these questions, and why should we? Intersectionality offers a lens through which we can better understand one another and strive towards a more just future for all. (UN Women, 2020).

It's clear that, there isn't just one aspect of your personality or character that stands out when it comes to who you are. You're not just a kid or a student. You're all of them. They collaborate to build your distinct personality and sense of self. Intersectional theory, also known as intersectionality, is based on the same idea. (Intersectionality Theory Examples). (n.d).

Race, age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, ability, status, and other indicators of distinction converge to inform individual realities and lived experiences, which is referred to as intersectionality. Individuals and communities are formed by multiple and intersecting identities, according to intersectionality. These identities form a person's worldview, outlook, and interactions with those in society. Also, at the national, state, and local levels, an intersectional viewpoint or paradigm allows policymakers and social change leaders to recognize the ways in which race, class, and gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation,³ capacity, and status affect public policy outcomes. This approach can also be used to inform advocacy campaigns aimed at improving societal equity and equality.(C.Mason, n.d, slide 3).

2.1-The definition of Intersectionality:

There are many definitions about what is intersectionality, simply put, intersectionality is the idea that all inequality is interconnected. Intersectionality is described as the associated existence of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender, regarded as producing extending and collective processes of unfairness or detriment .intersectionality in another definition is the recognition that everyone has their own specific experiences of prejudice and injustice, and that anything and everything that can marginalize individuals gender, ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, physical capacity, and so on must be taken into account.. (.Taylor. 2020c)

"The organized identity groups in which we find ourselves in are in fact coalitions or at least potential coalitions waiting to be formed" (Crenshaw, 1299).

Kimberley Crenshaw⁴,(1989) a civil rights activist introduced the theory of intersectionality, the idea that when it comes to thinking about how inequalities persist, categories like gender, race, and class are best understood as overlapping and mutually constitutive rather than isolated and distinct. (The Merriam-Webster .com Dictionary. N.d).

2.2-The History of Intersectionality:

As a way of illustrating it is better to understand that, where two streets "intersect", as we all know is called an "intersection". We generally think of an "intersection" as a crossroads, but the Latin word "intersect" actually means "to break apart" or "divide into pieces." When you add the suffix "al," you get the adjective "intersectional," which means "between bits" or "relating to an intersection." When you turn the word "intersectional" into a noun, you get a sports tournament. When you add another suffix, "ity," you get "intersectionality," a modern sociological word that is widely used but poorly understood. (Columbia Journalism Review.2018.-b).

During the 1970s, a group of black feminist scholar-activists, many of whom were also LGBTQ created theoretical structures to serve as a model for other women of color and to expand the meaning and reach of feminism. During the final decades of the twentieth century and the first decade of the twenty-first, women published many ground-breaking works that brightened these changes. In doing so, they uncovered the intertwining systems that exemplify women's lives. This theory became known as intersectionality,

The civil rights activist and legal theorist, Kimberlé Crenshaw, has first coined the word "intersectionality" in 1989. Crenshaw wrote in a paper for the University of Chicago Legal Forum; exclude black women because they face overlapping oppression that is special to them. Because the intersectional experience is greater than the sum of racism and sexism⁵, "any analysis that does not take intersectionality into account cannot sufficiently address the particular manner in which Black women are subordinated," she wrote in the paper. (Columbia Journalism Review. 2018.-b).

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, feminists and women of color started to use the word "intersectionality" to describe their experiences in society and within campaigns for social change and equality. Moreover, they said that structures of race, class, gender, ethnicity, and other markers of distinction intersected and intertwined. These markers often interfere with social institutions and systems to restrict access to resources and knowledge, privilege certain groups over others, and retain control. (C.Mason, n.d, slide 5).

2.3-Forms of Intersectionality:

Intersectionality happens in society any time a person has multiple forces of discrimination working against them .therefore, this can happen in all different types of situations. Crenshaw (July1991), in "Mapping the Margins :intersectionality ,identity politics ,and violence against women of Color "uses and explains multiple forms of intersectionality to

describe the violence women experience .according to Crenshaw there are five forms of intersectionality :structural, political institutional, and representational intersectionality.(page)

2.3.1- -Structural Intersectionality:

Structural intersectionality is an indicator to how the social systems in which we live or the social genres to which we belong converge, to oppress us or at times effect our experiences in life. Communication Theory (2014, August31).the existence and operation of such structures and constructions in the public eye that maintain advantage for certain groups or individuals while constructing the rights and advantages of others is referred to as systemic intersectionality.

The interconnectedness of systems and processes in society is highlighted by systemic intersectionality, which allows us to see how each system affects or impacts others. Any disadvantage or impairment is sometimes exacerbated by another annoyance that reflects the elements of a different context or style of subjection. .(C.Mason, n.d, slide 8).

2.3.2-Political Intersectionality:

When political movements striving for the rights of distinct groups, such as feminism and antiracism, combine to exclude or diminish the interest o a subset of the groups, or to support another type of injustice, this is known as political intersectionality. (Race and Racism 2014.F14)

The constructions and frameworks of the laws and arrangements that govern individuals and groups in communities are referred to as political intersectionality.

Political intersectionality refers to how dominant social viewpoints of race, class, sex, ethnicity⁷, age, ability, and sexuality influence and inform laws and public arrangements.

. (C.Mason, n.d, slide 8).

2.3.4 - Economic Intersectionality:

The universal economic integration of the new decades has produced boundless wealth for some, these ‘winners are honored few enclosed in colonial histories and provoked by contemporary fundamentalist dogmatism. New technologies and modern modes of discrimination, the policies and procedures of neoliberal globalization are preserving racism, intolerance and incrimination against female. They are justifying the exclusion of those who have been left behind the global economy and aggravating poverty, inequality and human rights violations. Clearly, globalization and economic change are impacting on different people in different ways. (Women’s Rights and economic change, August 2014).

Economic intersectionality examines the distribution of wealth and assets in social orders, as well as the individual's or group's access to data and the impact of social status on access to assets, opportunities, and mobility. . (C.Mason, n.d, slide 9).

2.3.5-Institutional Intersectionality:

While economics and politics often prevail debate about minority and indigenous communities’ rights, culture is no less significant. A right to culture is vital to the enjoyment of a range of rights, from education and health to language and livelihoods. Even in context where cultural rights are well constructed, they depend on a continual reaffirmation of tolerance, awareness and understanding among groups.

As the definition of culture has been expanded to contain every day expressions of identity, so too has the purview of the right to culture. In practice, this not only refers to non-discrimination with regard to cooperating in both minority and state cultural life, but also is also associated nearly with rights to language, education, religion, land rights and economic rights. Indigenous peoples face risk to their right to culture in a various formulas, including: assimilation policies, misappropriation of their art, acknowledgment use of traditional

knowledge, and a lack of redress for historical injustice. (State of the world's minorities and indigenous people .2016)

Institutional intersectionality is concerned with the impact of organizations on individuals and groups. It examines how foundations in society limit, restrict, or refuse access to assets to underserved groups or individuals. . (C.Mason, n.d, slide 8).

2.3.6-Representational Intersectionality:

The portrayal of individuals and groups in prevailed culture and society through mass media, writings, language, and pictures is referred to as representational intersectionality.

It takes into account how both dominant⁹and oppressed groups¹⁰ are treated in the public sphere. .(C.Mason, n.d, slide 9).It refers to how race, class, sex, sexual orientation, and other factors influence one's ethnic pictures in the public eye meet up to make interesting and explicit accounts that shape and inform policies, laws, and institutions. It refers also to the existence of different stereotypes in cultural representations like music and films that affects individuals for whom two or more negative stereotypes are applicable. . (Communication Theory 2014, August³¹).

How we think determines what we do and how we do it ,using intersectionality in our work requires that we think differently about identity ,equality and power .it requires that we focus on points of intersection, complexity ,dynamic process , and the structures that define our access to rights and opportunities ,rather than on defined categories or isolated issue areas .analytically ,it requires that we see the eradication of discrimination and the celebration of diversity as fundamental to development and the enjoyment of human rights ,it requires a substantial investment in the analytical stages of the work ;the intellectual demands of intersectional analysis are indeed higher than many other approaches to gender. (Women's Rights and economic change, August 2014).

For more than two decades, academics, advocates, educators, and attorneys from both within and outside the United States have used the idea of intersectionality to both explain and solve issues of inequality. According to a recent article in the Washington Post, «the term has been used by social activists as both a rallying cry¹¹ for more expansive progressive movements and a chastisement for their limitations.» Drawing on black feminist and critical legal theory, (The Washington Post, September 2015).

In fact, a case involving several grounds of prejudice, such as a civil rights lawsuit or an equality rights case can be treated in a variety of ways. The claim's interpretation can vary depending on the method chosen, and the result is likely to be influenced as well. *Egan v .Canada*, (1995)

It is clear to notice that, an intersectional solution to a multiple grounds complaint is favoured in most cases. Intersectional oppression that emerges out of the combination of multiple oppressions that, when combined, create something special and distinct from any one type of discrimination standing alone. (M.Eton, 1994).

An intersectional approach considers the historical, social, and political contexts, as well as the individual's specific experience based on the intersection of all applicable grounds. This approach enables the specific experience of discrimination to be understood and remedied, depending on the confluence of grounds involved. There are several benefits of using an intersectional or contextualized approach to various grounds of discrimination. It recognizes the complexities of how people perceive discrimination, acknowledges that each person's experience of discrimination may be special, and considers the group's social and historical context.

In addition to that, it focuses on society's reaction to the individual as a consequence of a confluence of factors, rather than requiring the individual to fit into static compartments¹² or categories. It takes into account the fact that discrimination has changed and

is now more subtle, multi-layered, structural, environmental, and institutionalized. (Ontario Human b Rights Commission. n.d).

3-Identity Politics:

In recent years, the world has witnessed the rise of events that changed it and led to massive inequalities, as a result of these inequalities the so called identity politics. Identity politics issues are the characteristic consequence of the Multicultural and Racial Diversity¹³governmental issues of the Political Left. Identity politics and the social division and fragmentation along ethnic lines, has been seen in essentially every country with different populations over history. The unavoidable consequences of these projects have been White Flight, Social division¹⁴ and separation.

It is noticeable that for the first time in US history, white Americans are faced with the possibility of turning into a minority¹⁵ in their "own country." While numerous in multicultural cities may well celebrate the "browning of America as an invite back away from "whites supremacy", it's safe to say that huge quantities of American whites are more anxious about this phenomenon, if they like it or not. In America today, every group feels this way somewhat. Whites and blacks, Latinos and Asians, men and women, Christians, Jews, and Muslims, straight individuals and gay individuals, liberals and conservatives – all feel their groups are being assaulted, attacked, persecuted, victimized. Obviously, one group's claims to feeling compromised and voiceless are frequently met by another group's derision since it limits their own sensations of oppression yet such is political tribalism.¹⁶ (Reporter, G.S. 2018).

This is the reason we currently see identity politics on the two sides of the political spectrum.¹⁷ Also, it leaves the United States in a perilous new circumstance: basically nobody is remaining standing for an America without identity politics issues, for an American identity that rises above and joins every one of the country's numerous subgroups.¹⁸

Nowadays, Identity politics issues are pulling modern policy apart. There is an insatiable thing about the recognition we demand for our identities. We need to be perceived as equals; however we additionally need to be esteemed as people with unique selves. We need our group personalities as ladies, as gay people, as ethnic minorities acknowledged as equal, as well as we need them uniquely qualified for reparation and redress. It's not clear how a modern democracy can fulfill every one of these needs at once in which people are valued as equals, their remarkable selves regarded as exceptional, and their groups claims all get equivalent recognition. (Ignatieff, 2018).

Above all, something needs to give, and what might be giving way is the actual limit of liberal majority rule society to hold together.

3.1-The Definition of Identity Politics:

Numerous scholars have showing interest in define the term of identity politics but it is not an easy task. The first thing to be considered that ,The philosophically loaded term 'identity politics' refers to social movements to acquire recognition of truly persecuted ethno cultural groups¹⁹historically, the politics of identity can be extensively classified into two kinds: (1) politics of radical separatism , which includes a scope of activities from violence to approval through Conventional political methods² identity politics issues under multiculturalism, through which minority and radicalized groups²⁰ look for recognition inside pluralist social orders. The primary sets the test of understanding and opposing violence in a setting of historical oppression. The second sets the challenge of going beyond practices of convenience and contrast to rethink the basis of citizenship. The two types of political association face the paradox that politics of distinction as a reason for overcoming mistreatment makes the conditions for a reproduction of the group as other..... (Kobayashi , 2009).identity politics in which a group of individuals having a specific racial, religious , ethnic, social, or

social personality tend to promote their own interests or worries regardless of the interests or worries of any larger political group.

According to R Simpson. (2017).

Identity politics is contemporary shorthand for a group's assertion that it is

Meaningful group; that it differs significantly from other groups; that its members

Share a history of injustice and grievance; and that it's psychological and political

Mission Is to explore, act out, act on and act up its group identity. (R. Simpson, Pp.789-790).

The 20 the century was shaped by a lot of political events that defined the era, the most important political event was the rise of enormous political movement: second wave women's liberation, Black Civil Rights in the U.S., gay and lesbian freedom, and the American Indian movements.²¹ For example in claims about the shameful acts done to specific groups of people. (Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy .2020).Furthermore, these social developments are undergirded by a philosophical group of writing that takes up questions regarding the nature, root and future of the personalities being defended. Identity politics as a method of organizing is personally associated with the possibility that some groups of people are mistreated; that is, that one's way of life as women or as African American,

For example, makes one unconventionally helpless against cultural imperialism, violence, abuse, underestimation, or weakness (Young.1990). Identity politics begins from examinations of such types of social injustice to suggest, differently, the reclaiming, description, Instead of accepting the negative contents offered by a dominant society about one's own sense of inferiority, one changes one's own ability to be self-aware and community. (Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy .2020)

3.2-The Critical Perspectives:

One of the defining features of 21st century social justice campaigns has been the attention on identity politics, this being battling on policy driven issues which influence one specific group inside society instead of the traditional left-right political separation. Examples of identity politics include the concentration for LGBTQ+ rights, women's liberation and developments for racial equality. Basically, these movements regularly campaign on issues which are considered only to influence individuals from these groups and empower voting for political candidates who are important for the same identity group.

Important to point out, since its inception, this kind of politics has been critiqued. It has been argued that such politics encourages votes for people simply because of a shared identity, rather than because the policies or person are inherently good. This raises the question; just because another person is LGBT does this mean they will always support LGBT policies? Prominent figures such as Caitlyn Jenner²² and Barrack Obama have been criticized for their policies concerning the identity groups of which they are members.

To give an illustration Black communities are not by any means the only ones who experience the ways by which whiteness distribute power unevenly for white communities. Communities who are not white are not monolith and networks who share an experience of marginalization or disappointment can and regularly meet up, across their differences, to end that underestimation. Yet, this doesn't and shouldn't mean that they leave their identity. Actually like Black people communities experience the negative impacts of settled in white power, so do Latin communities, Arab communities, Muslim communities, Pacific Islander²³ communities, Asian Diasporas²⁴ communities, etc.

To be clear, these communities do not just come together because they are marginalized. They come together to achieve a common goal freedom and equality for all of us. (Othering & Belonging Institute .2019)

All things considered, identity politics have been argued to help representation of individuals from in any case underrepresented groups. The US Civil Rights movement, a sort of identity politics, has led not just a consciousness of issues facing African Americans yet in addition to positive social change and progress having a meaningful effect in the lives of African Americans. , it has been also suggested that identity politics disintegrates shared belief between gatherings, stressing individual experience over exact proof and accepting a homogeneity of necessities, perspectives and wants between all individuals of a specific personality. It has been proposed that identity politics erodes shared belief between groups, emphasizing individual experience over empirical evidence and expecting homogeneity of necessities, views and wants between all individuals of a specific identity

4. The Political Parties in the United States:

After declaring independence from the United Kingdom, the United States set out to establish their own political structure. They were influenced by Montesquieu, a French philosopher, in doing so. Montesquieu outlined his theories about the best way to structure a political system in 1748. A division of force was one of these ideas, with the aim of ensuring that no single person or group would be able to serve as the absolute ruler of a nation. Montesquieu believed that power should be divided into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. These principles have since influenced all democratic societies' (Skolen .2020b, october29).

The political life in us knows many parties but the two dominant ones were the democratic and the republican. The Democratic Party, which was established in 1828, is the older of the two major political parties in the United States. Although the Republican Party was established in 1854, the two parties' histories are inextricably linked. In reality, the historical backgrounds of the two parties can be traced all the way back to the Founding Fathers. (History of the Democratic and Republican Parties. January, 2021).

4.1-The History of the Democratic and the Republican Party:

The beginnings of the two American party systems can be traced back to years ago .and it is clear from American history that political parties are essential to democratic government. The Democratic-Republicans were overwhelmingly victorious and in control of the election. The Federalists for their part, faded over time, finally dissolving. Since the Democratic-Republicans were so famous, the presidential election of 1824 featured no less than four Democratic-Republican candidates. Despite Andrew Jackson ²⁵winning the popular vote, John Quincy Adams²⁶was elected president. This created a deep political schism²⁷within the party, resulting in the splitting of the party into two factions: Democrats and Whigs. Andrew Jackson was the Democratic Party's leader. He opposed the Bank of the United States' life and favoured state supremacy and limited government control. Jackson and the Democrats were opposed by the Whig Party²⁸, which was formed in opposition to the. (History of the Democratic and Republican Parties. January, 2021).

4.2-The Policies of the Democratic and the Republican Party:

When it comes to topics, beliefs and ideology, republicans and democrats see very little common ground .majorities of partisan believe the republican and he democratic parties policy viewpoints are dramatically opposed, and neither republicans nor democrats believe the other party has many excellent ideas .in general terms, both republicans and democrats agree with their own party policies. (Pew Research Center .n.d).

4.2.1-The Republican Party General Policy:

The Republican Party is also known as the GOP. Is the abbreviation for Grand Old Party. It has an elephant as its logo. The Republican Party is known for promoting right-wing philosophies such as capitalism²⁹, social conservatism, and economic libertarianism, among others. As a result, Republicans advocate for traditional principles, limited government, and strong respect for the Constitution.

Another key thing, The Republican Party's agenda places a heavy emphasis on the family and individual liberty. As a result, the Republican Party also promotes state and local rights. Consequently, they often express a desire for federal legislation³⁰ to play a smaller role in policymaking. Furthermore, the Republican Party has a pro-business agenda. As a result, the group advocates for companies to operate in a free market rather than being controlled by government regulations.(Wikipedia contributors. 2021b, May 11).

The republican party is generally considered business –friendly and in favour of limited government regulation of the economy .this means favouring policies that put business interests ahead of environmental concerns, labour union interests, health care benefits and retirement benefits .given this more pro-business bias, republicans tend o receive support from business owners and investment capitalists, as opposed to support from labour. (Investopedia .n.d)

As previously stated, Republican members and candidates' views on specific issues can differ. However, the party is a supporter of religious liberty in general. Furthermore, the GOP is traditionally "pro-life," denying the legal right to free abortion and stressing the right to life of unborn foetuses also, the party is usually opposed to implementing comprehensive gun control laws³¹, and as a result, Republicans protect the freedom to keep and bear arms as preserved in the United States Constitution's Second Amendment. In order to provide enhanced security and stability, the party also values a strong national defense and military. . (Wikipedia contributors. 2021b, May 11).

4.2.2-the Democratic Party General Policy:

The Democratic Party (which has a donkey as its logo) traditionally reflects left-leaning, liberal, and progressive ideological ideals, calling for a strong government to control business and support for US people. As a result, social responsibility is one of the primary

principles stressed by Democrats. Overall, Democrats agree that a strong and visible government will guarantee everyone's health and equality.

Notably, Political views within the Democratic Party, like those within the Republican Party, span a broad spectrum, since both parties are decentralized to a large extent. Democrats, on the other hand, appear to favour heavy taxation of high-income households in general. In contrast to Denmark, where taxes are usually high, the Democratic tax policy can seem to be rational. But on a U.S. taxation scale these tax percentages are in the heavy end. (Wikipedia contributors. 2021b, May 11).

One of the primary divergences between democratic and republican party ideals is around the role of government democrats tend to support a more active role for government in society and believe that such involvement can improve the quality of people's lives and help achieve the larger goal of opportunity and equality .for example democrats tend to favor environmental regulation and anti-discrimination laws for employment .republicans tend to consider such regulations harmful to business and job growth because most laws have unintended consequences .(Democrats vs. Republican .n.d).

Moreover, Democrats somewhat support government-financed medical care and the party accordingly means to guarantee that wellbeing and social administrations are available for all U.S. citizens Furthermore, the Democratic Party support ladies' lawful rights to free abortion just as LGBTQ+ individuals' citizens to equal treatment under the law. Contrary to Republicans a large part of the Democratic Party advances a fix of gun legislation and debates the option to convey a hidden weapon (rather than open convey). Like the Republican Party, Democrats advocate for religious freedom and people's right to practice their faith. at the same time and for the most part more so than Republicans, Democrats prefer a separation between church and state, as is expressed in the U.S. constitution. (Wikipedia contributors. 2021b, May 11).

Both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party formulate their platforms quadrennially at national political conventions, which are held to nominate the parties presidential candidates .the conventions takes place in the summer of each presidential election year .(Encyclopedia Britannica .n.d).

5-The Southern Strategy:

You start out in 1954 by saying, Nigger, nigger, nigger. By 1968 you can't say nigger—that hurts you,. So you say stuff like, uh, forced bussing, states' rights, and all that stuff, and you're getting so abstract. Now, you're talking about cutting taxes, and all these things you're talking about are totally economic things and a by-product of them is, blacks get hurt worse than whites and subconsciously maybe that is part of I'm not saying that. But, I'm saying that if it is getting that abstract and that coded, uh that we're doing away with the racial problem one way or another you follow me cause obviously saying we want to cut this, is much more abstract than even the bussing thing, uh, and a hell of a lot more abstract than nigger, nigger, you know? So, any way you look at it race is coming in on the back burner

(Lee Atwater ,1981,1:40)

These are words that lee Atwater made during an interview he was a strategic advisor to President Ronald Reagan. During the interview, Lee Atwater explains how “Republicans can win the vote of racists without sounding racist themselves.”(The Nation .2018b).

For decades, the Republican Party has used what's known as "the Southern Strategy" to attract white support in the South by appealing to racism, sexism, and Christian nationalism
32through dog whistle appeals.33

Dr. Angie Maxwell (2019), a political scientist and co-author with Todd Shields of (2019)"The Long Southern Strategy: How Chasing White Voters in the South Changed American Politics," spoke with Facing South recently about the region's deep history of political division and the future of Southern politics after Democrats won Georgia's presidential election for the first time in 28 years and defeated two Republican Senate incumbent in the state.(The Institute for Southern studies .2021c)

Concerning this matter, many people believe that the so-called Southern strategy was the original sin that contributed to today's ethnic and political problems.

Unlike the Republican Party this strategy was an electoral strategy to increase political support among white voters; it was a Republican Party campaign during the Goldwater³⁴ and Nixon eras to win over disgruntled white voters in the Democratic stronghold of the American South. To re-engage these voters, the GOP reversed its previous support for civil rights and instead used racially coded language to capitalize on white racial angst in the South. However, in what Angie Maxwell and Todd Shields refer to as the "Long Southern Strategy," the GOP made a series of decisions on race, as well as women's emancipation and religion. (Research Gate, n.d).

In "The Long Southern Strategy", Angie Maxwell and Todd Shields (2019), demonstrate that this strategy was not, as political scientists might be tempted to think, just about electoral politics. Instead, to fully understand the history (and contemporary implications) of the southern strategy, one must look at the interdependence of racism, religion and patriarchy³⁵. (Angelia R.Wilson, Times Higher Education THE).

5.1-The Origins of the Southern Strategy:

The Democratic Party built such a wide and diverse political alliance under Franklin D. Roosevelt³⁶that it included not just the "solid south³⁷" voting bloc of white nationalists,

but also the majority of African-American voters who were drawn to the New Deal's economic policy and were beginning to be integrated into some Northern political machines. As a result, this aided in the formation of a civil rights bloc within the Democratic Party, which saw the first major stirrings during Harry Truman's 38th presidency.(1949-1953) As Dwight Eisenhower(1953-1961)1 39th was attempting to rebuild the Republican alliance, the GOP used a strategy of exploiting Southern discontent in order to gain external southern states, as well as a strategy of seeking to capture internal southern states. This tactic worked in 1956, but by the 1960 Kennedy-Nixon election, all of those gains had been reversed. The post-political decision appraisal discussion between Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, RNC seat Thurston B. Morton⁴⁰, and a few other White House helpers is recounted by David Iglesias, (Yglesias, M. 2010a, May 3.The Atlantic).

What is more, Ike (1953-1961) turned the discussion to civil rights. He observed that Attorney General Rogers was "somewhat to the left" of himself on civil rights. Nixon (1969-1974) groused that a statement during the campaign by his vice-presidential running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr (1871-1924), about possibly putting a Negro in the cabinet "just killed us in the South." Eisenhower bitterly complained: "We have made civil rights a main part of our effort these past eight years but have lost Negro support instead of increasing it." Negroes, the president said, "just do not give a damn." Nixon remarked that black loyalty to the Democrats was "a bought vote, and it isn't bought by civil rights." Morton agreed with the vice president and said, "The hell with them."(Yglesias, M. 2010d, May 3. The Atlantic).

5.2-The Success of the Southern Strategy:

Like most defenders of Ronald Reagan's speech extolling states rights near the site of one of the most horrific crimes of the states' rights campaign of terror against the civil rights

movements, Lou Cannon insist that “Ronald Reagan was not a racist». Although Republicans are now understandably concerned about the inevitable judgment of history on what Mr. Reagan’s strategist, Lee Atwater, called his abstract and coded messages, they presumably can draw great comfort from the fact that their southern strategy enabled them to win election after election. (Times, T.N.Y.2007)

Now, after a few years of hesitation, the Kennedy administration finally rallied behind a solid civil rights program, even more so than anything Ike had ever supported, and LBJ (1963-1969)⁴¹ was able to get it passed through Congress. (Yglesias, M. 2010d, May 3. The Atlantic).

6-The Election of the President Barack Obama:

Group politics have a long and tangled past with African Americans. Black people have always been a member of all major political parties. When African American men first got the right to vote after the 15th Amendment was passed in 1870, almost all of them identified with and supported the Republican Party and its candidates.

rewarding the Lincoln Party for its contribution to the abolition of slavery and the expansion of black civil rights. However, as political control was eventually restored to Southern Democrats, in part as a result of the 1877 agreement⁴² that settled the contested 1876 presidential election, African Americans, who lived almost entirely in Southern states at the time, were once again denied the right to vote. (Princeton University Press. n.d.b).

Early in November 2008, American politics endure a considerable shift. A year that will go down in history as the first time an African-American was elected President of the U S of America. From a society that adored current political character like the Kennedys (1961-1963) and Clintons (2009-2013), Barack Hussein Obama's election warned a transform not just in American politics but also in American voting patterns, Obama’s campaign in 2008, which was supported by "hope" in the run-up to the presidential election, was nothing short of amazing. Obama was expected to guarantee the presidency by the highest margin of victory

ever for a Democratic candidate. His election brought a cultural and political transition analogous to Ronald Reagan's landslide victory in 1980, which had seemed extraordinary just four years before. (Burns, R.M.2014b).

Barrack Obama was born in Honolulu, Hawaii's state capital, on August 4, 1961 his father was from Kenya, and his mother was from Kansas. His maternal grandparents assisted him in his upbringing. After graduating from high school, he attended Columbia University in New York and later earned a law degree from Harvard University. Obama became the first African American President of the Harvard Review at Harvard, which was very foreboding. Furthermore, Obama's coworkers, especially John Owens, were noticing Obama's presence and power early on in his career. In a Boston Globe article from 1990, Owens described: "...this guy (Obama) sounds like he's president of the country already..." (Matchan, 1990).Obama decided to decay a lucrative corporate law work for a little civil rights and proceed with his work in the community, later entering politics.(Bacon,2005:pp 60).

On the light of the above it was clear that .Barrack Obama's election as President of the United States is a watershed moment for Americans and the United States in the eyes of the rest of the world. We might wonder if this represents anything other than the spectacular "first" of an African American president because of the vital significance of race in the American political and social structures. (Cairn .info.n.d).

Tim wise affirms that in his book (between barrack Obama and a hard place, 2009).

Though Obama's victory falls well short of proving that racism has been

Vanquished in America, for reasons I will explore shortly, it is still worth

Noting some of the positive aspects of the Obama victory when it comes

To race. For although I will insist that his rise says far less than many would

Suggest, we would do well to at least note a few of the beneficial outcomes,

So we know what we have to build on in the future. (T.Wise, 2009: pp 159).

In this timely new book, Tim Wise explores how Barack Obama's emergence as a political force is taking the race debate to new levels.

Obama's win indicates that when a person of color has the opportunity to make his case day after day, for at least a year and a half (and really more, since Obama had been introduced to the public four years earlier during the 2004 Democratic National Convention), he is fully capable of demonstrating to the satisfaction of millions of whites (if still, not most), his intelligence, wisdom, and leadership capabilities, sufficiently to win the job for which he is in effect, interviewing. So far so good. (T.Wise, 2009: pp 162).

Moreover, Obama campaigned on the Democratic Party's theme of reform. His election marked a significant shift in the legislature's representation of ethnic and gender diversity, as well as the policies adopted. Examining whether the administration's change changed the demographic composition of Congress, as well as the agenda and issues on which it focused, may provide useful insight into the political power of the president. (JSTOR .n.d).

The 2008 presidential election saw the most racially and ethnically diverse electorate in US history, with non-whites casting nearly one-fourth of all votes, and nearly all of them voting overwhelmingly for the Democratic Party. In 2008, the nation's three largest ethnic groups' blacks, Hispanics, and Asians each received record numbers of presidential votes. (Pew Research centers Hispanic Trends Project, 2009).

Now that Obama has been elected as the first black presumptive candidate for a major American political party, his election would be seen as a watershed moment for the country and for minorities, as well as for the party's efforts to gain more minority voices. To break down racial inequality, especially black voices are needed. However, the lesson is clear Black voters are an important part of the Democratic Party's primary and general election campaigns.

Democratic candidates would be smart to reach out to them through a variety of channels and forums. (Enten, A, 2019b).

7- The Hillary Rodham Clinton 2016 Presidential Campaign:

Several women have run for President of the United States. Several attracted national attention, either as early adopters of the political process, as prospective candidates, or as candidates for small parties with a strong national presence. Others came from smaller parties or ran as independent candidates in major party primaries. Only Hillary Clinton, a major-party candidate, was a woman. (Women Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates n.d).

Hillary Clinton was born in Chicago and graduated from Yale University School of Law with a law degree. In 1975, she married Bill Clinton⁴³, a fellow law school graduate. She went on to serve as First Lady of the United States from 1993 to 2001, and then as a United States Senator from 2001 to 2009. Clinton declared her presidential candidacy in early 2007. During the Democratic primaries in 2008, she conceded the nomination when it became clear that she would not be able to win. (B.Biography .2021).

Clinton gave a speech to her supporters after suspending her campaign saying:

Although we were not able to shatter that highest and hardest glass

Ceiling this time, thanks to you it has 18 million cracks in it," she said, »

And the light is shining through like never before, filling us all with the

Hope and the sure knowledge that the path will be a little easier next time

And we are going to keep working to make it so, today keep with me and

Stand for me, we still have so much to do together, we made history, and

Let's make some more. (B.Biography .2021).

What is more, Clinton was appointed Secretary of State by Obama after he won the national election. In January 2009, she was sworn in as a member of his cabinet and served until 2013. She declared her intention to run for President of the United States again in the spring of

2015. In 2016, she became the first woman to be nominated for president by a major political party in the United States. Following a divisive campaign against the GOP. (News Nation English, 2016).

Clinton declared on Saturday night in Fresno (2016)

I know we have never done this before. We've never had a woman president," "That is why I want you to understand that I have spent eight years in the Senate on the Armed Services Committee, four years as secretary of state. I have spent a lot of hours in the Situation Room working to solve some of the hardest problems we face. And I know how hard this job is and how much humility you need to have and how you should actually listen to people who have good ideas. (The Fresno Bee, 2016).

Now Ninety-six years after women won the right to vote, a woman stands a chance of winning the White house. For the first time in history, a woman was elected as the presidential candidate of a major political party. Nonetheless, the window of opportunity for women's hard work to achieve full power and recognition in order to counter patriarchal politics has passed. (Valley news lives, 2016).

Hillary Rodham Clinton has served as a secretary of state, a senator from New York, the first lady of the United States, the first lady of Arkansas, as a practicing lawyer and law professor, an activist, and a volunteer but despite having all the necessary qualifications Racial minorities, especially black Americans, and women who played an important role in Barack Obama's election 2008 and 2012 they didn't vote to her. In addition to that, many people despised Hillary Clinton when she first entered politics, and many people still despised her today. She's on her way to becoming the most unpopular Democratic candidate in recent history. She is far from the first major party candidate to lose a tight presidential election and then face months of criticism afterward. (Zeitz, J. 2017).

For the last ten months, she's been trying to find out why she isn't president of the United States. I am good," Clinton told "Sunday Morning" anchor Jane Pauley. "But that doesn't mean I am complacent or resolved about what happened. It still is very painful. It hurts a lot." (CBS News, 2017).

It was assumed that her gender would give her a significant advantage in a country where millions more women vote than men. But what became evident during the primaries against her rival Bernie Sanders² was how difficult it was for her to excite young women voters, especially about electing the country's first female president and breaking the world's most tenacious glass ceiling. Many women resented her and never warmed up to her. Some recalled her making disparaging comments about not having to sit at home and bake cookies while she was first lady. Many women nodded in agreement when Donald Trump accused her of facilitating her husband's affairs and of attacking women who accused Bill Clinton of molesting them. (Bryant,N.2016 .BBC News).

In an interview with CBS's Sunday Morning (2017), Hillary Clinton said that her husband should have absolutely not resigned after news of his affair with then-White House intern Monica Lewinsky emerged. Clinton also rejected the idea that the situation amounted to a power grab.

Over the last year, the Me-too campaign has seen a number of prominent men accused of sexual assault or harassment resign, go silent, or face legal consequences in just one high-profile instance. Some men have reconsidered their views on sexual power dynamics and reassessed their past attitudes in light of the current situation. One of them does not seem to be Bill Clinton (1993-2001). In a June NBC News interview (2018), he was asked whether he owed Lewinsky an apology; he replied "No, I do not. I've never talked to her." He later clarified that he had apologized to Lewinsky and others publicly back in the 90s, and professed his

support for the Me-too movement⁴⁴. (Bryant, K.2018b.Vanity Fair).Clinton appeared to be making the argument that her husband would not physically force himself on Lewinsky by making sexual advances, as many but definitely not all politicians have done. (Bryant, K.2018b.Vanity Fair).

“Hillary Clinton’s latest comments on her husband’s affair with then-White House intern Monica Lewinsky suggest that she doesn’t completely understand the Me-too movement and her husband’s role in the need for its creation”.(E.Scott,2015.The Washington post)

8. Conclusion:

Chapter one discussed the theoretical formwork of this dissertation .It focus on the two main theories that took a big place in the political life in the United States lately, and the idea of American identity politics that have been defined by continuing struggle on who counts as a minority and what the politics of minority groups should be.

Chapter two:

The Application of Political Intersectionality

and

Identity politics within the Democratic Party

1. Introduction

Presidential transitions are among the most sacred yet precarious of moments in the American political lifecycle. The peaceful transfer of power from one administration to another has been a core principle of American democracy for well over 200 years. But transitions are also moments of inherent instability, with one set of officials heading for the exits and another one hitting the on-ramps. While outgoing and incoming administrations have long endeavoured to effect smooth handovers, any number of developments, from the personal to the political to the geopolitical, can make it a perilous process.

In recent years, there has been increasing fashionable and academic deliberation about how ethnic and racial diversification influences democratic politics and social cohesion in industrialized liberal democracies. Diversity, the inclusion and acceptance of people with different backgrounds, is an issue that dominates today's headlines and social justice debate. While diversity is not a new concept, there have always been those who resisted the ideas of inclusion and acceptance.

This second chapter highlights the political career of different characters from different backgrounds in the new Biden's cabinet.

2. The application of intersectionality inside the Democratic Party:

All politics is, in a certain sense, identity politics. Every kind of political approach appeals to particular aspects of voters' identities; some are just more explicit than others. To say that liberalism and identity politics are at odds is to misunderstand our political situation. Identity politics isn't merely compatible with liberalism; it is, in fact, liberalism's truest face. If liberalism wishes to succeed in 21st-century America, it shouldn't reject identity politics it should embrace it. (Beauchamp, Z .2020.Vox).

When it comes to race, Democratic leaders sound fundamentally more liberal than they did a decade ago. This isn't confined to black politicians like California Senator Kamala Harris and New Jersey Senator Cory Booker, who have become rising stars in the party. Some of the white men considering a run for president in 2020 are also talking about identity, voter suppression, and the criminal justice system in a way that's a big departure from how Democrats talked about those issues less than a decade ago.

With a number of black, Latino, and female candidates vying for the presidency, problems of representation will surely come up in the Democratic debate over identity politics.

"I do not think that an all-white, all-male ticket will work in 2020," said Thompson. "I just don't believe it will motivate the turnout that it needs to.(Khalid, A. (2018, KIOS-FM).but identity politics is crucial for more than just liberal principles. Liberals must harness new sources of political energy to fight back against right-wing populists in Europe and the United States, who pose an existential threat. This isn't about short-term politics, or whether being "too woke" would help or damage Democrats in 2020, but about a deeper, more fundamental question: what kinds of organizations and activist movements are required to make liberalism viable in the twenty-first century? And there's reason to assume that identity politics' sparked passions can revive a sagging liberalism. (Beauchamp, Z .2020.Vox).

In a primary, emphasizing identity could be a winning, if not necessary, approach for Democrats, but it's unclear what it would entail in a general election. "It is a good mechanism to win an election, but it's also effectively destroying the unity in the country," said GOP pollster Frank Lunt (2020) to CNBC Television, who has been moderating focus groups with first-time voters about identity. (Khalid, A. 2018, KIOS-FM).

In the years since his election as president, Obama has sounded a different tone. "When I hear people say they don't like identity politics, I think it's important to remember that identity politics doesn't just apply when it's Black people or gay people or women," Obama said. "

In the Obama era, Democrats have become a party defined by identity.

"Democracy demands that we're able also to get inside the reality of

People who are different than us, so we can understand their point

of view. Maybe we can change their minds, but maybe they'll change ours."

(Kraushaar, J& National Journal, 2015)

The experiences of Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama in The 2008 presidential primaries presented critical questions for academics about how stereotypes based on race and gender can influence voters' views of candidate qualities and viability. Further analysis of this historic election reveals a vacuum in the research on political candidate evaluations: an awareness of intersectional identities and how they may influence voter evaluations of political candidates. While there is much research on gender and racial stereotypes in the political science literature, there is almost none on how these assumptions interact, and how assessments of black women candidates, for example, differ from white women or black males. (Saltsburg et al, B.2010).

According to Romero the author of "introducing intersectionality (2017)", while intersectionality has been widely adopted in academics, social movements, and local and state politics, it has not been historically focused in NATIONAL American politics.

I think the misconception is that 'intersectionality' is 'diversity,'
 And it's not intersectionality deals with power relationships and the
 Way in which we experience subordination and domination in our lives,
 Romero said. It involves dealing with the larger system of inequities,
 And that hasn't been very popular in American politics. (Romero, 2017).

3. The Biden's Appointees and Minority Picks:

Lately the democratic party and to gain more voters has emphasized and adopted what is called intersectionality strategy especially since Joe Biden gained office as the 46th President of the United States. Mr. Biden's first cabinet is far more diverse than Barack Obama's, which came close to fully representing the nation but fell short with just one black secretary and seven women to 16 men. The Biden nominees said they did not believe race would play a role in their decisions, though they said diversity helps increase confidence in the courts. Prasad, B. R. (2021).

More than half of the 500 participants are women, and about “40 percent represent traditionally underrepresented groups in the federal government, including people of color, LGBTQ+ people, and people with disabilities,” according to a press release from the Biden campaign. (The 19th .2020).

3.1. Kamala Harris: 49th Vice President of the United States since 2021:

In recent decades, new immigrants from Asia and Latin America have brought a great deal of cultural and phenotypic diversity to American politics. Race, gender, faith, affiliation, level of education, and socioeconomic status are all factors that must be considered when forming a political identity. (Perez & Hirschman .n.d).

For people wanting to push these boundaries two identity filters were obviously better than one. Kamala Harris, the immigrant daughter of an Indian mother and a Jamaican father,

broke a nearly two-century barrier in American politics, which had been dominated by white men. (Staff,R .2020).

Harris was born on October 20, 1964, in Oakland, California, to immigrant parents. Her mother is from India, and her father is from Jamaica. Harris and her younger sister Maya were raised by their mother after their parents split, Harris went to Howard University in Washington, D.C., which is a historically black university. She interned for California senator Alan Cranston's mailroom, chaired the economics society, headed the debate team, and entered the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority while at Howard. She graduated from Howard in 1986 with a degree in political science and economics. (Adelman, H.2020).Harris enrolled in the Legal Education Opportunity Program at the University of California, Hastings College of the Law. She was president of the Black Law Students Association chapter at UC Hastings while there. In 1990, SHE was hired as a deputy district attorney in Alameda County, California. Harris began working for city attorney Louise Renne at San Francisco City Hall in August 2000. SHE was the head of the Family and Children's Services Division, which prosecuted cases of child abuse and neglect. In 2002, Harris prepared to run for San Francisco District Attorney against Hallinan and Fazio. Harris was elected as San Francisco's first African-American district attorney with 56 percent of the vote. SHE declared her candidacy for Attorney General of California on November 12, 2008. She was elected and sworn in as Attorney General on January 3, 2011, making her the first woman, African American, and South Asian American to hold the position in the state's history. In February 2014, Harris declared her intention to run for re-election and filed paperwork to do so on February 12. Harris was re-elected on November 4, 2014, against Republican Ronald Gold. (A time line of Kamala Harris' career.n.d.).

After 24 years as California's junior senator, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) announced her intention to retire from the United States Senate at the end of her term in 2016. Harris was the first candidate to declare her intention to run for Boxer's senate seat. Harris

officially announced the launch of her campaign on January 13, 2015. In February 2016, the California Democratic Party voted at its convention to endorse Harris, who received nearly eighty percent of the vote. In the November 2016 election, Harris defeated Sanchez, capturing over sixty percent of the vote, carrying all but four counties.

On January 21, 2019, Harris officially announced her candidacy for president of the United States in the 2020 United States presidential election. More than 20,000 people attended her formal campaign launch event in her hometown of Oakland, California. On December 3, 2019, Harris withdrew from seeking the 2020 Democratic nomination, citing a shortage of funds. In March 2020, Harris endorsed Joe Biden for president. May 2019, senior members of the Congressional Black Caucus endorsed the idea of a Biden–Harris ticket. she was chosen as the nation's first female vice president, as well as the first Black American and first person of South Asian descent..(A time line of Kamala Harris career. n.d.)

Her selection came as little surprise. With the United States in the midst of a reckoning over its history of racial injustice, Biden had increasingly been pressed to select a woman of color. Harris, who became the Senate's second Black woman in its history when she was elected in 2016, was always at the top of the list. (A.Chaturvedi. 2020).

With three months left until Election Day in the US, California Senator Kamala Harris has already made history: her Jamaican and Indian roots make her the first woman of color appointed to a presidential ticket by either of the two main American political parties. She is also just the fourth woman in the US to be on that ticket. During her presidential campaign, Ms. Harris appealed in particular to more moderate Democrats and those drawn to her biography. She could reinforce Mr. Biden's appeal with Black women, suburban women and women generally who are eager to see themselves reflected in the country's leadership.

To put it bluntly, today's Democratic Party doesn't look like Joe Biden. It's young and it's ethnically diverse. It was increasingly obvious that the presumptive nominee needed to find

someone younger and, well, less white to have a ticket that reflects the people who will vote for it. Harris, whose father was Jamaican and mother came from India, fills this particular need. She becomes both the first black woman and the first Asian to run on a major party presidential ticket. (Zurcher, A. 2020b).

Harris, the first woman of color to be vice president-elect, paid special attention to women in her speech. She mentioned the generations of women, particularly women of color, who came before her and fought to secure the right to vote through both the 19th Amendment and the Voting Rights Act. "Tonight, I reflect on their struggle, their determination and the Strength of their vision to see what can be unburdened by what has been I stand on their shoulders," Harris said. (AP NEWS .n.d).

Harris' candidacy is historic in multiple ways: The daughter of Indian and Jamaican immigrants, she is the first woman of color to be nominated for national office by a major political party, and she would be the first female, first Black and first Asian American vice president should she and Biden win the November election. But some activists say Harris' candidacy and potential vice presidency could also represent another type of sea change, by helping to popularize intersectionality as a national political framework by centering in policymaking the concerns of women of color that stem from their unique experiences at the intersection of racism and sexism.

"An intersectional framework allows us to tackle problems from an economic justice, gender justice and racial justice perspective," said Aimee Allison (2018), founder and president of She the People, a national network that advocates for the concerns and involvement of women of color in politics. "We know that effective governance requires us to approach the problems that we face from an intersectional lens." (McShane, J.2020).

But another significant outcome of her election is what it means for the future of women's candidacies. The women and candidates of color who ran for president this cycle were

continually confronted with the looming question of their “electability.” Her success is a clear message that the American electorate is comfortable and confident that a woman, and a woman of color, can serve as vice president, and as president if need be. Harris’ election proves that candidates that look like her are electable, opening the door for future generations to walk through. . (Magazine, P. 2021)

From the perch of the vice presidency, Harris has the potential to change the face of U.S. politics. Harris’ election is a clear signal that the American people are willing to elect women. This reality isn’t new. Female candidates have done just as well as men in primaries and general elections, on both sides of the aisle, for decades. Hillary Clinton, remember, even won the popular vote for the highest office in the land. But the reality of women’s electoral success flies in the face of perceptions of widespread bias from voters, donors and the media. As a result, many women think they need to be twice as good to get half as far as men in politics. That discourages them from running for office in the first place.(Magazine, P. 2021).

When the Biden campaign attempted to win the Black vote by announcing Harris as its choice for vice president during the election, some raised concerns due to her label as “top cop” and history as a prosecutor. Indeed, some of these concerns materialized in the 2020 election: The percentage of Black people who voted for the Democratic presidential candidate decreased in 2020 when compared to 2016. (news. 2021).

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leadership. To put it bluntly, today's Democratic Party doesn't look like Joe Biden. It's young and it's ethnically diverse. It was increasingly obvious that the presumptive nominee needed to find someone younger and, well, less white to have a ticket that reflects the people who will vote for it. Harris, whose father was Jamaican and mother came from India, fills this particular need. She becomes both the first black woman and the first Asian to run on a major party presidential ticket. (Zurcher, A. 2020b).

But while some applaud MS Harris, 55, for her trailblazing political legacy, others are less impressed by her resume - particularly the tough-on-crime reputation she earned while serving as California's top prosecutor. Harris has been a prominent voice on racial justice. But her record as California's "top cop" has also drawn scrutiny from progressives over her approach to police reform, prisoners' rights and truancy among other issues. (BBC News .2020).

The progressive left, including some supporters of Mr. Sanders, will most likely be disappointed in Ms. Harris's selection, viewing her as far more supportive of incremental change as the kind of broad, revolutionary proposals they champion. And her long career in law enforcement could be off-putting to some voters, especially younger voters, who are eager to see a police-reform movement with unqualified backing from the White House.

During the presidential primaries, one of the main criticisms of Harris was that she did not clearly define her positions. On healthcare, for example, she co-sponsored Sanders's Medicare for All bill and said she favored eliminating private healthcare, before later unveiling a healthcare plan that kept a significant role for the industry. (Strauss, D.2021)

Biden had to fend off debate demands in order to make his decision. Choose someone who can assist him in winning the election by campaigning success, or someone who can assist him in governing and is willing to take over if necessary. Someone who might inspire progressive Democrats or appeal to the party's centrists, for example. Someone who would

encourage Democrats to attend or someone who would encourage republicans to attend. The decision was clear. Harris, as if by magic, manages to fulfill all of those apparently contradictory requirements. She, like Biden, is a centrist. They share a common way of thinking, which is the most important factor to consider when selecting a possible replacement. In any case, generally left-of-focus reformists, regardless of some inescapable objections. She is a lady of color, who is established in Africa, India, and the Caribbean. Her mom was brought into the world in India, her dad in Jamaica. That implies she is an American completely. (Munoz, J.2020).

3.1.1. THE GEORGE FLOYD JUSTICE IN POLICING ACT:

According to Congress (2019-2020), the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act was created to resolve "a broad variety of policies and concerns surrounding policing procedures and law enforcement accountability." "It contains steps to increase accountability for police misconduct, improve transparency and data collection, and eradicate discriminatory policing practices," according to the study. (Congress .Gov, 2020).

Last year, Kamala Harris co-signed a bill in response to the heartbreaking killing of Trayvon Martin and the worldwide Black Lives Matter demonstrations that followed. It passed the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives but was defeated in the Senate last summer. It has now been reintroduced, and according to The Telegraph, it "passed the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives, but every Republican member of the Senate voted against it."

The proposed law will alter how police treat inmates, make it easier to prosecute abusive cops, and cut off police forces from the supply of military-grade equipment they already have, escalating tensions during last summer's protests. The bill also mandates that all law enforcement officers receive instruction on "racial, religious, and derogatory discrimination by all law enforcement officers. (Mohammed, S. 2021, April 21).

Additionally, Chokeholds would be prohibited, and officers would be required to use "deadly force only as a last resort, with officer's first using de-escalation techniques." It will also repeal the so-called "no-knock" scheme, which allows cops to access a home without even informing the residents. (Mohammed, S. 2021, April 21).

The win of Biden-Harris shatters the myth that female candidates face systemic disadvantages. To persuade more women—and the party leaders, supporters, and advocates who hire candidates and help them raise money that they can effectively follow in Harris' historic footsteps and influence policy change at all levels of government across the country, it's critical to chip away at that perception.(Magazine ,P.2020).

4.2. Pete Buttigieg: 19th United States Secretary of Transportation since 2021:

This year's Democratic presidential primary featured the most demographically diverse group of candidates in history. Candidates of color attempted to craft cohesive and relatable narratives out of their origins for an electorate already dominated by whites on the debate stage and in the press. (Chatelain, M.2020).

Democrats are the party of inclusion. We know that diversity is not our
 Problem it is our promise. As Democrats, we respect differences of
 Perspective and belief, and pledge to work together to move this country
 Forward, even when we disagree ... we do not merely seek common ground
 We strive to reach higher ground. (Democrats ,2020).

There's an old saying about the way the two parties pick their presidential nominees Democrats fall in love, Republicans fall in line. That nostrum could be reasserting itself after a 2016 election that flipped conventional wisdom on its head by delivering iconoclastic Donald Trump and establishment favourite Hillary Clinton as the nominees. While the Republican Party is uniting behind the president, Pete Buttigieg early success in the Democratic Party's campaign against Trump defies logic and expectation. (Zurcher, A. 2020).

The Biden administration has brought many historic firsts to the department, including the appointment of the first openly gay cabinet secretary," Schumer said. «The confirmation of Rachel Levine represents another important milestone for the American LGBTQ community,» (Madani, D., & Tsirkin, J. 2021). President-elect Joe Biden recognized Pete Buttigieg as one of the first openly homosexual cabinet secretaries while announcing him as his transportation secretary. During his tenure as president, he used his position to campaign for gay rights. (Shear, M. D., & Kaplan, T.2021).

Buttigieg (pronounced Boot-edge-edge) was born in the small Indiana town of South Bend. For two terms, he was the mayor of the city. He was elected to the seat for the first time in 2011. His assignment was cut short when he took a leave of absence to serve as an intelligence officer in the Navy Reserve in Afghanistan for seven months. He was re-elected to a second term as Mayor. (The Indian Express .2020).

In 2019, he announced his historic presidential campaign. He worked as a member of the presidential transition advisory group and campaigned for the Biden-Harris ticket throughout 2020. President-elect Biden nominated him to be Secretary of Transportation in December. On February 2, 2021, the Senate, making him the first openly gay person to serve in the Senate, confirmed him. (US Department of Transportation. n.d).

In the Democratic Party, Buttigieg is considered as a rising star. Buttigieg, who is continuing to turn to the right in his home state of Indiana, has no definite path to higher elected office

“He is a patriot and problem solver who talks about who we are at the best as a nation,” said Biden. "I am nominating him as Minister of Transportation because this position stands in the midst of many interconnected challenges and opportunities ahead of us”. (Mahabarata, Y.2020).

“The candidate who was a virtual unknown a year ago was clearly feeling his recent successes, after being awarded the most delegates in Iowa’s caucuses and finishing a strong second to Vermont Sen.” Bernie Sanders in Tuesday’s New Hampshire primary (2020).

“The guy has clearly exceeded expectations and impressed people at every step of the way,” said veteran Democratic strategist Dan Newman, who is not backing a presidential candidate.(Mehta, S. 2020).

Listen to Buttigieg fans, and you'll hear this kind of appreciation all the time. He's astute. He does not speak in sound bites, but rather in entire paragraphs. He is poised and calm. They say he's a refreshing change from the present White House occupant - and even his Democratic primary opponents.

“I watched the debate the other night, and I respect the other candidates, but they're all yelling at me,” Fox said of Friday's Democratic face-off in Manchester. "But Pete isn't screaming. He’s talking to me. He's the one guy quiet and making his point”. (Zurcher, A.2020).

Buttigieg's presidential bid, according to The New York Times (2019), is focused on the concept of generational change. During his campaign, he stated that he would be a "bridge" to a new era in American politics. All of Buttigieg's ideas and proposals were framed in the context of generational change.

The demographic composition of the United States has shifted over the last quarter-century: the population has become more culturally and ethnically diverse, less likely to be associated with a religion, better educated, and older. The Republican and Democratic parties have fundamentally changed due to national demographic trends and different patterns of party membership among demographic groups. (Pew Research Center. 2019).

3.3. Shawn skelly Assistant Secretary of Defense for Readiness and Force

Management:

President Joe Biden lifted his predecessor's prohibition on transgender people serving in the military on January 23. The presidential order signified a new administration's desire to stamp its own mark on social concerns within the Department of Defense (DoD). The Department of Defense is the world's largest employer of transgender people.

The presidential order comes in the wake of a recent Supreme Court decision that gives LGBTQ workers equal rights protections against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Nonetheless, transgender soldiers and workers face a higher risk of harassment, violence, and discrimination. (University Calendar.n.d).President Biden plans to propose LGBTQ people with experience in LGBTQ issues for high-ranking civilian jobs at the Defense Department. (Just a moment. .2021).

Shawn Skelly, for example, was the first transgender veteran to be chosen by a president when she joined Obama's cabinet in 2013. She is one of the co-founders of Out in National Security, a group of national security professionals that advocate for LGBTQ+ rights. Skelly is a member of the Defense Department's staff. (Lanza, A. 2021).

In 1978, Skelly was born in Brooklyn, New York. She graduated from the University of South Carolina with a bachelor's degree in history and later from the United States Naval War College with a master's degree in national security and strategic studies. (In Wikipedia. 2018).Ms. Shawn Skelly is a Co-Founder of Out in National Security and was a Naval Flight Officer in the United States Navy for 20 years, retiring with the rank of Commander. She entered the Obama Administration in 2013, as the first transgender veteran to be selected by a President of the United States, following a stint in industry with ITT Exiles.

She worked for the US Department of Defense as a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, and then for the US

Department of Transportation as the Director of the Office of the Executive Secretariat. Shawn was named to the newly constituted National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service by President Barrack Obama in 2017. Shawn was named to the 2017 OUT100 as part of a group of transgender veterans. (The Institute of Politics at Harvard University. 2018).

Shawn Skelly, a transgender national security specialist who worked on Biden's transition team following his inauguration, is expected to be nominated for the position of assistant secretary of defense for readiness, which oversees the United States armed force and health affairs. Skelly, who spent 20 years as a Naval Flight Officer in the United States Navy, is also the co-founder of Out in National Security, an affinity network for LGBTQ national security experts and officials.(Johnson, C. W. B. 2021).

President-elect Joe Biden has named Trans veteran Shawn Skelly to his transition team, years after President Donald Trump vowed to bar openly Trans people from serving in the military.LGBTQ activists hope that Biden's transition team is just the beginning of a Biden administration marked by greater diversity. The LGTBQ Victory Institute, which aims to increase LGBTQ representation in government at all levels, has launched an initiative to push for more LGBTQ presidential appointments. (Sherman, C. 2020).

“We know that Biden believes LGBTQ people are an important part of that diverse America, Elliot Imse, the Victory Institute’s senior Communications director, told NBC News (2016). “So, we expect the next Administration “to appoint more LGBTQ people to political positions than ever before, and we hope that it is also the most diverse group of LGBTQ appointees in American history”.

When it comes to upholding LGBTQ rights, Biden, on the other hand, has a big plan. He also promised to not only lift the ban on transgender people serving in the military, but also to make the Equality Act a top legislative priority during his first 100 days in office. While the Supreme Court ruled this summer that employers cannot fire employees for being gay or

transgender, LGBTQ individuals also lack extensive federal anti-discrimination protections; the Equality Act aims to prohibit discrimination based on sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation. . (Robledo, J. 2020).

Throughout his campaign, Biden has consistently reassured the LGBTQ+ community of his support and the steps the White House would take once he's in office.

“Together we’ll pass the Equality Act, protect LGBTQ youth, and expand Access to health care, support LGBTQ workers, win full rights for Transgender Americans, recommit to ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2025, advance LGBTQ rights around the globe, not just at home, “he said during Unite for Equality Live. . (Robledo, J. 2020).

The Trump administration has repeatedly criticized transgender people's rights over the last four years. Shawn Skelly presents data on transgender Americans and discusses that prohibiting them from serving in the military has ramifications outside the military. (Defense360. 2020).

3.4: Rachel Levine Assistant Secretary for Health:

“Biden administration ushers in most diverse leadership in history The Biden administration has brought many historic firsts, including the first openly gay cabinet secretary in the agency," Chuck Schumer an American politician said (2021)"The confirmation of Rachel Levine represents another important Milestone for the American LGBTQ community,”

Biden has formed a diverse Cabinet, and Levine adds to that. But she will also bring a wealth of experience to the position.(Woodall, C. U. T. 2021).

Democrats stand with the LGBTQ community’s fight for equality. We are
Committed to ending anti-LGBTQ violence, bullying, and discrimination,
And to ensuring that LGBTQ Americans are treated with dignity and
Respect in their communities, their workplaces, and their schools.
(Democrats. 2019).

Levine is one of the only public officials in the country who identifies as transgender. During her time in office, she's used her platform to advocate for Trans rights. (Jiwanmall, S. 2020), Dr. Levine is a transgender she was born and raised a man, Rachel Levin before she changed her gender to female well into her 40s, she is the highest ranking transgender government official in the United States. She is an accomplished doctor, who graduated from Harvard College and the Tulane University School of Medicine. Levine completed her medical training in pediatrics and adolescent medicine at the Mt. Sinai Medical Center in New York. (Peters, M. 2021b).

Rachel Levine is a pediatrician from the United States serving as the country's Assistant Health Secretary. She is a former secretary of Health for Pennsylvania and is a Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry at the Penn State College of Medicine. She was a Physician General in Pennsylvania. She was nominated by U.S. President Joe Biden to the position of Assistant Secretary of Health and became the first openly transgender official to be confirmed by the Senate.

Levine "will bring the steady leadership and essential expertise needed to get people through this pandemic –no matter their zip code, race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability," Biden said. (The Washington Post. 2021).

In fact Rachel Levine was appointed to serve as a secretary of health not only because she will bring diversity to the Biden's administration but because she was highly qualified. In a January statement about her nomination, Biden said she was a "historic and deeply qualified choice to help lead out administration's health efforts." (Snodgrass, E., 2021).

After Biden announced Levine's nomination, the official announcement landed, and the decisions voicing their support for his confirmation. LGBTQ+ advocacy groups celebrated her confirmation as a watershed moment for the country's history, even in spite of criticisms from conservatives. The

Victory Fund, which assists queer and Trans political hopefuls in running for office. (Lang, N. 2021).

“At a time when hateful politicians are weaponizing Trans lives for their own perceived political gain, Dr. Levine’s confirmation lends focus to the contributions Trans people make to our nation and deflates absurd arguments calling for their exclusion,” said Annise Parker, Victory Fund’s CEO and president, in a statement. “Her experience leading the Health department in Pennsylvania will serve our country well and her unique perspective regarding healthcare for Trans people will be invaluable”. (Lang, N. 2021).

The Human Rights Campaign, meanwhile, said the vote represented an unprecedented opportunity for LGBTQ+ people to “see themselves reflected at the highest levels of our government.”

“With the confirmation of Dr. Rachel Levine, we are one step closer to a government that mirrors the beautiful diversity of its people,” said HRC president Alphonso David in a press release. “It is absolutely critical that everybody has a seat at the table and the Biden-Harris

Administration has made a dedicated, applaudable effort to ensure that outcome.”(Press Release.n.d).

Filling the position of assistant secretary of Health and Human Services would be a no-hum task in any other president-elect’s administration, one that would rarely make headlines. But Joe Biden did just that Tuesday morning by nominating the physician general of Pennsylvania, Rachel Levine, M.D. (Ennis, D. 2021).

3.5. Zahid Quraishi: magistrate Judge of the United States district court of the District of New Jersey.

Democrats, who now have a slim majority in the Senate for the first time in eight years, are ready to put the Trump administration behind them, particularly when it comes to judicial appointments. (Balsamo, M .2021).Nine women have been nominated for the Federal

Judgeship, whereas just two men have been nominated. It's also worth noting that no 'white' or 'white race' judges have been proposed. Former President Donald Trump is reported to have supported the male and conservative elements of the judiciary system throughout his four-year presidency. To buck the tendency, Biden embraced a combative approach. Biden said in a statement. "Each is deeply qualified and prepared to deliver justice faithfully under our Constitution and impartially to the American people and together they represent the broad diversity of background, Experience and perspective that makes our nation strong" (Brown, M. U. T. 2021).

Zahid Qureshi, a Pakistani-American, is one of President Joe Biden's 11 nominees for a Federal Judgeship in the United States. If his name is inscribed, it will be the first time in American history that a Muslim has raised to the position of Federal Judge. It is an honorable chance for both Pakistan and Asia. It's also worth noting that Asians and Blacks have also got consideration. (Stuff Unknown. 2021b).

Quraishi, who was born in 1975 in New York, earned his law degree from Rutgers Law School–Newark in 2000. He enlisted in the Army in 2003 and rose through the ranks to captain in the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps. He's worked in a variety of public and private sector jobs since then, but a few items on his résumé have gotten the most attention: In the military, there are a variety of jobs to choose from. He mentions "Detention Operations Legal Advisor to Brigade Commander" as one of his military duties, which has alarmed Muslim lawyers and campaigners. From 2007 to 2008, he worked as an assistant chief counsel for the Department of Homeland Security, primarily ICE. (Ismail , A. 2021).

In reverse order, Qureshi was appointed as a Magistrate Judge in New Jersey in 2019. As a federal judge,. First and foremost, unlike a Federal Judgeship, this appointment is not made by the American president.quraishi that makes history as the first Muslim American federal

judge has brought to the job the unique perspective of an attorney and veteran, having served as a captain in the U.S. Army JAG Corps after 9/11.

“Serving as a United States Magistrate Judge is the greatest honor of my career,” he said. (Rutgers Law. 2019).

Dr. Ijaz described Zahid Qureshi's nomination as a federal judge as a "historic moment" for which he expressed gratitude to President Biden, Senator Booker, Senator Schumer, and others He added that with 3.5 million Muslims living in the United States, they would now be represented for the first time in history .(Desk, W. 2021).

It is obvious that a more diversified judiciary would boost public trust and garner more support from the people. Increased representation of women and ethnic minorities in the judicial system would encourage people from all walks of life to strive to be judges

3.6. Rashida tlaib: representative (D- MI 13th district) since 2019:

The early Democratic presidential contenders' diversity compelled them all to speak out about their promises to combat racism and gender inequality. However, changing the political landscape in which they competed was insufficient. (Chatelain, M. 2020). The Democratic Party gives significant rules to women and especially Muslim women, although there are numerous preconceptions regarding Muslim women and their role in public life, the surge of Muslim women running for office indicates that things can only get better from here. (Thiruchitt ampalam, B. 2020).

Rashida tlaib, made history by becoming the first female Muslim legislator in Michigan and only the second in the country. Democratic politician Rashida Tlaib is the daughter of Palestinian immigrants who in 2018 became one of the first Muslim women elected to Congress. (Watkins, E. C. 2018).Rashida Harbi Elabed was born in southwest Detroit on July 24, 1976, as the oldest of 14 children to Harbi Elabed and Fatima. Her parents were both born in the United States. Her father, who was born in East Jerusalem, moved to Nicaragua before

immigrating to the United States, and her mother, who was born in Palestine, came from a small town. Tlaib learned English as a second language after growing up speaking Arabic at home. She served as a third parent on occasion, assisting her parents in changing diapers and caring for her younger siblings while balancing homework and school activities. Her parents worked extremely hard to provide for the family each spent time working on the assembly line at Ford Motor Company's Flat Rock Assembly Plant but it wasn't always easy, (E. Rothberg, 2020).

She was a member of the State House from 2009 to 2014, when term restrictions forced her to resign. Tlaib was the first Muslim woman elected to the Michigan state legislature, and the second Muslim woman elected to any state legislature in the United States. In 2018, she was elected to the US House of Representatives as the Democratic nominee for the 13th district, where she ran unopposed, becoming the first Muslim woman and Palestinian woman to serve in Congress. She and her fellow progressive congresswomen Ilhan Omar, Ayanna Pressley, and Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez were dubbed "The Squad" and advocated for environmental legislation and other left-wing policies. (Historica Wiki .n.d).

She wasted no time in challenging President Donald Trump, calling him a "bully" and adding: "I don't know if he's ready for me." She is a vocal opponent of President Trump, and in 2016, she was thrown out of a ticketed luncheon in Detroit after heckling the then-presidential candidate about his policies and treatment of women. After securing her primary win in August, she vowed to fight back against every racist and oppressive structure that needs to be dismantled, and criticized the president for his harsh treatment of immigrants. (Connley, C. 2018b).

Tlaib told ABC News before the election, "I ran because of injustices and because of my boys, who are questioning their Muslim identity and whether they belong. I've never been one to stand on the sidelines." (Washington, F. 2018). Tlaib's district, Michigan's 13th Congressional District, is not predominantly Arab or Muslim. It's a multicultural neighborhood

with a mix of white, black, and Hispanic people «Her accomplishments were recognized by the larger public," said Howell, the University of Michigan professor. "This shows that Arab and Muslim candidates in Michigan are part of the political mainstream." (Associated Press .2018).

Tlaib, the first woman of Palestinian descent elected to Congress, also told Biden that Palestinians must be safe, and she criticized Israel's involvement in the escalation of violence. The election was about more than just an older establishment figure taking on a youthful, more liberal activist; it was also about the district's racial dynamics. Jones, 60, is Black, as are more than half of the residents of the area, while Tlaib is Palestinian American. (Associated Press. 2020).

3.7.: Ilhan Omar: representative Minnesota _democratic farmer _labor party _MN 5th district) since 2019:

The new Congress is expected to be the most diverse in history. According to Politico, the new Congress boasts a record-breaking amount of women and people of color, with 23 percent being women and 21% being Hispanic, Native American, or otherwise identifying as people of color. On a national scale, that isn't completely representative, but it is development. This diversity would almost certainly have an effect on legislative issues. Women lawmakers sponsor more bills, pass more legislation, and receive more money sent back to their districts, according to studies. (Lopez, G. 2019).

Muslim women played an instrumental part in the politics of the day. The Minnesota Democrat was elected to Congress as the first Somali-American and one of just two Muslim women. Many hailed her win as a sign of a more diverse generation of lawmakers taking power on Capitol Hill. (Voice of America. n.d).Omar, who is also the first Somali-American woman elected to Congress, arrived in the United States as a refugee more than 20 years ago. She became the first Somali-American Muslim legislator in the United States in 2016. According

to her website, she was elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives in District 60B .(Connley, C. 2018).

Omar was born in Mogadishu, Somalia, on October 4, 1982. When Omar, the youngest of seven children, was two years old, his mother died. Her father, sisters, and aunts took care of her after she died. Omar grew up in a Mogadishu estate owned by her middle-class family, where her grandfather didn't enforce traditional gender norms. Omar's childhood was upended by Somalia's civil war. When she was 8, her family fled the country. They ended up living at a refugee camp in Kenya for four years. (Biography .2021b).

"A lot of the elders and mainly the women in the community thought it would be better... if I took a back seat," she said.

She began her political career directing city council elections and working as a senior policy consultant for Minnesota lawmakers after working in education. She was elected to the state legislature in 2016, defeating a 44-year incumbent in the process. MS Omar told the BBC in a 2017 interview that young people who "believed more in my platform, my ideas, and the merit of what I stood for" drove her to run. '(Luckhurst , B. T. 2019).

.Omar was elected to Congress in 2018 to represent Minnesota's 5th District. She was the first Somali American and one of only two Muslim women elected to the United States House of Representatives. She's also the first woman to pass legislation while wearing a hijab on the House floor. Omar is a member of Minnesota's Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, and she is a progressive politician.

There are many women just like her who are increasing the presence of Muslims in politics. But, the reason Ilhan Omar is getting so much coverage is that she represents a lot of different perspectives in Congress: a Muslim woman, a hijab-wearing woman, an African woman, and so on. That's what gets people's attention," Somali-American Bashir Jama told VOA at Village Market, one of Minneapolis' largest Somali malls, recently. (Moreno.A, 2019).

Omar is one of three Muslim members of Congress, and she hoped to encourage other minorities to participate in politics as well. “You never need an invitation or permission to create the kind of Change that you want to see,” Omar told the audience. In other words, Congress is now being forced to be a bit more tolerant as a result of Omar's victory, accommodating religious and cultural practices that it may have overlooked or even worked against in the past. Over time, this would almost certainly spread to what Congress does outside of its walls as well. Omar has been critical of both Israel and President Trump and those viewpoints sometimes draw protests, for showing every time a strong support to the Palestinian case. (Lopez .2019).

Ms. Omar is a woman who sits at the crossroads of all three aspects of the modern culture war. She is a hijab-wearing Muslim refugee from Somalia who is closely associated with the Democratic Party's left wing. (Lerer, L. 2019).

5. Conclusion:

The above mentioned ideas and information speak eloquently about identity politics under the Democratic Party. It can be said that the period of 2020 election is the period of profound transformation that Joe Biden carried out in politics. As mentioned before, the Biden's administration known as the most diverse administration ever in the US history, it contains nominees from all origin, race, religion and sex.

General conclusion:

The present dissertation has been an attempt to examine the How for as long as the United States has occurred; Americans have contended with recognizing what being American all is about. As a society purportedly founded on thoughts rather than culture or heritage .the country has constantly tackled to complete what the conceptual borderlines of enrollment in the political community should be. Myrdal (1944) properly wrote that American identity is based on a assortment of ideals that he termed the American Creed. These ideals encompass individualism, the notion and vow of hard work, freedom, equality, and the rule of law. The conventional sanity has long been that the Creed is a central item of what it means to be American and that America is unique among nations in being defined by the Creed instead of by culture or ancestry. According to this view, recommendation of the American Creed should be a sufficient condition for membership. As long as someone obtains and abides by these creedal doctrines, other factors such as race, gender, national origin, class, or religion should not be grounds for exclusion

The primary focus of this research was how Americans define, and are impacted by, different interpretations of American identity. Empirical interrogations of this sort have bolstered greatly in recent years, driven in considerable part by the accelerated rise of immigration-related diversity among the American population. In the wake of such adjustments, more and more scholars, pundits, activists, and everyday Americans have become concerned with what it means to be American and with whether the conception of American identity is changing. Although empirical questionings regarding American identity have been encouraged by such trends, they are also genuinely grounded in historical and philosophical judgment of the nature of American identity, and such scholarship is also discussed in this review.

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NOTES

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¹⁵ Is the smaller number or part .especially a number or part representing less than half of the whole. Oxford University Press (OUP). (n.d.-b). minority. Lexico.Com. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/minority>

¹⁶ Is the discriminatory behaviour or attitudes based on loyalty. Page history - Wikipedia. (2021d, June 1). In Wikipedia. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:History/Tribalism>

¹⁷ Is a system to characterize and classify different political positions in relation to one another. Page history - Wikipedia. (2021c, May 24). In page history. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:History/Political_spectrum

¹⁸ A group formed or a subset of members drawn from a larger parent group. Confluence Mobile - Confluence. (n.d.). Confluence. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from <https://confluence.sakaiproject.org/plugins/servlet/mobile?contentId=65863940#content/view/65863940>

¹⁹ Groups are defined by the shared characteristics unique to and recognized by that group. This includes characteristics such as cultural traditions. Ancestry. Language..Etc Ethnic group. (2021, June 8). In Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_group

²⁰ Or radicalisation is the process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly radical views in opposition to a political, social, or religious statusquo.Radicalization. (2021, March 23). In Wikipedia <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radicalization>

²¹ It is a Native American movement founded in July 1968 in Minneapolis .initially centered in urban areas to address systemic issues of poverty and police brutality against Native Americans. Page history - Wikipedia. (2021f, June 8). In page history. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:History/American_Indian_Movement

²² She is an American media personality 0socialite.political candidate and retired Olympic gold medal winning. Caitlyn Jenner. (2021, May 9). In Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caitlyn_Jenner

²³ A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or any other Pacific Islands. DEFINITIONS OF RACE/ETHNICITY PROVIDED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER. PCCC. (n.d.). Pcc. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from <http://www.pccc.edu/definitions-of-race#>

²⁴ Is a scattered population whose origin lies in a separate geographic local. Diaspora. (2021, June 6). In Wikipedia. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diaspora>

²⁵ He was an American lawyer, soldier, and statesman who served as the seventh president of the United States. Andrew Jackson. (n.d.). Google Arts & Culture. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from <https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/andrew-jackson/m0rlz?categoryid=historical-figure>

²⁶ He was an American statesman, diplomat, writer, and founding father who served as the second US president. John Adams. (n.d.). Google Arts & Culture. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/john-adams/m03_js?categoryid=historical-figure

²⁷ Is a division between people, usually to an organization or religious domination. Schism. (2021, June 10). In Wikipedia. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schism>

²⁸ In U.S. history, a major political party active in the period 1834–54 that espoused a program of national development but foundered on the rising tide of sectional antagonism. The Whig Party was formally organized in 1834, bringing together a loose coalition of groups united in their opposition to what party members viewed as the executive tyranny of “King Andrew” Jackson. The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2021b, June 7). Whig Party | History, Beliefs, Significance, & Facts. Encyclopaedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Whig-Party>

²⁹ The economic, political, and social system that is based on property, business, and industry being privately owned, and is directed towards making the greatest possible profits for private people and organizations. Cambridge Dictionary. (2021, June 9). Capitalism definition, signification, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/capitalism>

³⁰ Is the preparing and enacting of laws by local, state, or national legislatures. In other contexts it is sometimes used to apply to municipal ordinances and to the rules and regulations of administrative agencies passed in the exercise of delegated legislative functions. The

Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (n.d.-a). legislation | Definition, Types, & Examples. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/legislation-politics>

³¹ Is the set of laws or policies that regulate the manufacture .sale .transfer. Possession or use of firearms by civilians. Gun control. (2021, May 26). In Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gun_control

³² Christian nationalism is the belief that the American nation is defined by Christianity, and that the government should take active steps to keep it that way. Miller, P. D. (2021, February 3). What Is Christian Nationalism? ChristianityToday.Com. <https://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2021/february-web-only/what-is-christian-nationalism.html>

³³ A dog whistle is the use of coded or suggestive language in political messaging to garner support from a group. Dog whistles (politics). (2021, June 6). In Wikipedia. [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dog_whistle_\(politics\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dog_whistle_(politics))

³⁴ Was an American politician .statesman businessman us air force officer and author who was five term senator from Arizona. Barry Goldwater. (2021b, June 4). In Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barry_Goldwater

³⁵ Systems of society or government in which the fatter or eldest male is head of another family where women while women are largely excluded from society. Oxford Languages and Google - English | Oxford Languages. (2021, April 9). Oxford Languages. <https://languages.oup.com/google-dictionary-en/>

³⁶ Was an American politician who served as the 32nd president of the US Franklin D. Roosevelt. (2021, June 9). In Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt

³⁷ Or southern bloc was the electoral voting bloc of the states of the southern United States for issues that were regarded as particularly important to the interest of democrats. Solid South. (2021, May 24). In Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solid_South

³⁸ Was the 33rd president of the US from 1945 to 1953. Harry S. Truman. (n.d.). Google Arts & Culture. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from <https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/harry-s-truman/m09bg4l?categoryid=historical-figure>

³⁹ He was an American military officer and politician who served as the 34th president of the US. Page history - Wikipedia. (2021c, June 9). In page history. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:History/Dwight_D._Eisenhower

⁴⁰ Was an American politician. A republican he represented Kentucky in the US House of Representatives and the US Senate. Page history - Wikipedia (2020b, December 20). In page history. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:History/Thruston_Ballard_Morton

⁴¹ Lyndon Baines Johnson. Often referred to by his initials LBJ was an American politician who served as the 36th US president and previously as the 37th vice president. The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (n.d.-b). Lyndon B. Johnson | Biography, Presidency, Civil Rights, Vietnam War, & Facts. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lyndon-B-Johnson>

⁴² The compromise of 1877 was an unwritten deal informally arranged among US congressmen that settled the intensely disputed 1876 presidential election. Page history - Wikipedia. (2021a, May 2). In page history. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:History/Compromise_of_1877

⁴³ Is an American lawyer and politician who served as the 42nd president of the US. Prior to his presidency he served as a governor of Arkansas. Bill Clinton. (2021, June 1). In Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Clinton

⁴⁴ With variations of related local or international names, is a social movement against sexual abuse and sexual harassment where people publicize allegations of sex crimes. The phrase "Me Too" was initially used in this context on social media in 2006, on MySpace, by sexual harassment survivor and activist Tarana Burke. Me Too movement. (2021, May 4). In Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Me_Too_movement