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The Impact of African American Muslim Thoughts on the Civil Rights Movement

The Case of Malcolm x

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Dedications

Chourouk's Dedication:

This work is dedicated to:

My dear parents: thank you so much for your encouragement, constant love and support throughout my life thank you for everything.

My dear brother: Ziad thank you for helping me whenever I needed you and offering me the suitable environment to accomplish this work

The biggest thankful is to my partner and best friend Maroua and my supervisor "Mrs.HAKKOUM Khaoula" I am so glad to know you and work under your supervision.

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I dedicate this work to:

To my beloved parents: thank you for your unconditional support and love.

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Abstract

The African American history was full of difficulties, they lived a long time while in the United States as slaves and lived in harsh conditions. So, they had to fight to be as equal as the whites. Consequently, they could achieve this goal, so as long as this thesis is focusing on the important events to African Americans in order to take freedom, and on the impact of an African American Muslim male leadership and his thoughts and its impact on the civil rights movement, Malcolm x is the best example of the strong independent influential African American leader to be given. Malcolm x suffered a lot in his early life, he had to work hard to support blacks, so he is an iconic symbol of success and sacrifices, this work is to shed the light on the life of African Americans before and during the civil rights movement and on the role that Malcolm x plays in the civil rights movement, and how effective he can be in the American society and the civil rights movement. In addition, Malcolm x is among the best motivators and his influencers with his Islamic thoughts that may effect and motivate the black people so that they can achieve their goals no matter what and get justice.

Key words: African Americans, civil rights movement, justice, Malcolm x, Islam.

ملخص

كان تاريخ الأمريكي من أصل أفريقي مليئًا بالصعوبات. لقد عاشوا فترة طويلة في الولايات المتحدة كعبيد في ظروف قاسية. لذلك ، كان عليهم القتال ليكونوا متساوين مثل البيض. وبالتالي، يمكنهم تحقيق هذا الهدف. هذه الأطروحة تركز على الأحداث المهمة للأمريكيين من أصل أفريقي من أجل الحصول على الحرية ، وعلى تأثير قيادة رجل مسلم أمريكي من أصل أفريقي وأفكاره وتأثيرها على حركة الحقوق المدنية ، مالكولم إكس هو أفضل مثال من الزعيم الأمريكي الأفريقي المستقل القوي المؤثر الذي سيتم منحه. عانى مالكولم إكس كثيرًا في حياته المبكرة ، فكان عليه أن يعمل بجد لدعم السود ، لذلك فهو رمز مبدع للنجاح والتضحيات ، وهذا العمل هو لتسليط الضوء على حياة الأمريكيين من أصل أفريقي قبل وأثناء حركة الحقوق المدنية وحول الدور الذي يلعبه مالكولم إكس في حركة الحقوق المدنية ، ومدى فعاليته في المجتمع الأمريكي وحركة الحقوق المدنية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يعد مالكولم إكس من أفضل المؤثرين و المحفزين بأفكاره الإسلامية التي قد تؤثر وتحفز السود حتى يتمكنوا من تحقيق أهدافهم مهما كان الأمر والحصول على العدالة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأمريكيون الأفارقة ، حركة الحقوق المدنية ، العدالة ، مالكولم إكس ، الإسلام.

List of Abbreviations

CRM: Civil Rights Movement

NAACP: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

NOI: Nation of Islam

OAAU: Organization of Afro-American Unity

US: United States

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General Introduction

As America began to challenge its superpower over the world the culture of inhumanity became the only path to its prosperity. They chose Africa as their target since the continent and its inhabitants are not civilized. As a result, they took advantage of the situation, African Americans who were forcibly brought over as slaves were among the victims of American crimes against humanity, they live in American society with racial injustices. The civil war began as a fight for freedom of African Americans who were (slaves), but it later developed into a breeding ground for racial animosity. Although the civil war ended slavery, it did not stop prejudice against African American people, who continued to suffer the devastating impacts of racism, particularly in the South. Even for most basic rights, they were subjected to racism and injustice, and they wanted their rights and social-economic equality in the same way that white Americans did. The civil rights movement, on the other hand, arose as a response to African Americans' desire to obtain their rights and to end racial discrimination.

The civil rights movement was a struggle for social justice that mostly took place in the 1950s and 1960s for African Americans, and it was the culmination of prior efforts to improve their lives. Because it was regarded as the most significant event in American history, it was held to protest racial inequality against black people. Brown vs. Board of education, a 1954 case that declared school segregation illegal, was the catalyst. It was followed by other successful occurrences, such as Rosa Parks' arrest in 1955 for refusing to give her seat to a white man, and others. This sparked a nationwide bus boycott in which all black people refused to ride the bus, it also inspired all black people across the country to pursue these rights peacefully. African Americans realized they had a chance to make a difference and proceeded to resist racial segregation in other areas. After that, there was a sit-in protest.

The era between the 1950s and 1960s was led by a heroic figure who is Malcolm X, he was an African American Muslim and a supporter of the civil rights movement. The autobiography of Malcolm X in 1965 made him an ideological hero. Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr, both are radically black activists and sought only Black interests. Although they did not share the same ideologies, Malcolm X advocated for black self-reliance, cultural pride, and self-defense in the face of racial violence. Malcolm X denied that he was even an American, he appealed to separation from white society. Also, Malcolm opposed non-violence as a means of attaining freedom. "That's what you mean by non-violent," he said, "be defenseless." , he criticized illustrated in his famous saying "by all means necessary". He was a convert to Islam by the influence of the Nation of Islam organization, Malcolm's life witnessed a transformation twice when he entered prison and when he learned the true Islam after his trip to Mecca. He impacts people through the influence of his speeches which play an important role in American society.

Studying the black history is important because it provides context for how we got to where we are today and deeper understanding of the issues we still face it many of our current cultural and political problems are old and involved.

We aim to explore the issue of black people who fought for their rights and understand the world from an African American-informed perspective and how they started to realize their values and believe in themselves to make a better world, also to know more about the civil rights movement and the role of Malcolm X in it.

In this research, we will raise questions which are:

1. What are the major events that African Americans have faced?
2. How did African Americans defend about their rights?
3. How did Malcolm X ideas as a Muslim leader affect the civil rights movement?

This method used to manage this research is the qualitative descriptive method which is

based on set of resources, including articles, books, and websites, and describe the events that happen.

In this study which is from the beginning based on our desire and motivation to analyze the topic deeply, this topic is still today's topic and yet under discussion, and this is what most motivates us to work on it and investigate how it goes.

This dissertation is divided into three-chapter including the first chapter is entitled the socio-economic and historical background of African Americans, describing first the era of the pre-civil war when African Americans were slaves and treated horribly. Secondly, it discusses how slaves reveal against that treatment and made a civil war to free them from slavery, after that it portrays the racism that blacks received after gaining their freedom. In chapter two we will take the civil rights movement and the event have happens. First, is the case of Brown vs. Broad of education and Rosa park, which causes the event of the bus boycott also we have the sit-in movement. And the final chapter will be about devoted to the impact of Malcolm x Islamic ideas on the civil rights movement this chapter include the biography of Malcolm x and the different ideologies between him and Martin Luther King, also he joined the Nation of Islam and have an important place on it which he takes wrong vision and he does to Mecca after that he came with a new vision and founded the organization of Afro American unity which he plays an important role on the society. Malcolm was famous for his powerful speeches like the bullet or the bullet and the message to the graces that have a great influence on the civil rights movement.

CHAPTER ONE

Socio-economic and Historical

Background of African Americans

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Chapter one: socio-economic and historical background of African Americans

Introduction

The present chapter provides the socio-economic and historical background of African American people, it looks into the major events shaping the history of African Americans. They brought them from Africa by force, this led to many problems such as slavery. They obliged them to work hard and do not gave them their normal rights. After slavery, African Americans found themselves in a devastating war called civil war which is a war between two opposite regions within America (south and north), they exploited this war to get their freedom. Finally, the civil war ended and the Afro-Americans became no longer slaves, after that the white Americans did not accept this situation to become equal to them. African Americans had faced another big problem which was racism by using many laws, white people separated the blacks from their live in 1914 -1945 the United States joined the first and the Second World War. The blacks suffered a lot in these two wars, the white Americans used them as soldiers.

1.1. African Americans

African American history began with the arrival of Africans to the United States in 1619 they are originally from Africa. African Americans have been called African, colored, Negro, Afro-American and black, as well as African American, at various times in the United States' history. They live in America as enslaved class, they did not come to the United States as immigrants. They were taken from Africa and brought to America as slaves by white people, they were taken to a ship to go to America. (Agard, 2014). Their life

conditions were very difficult because white people treat them harshly. At that time, they were from the worker class and they suffered from poverty.

It is uncertain how many African Americans are descended entirely from Africans. In the United States there has been extensive racial mixing between people of African descent and people of other racial origins, typically white European or American Indian ancestry, over the previous 300 years or so. In the past, the majority of Americans believed that anyone with black African ancestry was an African American. To the expense of non-Caucasian people laws were enacted in different parts of the United States, particularly in the antebellum South to define racial group membership in this way. It's also important to keep in mind that ancestry and physical characteristics aren't the sole considerations.

Africa was considered to be a continent that was dark and uncivilized. Africans were brought to the new world with nothing of value but for their ability to work, white Americans justify their behavior against slaves, they say Africans are uncivilized and savage (Hughes, 2003). After white Americans, African Americans are the second most numerous racial groups in the United States, as well as the third most numerous ethnic groups after Hispanic and Latino Americans. The majority of African Americans are descendants of enslaved persons who lived within the current United States' borders. African Americans are predominantly of West/Central African heritage, with some European admixture also have native American and another ancestry.(African Americans - Wikipedia, n.d).

1.2.Slavery

Slavery is one of the major historical occurrences that Africans experienced during a specific period, in particular during the start of the fifteenth century. Slavery is a term used to describe a situation in which one person owns another, slaves were regarded as property or chattel by the law, and were denied the majority of the rights that free people relished, also its one form of exploitation (Hellie, 2020). Paul E.lovejoy claims that: "property, slaves are considered

to be chattel, which is to say they can be bought and sold, Slaves belong to their masters who, at least theoretically, have complete power over them, Religious institutions, kinship units, and other groups in the same society do not protect slaves as legal persons, even though the fact that slaves are also human beings has sometimes been recognized" (2011:p1.2). In addition, white Americans thoughts that slaves were created blacks to become slaves to whites. As a result slaves would lose their self confidence and believe that they have no value and accept their fate that they were created and born to be slaves.

Since slaves had to be completely subservient, their experts controlled their sexual and regenerative capacities as well as their profitable capacities. When slaves constituted a noteworthy extent of any populace, sexual access and reproduction were strongly controlled. Ladies (and men, as well) might be treated as sexual objects, the capacity to marry might be closely managed and male might be castrated (Lovejoy, 2011).

As mentioned before, throughout the 17th and 18th centuries people were taken from Africa forced into servitude in the American colonies, and exploited to work as servants and work labor in the production of crops such as tobacco and cotton ("Slavery in America", 2009), also they worked for free with no wages and they had to work very hard from sunrise to sunset.

Andrea Williams thinks that: it took all those years and a civil war to end slavery, but many enslaved people had made attempts all along to destroy it. Whether they did so in an effort to gain individual freedom by escaping or by finding ways to alleviate the enslavement of Africans, or by participating in violent uprisings, African Americans always challenged the system that named them as property, and System denied them the rights of other human beings. Nat Turner; is an enslaved man who led a rebellion of enslaved people, and his conspirators made a strike for freedom, but their rebellion was suppressed and despite debates in the Virginia legislature about ending slavery, lawmakers preserved the institution and

imposed even more severe restrictions on enslaved people. The Revolutionary war, in which some white Americans in the thirteen colonies claimed for political liberty against England, ended up leading to freedom for thousands of Africans and African Americans as they escaped from slavery, and Northern colonies moved to abolish the institution within their borders (Williams, 2014).

Slavery was abolished in 1863, and the abolitionist movement began in the late eighteenth century in the North. Abolitionism or the abolition movement was the name given to it in American history. It cherished individual liberty and held the belief that over time all men are created equal (Belhadji, p8, 2015). An abolitionist was a person who wanted to abolish slavery and actively participated in the cause by signing petitions, hiding runaway slaves, and giving protest speeches. While public opinion on slavery differed and different factions of the abolitionist movement disagreed on how to achieve their goal, the abolitionists found enough support and power in their shared belief in individual liberty to push their agenda forward. Slaves, free blacks, white abolitionists, and even Native Americans joined forces and created anti-slavery groups that campaigned for justice during decades of conflict and disagreement, often at the risk of their lives. Their activities pushed the problem of slavery to the forefront of American politics, igniting a national debate. (Norris, n.d.)

1.3.Civil war

The civil war (1861 _1865) was a struggle between two states the Northern States, and the Southern States; it occurred in the United States. Northerners have also called the civil war the “war to preserve the Union”, the “war of the rebellion” (war of the Southern rebellion), and the “war to make men free”. Southerners may refer to it as the “war between the States” or the “war of Northern aggression. ("The American Civil War — Facts, Events and Information", n.d.).

American civil war was one of the bloodiest wars in American history, a big number of victims and soldiers were killed in this war (more than 80 thousand), the Union (the north) needed Negroes to fight. It was this need more than belief in the rights of man, that ended slavery. At that time, the Northern States were characterized by a developing fabricating industry with a solid antislavery assumption. In other ways the Southern States were exceptionally much relies on slavery as it was a source of prosperity. After the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, numerous Southern states withdrew from the Union and instep made a confederacy; the Southern secessionist states, thus, a war broke. (Saidani & zidani, 2020).

In addition, throughout the civil war the north and south states had diametrically opposed viewpoints on what was going on. The southerners were slaves because their economy was dependent on agriculture. They focused on crop management in order to get more work done in less time, they believed that in order to do so, they would have to hire slaves to do their work, the south also felt as if the US government was trying to force them to conform to the rest of the country by taking away their way of life. The south did not want to be like the rest of the country.

Northerners, on the other hand, relied on the industrial section, were anti-slavery, and viewed slaves as natural citizens. Northerners attempted to abolish slavery since they did not require it in their daily life. The northerners may have considered that having slaves was unjust to the slaves, northerners' industrial economy revolved around obtaining products, clothing, and shoes that would help the north win the war.

Eleven Southern states jointly seceded from the Union, rejecting the idea of a unified America. On economic matters, the North and South States had significant differences. Slavery was a factor in the civil war, but economic interests played a larger role. The Northern elites desired economic expansion to alter the slave-holding lifestyle in the South.

Even though some Southerners thought slavery was terrible, they believed it was necessary because they grew the majority of the world's cotton thanks to slave labor. Furthermore, the people of the South did not believe that the federal government had the authority to tell them whether or not they could have a slave.

Frank and Bobbi Cieciorca say that: President Abraham Lincoln did not like slavery, but he had not stated what the government should do about it. Slavery was still practiced in some of the Union's states. They were referred to as Border States. Lincoln was terrified that if he stated his opposition to slavery, they might join the Confederates. Douglass; (was an African American abolitionist and statesman). And the abolitionists put a lot of effort to educate the country as well as Lincoln. They attempted to demonstrate that the war had to be won to abolish slavery. Douglass went so far as to physically see Lincoln exert pressure on him. Lincoln desired a leisurely pace. He also proposed that the Border States abolish slavery by the year 1900. (1965:p26).

President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, granting freedom to millions of African American slaves, hundreds of thousands of slaves joined the Union army, and the war's direction shifted in the Union's favor. The gesture was applauded by white abolitionists and African Americans across the country who were waiting to see if the president would keep his pledge to free the slaves. Technically, the Emancipation Proclamation did not free any slaves. The Emancipation Proclamation was the culmination of months of deliberation and preparation. It was the final stage in a sequence of military and government directives concerning slaves and runways. Lincoln proposed a system of gradual, paid emancipation and colonization for liberated slaves, his goal was not to make the slaves free but they insisted on him by their actions. Lincoln insisted that the war was not over slavery (The emancipation proclamation,nd). As a result, it is now commonplace to claim that when Lincoln issued the Emancipation proclamation, he had no

grand plans in mind that his real goal was to restore the Union and use emancipation as a tool to stir up public fervor for a flagging military cause, and that he never really wanted to emancipate any slaves but was forced to do so by the war's exigencies. (Holzer et al, 2007)

The abolition of slavery did not imply the end of anti-black racism, as a new system of racial segregation swiftly replaced slavery. Whites, particularly Southerners, were adamant in their refusal to relinquish their privileged position. Most Southern states began placing restrictions and enforcing laws known as Black Codes; laws designed to limit the freedom of African Americans. Shortly after the civil war ended to keep freed slaves under the control of white landowners and maintain the pre-civil war prevailing racial hierarchy.

1.1.3 African Americans after civil war

The civil war in the United States of America came to the end on 18 April 1865. Africans gained their freedom and went out celebrating in the street. Finally, they were given the same rights as white people including the rights to vote, education and property ownership and got what they wanted.

The Confederate army surrendered, bringing the end of civil war. The conflict claimed the lives of 617,000 Americans, roughly the same number as all of America's previous wars combined, thousands of people had been hurt, the countryside in the South was devastated. The implementation of the Thirteenth Amendment, which was ratified in January of 1865, marked the beginning of a new chapter in American history. It ended slavery in the United States, and four million African Americans were now free at the end of the war. Thousands of former slaves traveled across the South, visiting or looking for loved ones who had been separated from them (The Civil War, nd).

Slaves were no longer slaves, but neither were they citizens, they did not become citizens until the Constitution's 14th Amendment was ratified. They were not allowed to vote. Many

people in the North were unhappy with the President's decision to allow white Southerners to retake power until the 15th Amendment was approved in 1865. They aspired to "reconstruct" society in the South, replacing a few people's tyranny with equality and democracy. (Cieciorka et al., 1965).

Men and women, black and white, from the North and South, set out to repair the destroyed Union and establish a new social order. Reconstruction would be the name for this period, many promises would be made, but many tragic disappointments would follow. It was the start of a long, terrible struggle that would go far longer and be far more difficult than anyone could have imagined. It was the start of a long battle that has yet to be completed.

1.4. Racism

Following the abolition of slavery, black Americans were confronted with yet another major issue: racism. Before defining racism, we must first define the concept race. Race is a socially constructed, unscientific taxonomy based on an ideology that considers some human population groupings to be innately superior to others based on exterior physical traits or geographic origin. Race has societal relevance, but it has little biological significance (Williams et al., 1994).

The term "racism" is frequently used vaguely and analytically to describe one ethnic group's or "people's" hostile or negative feelings against another ethnic group or "people." Hostile or negative feelings against another ethnic group or "people." Other people's attitudes, as well as the actions that emerge from them. But sometimes a group's animosity toward another is justified with single-mindedness proclaimed and acted upon the savagery that goes well beyond discrimination based on race or ethnicity and snobbery, which appears to be almost ubiquitous, a flaw in humans (Fredrickson, 2002).

Historically. In America, racism had its origins in the slave system, it's a consequence of slavery. Racism is when you judge someone by their race. Racism is a set of prejudiced

thoughts and actions directed at a specific race (or group of races). It may or may not manifest itself in dangerous behavior. Racism. While whites in American society held the belief that they were superior to blacks, they believed that they couldn't live in the same neighborhood with them, so they began to consider segregation between the two races, separating their properties from those of the blacks, resulting in discrimination and the implementation of Jim Crow laws; Is a series of laws operated in southern states which legalized segregation.

Racism against African-Americans is the most well-known and visible manifestation of racism in the United States. African Americans faced several challenges in every element of life, including political, economic, and social exclusion. Blacks and whites were not treated equally, they were given a lower level of education, had no access to good schools, were denied the ability to vote as American citizens, and lived in injustice and poverty as a result of being denied from job.

Conclusion

The problems of African Americans since they were taken by force to America did not end. They suffered and struggled to be free and have legal rights, but had no luck in that. They considered that to be black was to know the limitation of freedom. Despite their attempts to become normal citizens, and to live in peace, they always found the white Americans standing against them and they always wanted them to stay in an inferior position after them. Even the most fundamental rights and services were splintered or denied to the majority of African Americans. In spite of their participation in the most important events that occurred in America.

CHAPTER TWO

The Civil Rights Movement (1954- 1968)

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Chapter two: the Civil Rights Movements

Introduction

Although the civil war ended slavery, African Americans still found themselves fighting for their rights, and this fact was the main reason for The CRM (black freedom movement), it was a large popular movement that sought to ensure that African Americans had equal rights of citizenship in the United States. Although the civil rights movement began in the nineteenth century, it reached its peak in the 1950s and 1960s, African Americans follow nonviolent protest demonstrations. The civil rights movement was centered in the American South, where the African American population was concentrated and racial disparities in education, economic opportunities, and political and legal procedures were the most obvious.

The case of *Brown v. Board of Education* is considered to be the most important launching pad for the civil rights movement. School segregation was ordered in this instance. The Supreme Court decided on the "separate but equal" law in 1954. This decision was hailed as the movement's first big success, Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white man on December 1, 1955. This heroic move sparked a bus boycott, which was led by notable leader Martin Luther King Jr. in which all black people refused to take buses. After the Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was unconstitutional, it was abolished. The boycott motivated black people all around the country. By the end of 1956, no black students in the south were attending school with white students. Following that, young people engaged in nonviolent protest by staging sit-ins in segregated institutions and refusing to leave after being denied.

2.1. Segregation as the main Cause of the Civil Rights Movement

Segregation even though the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution allowed black people full citizenship and freedom, they were nonetheless recognized as

second-Class citizens. African Americans desired to live in a society where they were treated equally. The reality was quite different, and African American people continued to live in segregation for another half-century.

Governments divided education to keep blacks apart and to keep black labor in low-wage jobs. Segregated educational facilities were extremely unequal, with black schools receiving half the financing that white schools received on average. Housing discrimination was rampant across the United States, both in the South and the North, perpetuating the black-white separation paradigm. Jim Crow laws, for example, ensured that blacks were separated from whites in housing. Despite efforts to change it, in 1917, courts overturned housing segregation legislation, but private racial covenants maintained black isolation, while courts overturned racial covenants, separation, and victimization of black people became increasingly subtle, reinforcing the paradigm. Gradual improvements in court judgments had no effect since the paradigm was so deeply embedded in people's thinking and society's practices (Higginbotham, 2013).

During the period (1939–1945), segregation began to disintegrate, at least outside of the South. Many black individuals migrated to the north to escape the humiliation of segregation. Many of them on the other hand, began the fight for equitable treatment, which became known as the Civil Rights Movement.

2.2. Definition of the Civil Right Movement

The civil rights movement was a struggle for social justice that primarily occurred in 1954 and 1968 for Black Americans to gain equal rights under the law in the United States. In other words, it was an organized effort by black Americans to end racial discrimination. The civil rights movement was a concerted effort by African-Americans to put an end to racial discrimination. Even though the movement was mostly nonviolent and resulted in

legislation to protect every American's constitutional rights. ("Civil Rights Movement", 2009). However, the first major goal of the movement was to repeal laws based on racial segregation. The second goal was to obtain the application of constitutional law for African Americans. Constitutional law deal with fundamental principles. These principles provide specific powers to the government, such as the ability to excise taxes and limit population welfare.

2.3. History of Civil Rights Movement

Civil rights movement began when the first Africans were brought as slaves to the “New World” in 1619. Understanding some of that long history will be necessary , but when most people use the term Civil Rights Movement they are referring to a power full force for change that emerged in the mid-1950s, only because of its intrinsic importance as a key moment in the long struggle for black Americans to achieve equality and justice , the movement that became the struggle for black Americans to achieve equality and justice , the movement that became the model for virtually all the progressive social movements that followed it in the latter half of the twentieth century . In terms of tactics, strategies, style, vision, ideology, and overall movement culture. The black civil rights struggle has had a profound impact on all subsequent social movements and on U.S. culture at large scale (Reed, 2005).

2.3.1. Brown vs. Broad of Education 1954

Schools in Topeka, Kansas, were segregated by race in the 1950s. Linda Brown ;was an African American schoolgirl, and her sister had to walk through a perilous railroad switchyard every day to get to their all-Black elementary school's bus stop. Closer to the Browns' home was a school, although it was solely for White pupils. Linda Brown and her family took their case to court because they believed the segregated school system violated the 14th Amendment. In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that segregated schools were

unconstitutional and that black children should be able to attend any school as students. In September 1957, black students attempted to enroll in Little Rock, Arkansas's previously all-white high school. An enraged throng gathered to stop them, children were admitted after President Eisenhower dispatched troops to execute the Supreme Court judgment (Landmark Supreme Court Cases (555) 123-4567). Lawyers, community activists, parents, and students worked tirelessly to bring *Brown vs. Board of education* to the Supreme Court. Their efforts to realize the American dream ushered in significant changes in American society and reshaped the country's beliefs.

2.3.2. Rosa Parks (1913-2005)

Rosa Parks was a black lady who was a key figure in the civil rights movement in the United States. She made measures to try to make living in America more equal for black and white people. Rosa Parks was born into a world where African-Americans and other people of color were viewed as second-class citizens, they were not entitled to the same rights as white people.

On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Rosa Parks refused to move when she was asked to get up and move back by the bus operator. Mrs. Parks was sitting in the first seat in the unreserved section. All of the seats were taken, and if she had followed the command of the bus operator she would have stood up and given up her seat for a male white passenger, who had just boarded the bus. In a quiet, calm, dignified manner, so characteristic of the radiant personality of Mrs. Parks she refused to move. The result was her arrest one can never understand the action of her until one realizes that eventually, the cup of endurance runs over, and the human personality cries out "I can't take it no longer." Mrs. Park's refusal to move back was her intrepid and courageous affirmation to the world that she had had enough, she was ideal for the role assigned to her by history. Her character was impeccable and her dedication was deep-rooted. All of these traits made her one of the

most respected people in the Negroes (King, 1998). Because of her arrest for refusing to give up her bus seats, she is known as the “the mother of the civil rights movement”.

2.3.3. Montgomery Bus Boycott-1955

Instead of using the bus, African American men, women, and children carpooled or walked to their destinations. The majority of bus riders were African Americans, and bus company revenues plummeted as a result of the sharp drop in ridership. The boycott was reported by the nation's television networks, newspapers, and major news publications, and it became national news. The boycott's leaders filed suit, demanding that segregation on Montgomery's public buses be abolished, the lawsuit took months to work its way through the courts, but by mid-November 1956, the US Supreme Court had determined that segregated public buses were unconstitutional, citing the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal treatment under the law. The boycott was a success many of the features of the Montgomery Bus Boycott ,organization, community solidarity, nonviolence, and federal government intervention proved to be the foundation for the civil rights movement of the 1960s(The Montgomery Bus Boycott (Article), n.d.).

However, the events in Montgomery would have a greater impact on the future of black people in America. The boycott would serve as a model and a symbol for future protests and actions by black people to undermine Jim Crow. Several reasons contributed to the success of the Montgomery protest, and the lessons learned were not lost on those who observed as the bus policy was modified. These characteristics included strong and motivated black leadership that solicited outside guidance and took advantage of a friendly national press. (McNeese, 2008).

African Americans realized they had a chance to make a difference and continued to resist racial segregation in other areas. Freedom rides and sit-in protests.

2.3.4. The Sit-in Movement 1960

A group of four freshmen from the historically and technical college of North Carolina began the sit-in movement in downtown Greensboro, they sat at the “whites only “lunch counter after purchases at the F.W .wool worth department store. They were refused service and eventually asked to leave.

An energizing movement of African-American students disrupted the peace of schools and communities across the South in 1960. The young students of the South set a shining example of disciplined, dignified nonviolent action against the segregationist system through sit-ins and other actions. Despite being confronted with hoodlums, police weapons, tear gas, arrests, and jail terms in several places, the students sat down and demanded equitable treatment at a variety of store lunch counters with tenacity, and they took their protest from city to city (King, 1998). The lunch counter sit-ins were spontaneously created, yet guided by the principle of nonviolent resistance, and they achieved integration in hundreds of towns at the fastest rate of change in the civil rights movement to that point. In places like Montgomery, Alabama, the entire school body united behind expelled students and staged a walkout, while state government intimidation was unleashed with a military spectacle fit for a wartime invasion. Nonetheless, the spirit of self-sacrifice and commitment remained strong, and state governments found themselves dealing with students who were no longer afraid of going to jail or suffering bodily harm (King, 1998)

2.4. Male Leaders of the Civil Rights Movement

2.4.1. Martin Luther King, Jr (1929-1968)

Martin was a religious leader and minister and social rights activist who led the civil rights movement in the United States from the mid-1950s until his assassination in 1968(carson, nd). His leadership was critical to the movement's success in abolishing the legal segregation of African Americans in the South and elsewhere in the US. He was a founding member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization

dedicated to African Americans' complete equality in all spheres of American life, he advocated for nonviolent civil rights techniques and organized various peaceful protests, including the legendary March on Washington in 1963. Martin is well-known for his contributions to the civil rights struggle in the United States, his most renowned work is his 1963 "I have a Dream" speech, in which he described his vision of the United States free of segregation and racism (carson, nd).

King also promoted nonviolent forms of protest, organizing and leading several marches and boycotts. Martin Luther King, Jr. had an international impact, he called for nonviolent solutions to some of society's most pressing issues, and he was a significant figure in the American civil rights movement, organizing several marches and protests. King was a key figure in the sanitation workers' strike in Memphis, the Montgomery bus boycott, and the March on Washington. He was the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize when he received it in 1964 (carson, nd).

2.4.2. Malcolm x (1925-1965)

During the 1950s and 1960s, Malcolm X was a human rights activist and famous Black Nationalist leader who functioned as a spokesman for the Nation of Islam. The Nation of Islam grew from 400 members when Muhammad was released from prison in 1952 to 40,000 members by 1960, thanks in large part to his efforts. Malcolm X, an orator, encouraged Black people to break free from racism "by any means necessary," including violence. Shortly before his killing in 1965 at the Audubon Ballroom in Manhattan, where he was about to deliver a speech, the civil rights leader separated from the Nation of Islam (Malcolm X Biography, 2014).

Conclusion

In the South, segregation laws existed, and African Americans were separated from whites in public places like schools and restaurants. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X,

as important leaders in the movement, were courageous leaders at the time. Martin spearheaded nonviolent anti-segregation demonstrations. Several coordinated schemes were carried out during the civil rights movement, and many efforts were made to ensure African Americans' autonomy and fairness. Brown and Rosa parks, as well as bus boycotts and sit-ins, were all significant incidents in the civil rights movement. The civil rights movement transformed the path of race relations in the United States, breaking down segregation in the south and obtaining equal rights for people of color. The goal of the civil rights movement was, of course, to protect black rights rather than to focus on the union's security.

CHAPTER THREE

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Chapter three: the impact of Malcolm x ideas in the civil rights movement

Introduction

Malcolm x is also known as El-Hajj Malik El-Shabbaz was an African American leader during the civil rights movement who campaigned for the rights of African Americans and showed white America how racist it was, he was born in 1925, in Omaha and suffered a lot in his early life, in 1952 he join the nation of Islam; it is a political organization led by Mohammed Elijah. Malcolm became one of the most important members of it, he broke up with the nation of Islam in 1964, and founded the organization of afro American unity. Before he traveled to Mecca his thinking was only for separation in anything and he supports violence as a method to get their rights then after that he come up with a new vision of Islam and became a sunny Muslim. He called for equality rather than separation he sees that we should treat them like a brotherhood. Malcolm was seen by historians and researchers as a "radical" black leader who promoted violence. Martin Luther King, Jr, he used nonviolent approaches that were prevalent at the time of the civil rights movement, Malcolm x played an important role in the civil rights movement because he showed great leadership, and selflessness and he was brave and also led thousands of people. El Hadj Malik has influenced people through his power of speech and has taught us all that we deserve to be equal.

3.1. Malcolm's x Biography

Al Hajj Malik El-Shabazz was Malcolm X's Muslim name. Malcolm Little, later Malcolm X, has been described as one of the most prominent black American Muslim community leaders by several critics. The "X" in his name stands for his African name, which is unknown, his forefathers were transported to America as enslaved people to work (Abdullah, 2018).

He was born on May 19, 1925, in Omaha, Nebraska, and died on February 21, 1965, at the age of forty, at the height of the civil rights movement. Malcolm's father passed away when he was thirteen years old, his mother was taken to a psychiatric hospital shortly after, unable to cope any longer. Malcolm X was transformed into an orphan, he was placed in several foster homes, some of which included white foster parents. Drifting through Boston, he got involved in hustling (procuring) and other illicit acts. Malcolm isn't a college graduate, but he is a dedicated learner, particularly in history. Malcolm X's family was forced to flee Omaha one year before his birth due to threats from the Ku Klux Klan, who did not approve of some of Malcolm X's father's political involvement. Malcolm X grew up in a country where black people were discriminated against and enslaved, even though the United States was founded on the values of liberty and equal opportunity for all. One of the most perplexing aspects of American history is how a country dedicated to these ideals could have discriminated so openly against its inhabitants for so long. Many people, including Malcolm X, were estranged from mainstream American life because of discrimination and injustice (Abdullah, 2018).

Malcolm's autobiography, written by writer Alex Haley and released in 1965, tells the tale of his life and demonstrates his shifting but unwavering commitment to improving race relations and the lives of African-Americans. Even with Haley's influence as an interpreter and editor, The Autobiography of Malcolm X has been accepted uncritically, this is especially when critical religious and theological observations are excluded. In its finest form, autobiography is self-interpretation in its purest form. All of these characteristics are present in Malcolm's autobiography, but this does not imply that he was concealing some hidden childhood concerns or masking a troubled existence with a manly hero's tale (Decaro, 1998).

Different Approaches during Civil Rights Movement Malcolm x vs. Martin

During the American civil rights movement, Martin Luther King and Malcolm X were the two most influential figures. Although both were committed to abolishing racial discrimination against African Americans and achieving racial emancipation, their ideologies and tactics appeared to differ dramatically.

Martin Luther King was an integrationist whose major goal was to achieve racial equality by allowing people of different races to work together. On the other hand, Malcolm X was a black nationalist who firmly believed in black supremacy. He championed black superiority over whites and wanted the races to be separated, since he remained skeptical of white people and believed that African Americans should only seek to help one another, despite his support for civil rights. Their approaches to achieving their objectives also differed. Martin Luther King felt that nonviolent resistance was the route to eradicating all forms of violence and racial hatred and eventually establishing racial equality. During peaceful protests such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955, these nonviolent strategies were evident. Nonviolent measures, on the other hand, were seen as too sluggish to create progress and as a sign of weakness by Malcolm X. He advocated black militancy as a measure of self-defense and defiance against white violence, believing that African Americans should attain their aims (MyTutor). Martin Luther Jr, who advocated for non-violent protests, and Malcolm X advocated for black people to defend themselves.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, when Martin Luther King preached his gospel of peaceful change and integration, Malcolm X preached a contrary message: whites could not be trusted. He encouraged African Americans to be proud of their ancestry and to build thriving communities without the assistance of white people. He advocated for the creation of a separate state for African Americans, in which they would be able to solve their own problems. Although violence was not the sole option, it was appropriate in self-defense. "By any means necessary," (is a phrase used by Malcolm X), blacks should obtain what is rightfully theirs.

Malcolm X's brilliant words and motivating manner enthralled urban audiences (Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam ([Ushistory.Org],2022).

Malcolm X's strategy of separating blacks and whites was not motivated by his hatred for white people. His extensive readings and expertise gained while incarcerated enabled him to realize how the American economic and political structures contributed to African Americans' demotion. As a result, he called for the separation of blacks and whites for them to form their nation, economy, and culture.

3.2.Malcolm x and the Nation of Islam

After being released from prison and instructed by Elijah Muhammad(1897-1975), Malcolm x joined the Nation of Islam (1930); is an African American organization. Malcolm Little, like all NOI members, used the moniker Malcolm X to challenge his "slave name" and reflect a conscious search for his true identity (Alkalimat, 1990). He took soon the surname Shabazz, but he continued to use the X due to its popularity, he soon ascended through the ranks and became the Nation of Islam's national spokesperson. Malcolm X's organizing efforts popularized the NOI (Alkalimat, 1990). The NOI strives to enhance black Americans' moral, social, and economic position by incorporating elements of traditional Islam.

The NOI's teachings are fundamentally different from traditional Islamic views. prophet Muhammad is the final prophet of Islam, according to traditional Islam. According to the NOI, a man named Wallace D. Fard (1877-1934) came to earth as God's incarnation, and Elijah Muhammad, the leader at the time Malcolm converted, was a prophet sent to disseminate the news about Fard's incarnation("people and ideas: the civil rights movement/American experience/PBS",nd). Traditional Islam teaches that all persons are equal, however the NOI proclaimed that the original black race of man is superior. Elijah Muhammad urged for his black disciples to form -their own nation. Muhammad challenged black men and women to quit relying on white acceptance and instead accept themselves.

These messages resonated with people seeking a solution to racial oppression, segregation, and brutality (“people and ideas: the civil rights movement/American experience/PBS”,nd)

During the 1950s and early 1960s, Malcolm X became the Nation of Islam's main spokesman. He was named the national representative of Islam by Elijah Muhammad, the second most influential post in the NOI Malcolm X called white people the "white devil" for oppressing black people throughout history. He advocated for black power, self-defense, and economic autonomy, as well as racial pride, he considered Christianity as a white man's religion, fine-tuned to maintain the black race's servitude , he did not believe that the civil rights movement's himself-defense racial integration was attainable or leading black Americans on the right path (ibid). However, in 1964, Malcolm x left the nation, because of Mohammed’s sexual misconduct. Malcolm X criticizes the Nation of Islam and its leader, Elijah Muhammad.

3.3.The Vision of Malcolm x towards Islam

3.3.1. Before Mecca

Malcolm's first conversion to Islam took place 12 years ago (1953-1965), while he was serving an eight-to-10-year prison sentence for robbery. But it was Islam as practiced by Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam an odd cult whose principles of racial hatred and separatism, as well as beliefs that white people are a genetically engineered race of "devils," stood in stark contrast to Islam's more orthodox teachings. Malcolm X bought in and quickly rose through the ranks of the organization, which was more like a neighborhood guild, albeit a disciplined and enthusiastic one, than a "nation" when The Nation of Islam grew into a popular movement and political power in the early 1960s due to Malcolm's charisma and eventual celebrity (Pierre,2021).

Malcolm learned religion wrongly and perverted from true religion, he did not know this thing before when he was in the organization, and they used the name of the Islamic name, meaning

that they took from Islam its appearance and left its true essence. In 1964 was the greatest transformation in his life when he traveled to Mecca.

3.3.2. After Mecca

Malcolm X was known to have visited Mecca in 1964, and he met individuals of all races. As a result, he rejected the NOI's discriminatory philosophy, believing that all races, including whites, are equal. He had his second life-changing in Saudi Arabia, when he completed the hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, and discovered a true Islam based on global respect and fraternity (Pierre, 2021), Malcolm's perspective on life was altered by the encounter was the idea that white people were always bad. The clamor for black secession was no longer heard. "The Holy City of Mecca had been the first time I had ever stood before the Creator of All and felt like a full human being," he would write in his memoirs (Pierre, 2021).

Malcolm's growing suspicion that the NOI was founded on multiple lies. In 1964, he founded his separate organization, Muslim Mosque, and made a pilgrimage, or hajj, to Mecca, he stated: "There were tens of thousands of pilgrims, from all over the world. They were of all colors, from blue-eyed blonds to black-skinned Africans. But we were all participating in the same ritual, displaying a spirit of unity and brotherhood that my experiences in America had led me to believe never could exist between the white and the non-white" (X. & Breitman, 1966, p, 59). For the first time, he felt completely enveloped by the brotherhood of Islam. After this trip, Malcolm's thinking changed and he became well aware of Islam on his religion and the religion of dealing with people of all black or white skin, this will not make a difference.

When he returned to the United States, he openly denounced the Nation of Islam's doctrines and created the Organization for Afro-American Unity as a vehicle to connect black Americans' experiences with those of the Third World.

"This religion recognizes all men as brothers. It accepts all human beings as equals before God, and as equal members of the Human Family of Mankind. I reject Elijah Muhammad's racist philosophy, which he has labeled 'Islam' only to fool and misuse gullible people as he fooled and misused me. But I blame only myself... for the fool that I was, and the harm that my evangelical foolishness on his behalf has done to others" (Malcolm x, 2019).

3.4.The Organization of Afro-American Unity

Malcolm X founded the Afro-American Unity (OAAU) in 1964 as a Black Nationalist organization. The OAAU was a non-sectarian organization that aimed to bring 22 million non-Muslim African Americans together with Africans on the continent(Burnett, 2019). After leaving the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X created this organization. The Organization of African Unity, which brought together the fifty-two nations of Africa to discuss and address major issues facing the continent, inspired the Organization of Afro-American Unity(Burnett, 2019). The OAAU aimed to establish independent institutions in the African-American community and to promote black political engagement. The OAAU was the clearest evidence that Malcolm X, or El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz, as he had renamed himself in 1964, was going politically in a new direction (Burnett, 2019).

Malcolm x was promoting a new group, he was all set to announce the newest development in his work for African Americans' civil rights in the United States, as well as his work for worldwide human rights(Robinson, 2014). Malcolm X had chosen to form the Organization of Afro-American Unity while he was overseas (OAAU) and preparing to give his first speech as OAAU president, in which he would explain how his worldviews had changed (Robinson, 2014).

The OAAU has aided in the near abolition of black oppression across the country and gives hope to individuals who are discriminated against because they are black. Apart from

abolishing tyranny, this organization's main purpose is to provide African Americans with restoration, reorientation, education, economic stability, and self-defense.

3.5.The Role of Malcolm x in the Civil Rights Movement

Malcolm X Many of his views such as race pride and self-defense, became the cornerstones of the black power movement, he pushed the organization to get more involved in the civil rights movement. After quitting the Nation, he continued his activity. His legendary position was cemented after his death, he used his speeches to persuade those who followed him to believe in him. He persuaded those who listened to his talks to believe him and accept him as a leader in the fight to end racism, achieve equality, and secure black rights. Malcolm X's ideas were frequently at odds with the civil rights movement's message, However, Malcolm X's philosophy changed over time, he also repudiated his separatist ideas after converting to Islam, and he stated a wish to work more closely with the civil rights movement near the end of his life (Mamiya,2022).

Malcolm the warrior was a leader who inspired his followers to acquire empowerment, independence, and self-trust. His impact on the way African-Americans saw themselves was significant he advocated for black dignity, self-respect, and, most importantly, education, he was successful in the end (Mamiya,2022).

3.6.Speeches of Malcolm x

Malcolm X is a well-known character in the civil rights movement, as have seen. He is well-known for his convincing speeches and captivating demeanor, which were praised by both the audience and his opponents, his style is somehow linked to his upbringing. There is no other way to completely comprehend Malcolm X than to analyze his talks. "Message to the Grassroots"(1963) and "The Ballot or the Bullet"(1964), are two of his most renowned speeches. While Malcolm x was still the Nation of Islam's top spokesman, he delivered the "Message to the Grassroots" speech. After Malcolm X and Elijah

Muhammad were separated, speeches like "The Ballot or the Bullet" were given. As a result, it is Malcolm X's interpretation of "Message to the Grassroots" and "The Ballot or the Bullet," two of his most renowned speeches. As a result, it shows Malcolm X's particular understanding of Islam, and it may express his ideology more clearly than in prior lectures, in which he was essentially a spokesman for black Muslims. The two speeches correspond to two different periods in Malcolm X's life, allowing us to track his ideological shifts.

3.6.1. "Message to the Grassroots"

The speech was given at the Northern Negro Grass Roots Leadership Conference in Detroit on November 10, 1963. It was one of his final remarks before leaving NOI. This speech is regarded as one of the most significant in the history of black power. It addressed racial issues in a racist culture and offered radical solutions for black people. Malcolm began by introducing incompatibility between African-Americans and Americans. "Message to the Grass Roots" by Malcolm x.

In the passage below, in Malcolm's view people who said that who suffered peacefully covered the main problem of the black people like discrimination and racism, which had been suffering for a long time as anything happens, suffering peacefully means either someone cannot fight or someone does not want you to fight. Suffering peacefully means that one hides his pain to look for pity and to hide his weaknesses. It is a way to make the oppressed people feel numb and unable to react to the painful situation they go through even worse they feel that suffering is necessary. Malcolm X gave the example of the dentist and the patient as in:

"It's like when you go to the dentist, and the man's going to take your tooth. You're going to fight him when he starts pulling. So he squirts some stuff in your jaw called Novocain,

to make you think they're not doing anything to you. So you sit there and 'cause you've got all of that Novocain in your jaw, you suffer peacefully. Blood running all down your jaw and you don't know what's happening. 'Cause someone has taught you to suffer — peacefully.”(Malcolm x speaks, 1966, p12)

In the passage below, blacks believed that good religion teaches them to be non-violent, clever, and kind to all races with no exception either blacks or whites. Malcolm argues that black people should not submit to white people and should not accept indignity. Some people see Islam in the wrong way, he sees that they give up their rights. This method is wrong and not good because the whites look at them as poor and pitiful, but Islam does not require people to accept indignity and humiliation. The life of a human being in Islam is important and has a big value.

The real religion is to protect their life and dignity and defend oneself when necessary as a tactic to protect their life and show that they are strong and able to abolish discrimination and who assaulted you take him to the cemetery, Malcolm x thoughts that :

There's nothing in our book, the Quran you call it “Ko-ran” that teaches us to suffer peacefully. Our religion teaches us to be intelligent. Be peaceful, be courteous, obey the law, respect everyone; but if someone puts his hand on you, send him to the cemetery. That's a good religion. In fact, that's that old-time religion. That's the one that Ma and Pa used to talk about: an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and a head for a head, and a life for a life: That's a good religion. And doesn't nobody resent that kind of religion being taught but a wolf, who intends to make you his meal (Malcolm x speaks, 1966, p12).

In the passage bellow Malcolm sees that all black people must stand with each other and be united. He says together we will be stronger in fighting the same enemy to achieve our goals rapidly, and take the opportunity to separate black and white people in politics, education and social life. Negroes have the same misery and share the same problem which is to battle discrimination and exploitation of the whites Malcolm x sees that white people are not good

people, they are evil. Maybe they look like kind people and pretend they care about our self-interest but Malcolm does not trust them “time will tell”.

Because of his early life and his suffering from a bad experience with whites, he hated them and holds a grudge against them:

“We have a common enemy. We have this in common: We have a common oppressor, a common exploiter, and a common discriminator. But once we all realize that we have this common enemy, then we unite on the basis of what we have in common. And what we have foremost in common is that enemy — the white man. He’s an enemy to all of us. I know some of you all think that some of them aren’t enemies. Time will tell” (Malcolm x speaks, 1966, p5).

3.6.2. “The Ballot or the Bullet”

The "Ballot or the Bullet" speech by Malcolm X, was delivered on April 3rd, 1964 at Cory Methodist Church in Cleveland, Ohio. The speech, which is widely regarded as one of Malcolm's most dramatic and militant declarations, drew widespread attention from the media and members of the political establishment, the majority of whom misinterpreted it as a call to arms for the violent overthrow of the US government (Farrah, 2020).

In his passage the address referred to President Abraham Lincoln's 1865 speech. The bullet was not an option for Lincoln, but it was for Malcolm x, who declared that the bullet was more powerful than the ballot and that it was an essential option for African-American self-defiance: "It's got to be the ballot or the bullet". The newfound religious man, on the other hand, persisted in his pursuit of Black Nationalism (Farrah, 2020).

Malcolm x reminded the audience, as a preface to his speech “The Ballot or the Bullet”, how devoted he is to his concept, the black power philosophy despite theological divisions, Malcolm called for black unity, he emphasized that regardless of one's religious beliefs,

African-Americans should unify against a common adversary. Furthermore, Malcolm's message is mostly political. Furthermore, Malcolm's message is primarily political rather than religious in:

“In fact, I am a Black Nationalist freedom fighter. Islam is my religion, but I believe my religion is my personal business. It governs my personal life, my personal morals. And my religious philosophy is personal between me and the God in whom I believe; just as the religious philosophy of these others is between them and the God in whom they believe. And this is best this way. Were we to come out here discussing religion, we'd have too many differences from the out start and we could never get together .So today, though Islam is my religious philosophy, my political, economic, and social philosophy is Black Nationalism” (Malcolm x speaks, 196, p24).

Without a doubt, Malcolm's genuine philosophy is Black Nationalist; yet, following a spiritual pilgrimage to Mecca, he discovered the true teachings of Islam, and he no longer sees white people as devils, therefore his radical thought has softened. Malcolm emphasizes in the following statement that he is willing to work with anyone (white people) as long as they recognize and respect black people's rights:

“We will work with anybody, anywhere, at any time, who is genuinely interested in tackling the problem head-on, non nonviolent, but violent when the enemy gets violent “violently as long as the enemy is” (Malcolm x speaks, 1966, p42).

Conclusion

Malcolm X was a brilliant orator and a great leader. He devoted his entire life to the pursuit of dark power for his people. Malcolm had to go through hell to become the Malcolm we know today. He described his life as agony from an early age in his autobiography, moving from place to place y because of white harassment. Malcolm X has progressed from a small boy who was bullied by racists to a man who will fight for freedom no matter what it takes. Malcolm, unlike Martin Luther King Jr., has a bad reputation. Malcolm pushed for racial segregation. He advocated for self-defense tactics and, if necessary, violence. For black people, he is a symbol

of hope and emancipation. For the sake of the black cause, he devoted his life. Malcolm was able to get his message across, he achieves this through his remarks, his sacrifice, thoughts, and speeches popularized the principles of autonomy and independence among African Americans in the 1960s and 1970s, helping the establishment of Black Nationalist ideology and the Black power movement.

General Conclusion

The life of the African Americans was difficult in American society they were brought to America as slaves, they suffered from racism and injustice even in their most basic rights, even though the civil war ended slavery, it did not abolish discrimination against African-Americans, who continued to endure the consequences of racism, particularly in the South, by the mid-twentieth century, black Americans had their fill of bigotry and violence. They together with many white Americans mobilized and launched a historic two-decade campaign for equality, nearly a century after the civil war ended. The civil rights movement came as a reaction of the African Americans to get their rights and to abolish the racial discrimination that blacks have suffered from, at that time a lot of leaders appear like Malcolm x how is an African Muslim leader, we extractive that the civil rights movement was the most touching difficult, and the most rewarding movement in the history of America. This movement was hard to get through, many people lost their lives and were abused for no reason at all and kept fighting to eliminate segregation and gain equal rights. This event brought about a huge amount of change. Blacks succeeded in making their voice heard by insisting on taking their right.

Due to Islam Malcolm x discovered appropriate sociopolitical solutions, ensuring Black independence from the American government's injustices and making Islam the only barrier to evolutionary racism. Malcolm X's revolutionary ideas could still be relevant in the twenty-first century, in truth, Malcolm X's revolutionary impact was mostly linked to the problem of racism as a result of the African American-dependent mindset, which unconsciously contributed to the elevation of white supremacy and delayed black reformation.

This research has significant implications for future African American development because it examines the validity of Malcolm X's revolutionary answers to the problem of

African American retardation. As a result, it serves as a wake-up call for those Blacks who want to think about change rather than relinquishing their rights and continuing to be humiliated by post-racial racism.

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Summary

The African American's history was full of difficulties. They lived a long while in the United States as slaves and lived in harsh conditions. So, they had to fight to be as equal as the whites. Consequently, they could achieve this goal. So as long as this thesis is focusing on the important events to African Americans in order to take freedom, and on the impact of an African American Muslim male leadership and his thoughts and its impact on the civil rights movement, Malcolm x is the best example of the strong independent influential African American leader to be given. Malcolm x suffered a lot in his early life, he had to work hard to support blacks, so he is an iconic symbol of success and sacrifices, this work is to shed the light on the life of African Americans before and during the civil rights movement and on the role that Malcolm x plays in the civil rights movement, and how effective he can be in the American society and the civil rights movement. In addition, Malcolm x is among the best motivators and his influencers with his Islamic thoughts that may effect and motivate the black people so that they can achieve their goals no matter what and get justice.

Key words: African American, civil rights movement, justice, Malcolm x, Islam.

ملخص

كان تاريخ الأمريكي من أصل أفريقي مليئًا بالصعوبات. لقد عاشوا فترة طويلة في الولايات المتحدة كعبيد في ظروف قاسية. لذلك، كان عليهم القتال ليكونوا متساوين مثل البيض. وبالتالي، يمكنهم تحقيق هذا الهدف. هذه الأطروحة تركز على الأحداث المهمة للأمريكيين من أصل أفريقي من أجل الحصول على الحرية، وعلى تأثير قيادة رجل مسلم أمريكي من أصل أفريقي وأفكاره وتأثيرها على حركة الحقوق المدنية، مالكولم إكس هو أفضل مثال من الزعيم الأمريكي الأفريقي المستقل القوي المؤثر الذي سيتم منحه. عانى مالكولم إكس كثيرًا في حياته المبكرة، فكان عليه أن يعمل بجد لدعم السود، لذلك فهو رمز مبدع للنجاح والتضحيات، وهذا العمل هو لتسليط الضوء على حياة الأمريكيين من أصل أفريقي قبل وأثناء حركة الحقوق المدنية وحول الدور الذي يلعبه مالكولم إكس في حركة الحقوق المدنية، ومدى فعاليته في المجتمع الأمريكي وحركة الحقوق المدنية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يعد مالكولم إكس من أفضل المؤثرين والمحفرين بأفكاره الإسلامية التي قد تؤثر وتحفز السود حتى يتمكنوا من تحقيق أهدافهم مهما كان الأمر والحصول على العدالة.

الإسلام، مالكولم إكس، العدالة، حركة الحقوق المدنية، الأمريكيون الأفارقة: **الكلمات المفتاحية**

Résumé

L'histoire des Afro-Américains a été pleine de difficultés, ils ont vécu longtemps aux États-Unis en tant qu'esclaves et ont vécu dans des conditions difficiles. Donc, ils ont dû se battre pour être aussi égaux que les blancs. En conséquence, ils pourraient atteindre cet objectif, tant que cette thèse se concentre sur les événements importants pour les Afro-Américains afin de prendre la liberté, et sur l'impact d'un leadership masculin musulman afro-américain et ses pensées et son impact sur les droits civils mouvement, Malcolm x est le meilleur exemple du leader afro-américain influent indépendant fort à donner. Malcolm x a beaucoup souffert au début de sa vie, il a dû travailler dur pour soutenir les Noirs, il est donc un symbole emblématique de réussite et de sacrifices, cette œuvre est de faire la lumière sur la vie des Afro-Américains avant et pendant le mouvement civil et sur le rôle que Malcolm x joue dans le mouvement des droits civiques et son efficacité dans la société américaine et le mouvement des droits civiques. De plus, Malcolm x est parmi les meilleurs motivateurs et ses influenceurs avec ses pensées islamiques qui peuvent affecter et motiver les Noirs afin qu'ils puissent atteindre leurs objectifs quoi qu'il arrive et obtenir justice.

Mots clés : Afro-Américains, mouvement des droits civiques, justice, Malcolm x, Islam.