

Problem Selection and Definition

- Racial inequality refers to the unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on race.
- Highlights ongoing social disparities and injustices faced by minority groups.
- Focus on racial inequality in the United States, a pervasive national issue.
- Discuss recent events emphasizing racial tensions and movements like Black Lives Matter.
- Connects to current debates



Historical Context

- Start from early segregation laws to recent civil rights advances.
- Abolition of slavery with the 13th Amendment.
- Enactment of the Civil Rights Act.
- Election of Barack Obama, the first African American president.
- Global protests sparked by the death of George



Impact Analysis



Discuss disparities in school funding and educational opportunities.



Highlight wage gaps and glass ceilings in corporate America.



Include data on income disparity by race from a credible economic research institute.



Create a bar graph comparing unemployment rates by race.



Brief mention of a well-known legal case involving racial discrimination in the workplace.

Theoretical Framework

- Explain how societal conflicts arise from disparities in power and resources.
- Discuss how racial inequality perpetuates class struggles and social unrest.
- Describe how racial stereotypes are maintained through social interactions.
- Apply theories to a recent incident or social policy to demonstrate practical implications.
- Theories help explain why racial inequality persists despite legal advancements.



Conclusion

- Summarize the evolution, impacts, and theoretical interpretations of racial inequality.
- Emphasize what has been learned about the complexity and enduring nature of racial inequality.
- Suggest how understanding these factors is crucial for effective policy making and social reform.
- Encourage further study and active participation in social justice initiatives.
- Reinforce the importance of continued advocacy and education to combat racial inequality.



References

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