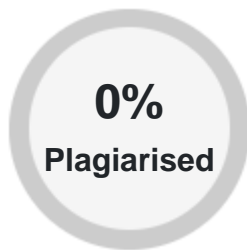


# PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT



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Name Professor Course Date Racism and Violence in American Culture Introduction The Zimmer land and Le Negra Blanca are both stories anchored towards racism and violence against black people rooted in the American culture. The black narrator of the story is hit in the stomach by a white man who accuses him of planning trouble, but he was strolling. William rapes Sarah and then confidently leaves her while crying in pain (Gay 74). The author of Zimmer land portrays how difficult it is for any person of culture to make it in the American employment sector because they are labeled as terrorists and criminals. Similarly, Le Negra Blanca shows how women of color are viewed as sex tools by the white men who see them just as tools for pleasure then dumped after being used. This paper discusses role played by the authors of the two works in bringing the concept of racism and how the blacks strive to succeed in life despite all the hate and racism thrown towards them. The narrator remembers his soul when he tries to morph his identity and blackness to avoid discrimination by buying a tie and wing-tipped shoes. Still, immediately he learned about a white man killing black children, then on the spot, his heart gets filled with vengeance, and the blackness in him reappears. He thought of putting on a tie and wing-tipped shoes and imagines how his colleague Melanie who has never cared to complement his looks, will admire him when he wore like a white man (Adjei-Brenyah and Roques 91). Additionally, the narrator confirms that he has not sold his soul because, seemingly, he hates when someone thinks that he had sold his soul to a white man by working for them. He leaves his project that he is sure that nobody will care to look at and explains to Melanie that he had not sold his soul (Adjei-Brenyah and Roques 92). The narrator finds it so hard to sell his soul to the racists because he is not happy with their actions against the rights and prosperity of a black person. Leaving blackness is a tall order for him because he gets pained when black people are mistreated by white supremacy culture. In the Le Negra Blanca story, the interaction of the father and son is affectionate. In contrast, in the story Zimmer land, the interaction of father and son is a protective sort of relationship. William Livingston III, upon arriving home, realizes the presence of his son, who stops and smiles back at him, and immediately he wraps his son around his shoulders as he goes with him in the house (Gay 75). When the children realized that their father was striking the black narrator, they innocently and politely complained to their father. He instructed them to stay behind him due to white supremacy and racism rooted in their culture; the father had a feeling that the black man was dangerous to his kids (Adjei-Brenyah and Roques 103). However, the two stories portray white fathers as very concerned about the well-being of their children through the affectionate and protective nature of their relationships with their children. Conclusion The two stories are critical in the fight against racism in American culture. The black characters portray equally hardworking people who should be offered equal treatment at workplaces just as their white counterparts. The two stories show how black people are exploited and abused with nobody to fight for them. Still, with the hope of one day having a just, racism-free society, the soldier offers equal opportunities for all. Additionally, the two stories through the main characters show how black people are mistreated and pursue a fair society and make ends meet. They have to harden their skins for the maltreatment they get at workplaces. ? Works Cited Adjei-Brenyah, Nana Kwame, and Stéphane Roques. Friday black. Albin Michel, 2021, 84-103. Gay, Roxane. Difficult Women. Grove/Atlantic, Inc., 2017, Inc, 61-75.