



## The Impact Of Racism In *Native Son*

**Abdulsattar Jubair Mohammed**

Research Scholar (Ph.D.), Gujarat University, India.

&

**Dr. Rucha Brahmbhatt**

Head, Dept of English, Samarpan Arts & Commerce College,

Gandhinagar, Gujarat-India.

### Abstract

The present paper is an attempt to show how Richard Wright's novel *Native Son* fully explains racism in all literary, social, and even moral ways. These were like his "candles" when he wrote the book, which was based on real events that black people went through. Racism is the idea that different groups of people have different ways of acting that are related to how they look, and that one race is better than another. It could also mean bias, discrimination, or hostility toward people because they are of a different gender or race. Racism in the modern world is often based on how society sees biological differences between people. These ideas can be shown through actions, customs, social beliefs, or political systems in which people of different races are put into groups based on what they are thought to have in common, like their abilities and traits.

Wright centers his novels on the issue or conflict in American society between blacks and whites, depending on how blacks were treated in American society. Many of such events were used by black writers as inspiration for their writing, and racism became a basic idea for them. For example, Richard Wright wrote about racism from the 19th century to the 20th century in a variety of ways. He showed people and readers the problems of injustice and persecution and gave pictures of different kinds of racism in his novels with different names for the hero.

**Key words:** Black Americans, Slavery, Racism, Stereotypes, Prejudice

### Introduction

There are many different races in the world. Each one is different and has its own abilities and traits. Different continents can be used to bifurcate them (Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and America). The focus in this paper will be on the African people who live in the United States. Racism is based on the idea that there are lower and higher groups, with the lower group being pointed out by the leader. Both black and white people have racial stereotypes that make them act in a biased way that hurts both races. This is why black and white

people are at odds with each other. The Slave Novel was the first piece of black-written prose in the U.S. It helped create an African American identity in the United States, and it continued to have a big impact on black writers' styles and ideas throughout the 20th century.

Black American writers of the 20th century wrote about a wide range of topics, such as Richard Wright's search for identity, James Baldwin's anger at discrimination, Ralph Ellison's feeling of living in the shadows, and Tony Morrison's *the Secret Life that White had not recognized*. Wright fights against how marginalized Americans are treated unfairly and how blacks treat whites unfairly. He wanted to spread the idea of democracy and find a way to solve problems between different ethnic groups. Wright said that he, like other black people, was a victim of white dominance and oppression.

Wright's writings try to improve the lives of black people in America. In them, he tries to explain black misery and depression and also looks at how black people can change once perception. Wright was a well-known African-American novelist, and both black and white audiences read his reputed book, *Native Son*. In fact, the Blacks' problem in *Native Son* is at first a fight between different skins. In his own life, he had to escape from the South to the North because of violence, conflict, and racism. Most of the characters were based on things that happened in his life. So, Thomas the Elder was chosen to be the first son. Most of what he wrote came from black life, and he was proud to say that black life told the story of his own life.

### **The dilemma of racism in American Literature:**

In the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, especially in the United States, the idea of racism started to take shape. As a result, black people have been persecuted and repressed. In the book *Native Son*, there are many examples of racism carried out by white people. These racist acts changed over time and place because they hurt people of different races, such as Hispanics, Asians, and Africans, who were considered "minorities." Most important of these injustices were slavery, genocide, racial discrimination, and labeling people as second-class citizens. This is the main problem that started and has grown in American society from that time until now, without taking into account that people are people no matter what color or race they are.

All of these compressions were born, and from them came black writers who wrote about what they went through because of racism and slavery. They said that each of them had his own ideas and way of expressing them that touched on the better reality in which they lived, where each found his own square to talk about his vision.

This action was important and sensitive in black skin literature because it showed the dark side of black people's lives. In his books, Richard Wright writes about his own real-life experiences with how the Blacks were exploited and repressed, even to the point of stealing the work of the husband, wife, and pregnant woman, which all went to waste because of racism and theft by white people.

In his most famous book, *Native Son*, Richard Wright wrote that "the son of this country" lived in their heads and souls, which were sacrificed for a prosperous and fair country.

He was also a playwright, short story writer, and one of the most important novelists of his time. In his writing, he talked about the dangers of racism and how it can make people less sensitive to it. His work and political views gave him a prominent place in the literary world, and he was the first black American writer to get a prestigious literary position.

His writings were an obvious influence, since he wrote in a way that was clear, convincing, and reliable. His way of using words as a kind of revolutionary and psychological weapon to fight back against criticism of American society made him one of the most convincing writers of the twentieth century and the leading figure of the Black American literature.

Richard Wright talked about how he had been abused when he was young. This pain had a big effect on his life and his writing, and it gave him the opportunity to talk about the lives and background of black people in the United State.

Wright was not "... expected to speak honestly about the problem. [ he had to] wrap it up in myth, mortality, folklore, niceties ..." (Addison, 21). In 1940, the southern Register published his first short story, "The Voodoo of Hell's Half-Acre" in three parts.

Richard Wright studied many European writers, but got influenced by Kafka's novels when he was young. He also used a fictional character that was common in Black American thinking at many levels, such as economic, political, spiritual, social, and psychological, to show the misery and suffering of African Americans.

All of these writings are based on his cultural, social, and political beliefs. They show that blacks and whites are both people and should not be made fun of by society. Instead, they should live on an equal footing with others in all fields and in harmony with all parts of American society, which is what he meant by saying.

"I discovered that blood and race alone were not sufficient to knit people together in a community of feeling. The psychological gap between us that had been wrought by time made us regard one another with tension and forced smiles, and I knew that it was not the myth of blood but continued associations, shared ideals and kindred intentions that make people one". (Michel, 204-205)

In the book, Richard Wright writes about how Europeans and Americans felt about black people at the beginning of the twentieth century. These feelings and ideas made things hard between them until the black people themselves were persecuted. This was clear in the book, where the idea of persecuting people was the main theme in the Bigger family.

After all of this, Richard Wright started to agree with and support the ideas of communism, which was a growing movement at the time. He didn't use communist ideas in his writing until 1932. Wright joined the Communist Party and stayed in it until 1944. Even after he left, though, he continued to believe in liberal ideas later wrote an essay entitled *I Tried to Be a Communist* and published it in the Atlantic Monthly in 1944. Afterwards, the paper was reprinted under the title *The God That Failed*. (1949).

People think that Richard Wright is one of the most important black American writers. Because of how he wrote, both black and white people read his books. His ideas made him an important part of social movements, and in his writings, he took strong stands against war, racial oppression, and moving through one town to another.

The book, *Native Son*, came out in 1940, and it was criticized for how it treated Black people in American society. As a result, the National Assembly gave him a medal called the Spin Garn in 1941, which is only given to non-white people. The book is about a black family and their oldest son, Bigger Thomas, who live in a small apartment in Chicago. It shows how white people treat black people by burning them and killing them.

In this book, Richard Wright shows how black people were treated unfairly. He says that there are hundreds of Bigger Thomases in American society and millions of people of different races who have been victims of racial discrimination. These sufferings and racist acts, such as mass murder, extermination, rape, and the difference in class, have codified the idea of racism and oppression.

All of these works explain Richard Wright's concept and show how it would have worked in that time and place. So, Wright used Bigger Thomas to show how black people moved from the Jim Crow south to North America. Bigger Thomas made mistakes because he lived in a racist society, and these mistakes show how black skin is treated differently.

### **Slavery in the United States:**

In his book Blackburn, Roben *The Making of New World Slavery, From the Baroque to the Modern 1492-1800*. First published by Verso, 1997 explains concept of slavery. One of the things that literature means by "slavery" is a group of people who control other people's work and lives. Where they belong to their master and he has the right to do whatever he wants with them. In other words, they don't have any say in what happens to them. The slave is seen as belonging to his master, who can do whatever he wants with him at any time or place, and the slave trade and slavery are done to him. Most slaves of African descent who lived in different American cities worked at sea or in homes. As a result, white people owned a lot of slaves or servants in orchards and businesses to load and unload goods and help their masters. They lived in the top floors of laundries, kitchens, and horse stables.

Slavery originated on Africans in America and is regarded as one of the most heinous deeds in history, coinciding with the discovery of fresh land and the establishment of European plantations. All of this was his study on Africans, who were the only ones in the new British world's colonies. They were interested in the African continent as a source of cheap labor, and thus the slave trade began. Slavery was implemented fully in America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, from which the notion of transporting Africans to colonies began in the year 1619 to work in the production of tobacco crops, and it is also regarded a cheap labor hand in huge fields.

For hundreds of years, slavery has existed in some form or another. When Europeans first engaged with peoples from other continents in the 1850s, they built the most dynamic, efficient, and exploitative forced labor system in human history in the Americas. Three decades later, the same global activities gave birth to a movement that successfully targeted the corporation at its pinnacle. Within a century, under the banner of anti-slavery, a new wave of European colonization built the strange world's empires. However, in the twentieth century, Europe found itself entangled in a new slave system that was bigger and more terrible than its previous system of new world slavery. This book investigates the tremendous expansions and contractions of slavery over the previous five centuries, as well as the role of violence, economics, and civil society in the fall and flow of slavery and anti-slavery sentiment.

According to Hall. G. "slavery and African Ethnicities in the Americas: Restoring the Links." "pp 50-57". The invention of the cotton gin in 1793, as well as increased demand for the cotton crop in Europe, prompted these actions, which resulted in a rise in slaves in the southern states and became a major pillar of the economy from 1619 to the statement of liberation and the end of the civil war in 1860. 12 million Africans were forcefully hauled to the new continent and carried on a harsh trip known as the "Middle Road," where their lives were arduous and fascinating. Slaves began to rebel their owners in various ways, and they were not permitted to follow African customs.

The thirteenth states declared independence from Britain in 1776, and by the end of the eighteenth century, the idea of anti-slavery and slave emancipation began to crystallize and give slaves their right as human beings in North Africa, while abolition was strongly opposed in the southern states because their economy relied on slaves. Slavery can also be defined as an institution that belongs to specific people in which they own people and control their work and housing to the point of isolating them from their families, and this is known as private property law, which allows classification of excluded victims as things that can be bought and sold, and this leads to the person becoming a slave, and the concept of slavery varies in different societies.

Slavery was seen differently in different societies. Constantina Katsari and Enrico Dal Logo in their article "The study of ancient and modern slave system" characterized slavery in the following way: "In fact, is an institution whose practice spans much of recorded history across the world. As a result, few cultures have been historically unaffected by it, whereas most have witnessed a more or less robust presence of slaves exploited for a range of diverse reasons inside them at various times and to varying degrees."

We can see from this notion that no attempts have been made to deny the validity of this concept and deem it illogical, and the difficulty is about the definition of slavery and its nonexistence. These scholarly efforts aim to develop worldwide ideas regarding slavery that are also susceptible to debate, such as legal and social issues. Many people thought that a slave was once owned, which meant that it belonged to someone.

According to this article, slavery and the slave trade existed on every continent in the world. As Orlando Patterson remarked in his revised preface to his book *Slavery and Social Death*: "There is nothing strikingly distinctive about the institution of slavery." It has existed from before the dawn of human history until the twentieth century, in both the most basic and cultured human communities. There is no place on the planet



that has not hosted the institution at some point. There is almost certainly no group of individuals whose ancestors were not slaves or slave owners at some point. holders. Slavery was firmly established in all the great early centers of human civilization (Perbi 1). Publisher: Harvard University Press; 2edition (2018).

The majority of African American slaves who resided in cities worked as domestic servants or as maritime laborers. The majority of household employees were female slaves. Cooks, seamstresses, laundries, hunters, weavers, and store proprietors were also slaves. Other urban male slaves worked as coaches, gardeners, or merchants. There was no family unit in cities. Many slave owners only had one or two slaves. The majority of these slaves resided in the higher levels of kitchens, stables, or laundries. These slaves were generally more mobile, dressed better, and frequently worked as couriers among other slaves and gentlemen.

Slaves were employed in the marine sector as early as 1638. There were not enough employees in this business in the early days of the colonies. Maritime workers in America's cities and villages worked at and near docks. It was impossible to load, unload, and move products throughout the United States and other nations across the world without slaves (most of whom worked as ship wreckers, lighters, dam, sailing builders, boat workers, diggers, customers, sailors, and pilots). Workers in the maritime sector were competent individuals who worked alongside free white laborers. Sailing expeditions to exotic locations were occasionally permitted. During the American Revolution, black seamen played an important role. Crispus Attucks, the fleeing slave who was murdered in the Boston massacre, was one of them. The slaves who were attacked, along with others, were protesting for colonial freedom.

Urban slaves' lifestyles differed from those of rural slaves, with some parallels and variances. In most cases, urban slaves had greater freedom than rural slaves and could earn money to buy their freedom. Many urban slaves would help anti-slavery groups hide or aid slaves in escape. Many boats were utilized to flee slaves who had escaped.

Urban slaves and farmers worked hard. Slaves were common seafarers. They loaded and unloaded ships in U.S. and global trade. Field hands' role in agriculture is well-known. Fieldworkers tilled, planted, leaned, and harvested. The servant was sometimes ordered to remove the plow or soil without one. Slaves had to cut wood, maintain fences, and do other chores.

### **Racism as a main theme used by Black Writers:**

For many decades, racism has been and continues to be a topic of discussion in American literature. Priorities and racial gaps arose. It is an issue anytime blacks and whites desire to live together. Racist stereotypes have imprinted themselves on people's minds. These concepts center on racism and racist logic, ethnic emancipation, rage, and fear. As Henry Louis Gates Jr in his book " The African – American Century: How Black Americans Have Shaped Published: 2000. Clarify the psychological influence of racial logic on African Americans, and how this thought originated among black authors because it showed them the level of hatred, fear, and violence that will destroy their civilization. White people, on the other hand, enjoyed economic and social benefits for blacks, as well as the topic of race in white America, which follows the intellectual,

psychological, and physical trip where these intellectual spaces emerged in a number of black writers' works. When they demonstrated that white and black Africans had the upper hand and make the first and last choice, they should carry out commands from their masters without debate or delay.

Also, Baker H (1972). *Long Black Song: Essay in Black American Literature and Culture*. Charlottesville: The University press of Virginia, P 125. Write about racism. Every literary epoch has its own set of topics. In terms of conventions and traditions, the period differs depending on the sort of literary settings. The writer's life has all emerged in African-American literature through various views and thoughts among blacks. The reason for this is that African-American literature is the works of African people who reside in America and focus on the topics of slavery, racism, and rape. It also needed them to be American citizens.

The idea of the deeper meaning of the African presence in the American people at the time is present in African-American literature and is considered a fundamental idea rooted in black writers as it emerged through their demand for democracy, freedom of equality, and inclusiveness through which they wanted to prove the African presence in literary and cultural writings against racism and slavery. And it is known as the Diaspora heritage for Africans, which affected the writings of African-American writers in many nations. This impact leads us to the book's feeling that they are a minority (the Africans), and the rules that were designed to discriminate and punish blacks apply to them since they are descended from various voices and nations. They endure the faults of others in order to live and achieve the desired independence.

Because of wars, repression, or the desire for a reasonable living opportunity, a person may leave his hometown or the enormous house in which he lives and relocate to a large city or another nation in order to ensure a life of well-being for himself and his family. Some African-American writers employed a narrative approach to explain racism inflicted on their fellow citizens for economic, cultural, political, social, or ethnic reasons. This concept causes a profound scar on the African immigrant's identity. Reading helps

Toni Morrison's book (*Race-ing justice, En-Gendering Power: Essay on Anita Hall, Clarence Thomas, and the Construction of Social Reality*, publisher: pantheon, 1<sup>st</sup> edition October 6, 1992).

We observe that the main principle or premise from which all African-American writers deviated to elucidate the meaning of the racism utilized in their writings is that race signifies man's origins, which he is still proud of, even if circumstances force him to relocate to another nation. No one can deny his race and its origin because the race of man brings it to life despite the fact that the American writers live under the tent of America but their race is still stuck in their minds as African Americans, meaning that there is a black point in dealing with them and also they begin their struggle against the idea of racism and suffering for liberation, and rejected the idea of persecuting whites who claim their superiority over blacks.

Tony Morrison, one of the Nobel Prize-winning African-American writers in literature, many issues concerning abuse and slavery against African Americans, as well as their struggle for equity and equality, as well as African-American revolts against slavery and persecution

Racism can be traced back to being the driving force behind most black literature throughout history. This resulted in the birth of a new literary expression known as black American literature or African American literature in America. The fundamental purpose of this style of writing is to change the unfavorable image and culture of the black man. This research examines the growth of black American literature since the eighteenth-century book, as well as how changes in perceptions about African Americans throughout the ages have impacted the emphasis of black American writing.

As slave narrations show, the major emphasis of literary writing prior to the American Civil War was slavery. Authors such as Richard Wright and Gwendolyn Brooks emphasized issues of apartheid and black nationalism in the early twentieth century and African-American literature in general concentrated on issues of specific relevance to blacks in the United States, such as African Americans' place in the greater American society and what it means to be American.

Other components of American literature include black Americans' perspectives on the American country's proclamation of independence, the issue of opportunity for blacks in the United States, and topics including such black American religion, culture, racism, and slavery. And longing. Black American literature is influenced by the diaspora's rich African background, and it has a similar effect on African diaspora works in many locations.

An idea related to the subject of racism is the idea of investigating the social and racial identity of African-American characters in the fictional works of Richard Wright's *Native Son* (1940), which established a contentious reality that outraged both black and white America's sensibilities by showing the cultural and sociological truths underlying the racism that existed in the United States decades ago.

In the aforementioned period's social atmosphere marked by ethnic strife and psychological stress, the process of developing a Black identity is extremely disputed and never-ending. Many literary examples from Richard Wright's books and short tales will be given, including Wright's self-referential novel, which also depicts the tragedy of a prisoner writer in a hostile environment.

Thus, the purpose of this research was to investigate how a racial stereotype evolved in both groups. By concentrating on racism on identification and the social and cultural battles of racism in the *Native Son*, the mind became a harmful and double-edged racism. African Americans are presented as static objects in Richard Wright's narrative, with no possibility of human appearances. This fact clearly leads to the eradication of the personal and social dimensions of their self, as well as the implicit divide of the self and the identity problem. The primary character of the indigenous son, Thomas the Elder, is the most compelling depiction of the split ego in Richard Wright's works. In terms of outward perception, interpersonal contact, or social identity, his circumstance is not unique. It may be argued that Thomas's greatest humanity is not concerned with whites.

He, like other black characters in Wright's fiction, is deemed an inferior human being and is consequently forbidden from socializing with members of white society. This results in a complete failure of the identity development process, which eventually leads to self-division and, indirectly, an identity crisis. Significantly,



he has identity crises practically throughout his life since he has never succeeded in becoming a true human being.

### **Depiction of Racism in *Native Son*:**

Richard Wright invented a controversial scientist in his great book, *Native Son*(1940), who outraged the sensitivities of both black and white America by providing the cultural and philosophical foundations for racism that had previously been questioned in the United States. Indeed, racial inequities and prejudices have always been a problem when black and white people sought to blend and live together since the racial preconceptions kept in both groups' cognitive and drove them to behave prejudicially, hurting both groups' cultures. Thus, the goal of this study was to explain how racism has become a harmful and binomial racist stereotype in the minds of two groups by focusing on racism, racial prejudice, fear and anger, cultural conflicts, and the cultural logic of racism in Wright. . The indigenous son. A genuine account of the person's condition has been established. It sometimes reflects the background of the novel's author. The book allows the author to communicate an idea or sensation that has emerged from his life. In summary, the novel's tale might be a representation of the actual world at a certain moment. Richard Wright, the original son's author, presented his thoughts and feelings via the story. His testimony is filled with images and indications regarding the bigotry that African Americans face, which might mirror his genuine situation. (Baker H (1972). ( p. 125).

Wright employed numerous powerful imageries in this work to depict prejudice towards African Americans in terms of form, substance, and style of communication amongst components of American society. He even utilized the image of the rat animal in the book and made it the beginning in order to provide a painful, genuine sense of the misery that falls on black people under stringent racial laws that are exclusively enforced to blacks in a society that promises freedom in everything from the start. Because of racial prejudice, both racist and "progressive" whites successfully express blacks to their negative preconceptions of "blacks," and perceive them as destructive, whilst white blacks view them as repressive and hostile forces. Indeed, due of the "cultural logic of racism," whites and blacks struggle to see each other as people. Specifically, the culture of both whites and blacks produced a logical grasp of the notion of racism, which created unfavorable stereotypes in the minds of both groups culturally, intellectually, physically, and psychologically. As a consequence, both racist cultural thinking groups see one other as scary and untrustworthy. Both black and white people must sympathize with one another in order to break down racism's cultural logic and perceive others as individuals instead of members of a traditional group. However, it wasn't until Bigger met Prosecutor Boris Max that he started to see whites as persons rather than racial caricatures. Throughout the work, Wright illustrates how white racism puts blacks in a tense and hazardous mental condition. Because of poverty, blacks are obliged to appear submissive in front of white persecutors, while media continuously depict blacks as animal cruelties, and the cultural logic of racism leads the older to react with violence and hate against whites and blacks equally out of fear.

*Native Son* begins with furious moms and sisters reacting to the warning. More angry noises awaken. He lives with his sister, mother, brother, and "rat" in a one-room apartment. This "rat" is significant because buddies encircle and kill a black mouse in the first larger scene. This work is symbolic of the whole story, since bigger creatures, such as mice, will be chased and killed. The eldest is perpetually impoverished and despises white people because he feels stuck and different in a society structured by rules and white boundaries. He aspires to be wealthy, powerful, and free, yet he is confined to a small section of the city on the city's southern outskirts.

"He got mad at believing that he had no wider choice" (Wright, 40). He feels alien, David Sibley writes, "belongs to a certain space and does not belong to it" (Sibley, 1995).

Greater hostility came not only from whites, but from blacks and even his own family, since he could only follow and did not choose to trap him into shackles. The oldest was dissatisfied with the environment in which he was obliged to live, so the notion of constraints drove him insane, and tangible boundaries made him hostile. Wright demonstrates how racist material borders encourage blacks to refrain from attacking one another. Because of their solitary existence.

"the blacks felt it was easier and more robbery to steal their people because the white policemen had never searched for other Blacks who had committed crimes against other Blacks" (Wright, 1940). As a result, individuals are permitted to conduct crime inside their own culture, but when they attempt to cross the border, they are penalized. The egg world is prohibited. When Wright joins Bigger and his buddy Goose on a southern side street, they lean against a building and relax in the sunlight, which is warmer than their one-room flats. I spotted an aircraft in the skies writing something. They can't see it properly, but the larger ones exclaim with childlike wonder say: "“God I would like to fly up, there in that sky”" (Wright, 1940). In fact, he wants to be empty in a large area, he wants to get out of his confined space. Then he remembers his place and expresses his dissatisfaction in an interview with Gus. They do not allow us to do anything. World Health Organization? White people. Talk like you now to find it. But I can't get used to it. I swear to God that I cannot. I know I shouldn't think about it, but I can't help it. Every time I think about it, I feel like someone was blowing hot iron into my throat. My God, look! We live here and they live there. We are black and they are white. They got things that we didn't get. They do things we just can't. It's like living in prison. Half the time I feel like I'm out of the world walking through a knot hole in the fence (Wright, 1940)

All black and white disparities and spatial logic restrictions from infancy are identified using the biggest binary opposition. Although the whites are free, he feels imprisoned. Later, he will be imprisoned by the community that is angry with him. Furthermore, he is only permitted to view the outside world through a knot. This relatively limited opportunity has generated friction and hostility on the surface, but at home he is terrified of it. Big becomes an inadvertent murderer by playing with the hazards of the environment in which he lives; but, before he turns into an unintended murder, he has become a victim of a hate crime, both culturally and socially constrained. In all the other words, Bigger was raised in a culture that frowned upon interaction between blacks and whites.

Finally, Wright portrays the vicious cycle of racism both from a white and a black perspective, emphasizing that even well-intentioned whites exhibit prejudices that feed the same black acts that support white racists' feelings of superiority. As Jan drives the van with Mary in the passenger seat, Bigger pauses for a moment and feels trapped between such two-white people. I was so surprised that he felt less free than he had when he was locked in his one-room apartment. "He could have made all of this very simple if he had just behaved on the start of as if they had not done anything exceptional," Wright added. However, he could not comprehend it. He didn't trust them and despised them. He was puzzled as to why they treated him this way (Wright, 1940). The unexpected acts caused astonishment and difficulty for the rational mental picture of racism.

Another image employed by the author is that of black wrath as a consequence of society's rejection of black skinned people, which matches the author's inner sentiments for the most furious Thomas. We first observe him arguing with his mother and sister. Later, he vented his rage on one of his closest pals, Goss. Similarly, Jan and Mary irritate him. It is often seen as "scratching" the people around it. Furthermore, some of his most upbeat photos occur when he expresses his aggressive personality via violence. Bigger's rage is inextricably linked to all measures and his feeling of racial identity. He is often enraged with numerous blacks for their varied responses to the limits placed by whites on their life. In addition, eggs are often stimulated in order to make him feel humiliated and apprehensive. Is Wright a participant in and supporter of Bigger's wrath, or does he portray it as a tragedy? Your answer to this question is based on your perception of what you have observed. By presenting the tale through the viewpoint of Bigger where Wright attracts you to sensitivity to Bigger. (Gómez, Juan D. (2015). P (33-43).

### Conclusion:

Racism is the assumption that one race is superior than another. Racism towards minorities is prevalent among whites. These minorities include Blacks, American Pueblos, Australians, and Asians. Whites, the oppressors, discriminated against and dominated these people. This research looked at the prejudice and violence experienced by African-Americans who immigrated to America. They suffered greatly from the fifteenth century, when they first arrived in Jamestown in 1619 with twenty blacks, until the twentieth century, when they gained certain privileges as a result of the civil rights movement. Literature assisted in giving voice to the Black predicament, while authors and intellectuals from various times challenged this racial reality in others. Blacks was determined to fight for their cause in the United States. This message emerges profoundly in Richard Wright's original son. I documented ghetto life in America. Wright attempted to depict both black and white culture, business, and religion. Wright rejected in his racist book that sets up the circumstances for a guy to commit a crime and warns that this environment would breed more individuals like the protagonist Bigger.

Black American literature is well-known around the globe. Many authors have explored topic in different literary writings. Because it is the original son who actually lends rational meaning to the Black position, these

literary works contributed to illustrate the status of the Black. For example, when it comes to naming her character, Bigger, one may see "huge," which might suggest that black people are big, magnificent, and capable of developing their character; all they need to do is get their rights as an American people. The latter clearly explains why blacks are indigenous adults. As Black strives to enhance its presence, the following characters emerge: Martin Luther King, WEP Du Bois, Malcolm. X, Booker T. Washington,

Although black racism has vanished, racism in the globe continues. Many individuals are looking for peace and security. Racism is today fought between men and women, uneducated and illiterate, and affluent and poor. These are only a few instances, but many nations have suffered due to political conditions rather than racism. This research gives insight on Richard Wright's original son's racism in the twentieth century. The protagonist, Wright, Thomas Bigger, expresses apprehension, dread, and anger because of his community. The story influenced American culture, in which both black and white people suffer. Racism in which you seek the interests of the working class This teaches us how to assess literary work in terms of history, ideology, form, and content. Through the novel's content, one can observe racism in both black and white, and how it shaped both. Thus, racism directed towards the downtrodden will retaliate against the oppressor.

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