

Chapter 1 : Behind The Backlash | The American Conservative

Behind the Backlash is a compelling, perceptive, and sensitively drawn portrayal of what happened to Muslim Americans, among the most loyal of national groups, when the dark shadow known as 9/11 passed over our land.

What I could not have known was just how many people like my father had walked the path that Archie had walked, and how many saw the world in similar shades of black and white. In his book, *Behind the Backlash: The story of the white urban working class in the middle 50 years of the 20th century begins in the Great Depression. During that period of economic trial, the New Deal became a symbol and a covenant: A symbol of how government could promote and protect the interests of the white working class WWC , and a covenant between a generation of young men and women who needed that help and the Democratic Party who vowed to protect their way of life. The increasing local influence of Eastern and Southern European immigrants, the upward economic mobility of African Americans, and the immigration of WWC into northern urban areas. These trends showed a community that was slowly diversifying away from WWC preeminence, with an infusion of WWC who would not unexpectedly resist this transition, and politicians who sought to capitalize on that resistance. Durr attributes this trend to mutual suspicion and divergence of lifestyle. As Durr tells it, the middle class of the s began to associate the labor movement--a hallmark of WWC commercial discourse--with Communist activity, while the WWC associated the middle class with commercial exploitation of the less affluent. In terms of lifestyle, the WWC and middle class pursued incompatible entertainments and had different priorities in property ownership. This trend would accelerate during the s. The Vietnam War, the civil rights movement, and the counter-cultural youth movements of the late s and s ended any liberal traits in the WWC persona. Enunciating the developing conservative creed of the WWC, these figures spoke out for 1. The integrity of earning what you had € even if you had very little. Respect for traditional values and condemnation of government officials who autonomously challenged them. The need for law and order. The wrongness of appeasing minorities and ill-mannered youth. It was the creed of a group that saw itself as the inevitable loser of any liberal public agenda. This erosion of confidence and resentment over lost advantage went a long way towards pushing the WWC to the right, even as the Democratic Party was moving to the left. It also opened the door for the conservative movements to gain geographic advantage where it had rarely done so previously. This group ultimately became political free agents that Republican candidates could and did successfully recruit. He fails to take into consideration that many of the middle class of the s through s were New Dealers with WWC roots. Through industry and the GI Bill, this new middle class had educated itself and exercised significant social mobility, but it retained its WWC roots and moral character and thus identified with the WWC agenda far better than Durr indicates. In this same vein, Durr fails to significantly discuss the social mobility of the children of the New Deal and how this shaped their political habits. He references some in the WWC who moved out to the suburbs, but by and large his prose projects an almost caste-like system on the WWC, which is not in keeping with the historiography for the period. It is well written and researched, with a good narrative. However, at times the reader gets the feeling this is actually two books. The first tells the history of community or neighborhood politics and the second focuses on the history of labor relations in Baltimore. In the long run blockbusting left black families financially drained as they paid inflated prices on homes. They did, however, protest when blacks tried to enter schools or local swimming pools. Did they ever join a protest in favor of the Vietnam War to show support? Durr makes the point that people in the various neighborhoods realized that the problems facing them were national, but they seemed only to come out in support of local issues. Bonnie Clark, *Fall Growing up in Southwest Baltimore in the s and 70s* helps me more fully appreciate the wealth of fascinating information Kenneth Durr provides in *Behind the Backlash: White Working-Class Politics in Baltimore*, Some of the people and events discussed throughout the book I either learned in school, heard about from my mother and grandmother or know about because it occurred while I lived in Baltimore. Baltimore had its own political machine, similar to Tammany Hall, which controlled both city and state politics run by district bosses from the s through the s. District bosses continued to assert their political power through the mid s. As in *The White South and the Red**

Menace , anti-communism and southern segregationist policies contributed to local politics targeting radical unionists, some of whom were members of the Communist Party and local party activists. Following the May 17, Supreme Court decision in the case of Brown versus the Board of Education the city of Baltimore attempted to desegregate their schools. According to Durr, a protest against the new policy of desegregation occurred on September 30, when mothers picketed at an elementary school in the South Baltimore neighborhood of Pigtown. The next day, October 1st, produced a new protest at Southern High School, where my mother was a ninth grader, which involved students and adults teachers forming a picket line in front of the school, also protesting desegregation. In contrast, a few years later, in both black students from Morgan State University and white students from Johns Hopkins University would join forces to protest against the segregated lunch counters at a local shopping center and win.

Behind the Backlash: Muslim Americans after 9/11 is the work of professor Lori Peek published by Temple University Press in This work addresses the violence Muslim Americans faced unexpectedly living in the post- 9/11 United States.

Pre-show[edit] During the pre-show, Bayley took on Ruby Riott. Miz performed a Skull-Crushing Finale on Rollins for a near-fall. Rollins performed a superplex on Miz, who would then perform a second Skull-Crushing Finale on Rollins for another near-fall. Rollins performed the Blackout on Miz to retain the title. In the end, Jax performed a Samoan drop on Bliss to retain the title. After the match, Jax cut a promo about bullying and stated that everyone is a star and one should not worry about their appearance. Bryan forced Cass to submit to the Yes Lock for the win. After the match, Cass attacked Bryan with a big boot. Charlotte performed a spear on Carmella. Nakamura delivered a low blow on Styles, only for Styles to attack Nakamura with a low blow. In the end, Lashley delivered a stalling suplex to Owens for the win. After the match, Strowman performed a running powerslam on both Owens and Zayn. Before the match began, Joe attacked Reigns, performing a uranage through a broadcast table on Reigns. Reigns performed a superman punch on Joe for a near-fall. Reigns performed a spear on Joe, who placed his foot on the bottom rope to void the pinfall at a two count. Joe applied the Coquina Clutch but Reigns touched the ring rope. Reigns performed another spear on Joe for the win. Miz, this has been a really bad show. For the Joe-Reigns main event, Meltzer wrote that it was definitely not a good match, it "started off boring and the crowd hated it, chanting boring, chanting for Punk , lots of people were leaving". The tag team match was "a mess", and the finish of the Nakamura-Styles world title match was so bad that it turned a "very good" match into a "disappointing" match overall. Meanwhile, Charlotte-Carmella was "hard to watch because it had to be athletically dumbed down" for Carmella. As for the theme of low blows in the Styles-Nakamura feud, it "came across as either comedic or disrespectful for the skills and standing of both. Wrestling wrote that "the only Backlash should be the criticism that the company gets" for this "pretty lousy show", "full of dull matches with finishes that ranged from uninspired to dumb to just plain terrible". The "terrible finish" was referencing that of the Styles-Nakamura match which "felt like a big kick to the nads of everyone watching". The main event was "pretty boring", as was the "Randy Orton bore-a-thon" United States title match. But even for Nakamura-Styles, Oster wrote that repeating the draw finish from the Greatest Royal Rumble nine days prior was letting "the storyline to advance another week without anything happening". Aaron Oster of the Baltimore Sun also agreed on this point. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June This section may stray from the topic of the article. Please help improve this section or discuss this issue on the talk page. Angle scheduled a match between Strowman and Owens, which Strowman won. In the first triple threat Money in the Bank qualifying match. After retaining the Intercontinental Championship at Backlash, Seth Rollins addressed the audience about his reign so far and issued an Open Challenge for the title, which was subsequently answered by Mojo Rawley. Rollins retained by performing a Blackout. The Miz, Daniel Bryan vs. Rusev, and Charlotte Flair vs. Miz and Rusev won their respective matches for the males, while Charlotte won hers for the females.

Chapter 3 : Behind the Backlash: Muslim Americans After 9/11 - Lori Peek - Google Books

Behind the Backlash melds ethnic, labor, and political history to paint a rich portrait of urban life--and the sweeping social and economic changes that reshaped America's cities and politics in the late twentieth century.

So what is it about? Why are people all over the world getting involved? Why should you care about some blogger in Saudi Arabia that is getting lashed? The background behind the situation and campaign is pretty simple. If you pay taxes in the United States, United Kingdom, or Canada you should care simply because your government is funding this by proxy. You are paying them to beat someone to death because he said something mildly offensive to a dictatorial regime. The impact of western governments subsidizing this type of censorship and brutality cannot be overstated. Raif Badawi was sentenced by the Saudi government to lashes and ten years in prison. He is likely to be retried for apostasy. He could be beheaded in Deera Square for the apostasy charge. Apostasy is basically a charge that equates to abandoning Islam but is often used against political opponents. Even without the apostasy charge, the lashes are likely to kill him. Why is he facing such stiff punishment? He penned a liberal blog in the country. Surely, his writing must have been filled with hateful depictions of the Prophet, calls to overthrow the government, and other seditious activities. Would we accept that a Christian or Jew assaults us in our own house and then build a church or synagogue in the same area of the attack? We reject the building of churches in Saudi Arabia, not having been assaulted by anyone. Then what would you think if those who wanted to build a church are the same people who stormed the sanctity of our land? How can we be such people and build a normal relations with six billion humans, four and a half billion of whom do not believe in Islam. States based on religious ideology have nothing except the fear of God and an inability to face up to life. Look at what had happened after the European peoples succeeded in removing the clergy from public life and restricting them to their churches. They built up human beings and promoted enlightenment, creativity and rebellion. States which are based on religion confine their people in the circle of faith and fear. There was no renunciation of the Islamic faith. There was no request for anything other than peace and reason. Apparently that is too much to be expected in Saudi Arabia. Because of these writings Raif was arrested, tried in a kangaroo court, imprisoned, and now he will be lashed more times. The first fifty he received almost killed him and his health is deteriorating quickly. Why should this matter to you? When censorship along these lines occurs in one of these repressive countries, it impacts the global flow of information. Not just do Saudi citizens lose the ability to openly discuss peaceful topics, but the flow of information coming out of the country is cut off. The coordination of independent journalists, photojournalists, and bloggers around the world is the only thing that can undermine corporate and government censorship. This action against Raif and the thousands of others sitting in Saudi Arabian prisons cut off your access to information. Remember that your government funnels billions in arms to the Saudi Royal family. So what can you do? The easiest way is to flip your profile pic or cover photo to the provided images. The photo posted to your social media account will help spread word of the situation even further. Make calls to the Saudi Embassy in your home country to inform harass the officials. This article Behind the Backlash originally appeared on The Fifth Column and was used with permission. Help us fix our typos:

Chapter 4 : Behind the #Backlash

Behind the Backlash seeks to explain why blame and scapegoating occur after a catastrophe. Peek sets the twenty-first century experience of Muslim Americans, who were vilified and victimized, in the context of larger sociological and psychological processes.

Chapter 5 : Behind the Backlash - The Mason Historiographiki

Behind the Backlash has 29 ratings and 6 reviews. Lori said: I guess it isn't fair for me to rate this because I wrote it! Thank you, though, to all who.

Chapter 6 : Backlash () - Wikipedia

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In his book, Behind the Backlash: White Working-Class Politics in Baltimore, , Kenneth Durr relates how the Archie Bunkers of the world evolved in the city of Baltimore. The story of the white urban working class in the middle 50 years of the 20th century begins in the Great Depression.

Chapter 8 : Behind the Backlash: Muslim Americans After 9/11 - Wikipedia

So, early conclusion: Science is not behind the backlash. (Interestingly, the Jana Partners letter to Apple did cite two scientific experts, but one is a very loud researcher out of San Diego.

Chapter 9 : Behind the Backlash: Muslim Americans After 9/11 by Lori Peek

A data-driven "neighborhood of the future" masterminded by a Google corporate sibling, the Quayside project could be a milestone in digital-age city-building. But after a year of scandal in.