

**THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN SLAVERY AND RACIAL  
DISCRIMINATION PORTRAYED IN *THE BIRTH OF A NATION* (2016) MOVIE**

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DISCRIMINATION PORTRAYED IN *THE BIRTH OF A NATION (2016)* MOVIE**

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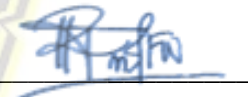
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## STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work of other people, except those which were cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

Semarang, November 15th 2021



Ulva Pratiwi



## MOTTO

*“Do not say “I can’t” before you try it first”*

## DEDICATION

*With my warm regard and Alhamdulillah I dedicate my final project to my beloved parent, my lovely sister, my close friends who have supported me during my last semester and especially to myself who want to keep struggle to finish this paper.*



## ABSTRACT

**Ulva Pratiwi. 30801700018.** *The Interconnection Between Slavery and Racial Discrimination Portrayed in The Birth of a Nation (2016) Movie.* Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd

The aim of this study focuses at analyzing the interconnection between slavery and racial discrimination in *The Birth of a Nation* movie. Several facts and evidence inside the movie have made slavery and racial discrimination as the proper problem for this movie.

The object of this study are all black characters in *The Birth of a Nation* movie. To analyze the object, this study used a descriptive qualitative method. Several steps used to collect the data were watching a movie, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

This study finds the slavery and racial discrimination treatment that experienced to the all black characters. Based on the references used in this study, all black character were experienced with slavery. They had been enslaved from generation to generation. Since they was born as a slave. They were forced and exploited their labor by their master. Some slave worked in the fields, planted sugar, tobacco, and cotton, some worked on animal farms, and some worked in their masters' homes to help with the housework. Furthermore, as their consequence to be slaves. They also received racial discrimination treatment by their master. The negative attitude that the blacks were received such as limited their access, harmed till killed. The slave woman got twice burden than man. Beside they were tortured, they also got sexual harassment. They were harassed and raped by white man. Slave's owner could easily do anything that they want to their slaves. There was no ban to torture till kill the slaves at that time.

**Keywords: Slavery, Racial Discrimination, Blacks, the Birth of a Nation**



## INTISARI

**Ulva Pratiwi. 30801700018.** Keterkaitan Antara Perbudakan dan Diskriminasi Ras digambarkan dalam film *The Birth of a Nation* (2016). Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keterkaitan antara perbudakan dan tindakan diskriminasi rasial dalam film *The Birth of a Nation*. Beberapa fakta dan bukti di dalam film *The Birth of a Nation* telah menjadikan perbudakan dan diskriminasi rasial sebagai masalah yang tepat untuk film ini.

Objek penelitian studi ini yaitu semua karakter kulit hitam dalam film *The Birth of a Nation*. Untuk menganalisis objek, penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Beberapa langkah yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data yaitu dengan menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mengurangi data.

Penelitian ini menemukan suatu tindakan perbudakan dan perlakuan diskriminasi rasial yang dialami pada semua tokoh kulit hitam. Berdasarkan referensi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, semua karakter kulit hitam mengalami perbudakan. Mereka telah diperbudak dari generasi ke generasi. Sejak mereka lahir sebagai budak. Mereka dipaksa dan dieksploitasi tenaga kerjanya oleh tuan mereka. Beberapa budak bekerja di ladang, menanam gula, tembakau, dan kapas, beberapa bekerja di perternakan, dan beberapa bekerja di rumah majikan mereka untuk membantu pekerjaan rumah. Disamping itu, sebagai konsekuensi mereka menjadi budak. Mereka juga menerima perlakuan diskriminasi rasial yang dilakukan oleh majikannya. Perlakuan negatif yang diterima oleh mereka yaitu dengan dibatasi aksesnya, disiksa hingga dibunuh. Budak perempuan mendapat beban dua kali lipat dari laki-laki. Selain disiksa, mereka juga menerima pelecehan seksual. Mereka dilecehkan dan diperkosa oleh orang kulit putih. Pemilik budak dapat dengan mudah melakukan apa pun yang mereka inginkan pada budak mereka. Tidak ada larangan untuk menyiksa sampai membunuh budak pada saat itu.

**Kata Kunci:** Perbudakan, Diskriminasi Ras, Orang Kulit Hitam, *The Birth of a Nation*.

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In the deepest heart, I realize that this study is imperfect and still need suggestions and criticism. Despite its imperfection, I hope that this study will be useful for the readers. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone who has an important role in the successful realization of this final project that cannot mention one by one.

Semarang, November 15<sup>Th</sup> 2021



Ulva Pratiwi

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of a background of the study, the limitation of the study, the problem formulation, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, and the organization of the study.

#### **A. Background of The Study**

Slavery is a social issue taking place in reality. The history of slavery by white people against blacks has many records in history. The history African American shows fact how slavery happened in American. Live as slaves, blacks were struggle their freedom from hate, antagonism, and harm from Whites. Feagin stated they have been enslaved to produce so much White's wealth during more than two centuries (qtd.in Kartika et al. 31). Slavery begun in 1619 and finished in 1865 so, it approximately happened during 246 years (Feagin 3). Phillips explained in 1620-1630s when the first arriving of slaves in Virginia, at that time the blacks were not called as slaves but called as Negro servants or free. But since 1640-1650s, they call as slaves (qtd.in Vaughan 314).

The word "Slaves" was brought and spread largely in Whites colonies. According to Paul Finkelman the Spanish and Portuguese, who was to be the first to introduce slavery in the New World and developing slave culture at that time of the first voyage of Columbus in 1492. They brought the slavery concept then developed it to other colonies. The first slave trade departs from west to east, at the same time Christopher Columbus brought 500 Carib Indians to Spain in 1495. Spaniards already held Turks, Arabs, Africans, and others as slaves and enslaved

Indians in the New World. While the Indians die out because of disease, overwork, and brutality the Spanish brought Africans into their new colonies (Finkelman 106). Based on the statement above the history tells if slavery first brought by the Spanish and Portuguese then it introduced by other countries until it arrived in Africans. Agricultural opulence through the eighteenth century gave access to new economic recess many Negroes and other slaves come to southern colonies (Farley 241). Farley said Negroes and slaves came to southern colonies because of agricultural opulence in the 18th century. The totals of slaves increase in the southern in the 18th century because of agricultural production and the plantation spread. First, the plantation that needs gang labor is rice afterward cotton be the principal crop that needs more slaves (Farley 244). Farley also states if the slaves increase their existence when the rice planting season begins and even more presence in the cotton planting season.

According to Roman law, slavery is an accident which is everyone could be the victim such as a black man with slavery, thus Negro could not escape from the stigma of his status that he ceased to be slaved (qtd.in Degler 50). Based on the statement Negro are ceased to be a slave and they could not escape from this stigma. According to Taney, “he returned to the original determining factor of the status of slave: race and inheritance. At the founding, it was assumed, in Taney’s mind that all Blacks were a slave. This was the proper status of all Blacks. Those who had somehow managed to be free were still inherently, genetically, and constitutionally inferior” (qtd.in Finkelman 129). From those statements, it could give strong proof if at that time black people or Negro are assumed as a slave although they are



freeman. Historians explained that slavery has a characteristic: slavery was carried out for life and would be passed on to their descendants (Jordan 19). Most of blacks were enslaved since they were born as slave's child. They was born as slave and they would be slave for life till their death came.

Roman law defined "slavery as a person is subjected to the dominion of another." (qtd.in Finkelman 106). Thus, it referred that slavery consisted of two groups of a different race that one is dominant and the other one being subordinates of a group. The subordinates are employed and they should be obedient to them. Finkelman also said, "Thus slavery, as a system of property ownership or labor exploitation..." (107). slavery was also system property ownership, it referred that a person who was enslaved like a thing owned by dominion person and also labor exploitation, someone who intended to be employed and mastered.

History show slavery happened to African American. There was no slavery in the beginning when Negro came. It came in some 40 years after the prime of Negro. According to Paul Finkelman in 1619, Dutch trading was selling 20 Negroes to the Virginia establishment. At that time Virginia was the first English landing whose form of slavery, then the rules expanded spreading to other landing colonies. Virginia would be the largest British colony which finally would be built United States. Since the seventeenth century through the United Civil War, Virginia still developed slave inhabitants on the North American mainland (finkelman 107). Based on Paul Finkelman statement slavery entered on Virginia by Dutch selling 20 Negroes then it developed and grew larger until United Civil War on North America mainland. In America, Negro in reality never treated equally to Whites.

The status of Negro in English colonies is worked inside of frame discrimination. The Negro was treated as inferior to the white people although they are freeman... (Degler 52). According to Degler discrimination is inside of slavery. In 1630's slavery start emergence; Negroes were discriminated against by English men.

According to Chang and Tan Racial discrimination includes the action of negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatment by others due to one's racial identity or skin color (461). According to Chang and Tan, someone who perceived racial discrimination is people who are experienced negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatment because of the difference of skin color and race. Racial discrimination happened to Negroes in America. Most Negroes or slaves in America were perceived racial discrimination by white people. Although they were harming, injuring until killing. Thus, Negroes in America were not only enslaved but also perceived discrimination.

The interconnection between slavery and racial discrimination could be seen in *The Birth of a Nation* Movie. This movie is adapted from the true story of Nate Parker and Jean McGianni Calestin. This movie is released in 2016 but adapted of the 1831 slave memoir *The Birth of a Nation* by Nat Parker. Nat was born into a slave family. Because he was born as a slave child, Nat's life story is surrounded by violence and discrimination in his daily life. Besides slavery is mostly experienced by black people, they also perceived racial discrimination. The Negroes are sold, slaved also discriminated against by their master. They did not give a right oppressed and treated, unlike humans to white people. Not only just one and two actions but we can see from slavery and racial discrimination from the beginning

of this film till the end. Blacks are easily discriminated against, harmed until killed by whites as they want without any punishment and regret because at that time the law about slavery and racial discrimination is still low.

After the Negroes arrived in the slave trade they are sold and carried to their master's home. They after that slaved and employed by force every day, even they are also targeted at work and must fulfill what has been targeted otherwise, they will receive torture and punishment from their master. In *The Birth of a Nation* movie, slavery action started happening in the livestock. This movie is seen in this part if the Negroes or black people are employed by their masters in their livestock. All of the Negroes were subjected and obey what their master asking without resistance because they knew if they are against their life will be more complicated. Then, this movie contains racial discrimination actions when bad attitude and unfair treatment that did by 3 men (white people) to Issac as Nat's father (Negro). They try to injury and kill Nat's father.

Consequently, this research was intended to analyze the interconnection between slavery and racial discrimination action in *The Birth of a Nation* movie. Several facts and evidence inside *The Birth of a Nation* movie have made slavery and racial discrimination as the proper problem for this movie. This paper depicts how slavery and racial discrimination were experienced by Negroes. Therefore, the title of this study is: *THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN SLAVERY AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PORTRAYED IN THE BIRTH OF A NATION (2016) MOVIE*

## **B. Limitation of The Study**

This paper depicts the movie entitled *The Birth of a Nation* by Nat Parker. However, this study will be focus analysis on all black characters who are enslaved and receive racial discrimination action by whites. Related to the story, this study encloses the right by writing slavery and racial discrimination theories.

## **C. Problem Formulation**

This final project focuses on answering two problems:

1. How is slavery explained in *The Birth of a Nation* movie?
2. How is racial discrimination as the effect of slavery analyzed in *The Birth of a Nation* movie?

## **D. Objective of The Study**

There are two objectives of this study, as follows:

1. To explained slavery in *The Birth of a Nation* movie.
2. To analyze racial discrimination as the effect of slavery in *The Birth of a Nation* movie.

## **E. Significance of The Study**

This study is expected to give a deeper understanding for the readers about the movie *The Birth of a Nation* by Nat Parker, especially for all Blacks characters. This study also gives more information to the reader about how blacks are enslaved in the real-life and how they get racial discrimination by Whites portrayed in *The Birth of a Nation* movie and to get an understanding of the issue of slavery, including racial discrimination as the effect of slavery.

## **F. Organization of The Study**

This final project contained five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction which is systematically organized in the subchapters. The subchapters include the background of the study, the limitation of the study, problem formulation, objective of the study, the significance of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter is the review of related literature, which consists of a synopsis and a review of related literature on slavery and racial discrimination. The third chapter is the Research Method which consists of Types of Research and Data Organizing. The fourth chapter is Findings and Discussion. The last chapter is the fifth chapter which consists of Conclusion and Suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter of the review of related literature divides into two subchapters. Those are a synopsis of the story and the review of related literature. The review of related literature consists of slavery and racial discrimination.

#### A. Synopsis of *The Birth of a Nation*

In 1809 in a livestock Southampton country, Virginia, lived a young son from a slave family his name was Nat Turner. He lived with his father, mother, grandmother, and other slaves on a farm as their home. Someday Nat was late on time for having lunch with the other slave children. He did not get the ration that was eaten by the other slave children. He looked disappointed, hungry, and pitiful. His father, Issac saw it and felt pity for him. Without much thought in night, he went out from home and tried to steal some meals from his master for his son. In the middle journey back home, he met three white men and they would shoot him. Issac already knew that his son was following him and was hiding behind the bushes by spontaneously panic. Afterward, he ran and took his son with him then went home. Arriving at home he explained what was doing to his wife and mother. They were panic and shocked. Issac hug and kissed his wife like permitting that he would leave her forever. Since that time a young boy, Nat Turner never saw again his beloved daddy forever.

The time flies, Nat grew to be a man, he still picked cotton but he also preached and read scriptures to fellow slaves in the fields. Samuel Turner, a son of Benjamin was to be the leader of his father's field. He managed his father's field



and all the slave activities. Every day, Nat also accompanied and took wherever his master, Samuel went. Even in their journey, he was used to seeing discrimination against black people who have the same race as him. Not only seeing but Sometimes, he was also ever discriminated against by white people. Because the economic situation in the south was bad, many slave masters had problems with giving food to their slaves. Some of them reduced food rations for their slaves. On another side, a white man gave an offer to Samuel to save his economic crisis. Some whites looked for a preacher for their slaves to minimize the rebellious slaves. They would pay for the service if he came with Nat by giving preaching to their slaves, calming and persuading that the bible asked them to assume their situation in order, they would not rebel against their master. Samuel did agree because he also had economic problems. Since at that time they went to white's home who needed Nat's service. This job used Nat's services. Nevertheless, he never received the reward given to him but, Samuel accepted.

One night, Nat expressed his love for Cherry (a slave women) that he had saved for a long time. Cherry also had the same feeling as Nat. Finally, they decided to marry. After a while, they were blessed with one daughter by God. Nat and Samuel went to white's homes one by one to give preaching for their slaves as usual. Nat and Samuel saw many slaves were thin, hopeless and in some locations, they saw their master discriminated against their slaves. Nat was sad because he could not help them till he shed tears seeing people who had the same race as him was suffering, tortured, and discriminated against. In the same day he got the news that his wife, Cherry was beaten and raped by three white people. Cherry condition

was bad and injured. Nat was so sad and hopeless seeing his beloved wife. He was angry but he could not do anything with them. He only could cry and accompany in his wife side every day.

One morning, when Nat was working, a white man coming to him and asked Nat to baptize him. Because all churches had refused to baptize him. Nat felt pity and baptize him without knowing Samuel. The day after that when Samuel knew it. He was really angry and hated Nat. Samuel's feeling if Nat was so sassy, black people were inappropriate to baptize white people. Finally, Samuel gave a punishment Nat by lashing till Nat's back was full of blood and torn. He also tied Nat a day with used lads.

One night there was a party in Samuel's home. The party was for celebrating Samuel's family business that routine did once a year by Samuel's family. All blacks were asked to wear polite clothes to serve whites. Some blacks dished up the side dish, poured the drink into a glass, and played music. When the main event was done, a white talked to Samuel if he wanted the wife of a slave. Her husband did not accept what was the white man wanted and scolded white servants who were ordered to carry the slave's wife. Nat who knew it tried to help his friend but suddenly Samuel came and threatened them. Nat could not help anything because his master Samuel intimidated him. Nat felt guilty for not being able to help his friend.

The days passed when he came home. He found his grandmother died. He pondered and felt devastated after losing his beloved grandmother. He recalled what had happened. So much discrimination did by white men against his race, when it

would be stopped, and who did. He thought about it while remembering many incidents that had passed. At that time, he had a strong determination to fight white people. The next night, he had a meeting with other slaves to make a plan to attack them. In the night they attacked their master one by one and got the weapon. The fight caused a lot of casualties for the whites and they were almost free from their masters. They gathered and became an army of more blacks except for women, they were hidden in a safe place for a while. Next aggression, when they finish killed their master, the young boy (black) who joined the battle was suddenly ran away from them. Not long after that, a group of white people came and attacked them back. They lost the attack because the white men carried more weapons. Several blacks died on the spot that night. They did not just give up, in next morning they came to Jerusalem to seize the weapon but because the totals of white people were bigger and their weapons were too much than blacks so they suffered defeat. All blacks died in this battle except Nat. He was the only one black who was safe from the battle. Nat survived the war and managed to escape. He was frustrated that he was alone. His face showed there was no hope for him to fight again and live.

Days he exiled himself in the forest then finally he decided to meet Cherry, his wife secretly. Cherry did not believe if her husband was still living. She was too happy and touched moreover, her eyes filled with tears. Nat felt the same things with her but he could not talk much to his beloved wife. He only asked what had happened after his departure. Cherry told many black people hanged, burned, and killed during Nat was not found yet although, they had no mistakes. A day after that Nat surrendered himself. All whites wanted him to be killed alive and seen by them

in-person to pay the penalty he deserved. Finally, he punished by hang while seen by many people. He died with the rope on his neck with seeing his smiley face. The end of this movie showed a black man who holding a weapon and wearing army clothes was crying. His face showed profound regret. That man guessed was the boy who ran away in the battle.

## **B. Related Literature**

This chapter of the review related literature consist of two subchapter. The first is synopsis of the story and the second is review of related literature. The review of related literature consist of slavery and racial discrimination.

### **B.1. Slavery**

Roman law defined “slavery as a person is subjected to the dominion of another” (qtd.in Finkelman 106). According to Roman law, a group of person who is submitted to another group is called slavery. Likewise, a group of Negro who is submitted to whites so, it would be called slavery. Finkelman stated, “Thus slavery, as a system of property ownership or labor exploitation...” (107). According to Finkelman, slavery is like someone's property or it could be a system of selling labor. Slavery is a system of forced labor takeover that occurs in black people. African slaves who survived ocean voyages across the Atlantic were forced to work growing tobacco, cooking and assisting white people once they arrived on the American mainland. After the end of the Atlantic slave trade, slavery expanded south and west in search of land to grow sugar and cotton. The slaves then used their labor to plant sugar and cotton (Minoff 8).

The Spanish and Portuguese who introduced and developed slave culture in 1492. They brought slave culture and surprisingly it developed quickly in the institution. The first slave sale in 1495 came from west to east at the same time when Christopher Columbus shipped 500 Caribs from Indian to Spain (Finkelman 105). According to Finkelman, a term "Slavery" has come from the Spanish and Portuguese, they introduced and developed slave culture in the New World. Very unexpected, slave culture is spread widely in other colonies. Their first slave trade was bought by Christopher Columbus around 500 Carib from Indian to Spain in 1495. Spaniards already held Turks, Arabs, Africans and others as slaves then Indians to the next enslavement. Because Indians were died caused disease, brutality and overwork so they brought Africans to the new colonies (Finkelman 106). In the point, Africans are brought to new colony after the Indians dead caused disease, brutality, and overwork. History explained the reason Africa replace India as an enslaved colony. First, their population is very small and cannot fulfill so many jobs. Second, Indians are more susceptible to deadly diseases. Meanwhile, based to research, African people even though suffer from various diseases, they don't die easily. Third, the Indians knew the land well so it was highly probable that they would flee to their native land. The historical said their darker skin color than the whites was easily to identify who was to be enslaved and be enslaved. Finally, African slaves were easy to buy as slave. African governments also participate in collecting these men, women and children for sale into slavery. Then they were sold

and transported by large ships that pass through the Atlantic. Because it was so easy to access Africans, It made easier for whites to own African slaves (Tubbs 10).

Transatlantic slave trade in 1500s until 1800s was the biggest human exploitation in history. It related to America, African and France economic growth that suppose compulsion immigration of 12.5 million African people exist in America. Almost 40 centuries, the European slaves came to Africa to steal and buy the African slaves in exchange for replacing them with textiles, weapons and other items. The African slaves was taken and transported with an American ship, they will be used as labor exploitation in tobacco, coffee, sugar and cotton plantations. The profit of slave trade used to help Denmark, The United Stated, Britain, Netherlands, France and Europe economic growth. The journey famous because the brutality traversed the Atlantic Ocean knew as Middle Passage. African slaves tied together in chains were placed in the cargo hold of wooden ships and carried across the seas. The slaves sat chained up for weeks on ship, some of them are sick and surrounded by human waste to death, mostly 15% slaves were death in the journey. Arriving in America slaves were brought to plantations to be auctioned off, they were stripped naked and their bodies examined to determine their selling value (Hamond at al. 1). The slave trade was considered like a trade in goods where goods had to be traded. The consequences they received from slavery were that they often received negative treatment such as being whipped, beaten and chained, separated from their families, deprived of their real names and even all slaves who had passed through the Atlantic would not be able to return to Africa (Kaye 2). Historians believed that the slave trade in Africa dated back in the 1700s and very little was



known about the beginning of the slave trade in Virginia at that time (Rein 1). In 1916, the first African that documented came to Jamestown, Virginia at that time it was still became part of British North America. The slaves worked on tobacco plantations with European contract servants (Hammond et al. 1).

In the 16th century, originally slavery did not exist in France and there is a long tradition of slaves entering France but at that time there were always slaves in France and the legal culture in France supported the existence of slavery (Finkelman 106). Different from the others, England does not have slavery laws or traditional slavery laws. The British came to Jamestown in 1607, they recognized where slavery was a relic in the past. The English arrive in Virginia as the potential emancipator of Indian from the Spanish. The English does not have a legal structure which recognizes slavery and this will be a huge profit for them from African trade and sugar colonies; Royal members would invest their personal money in the Royal Company Africa and would benefit from the slave trade to America (Finkelman 107). The coming of English in Virginia as the potential emancipator for Indians and others who under the domination of the Spanish. They also do not recognize slavery before, so it makes hug profit for them. In 1619, Holland was selling about 20 blacks to Virginia. Virginia was the new world of England at that time. Virginia is the mainland of England which was the first to be the founder of slavery, then the rules developed there spread to other colonies. Virginia became the largest colony that would eventually form the United States. From the 17th century until the American Civil War, Virginia maintained the largest slave population on the North American continent.

In the 18th century, the number of slaves in the south increased as crop productions and agriculture expanded. The first agriculture to need slave labor was rice to be brought to the Carolina lowlands in the 1690s. During the harvest season, they needed more slave labor after that cotton became one of the main crops requiring more slaves (Farley 244). Based on Farley statement in the eighteen century, the total of slaves in the south are increasing caused crop production and agriculture expanded. In his journal, Farley also stated, based on the census in 1790, half the population in the southern city was blacks and about 90 percent of them were slaves (Farley 244). Based on the census data population Negro in the South, Northeast, North central and West in years 1790-1964. It shows that South is having a bigger population Negro than the Northeast, North central and West. Even in years 1810-1830, the South is having the biggest Negroes population in South. It reaches 92.1-92.8% (Farley 245). The slaves "field slaves" male and female slaves usually worked 14-18 hours a day, 6 and a half days for a week under the hot sun and supervised by their masters. If there were work errors or work delays they would receive punishment (Hammond et al. 2). Spanish and Portuguese is what make the caste of black people free or slave. On Handlin's work and the fact of slavery if slavery appeared in British colony statutes 40 years after the arrival of the Negroes. He also stated that black people were never treated the same as white people, servants, or free people (Degler 51). According to Hardlin's work and the fact of slavery show that the Negro was appearance after 40 years their coming. Degler stated Negro status in the British colony is in a circle of discrimination, the evidence is that black people are treated inferior to white people, servants or free people

(Degler 52). However, the status of Negro in the past are in frame discrimination and they also inferior by whites. In 1600 until slavery appeared in the laws of the 1630s distinguished, and discriminated against by the British even though they were servants, or free (Degler 53). From 1600 until the 1630s when slavery appeared in the laws, the Negro are inferior and discriminated against by the British.

## **B.2. Racial Discrimination**

Race is referred to biological field. Intended to human, this word come from historical that used to identify human category. The most common differences lead to skin color, shape of face, hair, brainpan and gen (Santos et al. 124). The skin color is usually described as race characteristics. For example like white race and black race. Another meaning of race "Race" is an unequal relationship between social groups, represented by the privileged access to power and resources by one group over another (Marable 3). Even, there are any other characteristics to describe race. The first census in North America in 1790 classified their population as free man, free women and also Native American and slaves. Census in 1890 they classified to be White, Black, Japanese, Chinese and Indian. Carolus Linnaeus (1758), the creator of modern taxonomy and the term Homo sapiens. Divided human to be four categories: American (Homo sapiens Americanus:red, ill-tempered, subduable), Uropean (Europaeus: white, serious,strong). Asian (Homo sapiens asiaticus: yellow, melancholy, greedy). African (Homo sapiens afer: black, listless, lazy) (qtd.in Santos et al 122). Scaefter stated the ideology African as slaves lead to bad effect for them. Whites colonialism insist the blacks to see all whites was more superior and smart than

African judged as lazy, stupid and not competent. White people have bad judgment to all black people so that make black famous having bad stereotype (qtd.in Kartika et.al 31). Moreover all blacks are seen like a wild animal and treat as not like human. Describing racial relations in the 1940s in the south, Gunnar Myrdal explained that the name "Negro" is the opposite of white. White people are always associated with good things. They are considered as Christ, angel, heaven, goodness, justice, cleanliness, intelligence, courage and progress whereas black people are often judged low and bad. Even, black people are believed to be virtuous, stupid, diseased, lazy, incompetent and dangerous in every way (Marable 9).

Kevin Boyle said every human is being born to be free and equal in standards and right (qtd.in OHCHR 1). Every human being created differently from the almighty creator but from these differences we all should be treated the same as humans who are the same creation of God. Corresponding with that statement people may not be strange with the term "Discrimination" that really popular around the world. In general discrimination is defined by Jones and Carter as negative treatment and behaviour that probably did to group of person caused their mainly social status (qtd.in Pieterse 2). In other hand, International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1958) defined "discrimination" is any classification, exclusion, limitation of people based on race, color, descent, nationality or ethnicity with the aim of oppressing, destroying and eliminating person in employment and occupation (OHCHR 54).

Discrimination can be **direct and indirect**, **direct discrimination** take place when employers reject workers on the basis of differences in race, color or nationality. A purpose that intention here as an employer directly or implicitly shows his reluctance to employ members of a certain race. This can also be inferred from the behavior of the employer. The employer refuses qualified workers for reasons of being members of a certain race while employment remains open to accepting workers with the same qualifications from different races. **Indirect discrimination** when an institution excludes members from certain racial or ethnic backgrounds from employment opportunities. These limits include restrictions on body weight, height, qualifications and other requirements not related to work. These form is hard to eradicate (OHCHR 55).

In general, racial discrimination refer to unequal action toward grubs of human based their race and ethnicity (Pager 1). The convention define the term “racial discrimination” is any classification, exclusion, limitation of people based on race, color, descent, nationality or ethnicity with the aim of oppressing, destroying and eliminating that person's human rights in the economic, social, political, cultural and cultural fields of other fields(OHCHR 24). Thus, the convention defines discrimination is such a limit someone rights or freedom because of their race, color, descent and nationalities or ethnicities. In addition, the other definition of racial discrimination according to Sanson, racial discrimination is an act such as making false accusations to an inferior racial group, limiting their access, and the number of minorities and neglecting the contribution of minorities (qtd.in Chang and Tan 461). Those who perceive racial

discrimination they must be considered inferior by those above who consider themselves to be in a better position, and are not despised, so those who are inferior and minorities will get restricted access. Pascoe and Richman said, racial discrimination is the experience of someone accepting negative attitudes, judgments, or unfair treatment by someone because of their race or skin color (qtd.in Chang and Tan 462). According to Smith Schuman et al for some people to know that discrimination occurs as easily as a train accident during the day. By seeing someone around us or ourselves being treated. Short talks with shop clerks, security guards watching and taxi drivers who don't stop. Whether because of age, disability, race, gender, sexual orientation or other stigma, from those we can see examples of people close to us being treated unfairly on the basis of status. In those instances, it doesn't take a social scientist to certify the case as discrimination (qtd.in Pager 3).

Krieger et al stated, researcher have conducted research on the effects of perceived racial discrimination, they do this by asking directly to the perceived racial discrimination, whether they have been treated badly or unfairly, differentiated and disadvantaged based on their racial or ethnic background (qtd.in Mays et al. 3). Kessler et al said, this turns out that this can trigger stress which affects a person's mental health (qtd.in Mays et al. 3). According to Adler, factors that are considered as influences of mental health include unfair treatment, social disadvantage and additional social (qtd.in Mays et al. 3). Hypothesis explaining perceived discrimination has far-reaching effects on individuals. A meta-analysis conducted by Pascoe and Richman explained that the effect of a person receiving



racial discrimination would cause the following symptoms on mental health such as; anxiety, depression, stress, or posttraumatic stress as well as general well-being; less satisfaction in life, lower self-esteem, lower quality of life and happiness. Ozdemir stated that mental health (depression) will subsequently have an impact on aggression (qtd.in Chang and Tan 462).

Physical health; diabetes, nausea, headaches, and cardiovascular diseases (qtd.in Chang and Tan 462). Davis et al state, these premature deaths arise from a broad spectrum of disorders. Diabetes, cardiovascular heart disease, hypertension, and obesity disproportionately affect African Americans (qtd.in Mays et al. 2). The death that caused by heart disease, strokes, diabetes and hypertension rate per 100,000 African-Americans is higher than any other group of race(qtd.in Mays et al. 2). Wiliam and Jackson has made a researcher for whites and blacks health. He used data comparator from the National Center for Health Statistics in years 1950 to 2000. The rate heart disease is balance between whites and blacks in years 1950 but blacks was increased in years 2000, it is higher 30% than whites. Due to cancer in years 2000, blacks also increase 30% higher than whites (qtd.in Mays et al. 2).

The Durban Conference stated that if women assume a greater burden as victims who accept acts of racism and racial discrimination (qtd.in OHCHR 9). Although equally accepting racism and racial discrimination. According to the Durban Conference, women are victims who receive twice burden than men. Rape and sexual violence for example (OHCHR 9). Because those things only received by women. Female slaves were not only used for their labor but they are also used to satisfy the lust of their male masters. They even often give birth to children

from the rape of their employers. Light skin slaves were slaves born from the rape of their masters. This slave "slave house" was more highly desirable. They would be assigned in the house to cook, serve and help their employer (Hammond et al. 2).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter of research method was used to answer the research problem. This study divided into three subchapters: types of research, data organizing and analyzing the data.

#### **A. Types of Research**

The data types on this research used qualitative method. The qualitative method was usually used to help the researcher understanding people in social, and cultural contexts inside they lived. It called interpretative approach, which tried to see the perception about the meaning or behavior experienced in social phenomena the participant. The researcher could create abstracts, concepts and hypotheses or theory including ask the question related “how”, “why”, and “in what way” (Palmer and Bolderston 16). The qualitative method used description and sentences to analyze human experiences based subject’s perspective. In this case, the qualitative research was used to analyze a movie entitled *The Birth of a Nation* by Nat Parker.

#### **B. Data Organizing**

## **B.1 Data Collecting Method**

### **B.1.1 Watching the Movie**

First step was watching the movie. This step, *The Birth of a Nation* movie was watched for several times. The purpose was to get a deep understanding about the movie.

### **B.1.2 Reading the Movie Script**

The second step was reading the movie script. After watching the movie, reading the movie script was to be next step. Here, the researcher could match the actions in the movie with the sentences were written in movie script.

### **B.1.3 Identifying the Data**

The third step was identifying the data from the *The Birth of a Nation* movie. This step was answered the problem formulation that identified in the transcript in a form of dialogues or monologues. The identified data were underlined and matched with some related references.

### **B.1.4 Classifying the Data**

The fourth step was classifying the data after identifying the data. Corresponding to problem formulation, this study was answering the problem formulation in chapter one. The case had been collected then group into a table based on answering problem formulation. The tables divided into six columns as follow: number of table, quotes, minutes/page, form of the data, references and last was comments that related between quotes and references. This table was named appendix.

### **B.1.5 Reducing the Data**

The fifth step was reducing the data, this study was used to summarize the data to be clear and easy to understand. The data was not needed to analyze could be reduced. All the data must answer the problem formulation.

### **B.2 Types of the Data**

In type of the data, there were two types; primary and secondary data, they were:

1. Primary data was the main data which taken from the movie script entitled *The Birth of a Nation* by Nat Parker. The movie duration times were 120 minutes and release in 2016.
2. Secondary data contained the movie and some the supporting data which taken from e-books, e-journals, journal and sites correlated to the study.

### **B.3 Analyzing the Data**

The last step was analyzing the data. This study consisted of analyzing and reporting the data from the movie. The final project analysis was concluded from the movie data and supporting references that related. The final analysis as the result of this study was put in Chapter IV. Whereas the supporting data such case in the movie script and references related were in Appendix.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The fourth chapter is finding and discussion. It discusses the portrayal of slavery and racial discrimination as the effect of slavery in *The Birth of a Nation* movie. The movie tells about African-American people who were enslaved by white people on the white mainland. They also received racial discrimination action as a consequence of slavery.

#### **A. the Portrayal of the African-American Slavery in *The Birth of a Nation* movie.**

This sub-chapter focuses on answering the first problem formulation in the first chapter. The first problem formulation is how the slavery was experienced by African-American people as explained in *The Birth of a Nation* movie. They experienced slavery because during their whole life they were enslaved from one generation to the next generation. This sub-chapter will explain the all-black characters who slavery in the movie. Thus, Finkelman explained slavery as a system of property ownership or labor exploitation (107). It meant those statements were slavery was like someone's property or could be a human selling labor system. The case of this paper as the object of study, this movie told about a man his name was Nat Turner. Nat was born into a slave family. He and his family had been enslaved for a generation. Thus, slavery was not strange for him. He and his family were enslaved, but all blacks characters in this movie were slaves. One day, the slaves (blacks) seemed working in slave quarters. They were being enslaved to pick the

cotton and did all works on their master farm and plantation. The slave's whole lives were exploited to work even they did not have time for enough rest. It can be seen in the script movie as follows:

He cuts through the slave quarters, dodging a male blacksmith \* slave who shapes a piece of metal with a hammer, passes a \* male slave leading a trudging mule and races through a plume \* of steam rising from a female slave cook's massive pot (00:03:08-00:03:10).

The narration above showed that slavery happened to African-American people. They looked so busy working in the early morning. Some slaves shaped a piece of metal with a hammer, fed a donkey, cooked in the kitchen, and worked on the plantation. Thus, Finkelman stated slavery was a system of property or labor exploitation. Related with Finkelman's statement and what the slaves did was including slavery. Exploitation was the act of mistreating someone unfairly to benefit from their work. In this case, some slaves were working many jobs, which meant being exploited for their labor, so it was called slavery.

Another problem corresponding to Finkelman statement above if slavery was a system of property or labor exploitation happened when Nat, the main character in this movie was asked to ride a horse accompanying wherever Samuel, his master gone. This narration showed that he was enslaved as to be horse rider. The narration can be seen as follows:

Nat steers a colt, as he and Samuel ride in the front of a covered wagon. Samuel leans back, asleep (00: 18:26-00:19:10).

Nat's daily work as a slave was picking cotton. Every day, he always accompanied his master (Samuel) where he wanted to go and gave scripture to other slaves. He rode the wagon with Samuel beside him. It was related to the definition of slavery based on Finkelman. It was a system property or labor exploitation. Nat was exploited for his labor by his master. During his life, he did use his workforce to work as a slave.

On the other hand, Roman law defined slavery as a person subjected to the dominion of another (Finkelman 106). According to Roman law, a group of person who is submitted to another group is called slavery. Likewise, a group of Negro who is submitted to whites so, it would be called slavery. The narrations are showed the slavery action on the movie script as follow:

On Nat's small hands as they feebly pick cotton, following them as they stuff blood speckled cotton into the long sack (00: 15:40-00:16:00).

Here Nat (black slave) was a ten-year-old boy. It was the first time Nat was taught picking cotton by his mother. Mr. Turner (their master) asked Nat to start working as a slave. Nat stood in the cotton field and started picking the cotton. What Nat was doing was a form of slavery. He picked cotton as his job daily because of his master's instruction, and he was obedient and submissive to his master. When Nat did not do the job, he would get punishment from his master. He was subjected to his master's instruction by picking the cotton.

As stated above, slavery as a person subjected to the dominion of another. It can be seen when Samuel would have dinner with the other slave's master in her



home, he asked Nat with the other slaves to prepare it. The dialogue can be seen as follows:

Samuel Turner: "I'm having a get together tonight for some important people. Kind like when daddy was alive. Then, I'm going want you, couple of others, in the house. You got experience with serving and respect with the help"

Nat: "Yes sir" (00:58:28-01:01:29).

One day, Samuel talked to Nat if he wanted to make dinner with other's whites. He asked Nat with other slaves to serve whites kindly. Nat directly agreed without rejecting him. According to Roman law, defined slavery as a person subjected to the dominion of another. Based on Nat's action, if he was directly said yes to Samuel without a rejection. The reason because he was subjected to Samuel as his master. It is related to the definition of slavery according to Roman law.

Slavery is a system of forced labor takeover that occurs in black people. After the end of the Atlantic slave trade, slavery expanded south and west in search of land to grow sugar and cotton. The slaves then used their labor to plant sugar and cotton (Minoff 8). It meant that slavery was carried out using coercion so, whites forced blacks to use their work for personal gain. They were being traded, and after being bought, they were forced to grow on plantations, cook, and become their servants.

We follow his hands up bulging forearms and a sweaty muscular torso to reveal Nat is now a twenty seven years old man. Matured African features

frame piercing eyes. Nat pulls two full sacks over his shoulder (00: 16:04-00:16:20).

Since a child, Nat (black slave) was asked to work on the plantation by his master. Now, he grew as twenty-seven years old, and he still picked the cotton as his usual daily work. Related to Nat's daily work was picking the cotton, it showed that Nat was enslaved by obey his master asking to pick the cotton. What Nat was doing included the action of system force labor defined by Minoff.

As said before, all slaves were introduced in white colonies to be traded. It was described as a traded human marketplace. After a master bought them, they were enslaved by being a planter, cooker, or servant. Most of them grew cotton, sugar, and also tobacco in the field. Here was a one of description, they become a slave planter.

Hank, Samuel and Nat arrive to find EARL FOWLER (Early 40's) on horseback, hurling his whip down at toiling slaves. The whip snaps like gunfire inches from the ears of men, woman and children as they pull leaves from the tobacco plants (00:48:24-00:48:35).

When Samuel asked Nat to give prayer to one of the white houses, they looked some of the slaves were working in the tobacco field under their master's control. It related to Minoff's statement if slavery is a system of forced labor takeover that occurs in black people. Even they looked so tired from working without enough rest. Their master always targeted their work. When they did not target, their master

would punish them. The African slaves were brought to America forced to plant tobacco.

Hammond stated that Arriving in America, and the slaves were brought slave market and auctioned. They were stripped naked, and their bodies examined to determine their selling value (Hammond et al. 1). The slave trade was considered as a trade-in good where goods had to be traded. Those statements stated if slavery has happened and slave. This case can be found in the narration and dialogue as follows:

Angel on a seedy slave driver (50's) who conducts an impromptu slave sale off the back of an uncovered wagon. Four exhausted and ragged slaves stand naked on the wagon-back. A few redneck assemble. Nat slows the wagon as he and Sam look on. The Slave Driver slaps the backside of a thin male slave. A bony nub at his right wrist, where a hand should be. The driver spins him.

Slave Driver : “Strong as an ox! Nothing but good seed flowing from this here buck! (he fishhooks the slave) And look at them teeth! I’ll start this one at two-hundred?” (00:20:49-00:22:38).

This narration proves if the slave trade has happened in America. When Nat went to the slave’s market, he looked white seller who sold many slaves. They were asked to take off their clothes to show all their bodies. The slave sales stripped naked to know their selling value. The slave seller auctioned their slaves openly. It was related to Hammond’s statement. Arriving in America, slaves were brought to

plantations and auctioned, they were stripped naked, and their bodies examined to determine their selling value. The sale and purchase of slaves was a kind of inhumane thing and it could be violated human rights the slaves. Moreover, the process and method of buying and selling the slaves were very inhumane. It could be classified as crimes against human rights.

**B. the Portrayal of Racial Discrimination to All Black Characters *The Birth of a Nation* movie.**

This sub-chapter focuses on answering the second problem formulation in the first chapter. The second problem formulation is how racial discrimination as the effect of slavery analyzed in *The Birth of a Nation* movie. In this movie, besides all black characters who were enslaved, they also experienced racial discrimination treatment by their master because it was their consequence to be slaves. It meant that racial discrimination became the effect of slavery.

This sub-chapter will explain all black characters in *The Birth of a Nation* movie who experience racial discrimination. In general, Pager stated racial discrimination referred to unequal action toward groups of human-based their race and ethnicity (1). Based on Pager's statement that racial discrimination, in general, was defined as differentiating someone based on race and ethnicity that they were having. Those indications happened when Nat (a black character) accompanied Samuel to go in a traditional market. In their journey, Nat saw a black man accepted discrimination. Those cases can be seen as follows:

Nat steers a colt, as he and Samuel ride in the front of a covered wagon. Samuel leans back, asleep. In the distance, the far end of the road where three men approach on horses. Nat slows the wagon. As the men arrive, we recognize the leader as Ray Cobb. A scar stretches from his right eye to his chin, his sun-aged skin looks more like tanned leather. Jesse and the other stop at his flank, bloodthirsty.

COBB: You seen a nigger run by here?

### Next

Several gun shots. The horses fidget. As the wagon pushes forward Nat slows at something just off the road. We rack focus to reveal the body of a dead slave, his brains exposed from a head-shot. On Nat, eyes still fixed forward as he snaps the reigns (0:18:31-0:20:36).

Those narration and monologue shows a discrimination action toward a black man. When Nat (Black) accompanied Samuel (white) to go in a wood market. They met a white man (Cobb) looking for a nigger who ran away on their journey. On the trip back home, Nat heard the sound of shots. He met a man who had already been killed with a bad condition on his head. That man was the nigger who run away that was looked for by Cobb last before. It is aligned with the definition of racial discrimination by Pager that it is unequal action based on race and ethnicity. Cob did towards the black slave in which he killed him because he run away belongs to racial discrimination actions. It is an unequal action toward a group of people based on their race.

Another case related to Pager's statement is that racial discrimination referred to unequal action toward groups of human-based race and ethnicity happened when Nat was at Randall's home. At the same time, Nat was waiting for Samuel. He looked around and saw Randall's daughter played with a slave girl and treated her equally. Those indications can be seen as follow:

Just then, Randall's daughter Lilly (9) emerges from inside.

She dons a white dress with a matching ribbon in her hair. As she gleefully descends the stairs, we notice a tweed rope in her grip. We follow its length to the opposite end to find. It is tied around the neck of a nine years slave girl.

The slave child giggles as she follows Lilly to the front yard where they frolic through a game of follow the leader.

Angel on Nat who watches on, abashed (00:42:06-00:42:16).

Those narration above shows, after Nat gave scripture to the slaves, Nat (black) and Samuel (his master) were permitted to back home. In front of Randall's home, Nat looked a young girl was playing with a slave girl. His eyes focused on them. His heart touched to see Randall's daughter play with a slaved girl. She tied her with rope and pulled it like a dog while running around the home. She treated her unequally, she may follow how her parent treat their slaves.

In addition, the other definition of racial discrimination according to Sanson, racial discrimination is an act such as making false accusations to an inferior racial group, limiting their access and the number of minorities, and

neglecting the contribution of minorities (qtd.in Chang and Tan 461). Those statements said that someone who experienced racial discrimination must consider inferior them who above who consider themselves was much better. They were despised, so those who were inferior and minorities will get restricted access. Those indications happened when Nat (a black character) tried helping to take the white child doll, which fell.

Nat maneuvers the puppets arms, pulling a smile from the boy. \* Just as he reaches it back to him- whap! The husband's cane \* comes down hard on Nat's wrist. The doll hits the dirt as he \* steps between Nat and his wife and child.

Man: What you think you're doing?

Woman: He was just

Man (to Nat): You spoke to my wife?! Where is your owner, boy?

Nat offers no response. The man swings the cane down hard, its length striking Nat's arm. Nat eyes the dirt in rehearsed passivity.

Man: Do you hear me, boy? The Man swings the cane again, it connects with a crack on Nat's elbow. Nat grits his teeth. The Man raises it once more. As he brings it down (0:19:35-0:19:56).

Nat (black) accompanied Samuel (his master) to buy something. Samuel left Nat alone with the wagon. That place was so crowded. Many whites walked around it. Suddenly, Nat saw a little boy (child from whites) fell down his doll. Nat tried to

help with took the puppet and gave it to the little boy. When Nate handed his hand to the little boy who was walking with his mother suddenly, the little boy's father saw it. He showed his emotion and directly struck Nat's hand with his cane several times. He cursed and banned Nat to not talk with his wife. He gritted his teeth. The Man raised it once more and brought it down. What had done by the White Man to Nat include racial discrimination action. According to Chang and Tan, the definition of racial discrimination is an act such as making false accusations to an inferior racial group, limiting their access and the number of minorities, and neglecting the contribution of minorities. Related to those definitions, the white Man makes false accusations with Nat if Nat wanted to commit a crime with his wife and son. Second, he thought that black talked to white was be forbidden. It meant that the Man limited Nat's access to speak up.

On the other hand, International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1958) defined “discrimination” as any classification, exclusion, limitation of people based on race, color, descent, nationality, or ethnicity to oppress, destroy and eliminating person in employment and occupation (OHCHR 54). Thus, the convention defines discrimination as such a limit someone rights or freedom because of their race, color, descent, and nationalities or ethnicities. Several slaves experienced racial discrimination on Josep Randal’s plantation. When Nat and Samuel came to his plantation, he told them if he cut off the slave’s meal. The narration and monologue can be seen as follows:



Samuel and Nat follow Joseph, Jasper and Abner along a wooded path. Joseph walks and talks.

Joseph Randall: It's hard times for small farmers like you and myself. Breaking even is hard enough, getting ahead is impossible. To save some, I cut them down to a meal a day, per head. A few of them started getting fidgety, so I had Abner come down on them.

The group approaches a dilapidated barn, a padlock secures the door from the outside. Joseph stops short.

Joseph Randalls: Day or so back, had a few quit on work if they can believe it. Wouldn't even come out the quarter. So I locked them up, the lot of them. Hoping the heat and hunger would bring about their senses. All that said, Abner here's proving my only real protection (0:39:20-0:40:43).

Nat (black) came with Samuel (white) to Joseph Randall's plantation to give scripture to his slaves. Here, Joseph Randall talked to Samuel if he had cut the slave meal a day. Every day, the slaves lacked a meal. Now his master still cut their food ration again. They looked starving and weak. Related to the OHCHR statement, the slaves are classified differently from average humans and limited their meals. Even they have worked full time in a day without enough rest and fee.

In another definition of discrimination, Jones and Carter define discrimination as adverse treatment and behavior that probably did to a group of people caused their mainly social status (qt.in Pieterse). It meant that discrimination

was like lousy treatment, and it would be behavior to someone who did it repeatedly. They did it because of their different status. Related to Jones and Carter's discrimination definition, that indication happened to Nat (a black character) when he accompanied Samuel to a white's house.

Nat falls to the ground, scurries backwards. Just as the dog lunges, canines peeled

He's yanked back. The dog fights against the weight of a choke chain, inches from Nat who retreats, pinned against the wagon wheel.

Nat glances up to find Hank Fowler (early 30's, a wad of chew wedged between rotted teeth). A bullwhip rests on one side of his hip, a pistol stowed against his other (00:47:30-00:47:52).

Those narrations show discrimination action, when Nat (black) and Samuel (his master) were arriving at Hank Fowler plantation. Samuel knocked on the door but had no response. Then, he walked to Hank's back home. Nat waited in the wagon. Suddenly, came a wild dog and directly bit Nat's body till he fell to the ground. Unexpectedly, the dog came with a man (white) and followed the man's instruction to bit Nat. The man also talked if nigger was nigger, they treated not as a human. What had done by a white man to Nat included discrimination action. Nat experienced negative treatment, and the man's behavior was always poorly treated the nigger.

In the statement above, Jones and Carter define discrimination as adverse treatment and behavior that probably did to a group of people caused their mainly

social status. Thus, the same case happened to several slaves on Earl's plantation.

The narration can be seen as follows:

Hank, Samuel and Nat arrive to find Earl Fowler (Early 40's) on horseback, hurling his whip down at toiling slaves. The whip snaps like gunfire inches from the ears of men, woman and children as they pull leaves from the tobacco plants.

CRACK! CRACK!

EARL FOWLER: Come on! CRACK!

Earl Fowler: C'mon, nah! CRACK!

The whip cracks near the ear of a slave teen male. The teen picks faster.

Earl dismounts, holsters his whip (00:48:24-00:48:35).

Entering the tobacco plantation Nat (black) and Samuel (his master) met Earl Fowler (the plantation owner). Nat's eyes looked in some slaves picking the cotton, and Earl (their master) was whipping them while riding the horse around the slaves. The slaves who picked slowly would quickly get a whip. Related to Pieterse's statement, the slaves experienced discrimination from their masters. Whipping them when they were picking the cotton included negative treatment. Master's slave also has behavior always do crime to their slaves if they are not quickly doing the work and rejecting the instruction.

More specifically, according to Chang and Tan, experienced racial discrimination refers to one's experiences of receiving negative attitudes, judgment,

or unfair treatment by others due to one's racial identity or skin color (qtd.in Pascoe & Smart Richman, 2009). According to Chang and Tan, someone who experienced racial discrimination is people who are experienced negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatment because of the difference of skin color and race. Racial discrimination happened to Negroes in America. Most Negroes or slaves in America were perceived as racial discrimination by white people. Although they were harming, injuring until killing. Thus, Negroes in America were not only enslaved but also perceived discrimination. To prove the statement above about racial discrimination, this under narration will show that racial discrimination had happened to two slaves caged by their master.

Two male slaves chained to the wall. One wears an iron collar bells on the tips of its reaching horns. A scar bends from his temple to his cheek. The other wears an iron mask, saliva seeping from its sides. Earl squares up with the latter, unlatches his mask. The broken slave can hardly stand (00:49:05-00:51:10).

The narration above shows that when Nat (black) and Samuel (his master) came into the slave's home with the slave master. Two slaves were chained in the wall. The master said to Samuel if they were punished because they were against them. Their body was chained in the wall, and his mouth was put on an iron collar. They looked weak and helpless. Related to Chang and Tan's statement, the two slaves experienced racial discrimination treatment. They chained and put an iron collar in their mouth included negative attitudes and unfair treatment.

Besides that, The Durban Conference stated that women assume a more significant burden as victims who accept acts of racism and racial discrimination (qtd.in OHCHR 9). Although equally getting racism and racial discrimination. Women receive twice the burden than men: rape and sexual violence (OHCHR 9). Because those things were only received by women. Female slaves were not only used for their labor but they were also used to satisfy the lust of their male masters. They even often give birth to children from the rape of their employers. Those problems can be seen as follows:

Cherry pumps water from a well near the forest's edge. As she fills a bucket, she hears a sound. She glances up to see

Cobb: eyes glued on hers.

Cobb: What you doing out so late, girl?

Cherry: Evenin', suh. I'm just pulling water for the missus. COBB: I don't suppose you got a pass anywhere under that purty dress?

Cherry: No suh. I belongs to Massa Guiles and this here his property.

Cobb: You sassin' me, girl? Cherry: No suh.

Cobb: Anybody that knows nothing, knows state law says "if a nigger is less than ten paces from the treeline, that nigger needs a pass.

" Cherry eyes the treeline, which lies only a few feet away.

Cherry: Well suh, I can go get one

Cobb: You aint goin' no where. Either you're gonna show me a pass...

Or you gon' show me something else. Cobb takes a step forward.

Cherry steps back, right into

Jesse: Another of Cobb's men emerges from the trees surrounding her.

Off Cobb's contorted smile. Next

Samuel Turner: What's wrong Nat?

Nat: Just got word from Reese's farm. Cherry... she's been hurt real bad.

Samuel Turner: Hurt?

Nat: Yes, suh... A group of men... Nat approaches the bedside, he pulls at the net's opening to reveal

Cherry: Her face swollen and unrecognizable (0:52:45-0:57:51).

Those narrations above show, when cherry (Nat's wife) went into a forest to take water, she met three white men. They tried to catch her, but she was alone and could not escape them. Finally, she was raped by them and also tortured all her body. The Durban Conference stated that women assume a more significant burden as victims who accept acts of racism and racial discrimination. They received twice load compared as men; rape and sexual violence, for example, connected to those statements with Cherry. Whites discriminated against her by rape and sexual violation.

The same problem is related to The Durban Conference's statement that women assume a more significant burden as victims who accept acts of racism and

racial discrimination. It was found the same case. A slave woman got rape and violated sex by a white man. The narration can be seen as follows:

Joseph Randall blindly reaches back toward Ester, rubbing his hand along a leg. He glances toward the leg to find a pant covered leg. His eyes dart up to find Nat wearing a wry smile. Randall recoils, turns sheepishly back to his drink. Nat looks to Isaiah who hangs his head.

Isaiah: One of Samuel's guests... has requested Ester.

Joseph Randall disappears (01:02:43-01:03:16).

When Samuel was having dinner with other friends in his home, he asked the slaves to serve the whites kindly. When Ester (a slave woman) poured a glass of wine in Randal's glass. Suddenly his hand groped Ester's pussy. Not only that, but Randal also wanted to have sex with her. Samuel, who knew this, directly asked her to come with him. Related to The Durban Conference's statement, if women had more significant victims who accept racial discrimination and racism, they received twice load than men; rape and sexual violence, for example. Those statements were related to Ester. She got racial discrimination action in the form of rape and sexual violence.

For the conclusion, based on the references and the movie script *The Birth of a Nation* explained if slavery and racial discrimination really happened in white mainland. Based on the references above had been proved that racial discrimination that experienced by African Americans became the effect of slavery that happened a long time ago

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The fifth chapter is conclusions and suggestions. It provides the results from the analysis in chapter four then followed with suggestion.

#### **A. Conclusion**

The conclusion of this study is taken from the results of the analysis in chapter four. This study analyzes all African American characters in "*The Birth of a Nation*" movie that experienced slavery and racial discrimination. For many years they were enslaved throughout the white lands. The rampant slave trade caused this widespread until slavery became common for them. They were traded by white people like goods that were sold inhumanely. After being bought, the slaves were put to work at their master's house. Some slaves worked in the fields, growing sugar, tobacco, and cotton, some worked on farms, and some worked in their masters' homes to help with the housework. They were enslaved from generation to next generation and had no end. Even they were enslaved for life until they died.

Moreover, slavery also experienced by the African Americans, they also experienced racial discrimination. This was happened because the effect from slavery or to be a slave. All black characters in this movie experienced negative attitudes, and unequal action by white people. The negative attitude that the blacks experienced such as limited their access, harmed till killed. The slave woman got twice burden than man. Beside they tortured, they also got sexual harassment. They



were harassed and raped by white man. Slave's owner could easily do anything that they want to their slaves. There was no ban to torture till kill the slaves at that time. Slaves were treated like things or animals. It was normal things to whites. They did this action to black people because the one reason was the race that they were having.

### **B. Suggestions**

Based on the result of this study, there are several suggestions for all the readers. First, the reader should know the danger of doing slavery and racial discrimination. Slavery and racial discrimination include an action that should be stopped and an act not to be imitated. The reader should know if slavery and racial discrimination are an action that indeed harmful to other people and also other races. Second, the reader should be more respectful of other races. We are a human living in the social environment. We need to socialize with other people, so we must respect other people even if they are different from us. Last suggestion is to the other researcher who wants to analyze the movie *The Birth of a Nation*, they can do an analysis by looking for the other problem in this movie.

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How is slavery depicted in this movie?

No	Quote	Minutes	Form	Reference	Comment
1.	He cuts through the SLAVE QUARTERS, dodging a MALE BLACKSMITH * SLAVE who shapes a piece of metal with a hammer, passes a * MALE SLAVE leading a trudging mule and races through a plume * of steam rising from a FEMALE SLAVE COOK's massive pot.	00:03:08-00:03:10	Narration	Thus slavery is a system of property ownership or labor exploitation (Finkelman 107).	The slaves (blacks) were working in slave quarters. They were enslaved to pick the cotton and did all works on their master farm and plantation. All slave in their whole lives were exploited to work even they did not have time for enough rest. Related with Finkelman statement and what the slaves done was including slavery. Exploitation was the action or fact of mistreating someone unfairly to benefit from their work. . In this case showed some slaves were working with many jobs, it meant that they were exploited their labor, so it called slavery.
2.	On Nat's small hands as they feebly pick cotton, following them as they stuff blood speckled cotton into the long sack.	00: 15:40-00:16:00	Narration	Roman law defined slavery as a person subjected to the dominion of another (Finkelman 106).	Here Nat (black slave) was a ten-year-old boy. It was the first time Nat was taught picking cotton by his mother. Mr. Turner (their master) asked Nat to start working as a slave. Nat stood in the cotton field and started picking the cotton. What Nat was doing was a form of slavery. He picked cotton as his job daily because of his master's instruction, and he was obedient and submissive to his master. When Nat did not do the job, he would get punishment from his master. He was

					subjected to his master's instruction by picking the cotton.
3.	We follow his hands up bulging forearms and a sweaty muscular torso to reveal- NAT IS NOW A TWENTY-SEVEN-YEAR-OLD MAN. Matured African features frame piercing eyes. Nat pulls two full sacks over his shoulder.	00: 16:04-00:1 6:20	Narration	Slavery is a system of forced labor takeover that occurs in black people. After the end of the Atlantic slave trade, slavery expanded south and west in search of land to grow sugar and cotton. The slaves then used their labor to plant sugar and cotton (Minoff 8).	Since a child, Nat (black slave) was asked to work on the plantation by his master. Now, he grew as twenty-seven years old, and he still picked the cotton as his usual daily work. Related to Nat's daily work was picking the cotton, it showed that Nat was enslaved by obey his master asking to pick the cotton. What Nat was doing included the action of system force labor defined by Minoff.
4.	As Walthall downs his water, Janice appears, fills his glass. * As he watches her go- WALTHALL: I gotta say, Sam, your slaves sure do know how to behave. More impressed by 'em ever' time I make it 'round. (beat) Old Ben would be proud.  SAMUEL TURNER: They God fearing. Simple as that. Gotta colored preacher that keeps 'em reminded.	00: 17:42-00:18:04	Narration and Dialogue	Slavery is a system of forced labor takeover that occurs in black people. African slaves who survive ocean voyages across the Atlantic are forced to plant, cook, and assist white people (Minoff 8).	In this narration and dialogue, slavery has happened to Janice (she was a black slave). When Walthall (white) came to Samuel's home, he talked and walked around Samuel's house together. Janice (a black slave) came to him and poured a glass of water. Janice here was working as a black servant. She was asked to serve her master family and also white people who came. She did all the jobs in his master home. Based on slavery historical, according to Minoff, slaves were forced to grow tobacco, cook, and assist white people. It meant that they should work in plantations, cook, and assist white. It was related to Janice. She was force her labor as assisting his master.
5.	Nat steers a colt, as he and Samuel ride in the front of a	00: 18:26-00:19:10	Narration	Thus slavery is a system of property ownership or labor exploitation (Finkelman 107).	Nat's daily work as a slave was picking cotton. Every day, he always accompanied his master (Samuel)

	covered wagon. Samuel leans back, asleep.				where he wanted to go and gave scripture to other slaves. He rode the wagon with Samuel beside him. It was related to the definition of slavery based on Finkelman. It was a system property or labor exploitation. Nat was exploited for his labor by his master. During his life, he did use his workforce to work as a slave.
6.	Samuel sits next to Nat who guides the wagon away from the wood store, passing fresh fruit stands, vegetables stacked on wagons, and crafts booths. Business men shout toward Samuel, begging for his business. A FEW YARDS AHEAD A YOUNG BOY (10) stands on the dirt road, bounces a wooden sign which reads "SLAVE SALE!"	00:20:38-00:20:40	Narration	Roman law defined slavery as a person subjected to the dominion of another (Finkelman 106).	This narration depicts slavery. Here, when Nat with Samuel went to the slave market. He looked A FEW YARDS AHEAD A YOUNG BOY (10) stands on the dirt road, bounces a wooden sign which reads "SLAVE SALE." Related to the definition of slavery based on Finkelman, a person who was subjected to dominion, a young boy (a black slave) is subjected to his master to do the work.
7.	Nat pulls the wagon in front. Samuel looks around. SAMUEL TURNER Wait here. He drops from the wagon, approaches the front door.	00:37:50-00:38:04	Monologue	Roman law defined slavery as a person subjected to the dominion of another (Finkelman 106).	Nat pulled the wagon in front. Samuel (whites) looked around. Nat (black) was working under the domination of Mr. Samuel Turner (his master). Nat's daily work was to ride the wagon and followed where Samuel go. Nat always obeyed what his master asked and never rejected it. Related to the definition of slavery, according to Finkelman, slavery is a person subjected



					to the domain. This action included a form of slavery action because Nat subjected to the dominion of Samuel .
8.	<p>ANGLE ON a seedy SLAVE DRIVER (50's) who conducts an impromptu slave sale off the back of an uncovered wagon. FOUR EXHAUSTED AND RAGGED SLAVES stand naked on the wagon-back. A few REDNECKS assemble.</p> <p>Nat slows the wagon as he and Sam look on. The Slave Driver slaps the backside of a THIN MALE SLAVE. A bony nub at his right wrist, where a hand should be. The driver spins him.</p> <p>SLAVE DRIVER Strong as an ox! Nothing but good seed flowing from this here buck! (he fishhooks the slave) And look at them teeth! I'll start this one at two-hundred?</p>	00:20:49-00:22:38	Narration	Arriving in America, slaves were brought slave market and auctioned. They were stripped naked, and their bodies examined to determine their selling value (Hammond et al. 1).	This narration proves if the slave trade has happened in America. When Nat went to the slave's market, he looked white seller who sold many slaves. They were asked to take off their clothes to show all their bodies. The slave sales stripped naked to know their selling value. The slave seller auctioned their slaves openly. It was related to Hammond's statement. Arriving in America, slaves were brought to plantations and auctioned, they were stripped naked, and their bodies examined to determine their selling value. The sale and purchase of slaves was a kind of inhumane thing and it could be violated human rights the slaves. Moreover, the process and method of buying and selling the slaves were very inhumane. It could be classified as crimes against human rights.
9.	Hank, Samuel and Nat arrive to find EARL FOWLER (Early 40's) on horseback, hurling his	00:48:24-00:48:35	Narration	Slavery is a system of forced labor takeover that occurs in black people. African slaves who survive ocean voyages across the Atlantic	When Samuel asked Nat to give prayer to one of the white houses, they looked some of the slaves were working in the tobacco field under their master's

	whip down at toiling slaves. The whip snaps like gunfire inches from the ears of men, woman and children as they pull leaves from the tobacco plants.			are forced to grow tobacco, cook, and assist white people (Minoff 8).	control. It related to Minoff's statement if slavery is a system of forced labor takeover that occurs in black people. Even they looked so tired from working without enough rest. Their master always targeted their work. When they did not target, their master would punish them. The African slaves were brought to American forced to plant tobacco.
10.	SAMUEL TURNER: I'm having a get together tonight for some important people. Kind like when daddy was alive. (then) I'm gon' want you, couple of others, in the house. You got experience with servin' and respect with the help. NAT: Yes'suh.	00:58:28-01:01:29	Dialogue	Roman law defined slavery as a person subjected to the dominion of another (Finkelman 106).	One day, Samuel talked to Nat if he wanted to make dinner with other's whites. He asked Nat with other slaves to serve whites kindly. Nat directly agreed without rejecting him. According to Roman law, defined slavery as a person subjected to the dominion of another. Based on Nat's action, if he was directly said yes to Samuel without a rejection. The reason because he was subjected to Samuel as his master. It is related to the definition of slavery according to Roman law.
11.	We open on a thick log, propped up on a tree stump. THWACK! An Axe splits the log in two, it tumbles off the stump. WIDEN to find Nat, as he places another log on the stump. THWACK! He glances up to find a WHITE DOVE perched on the nearby fence-post.	01:04:39-01:04:46	Narration	Thus slavery is a system of property ownership or labor exploitation (Finkelman 107).	Slavery happened to Nat and Hark. Here, they were working in the livestock with the other slaves. The slaves were worked every day without having free days by their masters. They worked because of his master's instruction. Exploitation is the action or fact of dealing someone to benefit from their work. What the slaves (Nat and Hark) experienced belongs to in-kind labor exploitation. Master felt they had rights

	Nat squints at the bird which seems to look directly at him. Further away, Hark crosses, pushing a wheelbarrow.				over to their slaves. They thought by buying the slave, they became their own. They felt free to order, ask and do anything to their slaves. It was called the system of property ownership. All happened to slaves corresponding to the definition of slavery according to Finkelman if slaves as a system of property and system labor exploitation.
12.	Nat pulls a near full cotton bag through a row. He glances up to notice several slaves have stopped picking, their gazes directed upward. A shadow creeping across their faces. Nat follows their eyes to see-	01:20:46-01:21:00	Narration	Thus slavery is a system of property ownership or labor exploitation (Finkelman 107).	Here, Nat pulled a near full cotton bag through a row. Nat was not alone, but he was with the other slaves who were picking the cotton. They worked under the hot sun. Related to slavery is labor exploitation. Thus, the meaning of exploitation is the act of dealing someone unfairly to benefit from their work. They were exploited their labor by their master as picker cotton. They obeyed because they may get consequences if they did not pick the cotton, such as their master direction. What Nat and the other slaves experienced are the action of slavery.

How is racial discrimination depicted in this movie?

No	Quote	Minutes	Form	Reference	Comment
1.	<p>Nat steers a colt, as he and Samuel ride in the front of a covered wagon. Samuel leans back, asleep.</p> <p>In the distance The far end of the road where three men approach on horses.</p> <p>Nat slows the wagon. As the men arrive, we recognize the leader as Ray Cobb. A scar stretches from his right eye to his chin, his sun-aged skin looks more like tanned leather. Jesse and the other stop at his flank, bloodthirsty.</p> <p>COBB: You seen a nigger run by here?</p> <p>Next SEVERAL GUN SHOTS. The horses fidget.</p> <p>AS THE WAGON pushes forward Nat slows at something just off the road. We RACK FOCUS to reveal the body of a dead slave, his brains exposed from a head-shot. On Nat, eyes still fixed</p>	0:18 :31- 0:20:36	Monologue	In general, racial discrimination refer to unequal action toward groups of human-based their race and ethnicity (Pager 1).	When Nat (Black) accompanied Samuel (whites) to go in a wood market. They met a white man (Cobb) looking for a nigger who ran away on their journey. On the trip back home, Nat heard the sound of shots. He met a man who had already been killed with a bad condition on his head. That man was the nigger who run away that was looked for by Cobb last before. It is aligned with the definition of racial discrimination by Pager that it is unequal action based on race and ethnicity. What Cobb did that kill nigger because he had just run away belongs to racial discrimination actions. He killed the nigger caused only he avoided, and the nigger was the black race. It is an unequal action toward a group of people based on their race.

	forward as he snaps the reigns.				
2.	<p>Nat maneuvers the puppets arms, pulling a smile from the boy. * Just as he reaches it back to him- WHAP! The husband's CANE * comes down hard on Nat's wrist. The doll hits the dirt as he * steps between Nat and his wife and child.</p> <p>MAN: What you think you're doing?</p> <p>WOMAN : He was just</p> <p>MAN (to Nat): You spoke to my wife?! Where is your owner, boy?</p> <p>Nat offers no response. The man swings the cane down hard, its length striking Nat's arm. Nat eyes the dirt in rehearsed passivity.</p> <p>MAN: Do you hear me, boy?</p> <p>The Man swings the cane again, it connects with a CRACK on Nat's elbow. Nat grits his teeth. The Man raises it once more. As he brings it down</p>	0:19 :35- 0:19:56	Monologue and Dialogue	In addition, the other definition of racial discrimination according to Sanson, racial discrimination is an act such as making false accusations to an inferior racial group, limiting their access and the number of minorities, and neglecting the contribution of minorities (qtd.in Chang and Tan 461).	Nat (black) accompanied Samuel (his master) to buy something. Samuel left Nat alone with the wagon. That place was so crowded. Many whites walked around it. Suddenly, Nat saw a little boy (child from whites) fell down his doll. Nat tried to help with took the puppet and gave it to the little boy. When Nate handed his hand to the little boy who was walking with his mother suddenly, the little boy's father saw it. He showed his emotion and directly struck Nat's hand with his cane several times. He cursed and banned Nat to not talked with his wife. He gritted his teeth. The Man raised it once more and brought it down. What had done by the White Man to Nat include racial discrimination action. According to Chang and Tan, the definition of racial discrimination is an act such as making false accusations to an inferior racial group, limiting their access and the number of minorities, and neglecting the contribution of minorities. Related to those definitions, the white Man makes false accusations with Nat if Nat wanted to commit a crime with his wife and son. Second, he thought that black talked to white was be forbidden. It meant that the Man limited Nat's access to speak up.

3.	<p>Samuel and Nat follow Joseph, Jasper and Abner along a wooded * path. Joseph walks and talks. *</p> <p>JOSEPH RANDALL: It's hard times for small farmers like you and myself. Breaking even is hard enough, gettin' ahead is impossible. To save some, I cut 'em down to a meal a day, per head. A few of 'em started gettin' fidgety, so I had Abner come down on 'em.</p> <p>* The group approaches a dilapidated barn, a PADLOCK secures the door FROM THE OUTSIDE. Joseph stops short.</p> <p>JOSEPH RANDALL: Day or so back, had a few quit on * work if ya' can believe it. *</p> <p>Wouldn't even come out the quarter. * So I locked 'em up, the lot of 'em. * Hoping the heat and hunger would * bring about their senses. All that * said, Abner here's provin' my only * real protection.</p>	0:39 :20-0:40:43	Dialogue	<p>On the other hand, International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1958) defined "discrimination" as any classification, exclusion, limitation of people based on race, color, descent, nationality, or ethnicity to oppress, destroy and eliminating person in employment and occupation (OHCHR 54).</p>	<p>Nat (black) came with Samuel (white) to Joseph Randall's plantation to give scripture to his slaves. Here, Joseph Randall talked to Samuel if he had cut the slave meal a day. Every day, the slaves lacked a meal. Now his master still cut their food ration again. They looked starving and weak. Related to the OHCHR statement, the slaves are classified differently from average humans and limited their meals. Even they have worked full time in a day without enough rest and fee.</p>
4.	<p>Just then, Randall's daughter LILLY (9) emerges from inside. She dons a white dress with a matching ribbon in her hair. As she gleefully descends the stairs, we notice a tweed rope in her grip. We follow its</p>	00:42:06-00:42:16	Monologue	<p>In general, racial discrimination refer to unequal action toward grubs of human-based their race and ethnicity (Pager 1).</p>	<p>After Nat gave scripture to the slaves, Nat (black) and Samuel (his master) were permitted to back home. In front of Randall's home, Nat looked a young girl was playing with a slave girl. His eyes focused on them. His heart touched to see Randall's daughter play</p>

	<p>length to the opposite end to find It's tied around the neck of a NINE YEAR OLD SLAVE GIRL.</p> <p>The slave child giggles as she follows Lilly to the front yard where they frolic through a game of follow the leader.</p> <p>ANGLE ON NAT who watches on, abashed.</p>				<p>with a slaved girl. She tied her with rope and pulled it like a dog while running around the home. She treated her unequally, she may follow how her parent treat their slaves.</p>
5.	<p>Nat falls to the ground, scurries backwards. Just as the dog lunges, canines peeled He's yanked back. The dog fights against the weight of a choke chain, inches from Nat who retreats, pinned against the wagon wheel.</p> <p>Nat glances up to find HANK FOWLER (early 30's, a wad of chew wedged between rotted teeth). A bullwhip rests on one side of his hip, a pistol stowed against his other.</p>	00:47:30-00:47:52	Monologue	<p>In general, Jones and Carter define discrimination as negative treatment and behavior that probably did to a group of people caused their mainly social status (qtd.in Pieterse 2).</p>	<p>Nat (black) and Samuel (his master) were arriving at Hank Fowler plantation. Samuel knocked on the door but had no response. Then, he walked to Hank's back home. Nat waited in the wagon. Suddenly, came a wild dog and directly bit Nat's body till he fell to the ground. Unexpectedly, the dog came with a man (whites) and followed the man's instruction to bit Nat. The man also talked if nigger was nigger, they treated not as a human. What had done by a white man to Nat included discrimination action. Nat experienced negative treatment, and the man's behavior was always poorly treated the nigger.</p>
6.	<p>Hank, Samuel and Nat arrive to find EARL FOWLER (Early 40's) on horseback, hurling his whip down at toiling slaves. The whip snaps like gunfire inches from the ears of men, woman and children as they</p>	00:48:24-00:48:35	Monologue	<p>In general, discrimination defines by Jones and Carter as negative treatment and behavior that probably did to a group of people caused their mainly social status (qtd.in Pieterse 2).</p>	<p>Entering the tobacco plantation Nat (black) and Samuel (his master) met Earl fowler (the plantation owner). Nat's eyes looked in some slaves picking the cotton, and Earl (their master) was whipping them while riding the horse around the slaves. The slaves who</p>

	<p>pull leaves from the tobacco plants.  CRACK! CRACK!  EARL FOWLER: Come on!  CRACK!  EARL FOWLER: C'mon, nah!  CRACK!  The whip cracks near the ear of a SLAVE TEEN MALE. The teen picks faster. Earl dismounts, holsters his whip.</p>				<p>picked slowly would quickly get a whip. Related to Pieterse's statement, the slaves experienced discrimination from their masters. Whipping them when they were picking the cotton included negative treatment. Master's slave also has behavior always do crime to their slaves if they are not quickly doing the work and rejecting the instruction.</p>
7.	<p>TWO MALE SLAVES chained to the wall. One wears an IRON COLLAR, bells on the tips of its reaching horns. A scar bends from his temple to his cheek. The other wears an IRON MASK, saliva seeping from its sides. Earl squares up with the latter, unlatches his mask. The broken slave can hardly stand</p>	00:49:05-00:51:10	Monologue	<p>According to Chang and Tan experienced racial discrimination refers to one's experiences of receiving negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatment by others due to one's racial identity or skin color (qtd.in Pascoe &amp; Smart Richman, 2009).</p>	<p>Nat (black) and Samuel (his master) came into the slave's home with the slave master. Two slaves were chained in the wall. The master said to Samuel if they were punished because they were against them. Their body was chained in the wall, and his mouth was put on an iron collar. They looked weak and helpless. Related to Chang and Tan's statement, the two slaves experienced racial discrimination treatment. They chained and put an iron collar in their mouth included negative attitudes and unfair treatment.</p>
8.	<p>EARL FOWLER (to Hank): Open his mouth. Grab that cornmeal.  Nat and Samuel watch on horrified, as Earl hammers out the male slave's teeth.  EARL FOWLER (CONT'D): If it ain't the Yanks, it's the drought...</p>	0:50:05-0:51:01	Narration and Dialogue	<p>According to Chang and Tan experienced racial discrimination refers to one's experiences of receiving negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatment by others due to one's racial identity or skin color (qtd.in Pascoe &amp; Smart Richman, 2009).</p>	<p>Earl (a white man) hammered out the male slave's teeth. He hammered the slave's teeth because the slaves did not obey what their masters asked. The slave rebelled, so the man punished them with a shackle and isolated them in animal cages. The whites gave them cornmeal, but the slaves rejected it, so the white man was annoyed. Related to</p>



	Hank holds the slave's mouth open, as Earl forces the cornmeal through the funnel and into the man's throat. Blood, teeth and cornmeal seep as he gags.				Pascoe's statement, the white man does racial discrimination, such as negative attitude and unfair treatment that the slave accepts. Their factor race made him get nasty action and treatment from his master.
9.	<p>Cherry pumps water from a well near the forest's edge. As she fills a bucket, she hears a SOUND. She glances up to see COBB: eyes glued on hers.</p> <p>COBB: What you doing out so late, girl?</p> <p>CHERRY: Evenin', suh. I'm just pulling water for the missus.</p> <p>COBB: I don't suppose you got a pass anywhere under that purty dress?</p> <p>CHERRY: No suh. I belongs to Massa Guiles and this here his property.</p> <p>COBB: You sassin' me, girl?</p> <p>CHERRY No suh.</p> <p>COBB: Anybody that knows nothing, knows state law says "if a nigger is less than ten paces from the treeline, that nigger needs a pass."</p> <p>" Cherry eyes the treeline, which lies only a few feet away.</p> <p>CHERRY: Well suh, I can go get one</p>	0:52:45-0:57:51	Narration and dialogue	The Durban Conference stated that women assume a more significant burden as victims who accept acts of racism and racial discrimination (qtd.in OHCHR 9). Although equally getting racism and racial discrimination. Women are victims who receive twice the burden than men: rape and sexual violence (OHCHR 9).	When cherry (Nat's wife) went into a forest to take water, she met three white men. They tried to catch her, but she was alone and could not escape them. Finally, she was raped by them and also tortured all her body. The Durban Conference stated that women assume a more significant burden as victims who accept acts of racism and racial discrimination. They received twice load compared as men; rape and sexual violence, for example, connected to those statements with Cherry. Whites discriminated against her by rape and sexual violation.

	<p>COBB: You aint goin' no where. Either you're gonna show me a pass... Or you gon' show me something else. Cobb takes a step forward. Cherry steps back, right into</p> <p>JESSE: Another of Cobb's men emerges from the trees surrounding her. Off Cobb's contorted smile, we</p> <p>NEXT</p> <p>SAMUEL TURNER: What's wrong Nat?</p> <p>NAT: Just got word from Reese's farm. Cherry... she's been hurt real bad.</p> <p>SAMUEL TURNER: Hurt?</p> <p>NAT: Yes, suh... A group of men... Nat approaches the bedside, he pulls at the net's opening to reveal</p> <p>CHERRY. Her face swollen and unrecognizable.</p>				
10.	<p>Joseph Randall blindly reaches back toward Ester, rubbing his hand along a leg. He glances toward the leg to find a pant covered leg. His eyes dart up to find Nat wearing a wry * smile. Randall recoils, turns sheepishly back to his drink. Nat looks to Isaiah who hangs his head.</p>	01:02:43-01:03:16	Narration and Dialogue	The Durban Conference stated that women assume a more significant burden as victims who accept acts of racism and racial discrimination (qtd.in OHCHR 9). Although equally getting racism and racial discrimination. Women are victims who receive twice the	When Samuel (whites) was having dinner with other friends in his home, he asked the slaves to serve the whites kindly. When Ester (a slave woman) poured a glass of wine in Randal's glass. Suddenly his hand groped Ester's pussy. Not only that, but Randal also wanted to have sex with her. Samuel, who knew this, directly asked her to come with him. Related to The Durban Conference's statement, if women had

	ISAIAH: One of Samuel's guests... has requested Ester. Joseph Randall disappears			burden than men: rape and sexual violence (OHCHR 9).	more significant victims who accept racial discrimination and racism, they received twice load than men; rape and sexual violence, for example. Those statements were related to Ester. She got racial discrimination action in the form of rape and sexual violence.
11.	In a flash, Samuel snatches Jethro's shotgun, smashing the hilt into Nat's mouth with a CRACK! Nat hits the ground stunned, blood spilling.	01:08:017 -01:08:21	Narration	According to Chang and Tan experienced racial discrimination refers to one's experiences of receiving negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatment by others due to one's racial identity or skin color (qtd.in Pascoe & Smart Richman, 2009).	Samuel was angry with Nat because he baptized a white man without knowing him. Samuel felt Nat was too sassy. Samuel punished him by giving him lashes. Samuel never thought whatever he wanted to do because Nat was his slave. He felt free to do anything to Nat, even to kill him. According to him, slaves who did not obey their masters or took resistance should be punished. They should whip until they gave up. What Samuel did to Nat was racial discrimination, such as negative attitudes and unfair treatment.
12.	Jethro paces behind Nat, dragging a ten-foot long whip. He looks to Samuel who nods, then exits toward the Big House. Bridget leads Nancy away as Jethro goes to Nat and rips off his shirt. JETHRO: Told ya' you was gon' get it. Samuel bounds toward the Big House, spots Elizabeth. A sudden CRACK in the distance. Samuel stops, locks eyes with	01:08:46- 01:09:31	Narration	The consequences of slavery often received adverse and negative treatment such as being whipped, beaten and chained, separated from their families, deprived of their real names, and even all slaves who had passed through the Atlantic would not be able to return to Africa (Kaye 2).	Samuel was not satisfied yet beating Nat. Several times later, he asked a rope to whip Nat. He asked Simon (her assistant) to switch him, whipping Nat until his back hurt and was full of blood. Nat endured the pain with silence and surrender. Based on Kaye's statement, she told the consequences of slavery, often perceived adverse and negative treatment such as being whipped, beaten, and chained. It was related to Nat. his position was a slave, and because he was a black and slave, he

	her. The cracking of the whip continues over their silence. She holds his gaze. CRACK! CRACK! CRACK! CRACK! CRACK! CRACK!				was free to get discrimination action (whip and beat) from his master. It was his consequence as a slave.
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