

African American racial segregation as depicted in *The Rosa Parks Story*

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Abstract

The Rosa Parks Story is a fictionalized account of racial segregation in the United States at the time. Finding racial segregation in *The Rosa Parks Story* is the goal of this study. Watching the movie, reading the script, classifying the scenes that show racial segregation, putting the data in the table, and describing the data in the discussion were the methods used to collect the data for this descriptive qualitative study. This study found six instances of racial segregation, including black people being forced to enter the bus from behind, not being able to try on shoes in the store, not being able to vote, and being forced to give up on white people on the bus.

Key words: : *African American, Ethnicity, Racial Segregation, The Rosa Parks Story*

INTRODUCTION

A movie is a kind of literary work (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021) that has fascinating scenes (Agustina et al., 2021) and life-related social implications (Asia & Samanik, 2018). It is a form of motion-based art (Setri & Setiawan, 2020) intended to provide viewers (Heavenly & EWK, 2020) with entertainment (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021a). Events that took place in the real world (Kasih, 2018) and were filmed for the purpose of educating (Utami et al., 2021) the general public can be found in the film (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021a). Movies frequently depict ghastly historical events (Oktaviani, 2021) that can only be shown today in the form of movies (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). As a result, people can clearly understand (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021) what happened to a particular nation (Kuswoyo et al., 2020) or region in the past (Mertania & Amelia, 2020).

The film "*The Rosa Parks Story*" is based on a true story about the 1995 racial segregation of African Americans in Montgomery (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021), Alabama, United States (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020). This film depicts various forms of white racism's (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021) segregation (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021) and contempt for blacks (Fithratullah, 2021). Rosa Parks is an African-American resident of Montgomery (S. N. Sari & Aminatun, 2021), Alabama. She was a poor child who attended Montgomery Industrial School for Girls and lived solely with her grandfather (Journal et al., 2021). She experienced numerous injustices as a child (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.),

such as racial segregation (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020), which prevented her from working (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018), taking public transportation (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020a), voting, and other activities (Suprayogi, 2021). The majority of white people (Muliyah et al., 2020) treat black people unfairly (Qodriani, n.d.) because they believe they are the superior race (Gulö, n.d.).

She eventually joined the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020b) after getting married (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019) and being treated unfairly by white people (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018). In addition, she eventually became a black person (Aminatun, Ayu, et al., 2021) who, after being detained for protesting segregation (Handayani & Aminatun, 2020) on a bus, changed the perspective of white people and ended segregation in America (Amelia & Daud, 2020). With the assistance of all NAACP members and black people of all races who refused to board the bus (E. Putri & Sari, 2020), the economy began to decline, and laws were passed to end segregation (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020).

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of all races who refused to board the bus, the economy began to decline, and laws were passed to end segregation (MULIYAH et al., 2021).

From the previous researches above, there has connection with segregation because segregation can be a type of discrimination (Puspita & Amelia, 2020), but segregation is more specific in separating between minority and majority in America. Therefore, this research aims to find the segregations in The Rosa Parks Story movie (N. R. Putri & Sari, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Segregation

The term "segregation" refers to a situation in which the majority and minority groups are separated geographically and socially (Afrianto et al., 2021). It includes the requirement that the minority group live with the dominant group or use facilities to break away from them when the dominant group does so (Oktaviani et al., 2020).

Since the end of the American Civil War, segregation has existed. Segregation was made legal by a government law. Despite the fact that the law has been opposed by the Supreme Court, the court stated that the provision of separate and equal facilities does not violate the 14th Amendment. Hospitals, schools, transportation, libraries, restaurants, and other facilities were constructed separately for whites and blacks (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021). Racial segregation was implemented in all public facilities in the states of the former Confederate States of America (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021b). As a result of segregation, black people became despised and despised by white people at every step (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), and they must always be willing to submit to white people. This was the time when the Jim Crow laws, which legalized racial segregation from 1876 to 1965, were passed (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020).

Ethnicity and Immigration America is the largest continent and is also known as the destination for immigrants due to its diverse population (N. Putri & Aminatun, 2021). stated that America is a place with a complex mix of ethnic groups, including indigenous peoples (Kardiansyah, 2021). Questions about religion, allegiance, and national pride are asked by both voluntary and involuntary immigrants (Qodriani, 2021). In addition,

America is the result of a variety of distinct points of view that are at once coherent, contradictory, competing, clashing, divergent, forming, deforming (Puspita, 2021), weaving in and out of one another, gathering, and fraying simultaneously (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020). Non-Hispanic White people, Hispanic and Latino people, Black or African-American people, Asian people, Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders are all ethnic groups in the United States (a breakdown of the 2020 Census Demographic Data) (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). Despite this, white people in the United States continue to be regarded as the standard of what it means to be American (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021). Native Americans and African Americans, as well as immigrants from Europe (Suprayogi, Pranoto, et al., 2021), are seen as a threat to America's vision by some British people until they are labeled as American (Aminatun, Mulyah, et al., 2021).

METHOD

The qualitative descriptive method is used in this study. According to (Kuswoyo & Wahyudin, 2017), qualitative research is a method for examining and comprehending the implications of an individual or group leading to social or human issues (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019). It employs a specific protocol to record the data, analyze the information, and determine the method for documenting the accuracy or validation of the collected data (Wahyudin & Rido, 2020). In addition, it was stated that the qualitative method is a method of gathering data from various sources, determining the characteristics of categorical properties and phenomena, determining whether the properties of the various data found are different or similar, and then generalizing the data that share the same characteristics (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018). As a result, qualitative research relies on the writer to provide a detailed description of the data and support (Heri Kuswoyo & Wahyudin, 2017).

This study's data come from the movie *The Rosa Parks Story*. It was gathered by watching the movie on YouTube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOIfjiuw-Dw>), taking pictures that show discrimination, classifying some scenes and their transcript (https://subscribescript.com/movie/The_Rosa_Parks_Story-293562) that show discrimination, putting them all in a table, and discussing

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

After watching The Rosa Parks Story, this research results the data which are filled into the table. There are five scenes that have indication as racial segregation as seen in the table bellows:

Scenes	Racial Segregation
22:43	Segregation of skin color in drinking water barrels
27:33	Colored or black race must enter and exit the bus through behind
41:24	Colored race is difficult to involve in voting election
56:50	Colored race is not allowed to try on the shoes in the store
58:24	Colored race forced to give up on the white race on the bus

Discussions

When was child, Rosa was an innocent girl who believed her grandfather's words that a person was created to be equal. Rosa believes that what makes a person equal to others is not a matter of skin color but hard work. As Rosa said in class when refuting her friend's statement that she was tired because she complained about her schoolwork, but Rosa refuted it.

"We bother to be equal to everyone" 05:10

This quotation means equality can be created because we are diligent and skin color is not a comparison. Next, Rosa gave a brief reason related to equality. She believes that she can do and get what she wants if she tries and they can get it too if they try hard regardless of race.

"I was raised in a way that if I want something, I can do what I want. No one is better than me, man, woman, black, or white."

Time has passed and Rosa who is old enough to finally marry someone who works at the Baber shop. After Rosa got married and she had a desire to work, there was a lot of injustice and segregation against her because of her skin color.

Racial Segregation

a. 22:43 Segregation of skin color in drinking water barrels



In this scene show that there are two drinking water barrels which are labeled one for white and one for colored. White refers to those whom white skin and colored to those whom black skin. Rosa imagines that when she was a child she saw something extremely unfair. At that time Rosa and her two friends approached the two drinking water barrels, and one of Rosa's friends exchanged white and colored labels on that water barrels. Then, out of curiosity, the boy drank water that is for the white, but it tasted the same. A few moments later, there was a white man with his dog to the water barrel for white and the man drank the water belonging to the colored skin because it had been exchanged by the child. There is something insult is shown here, when he moves to a water barrel with a colored label, he gives the water to drink his dog. How shocked the colored children were to see that case which indicated an insult to the colored race. White people position themselves as superior and indicate the colored people as the lowest race.

b. 27:33 Colored must enter the bus trough back door



It is shown that when it rains heavily, a bus stops and everyone enters the bus. The white people come in through the front door while the black people should come in through the back door, except Rosa. Bravely, Rosa entered the bus through the front and passed the white man. The white man see Rosa disdainfully who walks in their midst. Knowing this, the bus driver immediately approaches Rosa and insisted that black people were not allowed to enter through the front. He told Rosa to get off the bus and go back in through the behind.

Bus driver : "If you go on this bus, you will go down and enter from behind."

Rosa : “ I’m already here, and it’s raining.”

Bus driver : “ I don’t care if the world is ending. If you go on my bus, you will leave and enter from behind.”

However, Rosa refuses and in the end, the bus driver forces her to get off the bus. Rosa finally gets off the bus and walks back home drenched in heavy rain.

c. 41:24 Colored race is difficult to involve in voting election



In this scene, people are shown registering themselves to get approval to participate in the voting election. All applicants are those who have white skin, except for Rosa. Rosa is the only black person to register herself among the white line. All of them white people could easily pass the registration process, but not for Rosa. When it is Rosa's turn, customer service looks at Rosa with disdain and she gives Rosa some nationality questions and invites her to fill in the questions in the waiting room chair. A few moments has passed and Rosa has finished doing the nationality assignments and immediately returns to customer service. However, customer service immediately rejects Rosa as soon as she glimpses Rosa's answer to her assignments. Rosa, who does not understand why she is not accepted, immediately denies it, but the customer service immediately closes the voting election registration and left Rosa.

d. 56:50 Blacks cannot try shoes in shoes store



In this scene is portrayed a mother of a black child carrying a paper with a picture of the size of a pair of her son's shoes. Unlike the white race children where they can measure their shoes just by standing on the foot measuring tool provided at the shoe store. When the child complains to his mother about why he is so eager to try on shoes before buying them at the store, but the mother replies that later we could try the shoes at home, people of color should not try on shoes in the store.

This case reminds Rosa to her classmate when she was child. At that time Rosa's classmate also drew her shoe size on paper using chalk and Rosa answered why she copied her shoes on paper, and the friend next to her replied because she wanted to buy new shoes and people of color shouldn't try on shoes at the shoe store.

Classmate : "She will win shoes today."

Rosa : "Why not measure directly from the foot?"

Classmate : "Never had new shoes before? Blacks cannot try shoes in the store."

e. 58:24 Colored race forced to give up on the white race on the bus



On the bus, when all the white front seats had been occupied, a white person who has just entered the bus asks Rosa and the person sitting beside her to move to the back. The white man does not want to sit with Rosa, but Rosa also does not want to move to the back because there is already a colored label on the bench which means no white people. However, eventually the driver approaches Rosa and scolds her for moving to the back, but she still refuses it, and in the end the bus driver calls the police and the police arrives. The police approaches Rosa and sees that she is sitting on the correct bench, the one with the colored label on it.

Police : "She is sitting in the black section."

Driver bus : "I need that sit, but she didn't want to move. I want her arrested."

"The law is the law. Miss, you're under arrest."



However, the bus driver easily moves the colored label back to the back, and the police who is actually seeing that moment still indicates Rosa as a perpetrator and the police arrests Rosa and imprisons her.

CONCLUSION

The 1955 racial segregation of African Americans in Alabama, South America, is depicted in the film *The Rosa Parks Story*. Rosa, the protagonist who is black, experiences racial segregation at all times in public places. In the movie, there are five scenes that show racial segregation. These include segregation in drinking water barrels, where two water barrels have white and colored labels and a white man gives his dog the water that belongs to the colored label; in the bus, where black people should enter and exit from the back; difficulty in voting; black people cannot try on shoes in the store; and forced to give up on the white people on the bus.

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