

**RACISM TOWARD THE BLACKS
DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
AS DEPICTED IN EDGAR LAWRENCE DOCTOROW'S
*THE MARCH***

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
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Presented to
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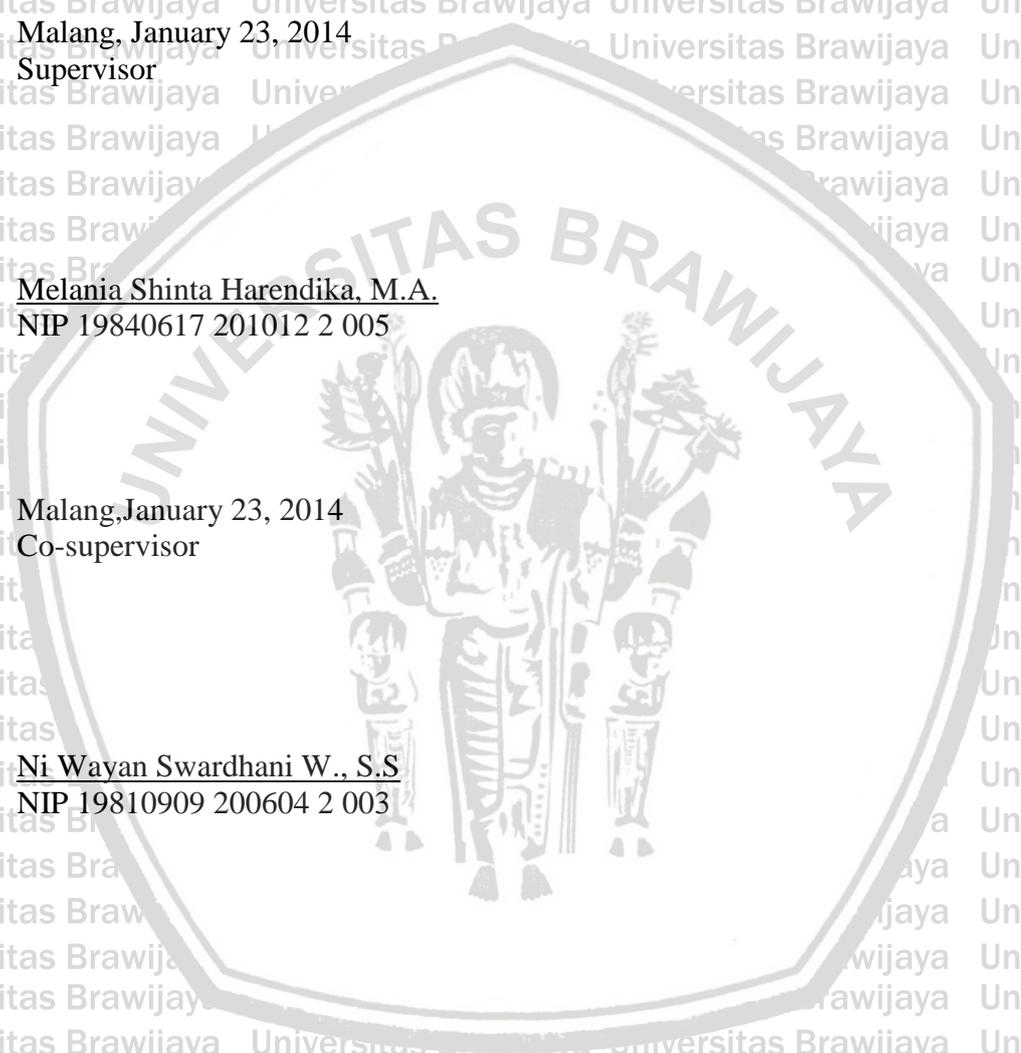
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ABSTRACT

Cholifah, Nur. 2013. **Racism toward the Blacks During American Civil War as Depicted in Edgar Lawrence Doctorow's *The March***. Study Program of English, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Melania Shinta Harendika; Co-supervisor: Ni Wayan Swardhani W.

Keywords : racism, stereotype, prejudice, discrimination

Slavery in the United States is closely connected to the American Civil War between the North and the South which was happened in 1861-1865. Slavery deals with the ill-treatment of the Whites to the Blacks. Moreover, those treatments to the Blacks became the bad issues in illustrating the racism during American Civil War. Besides, the writer conducted a study by using sociological approach about racism of critical race theory during the American Civil War.

This study attempts to reveal the problem of how racism toward the Blacks during American Civil War is depicted in Doctorow's *The March* novel. It is also associated with the existence of stereotype, prejudice, and discrimination to the Blacks. Then, this study uses qualitative approach in order to observe and determine the data by the writer's way of thinking.

For the findings, the writer found the data in form of sentences as the evidences of racism to the Blacks. Besides, the writer separates racism in two perspectives to analyze the data, those are stereotype and prejudice, also discrimination. The most often points appeared in *The March* are discrimination perspective. While, stereotype and prejudice are the least appeared. Directly or indirectly, the Whites perform the racism attitude through their negative stereotype and prejudice to the Blacks.

ABSTRAK

Cholifah, Nur. 2014. **Rasisme terhadap Orang Kulit Hitam Selama Perang Saudara Amerika seperti yang Digambarkan dalam Novel *The March* Karya Edgar Lawrence Doctorow**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya, Pembimbing I: Melania Shinta Harendika; Pembimbing II: Ni Wayan Swardhani W.

Kata Kunci : rasisme, stereotipe, prasangka, diskriminasi

Perbudakan di Amerika Serikat sangatlah erat kaitannya dengan Perang Saudara di Amerika antara bagian Utara dan Selatan yang terjadi pada tahun 1861-1865. Perbudakan berkaitan dengan tindakan menyakitkan oleh orang kulit putih kepada orang kulit hitam. Selain itu, tindakan-tindakan tersebut kepada orang kulit hitam menjadi isu buruk untuk menggambarkan rasisme selama Perang Saudara di Amerika. Di samping itu, penulis melakukan penelitian dengan menggunakan pendekatan Sosiologis mengenai rasisme tentang teori ras kritis selama Perang Saudara Amerika.

Studi ini mencoba untuk mengungkap sebuah masalah tentang rasisme terhadap orang kulit hitam selama Perang Saudara Amerika yang tergambar dalam novel 'The March' karya Doctorow. Hal tersebut juga berkaitan dengan adanya stereotipe, prasangka, dan diskriminasi terhadap orang kulit hitam. Kemudian, studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mengamati dan menentukan data dari pemikiran penulis.

Untuk temuan, penulis menemukan data-data dalam bentuk kalimat sebagai bukti-bukti dari rasisme kepada orang kulit hitam. Selain itu, penulis membagi rasisme di dalam dua perspektif untuk menganalisis data-data, yaitu stereotipe dan prasangka, juga diskriminasi. Poin yang paling sering muncul dalam 'The March' adalah pandangan diskriminasi; sedangkan stereotipe dan prasangka adalah yang paling sedikit muncul. Selain itu, orang kulit putih melakukan tindakan rasisme melalui negatif stereotip dan prasangka terhadap orang kulit hitam secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.

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Malang, January 10, 2014

Nur Cholifah

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the background of the study is revealed by the writer which includes the reason why this novel, *The March* by Edgar L. Doctorow is used by the writer as the object of the study. The problem of the study and the purpose of the study are also explained in this chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

In this study, the writer analyzes racism towards the Blacks during American Civil War. Keegan in *New York Times* (2009) states that American Civil War happened in 1861-1865, which was also called as war between America: the North against the South. It was a war between eleven slave countries of the South which tried to separate and build Confederation. This Confederation fought against the North that was supported by twenty-five countries. The North is the nation with bigger population and industry than the South. At that time, the Blacks became the object of slavery in the South. Whereas in the North, the government made regulation that nobody could enslave others. After a long war of four years, Confederation gave up to the North.

In this case, the Blacks are the victims of racial attitudes of the Whites in the South. Wellman (1993) narrows down the definition of racism by saying that “culturally sanctioned beliefs, which, regardless of intentions involved, defend the

advantages Whites have because of the subordinated position of racial minorities.” That statement shows that White people can be racist to another group of people. The Whites can be racist to those who are different in colors, cultures, or other factors. White people believe those differences determine their position and courtesy in a society which is pictured in *The March* novel, as the object of the study. *The March* written by Doctorow is a novel on the American Civil War. Doctorow awakes the history figures in creating one’s conception situations through his novel, *The March*.

The March which is published in 2005, is a historical novel. The setting of this novel is in 1864 during the American Civil War. Behind the American Civil War, there is long history of slavery. M. Boddy in *New York Times* (1904) stated that slavery was a dark history of the American people. That slavery also made America experienced war and obtained many life. Slavery of White people toward Black people happened since first Black slaves arrived in 1619. Slavery happened when Virginia became colony of England, the Blacks worked as housemaid. The colony area spread from Maryland to Georgia with fertile soil and became the supplier of agricultural and plantation produce for England colonies. The soil can produce sugar cane, indigo, cotton, wheat and tobacco that lead to slavery (M. Boddy, 1904).

Slavery happened in the South of United States forced the slaves to obey the rules. The practice of slavery showed the existence of racism and discrimination fellow being. White people considered Black slaves as goods; they were on sale and could be bought again. The Whites also regarded that they were

legal owners of the Black slaves. Those treats were really humiliated the prestige and status of the Blacks. Slavery was considered as a social institute arranged and protected by the South government. After that, the Blacks did not escape from that suppression because they have no power and in lower economic position became the main reasons to stay in the middle of slavery (M. Boddy, 1904).

In addition, those factors created conflict between the North and the South.

In this case, American Civil War was the way to abolish slavery. Race creates the differences between the Blacks and the Whites people in America.

That slavery and racial treatments to the Blacks are portrayed clearly in *The March* by Doctorow. The main character of this novel is General Sherman and followed by the supporting characters; namely Pearl, Wrede Sartorius, Emily Thompson, Arly, Will, Mattie Jameson, and also the USA President, Abraham Lincoln. This novel begins with the narration which shows the condition of the Blacks during the American Civil War. At that time, they have to work as slaves of the Whites. Then, chapter by chapter also gives the detail of the American Civil War including the characters.

General Sherman led 60.000 troops moved to the South and suffered people in the South. Many of his troops robbed people's house; they took livestock, harvested the crops, and then burned the houses while the land owners went away. During the journey, they did not only fight against the Confederation troops, but also against the rebel troops. Moreover, the rebel troops refused the abolition of slavery and they did not want to merge with Confederation troops. In the war, Sherman also found a white-negro girl, named Pearl whom Sherman

considered as his son. Wrede Sartorius, a cruel surgeon who was happy when he amputated people, also helped Sherman. Sartorius' duty is to help sick people, either from the Union or Confederation troops. In the war, Union was succeeding to defeat most of cities and beat the Confederation troops. After the war, the North government held a deliberation with the South representatives to discuss about the abolition of slavery. Finally, in the end of this book, the end of the war is portrayed as the liberation of the Blacks. Doctorow also mentions Abraham Lincoln as the President of the United States who looked after the independence of the Black slaves in the USA at that time.

This study entitled "Racism toward the Blacks During the American Civil War as Depicted in Edgar Lawrence Doctorow's *The March*" will analyze racism of the White people toward Black people that happened during the American Civil War in 1861-1865. This study is proposed to describe the relation between racism and the conditions of the Blacks when racism became the bad issue during the American Civil War in the United States.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem can be formulated as how is racism toward the Blacks during the American Civil War depicted in Edgar Lawrence Doctorow's *The March*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study aims to reveal racism toward the Blacks during the American Civil War as depicted in Edgar Lawrence Doctorow's *The March*.



CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
AND RESEARCH METHOD

Seeing that racism needs a deep explanation to elaborate its effect, the theory that is related to the study is explained in this chapter. Sociological approach emphasizing on Critical Race Theory is used by the writer to analyze everyday racism during the Civil War and how the war influence people, especially the Blacks.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this part, related theories and approaches in analyzing the problem of the study are explained comprehensively as follows :

2.1.1 Sociological Approach

Goldmann (1981) says that sociology can cover the social facts. Those facts are used properly by defining those categories of elements. Besides that, Lund (1996) also states that sociological approach maintains the interconnection among the nature and effect of social forces toward social condition. According to those definitions, literary works can be analyzed by gathering social facts and then comparing the evidence, emphasizing the elements, and proving the interrelation among those terms.

Sociology theories are applied in this study for it is focused on racism toward the Blacks during the American Civil War. According Lund (1996), the dynamics and changing of a thought, a revolution, and any other elements that happened inside a society was able to influence people's life. The Blacks must do their part as housemaids to keep their existence in the society, for example the Black slaves who must obey the rules of their owner and did their duties. They were still subordinate people to the Whites who are not valuable and White people always underestimate them. According to the explanation above, the Whites' attitudes on racism toward the Blacks during the American Civil War as the conflict is related to the author of *The March*'s perspectives explained in this sub chapter. Sociological approach is also used to understand the society and its the conflicts.

2.1.2 Critical Race Theory

Lois Tyson's book entitled *Critical Theory Today* (2003) explains comprehensively the basic theories of critical race by Delgado and Stefancic. There are some tenets in this theory, as follows: (a) racism can be seen in the society's daily life, (b) racism is the result of interest convergence, (c) race is socially constructed, (d) there are some different racializations, (e) the identity is the result of intersectionality, and (f) there is a voice of color of racial minorities' experiences. Those tenets can help to understand the issue about racism.

Related to this study, as Delgado and Stefancic stated in *Critical Race Today* (Tyson, 2006, p.369), racism can be seen in the society's daily life, also

called 'everyday racism', is the attitudes of the White people who still consider the differences of color or race can influence the existence of a person or a group in society. In this case, the Whites underestimate the Blacks wherever and whenever they see each other. As in Tyson (2006), in public facilities and transportation, such as in banks, restaurants, and any other public places, the Blacks become the object of hints, sarcastic comments, mockeries by the Whites, closely or bluntly. Everyday, there are not only the adult of the Blacks who get those unfair treatments, but also the kids, and teenagers. Moreover, the Whites also underestimate the Blacks in many ways, such as in education side. For example, the teacher assumes that the writing of the Black students is not good and lack of language skills. In that case, the Blacks are considered as unable persons, less intelligent and have less social skills in the Whites' eyes. The other examples that condescend the Blacks are the treatment of race minorities from a certain area, humiliation to Black people, also in religious aspect such as the Whites have certain church does not allow the Blacks to pray there. The other example in Lois Tyson (2006, p.370) of the Whites humiliate the Blacks is seen in Black people's job. The Whites consider those Blacks uneducated, dirty, and reprehensible. What a pity, the Whites refuse the accusation that they discriminate the Blacks.

Delgado and Stefancic (cited in Tyson, 2006, p.371) describe 'racism as the result of interest convergence' is related to take the advantages over the subordinates as much as the Whites' needs. For example, the exploitation of Black people by the wage expense that the Black workers have lower payment than the

Whites. Rich White people exploit the Blacks to increase their status and became more superior to Black people. The desire of material thing and effort to show the world that the Whites are better than the Blacks financially is called material determinism.

Then, 'race is socially constructed' refers to race as physical matter when the differences of color become the reason of racist attitudes in the society. For example, United States Census had some rules to classify white-skinned people to the others. Those, whose ancestors are both white and black, is determined as black-skinned. Besides, White people are not allowed to get married to Black people because the thought of white-skinned people is more superior than black-skinned people already exist since the Whites were children (Tyson, 2003, p.373).

Next, 'different racialization' refers to a fact that "the dominant society racializes (defines the racial characteristics of) different minority groups [in different ways] at different times, in response to (its) shifting needs" (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001, p.8). Here, stereotype and prejudice of a certain group in a society determines their place to get their needs. For example, in competition to find a job, Black people are considered as a threat, object of violence and lazy, so that they are hard to get a proper job. Those stereotypes are different to the other groups. For instance, American-Japanese is viewed as hard worker and believable, American-Chinese are considered as sly (Tyson, 2003, p.375).

'The identity as the result of intersectionality' is related to gender, sexual orientation, and individual history in formation of identity in leading social life; for example, Black lesbian, Black gay, and many others. They are the object of

the oppression from people because of their deviation. Then they get the unfair deal, humiliation, and finally people restrain from them (Tyson, 2003, p.376).

Furthermore, the last tenet is ‘voice of color of racial minorities’ experiences’. Here, the Black writer is considered as a better writer than the White one in writing and speaking about racism because Black writer had direct experiences. The Blacks show the world the unfair deal, the oppression, the humiliation of the Whites that they had experienced through a story, a song, a novel, and etc. So, people in the whole world can understand their feeling about racist attitude, and they refuse it (Tyson, 2003, p.377).

From those explanations above, the writer knows that racism happened between the Whites and the Blacks in which the Whites are in the highest position and the Blacks are the subordinate. As it is seen in the United States, slavery developed fast in the South, many of the Blacks became slaves and must serve their employer all out. They also have no freedom to decide their own life. In this case, the Whites regard that the Blacks were dirty, uneducated, and poor, so they work as slaves. From those matters, racism begins to develop and grow on the Blacks.

In this study, the writer chooses “Everyday Racism” among those five basic Critical Race Theory by Delgado and Stefancic (2003) to analyze the data.

Everyday Racism is a tenet included in the Critical Race Theory by Delgado and Stefancic cited in Tyson’s book (2003). It can be interpreted as the Whites’ racist attitudes to the Blacks, such as underestimating, humiliating and pretending the Blacks do not exist around them. The Whites never pay attention to the Blacks

everyday, everywhere, and whenever they are, for instance in public places, such as in a bus, a train, a church, even in a school.

Those Whites' attitudes to the Blacks are depicted in their facial and verbal expression. The form of everyday racism of Whites toward Blacks can be found in *The March*. Everyday Racism is also separated into with stereotype, prejudice, and discrimination. The illustration of everyday racism will be described in the sub-chapter below. As explain further, there are two sub-chapters.

Those are stereotype and prejudice, and also discrimination.

2.1.3 Stereotype, Prejudice and Discrimination

Stereotype, prejudice and discrimination are connected to each other in term of Everyday Racism. Stereotype is in people's mind and influence an individual or a group to do negative attitude containing prejudice aspect to another people. While discrimination appears because an individual or a group have negative stereotype and prejudice to another group of people. Usually, it deals with separation and class stratification of certain group in society. It is also based on their differences in term of color or race.

a) Stereotype

In Every Racism, stereotype is a negative belief of the Whites toward the Blacks. Allport (1954) defines stereotyping as "a perceptual and cognitive process in which specific behavioral traits are ascribed to individuals on the basis of their apparent membership in a group.... A stereotype is an exaggerated belief associated with a category. Its function is to justify (rationalize) our conduct in

relation to that category.” It shows that stereotype is a belief or opinion of a group or an individual about the other group’s or individual’s characteristics. In this case, the Whites have negative stereotype of the Blacks. It is based on their mind that the differences in color or race. Then, it encourages the Whites to consider the Blacks to have negative characteristics. For example, when the Whites meet the Blacks, the Whites always think and have mind that the Blacks are poor, less intelligent and dirty.

b) Prejudice

In Everyday Racism, prejudice is one of the important point which shows the racial treatment of the Whites to the Blacks. Allport (1954) states that “Prejudice is an overt or hostile attitude toward a person who belongs to a group, simply because he belongs to that group, and is therefore presumed to have the objectionable qualities ascribed to that group.” It shows that prejudice influences people’s attitude toward individual of a group. People can treat an individual with positive or negative treatment, depending where an individual belongs. In this case, the Whites’s attitude show the unfair treatments to the Blacks. It is based on the Blacks’ differences in color or race with the Whites. It happens because the Blacks’ have negative stereotypes which has been attached to them. For instance, the Whites considers the Blacks as dirty and poor people. It can be seen when the Whites meet the Blacks in a train, the Whites will try to avoid and do not want next to the Blacks. It is just because the Whites think that the Blacks are dirty and poor (Tyson, 2003).

c) Discrimination

In *Everyday Racism*, discrimination is the crucial point which indicates the Whites' unfair treatment to the Blacks. The discrimination is regarded as an "intentional acts that draw unfair or injurious distinctions, that are based solely on ethnic or racial basis and that have effects favorable to in-groups and negative to out-groups" (Jackson, Brown, and Kirby 1998, p.110). Then, it is defined as the worse way treatment of the Whites towards the Blacks. The Whites usually separate the Blacks in any occasion based on their differences in color or race. For instance, the Whites have their own church which forbid the Blacks to enter the church. That treatment encourages the Blacks creating their own community.

On the other hand, according to Allport (1954), discrimination involves denying 'individuals or groups of people equality of treatment which they may wish. It deals with the rejection of an individual or a group on the rights which is possessed by every one. In this case, the Blacks' complexion becomes the major reason of the Whites to discriminate them. The Whites also consider the Blacks to have negative stereotypes and make them being unuseful people. For instance, the Whites discriminate the Blacks in getting a job. The Black always work as laborers, housemaid or the other lower jobs. While the Whites have better job than the Blacks, such as politician and land owner. That discrimination treatment to the Blacks also create the dominant position in the society. It indicates that the Whites are in the higher position than the Blacks.

According to Professors Sidanius and Pratto (2009), Social Dominance is the characteristic of human social group to be organized. It deals with the social-hierarchies in societies. The hierarchies contains three structures. Those are age,

gender, and arbitrary-set. Age and gender associated with the power and higher status of a person. For example, men have more power and higher status than women, and adults have more power and higher status than children; while arbitrary-set can be based on ethnicity (Whites over Blacks in the U.S), religion, nationality, etc.

In accordance to the Whites and the Blacks, the social dominance often dominated by the Whites because their differences of color or race. The Whites also have the higher position than the Blacks in many ways. For instance, the Whites have better job than the Blacks. The Whites usually have honorable job, such as politician, the land owner and many more. While the Blacks only have to work as laborer, farmer, housemaid and so on. It indicates that the Whites are superior and the Blacks are inferior.

2.1.4 Previous Studies

The first previous study is taken from the thesis entitled “The Black’s Stereotypes as the Manifestation of the Ideology of Racism in *Crash*” by Aisyi Nur Indah Sary (2008). This thesis describes the stereotypes of Black people as ideology of racism. Sociological approach used by Sary as the main theory, while the concepts of prejudice and movies studies as the supporting theories. She revealed that Black people have different status with White people pictured in *Crash* movie. Racism theory uses in this study and tell the history of slavery in America. While the writer’s study has different theory, that is Critical Race

Theory. The writer attempts to reveal racist behavior of White people to Black people that happened in American Civil War as portrayed in *The March* novel.

The second previous study is taken from Stephan Kyburz (2010) entitled “*Ethnicity, Inequality, and Civil War*”. He analyzed the role of the antagonism group that caused economical and political lameness. He found that the case of economic and political lameness could affect the incidence of Civil War. He described the notional situation of an ethnic group as the estimate risk that could cause the civil war. He used the theory of economical and political lameness to analyze the incidence of Civil War. Different with Kyburz’s study, the writer only adapts the same incidence of Civil War but uses different theory and approach, those are Sociological approach and Critical Race Theory. The writer’s study tends to analyze the racist behavior portrayed in *The March* novel by Doctorow.

While the significance of the writer’s study is to help the reader to understand more about racist attitudes toward the Blacks during American Civil War hapened in 1861-1865. Beside that, the reader also can find out the related theories used in this study to increase the knowledge about kinds of theories in literature.

2.2 Research Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative approach. Denzin and Lincoln (1994, p.3) state that qualitative research is particular investigation in many various studies and it is freely investigated by the researcher. It is difficult to define clearly, because there is no certain procedure to investigate. This study is

aimed to observe and determine the data by the researcher way of thinking.

Descriptive qualitative approach is used by the writer to explain everyday racism toward the Blacks during American Civil War. The reason why the writer uses the qualitative approach is caused by the way to gather the data focuses on verbal data rather than measurement. Therefore, to match the information of the data, the writer will interpret and analyze the data based on the writer's way of thinking or opinion. Blumer (1980) states that qualitative research needs an understanding of the writer to elaborate the meaning of objects, persons, and situation toward the events. It refers to the writer's effort to analyze the object to get the relationship between the writer's interpretation and the meaning of the object. It means that the study will be based on the supporting evidences toward the data source.

A novel entitled *The March* by Edgar Lawrence Doctorow is used by the writer as the data source. *The March* is a novel published in 2005 by Random House New York. It was the winner of the National Book Critics Circle Award/fiction in 2005 and PEN/Faulkner Award for fiction in 2006. Moreover, the data are in sentences form and they will be analyzed using Sociological approach and racism theory by Delgado and Stefancic to find the findings. Those references is also used by the writer to establish the evidences which is showed in the findings.

The data took from *The March* novel. It is based on *The March* novel by Doctorow. Thus, the writer conducts this study by using some steps of elaborating the elements. The steps are:

1) Deciding the object material

The writer chooses *The March* by Doctorow novel because of the racist attitudes toward the Blacks happened in 1861-1865 is portrayed in this novel. The considerations of object materials are based on the research problem that needs supporting evidences to provide racism of the Blacks during the American Civil War. Therefore, the writer also needs to provide the supporting theories to connect the research problem and the theories to obtain the findings.

2) Highlighting sentences in the novel

The data are collected in the following steps like highlighting the sentences those have relationship into racism of the American Civil War toward the Blacks.

3) Determining the related theory

This study uses Sociological as the approach, Critical Race Theory as the reference, and slavery in America as historical facts. In conducting this study, those two theories can help the writer to implement the object material as the findings of what the writer needs.

4) Selecting the sentences as evidences

The writer will select the sentence or part of the novel that is about racist attitudes toward the Blacks related to the theories used by the writer as evidences.

5) Interpreting and analyzing

The writer analyzes the data by using Critical Race Theory and Sociological approach to emphasize the relationship between racism toward the Blacks and the American Civil War as portrayed in *The March* novel.

6) Drawing the conclusion

Drawing the conclusion is the last step of this study. The conclusion summarizes, unites, and links the analyzing and the finding of this study as the representation of what the writer found.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, racism toward the Blacks during the American Civil War as depicted in Edgar Lawrence Doctorow's *The March* is being analyzed using Critical Race Theory by Delgado and Stefancic. After highlighting the data in *The March*, there are some parts of the story reflected Racism toward the Blacks. The data were categorized based on the Racism of Critical Race Theory by Delgado and Stefancic cited in Tyson's book (2003). There were several points of Racism being discussed they are stereotype, prejudice, and discrimination toward the Blacks during their daily life in the Civil War.

3.1 Stereotype and Prejudice toward the Blacks

Racism happens when the Whites consider the Blacks have different status in a society. It is because their differences in term of color or race (Tyson, 2006).

In racism, there are some important points which have influenced the Whites' attitudes to the Blacks. Those are stereotype and prejudice.

According to Allport (1954), that stereotype is a belief or opinion of a group or an individual about the other group's or individual's characteristics. It is based on the differences in term of color or race. It is in form of positive or negative stereotypes. While prejudice is an unfair treatment based on negative stereotypes of an individual or a group. Usually, negative stereotype of an

individual or a group influence them also to have negative prejudice to another group.

In this case, negative stereotypes and prejudices can be seen during the American Civil War as portrayed in *The March* novel. At that time, the Whites have negative stereotypes to the Blacks, such as less intelligent, poor, dirty and many others. Based on those negative stereotypes, the Whites show their negative prejudice to the Blacks. They usually show their dislike feelings through the unfair treatments.

a) The Blacks are bad people

The Blacks in the Whites' eyes are the bad people. The bad stereotype is appeared because a person has bad characteristic or attitude to others. In this case, the Whites consider the Blacks are bad because they have negative stereotypes that make the Whites do not want to be around the Blacks. Moreover, in *The March* novel, that negative stereotypes and prejudices of the Whites to the Blacks are seen clearly.

The example below is taken from Mattie's mind about Pearl, a Mulatto. Pearl is Jameson's child with a Negro slave who works in Jameson's land. In other words, Jameson betrays Mattie with his maid and has a child, Pearl.

Although Jameson also hates Pearl because Pearl was born from a Black slave. Mulattos' position in the society are difficult. They do not accept in both of the Whites and the Blacks. It is because they are either the White the Black people. In addition, Mulatto lives in between of the Whites and the Blacks (Gullickson, 1880).

Mattie also hates Pearl much because Pearl is the daughter of Jameson's affair with his maid. Mattie considers that Pearl does not belong in Jameson's family, especially in his land. However, Jameson decides that he wants to take care of Pearl by making her as a maid in his land. Mattie cannot do anything. At that time, Mattie and his family will go away to avoid the coming of Union troops in Jameson's land. Before they go, Mattie tries to see Pearl for the last time.

She heard nothing but the cock crowing and, as she turned, suddenly angry, the whisperings of the slaves gathered now at the corner of the house. And then with the team away, the carriage rolling down the gravel path, Mattie turned, lifting the hem of her robe, and mounted the steps only to see that horrible child Pearl, insolent as ever, standing, arms folded, against the pillar as if the plantation was her own. (Doctorow, 2005, p.5)

In the situation above, Mattie as the White person has a negative stereotype to Pearl, a Mulatto. Mattie's stereotype is shown by the "horrible child" term to Pearl on page 5. The term shows that Mattie considers Pearl as a bad kid like the other Blacks. Moreover, Mattie also considered Pearl as the impolite kid because of Pearl's attitude. At that time, Mattie saw Pearl stand up straight as if to challenge her. Then, Pearl also shows that she wants to claim herself as the land owner. Those Pearl's attitudes lead to Mattie's negative stereotype toward Pearl.

However, Pearl only wants to say goodbye in her own way. Mattie's attitude shows that she considers Pearl has the same characteristic as the Black.

According to Muller (2010), Mattie's negative stereotype to Pearl is shown by the fact that the Whites consider the Blacks as "Barbarian people". At that time, the Whites consider the Blacks need discipline and severe controls to make them in the right way. Besides, those Whites want to show that they deserve to be

honored by the Blacks. Mattie's negative stereotype to Pearl also guides Mattie to have a negative prejudice. It is because of Pearl's impolite attitude to Mattie.

Moreover, Mattie also feels angry to another Black slave when she knows those Black slaves to each other whisper about her family. Mattie does not want Pearl and the other Black slaves to be in her husband's land or to live there. She hates them so much because they are Black people. Mattie's treatments which shows his dislike those Black slaves' attendance refers to the fact that Mattie as White person still has negative stereotype and prejudice to the Blacks eventhough they already become her maid for years and plead no mistake to her family.

b) The Blacks are unuseful

The bad relationship between the Whites and the Blacks in the society became the bad issue during the American Civil War. It is caused by the Whites treat the Blacks differently in many ways. The Whites also have negative stereotypes and prejudices to the Blacks. For instance, it is showed by the Whites' negative stereotypes to the Blacks as unuseful people. The Whites consider the Blacks not to be able to do anything well in the society.

The following example is taken from Clarke's mind about the Black slaves. In this part, Clarke is the leader of troops who have robbed the livestock and harvested the crops in Jameson's land. Besides, Clarke and his troops also burn Jameson's house. It causes the Black slaves not to have a place to live anymore. It also makes those Black slaves to follow Clarke's troops in the end. It can be seen in Doctorow (2005, p.13) "Clarke was made somber by their joy.

They could not be usefully conscripted. They were a hindrance. There would be

no food for them, and no shelter. About a thousand blacks were following their army now.”

In the situation above, Clarke considers that the Black slaves who follow his troops are unuseful people. It is showed by “they could not be usefully conscripted” sentence on page 13. The word “conscripted” itself is the people’s obligation to join in the military aspect. That matter is different from Clarke’s perspective. Clarke thinks that those Black slave are not useful if they also join in the conscript. Through “could not be” words, Clarke decides that the Blacks cannot be the troops. Those Blacks will only waste the time and be the burden for Clarke’s troops. It is because many of the Black slaves who follow Clarke’s group cannot do anything well. They just make things difficult for Clarke and they have no skill to be troops. However, Clarke and his troops have no place for the slaves anymore. Then, Clarke also never gives the Blacks food in the next direction.

Clarke’s negative stereotype is influenced by a view about the Blacks that they cannot do anything well and they have no capability and skills, even as a troop.

The Clarke’ stereotype to the Blacks is portrayed clearly in Muller (2010). Muller wrote that the Blacks have many negative stereotypes by the Whites because their differences in term of color or race. At that time, the Blacks become marginalized by the Whites because they are considered as less intelligent, stupid, and no skill

at all. Those stereotypes same with Clarke’s opinion about the Black slaves following his troops. He has no choice but to let them in because of there are Rebel troops behind his troops who will shoot the Black slaves. In this case,

Clarke's hatred treatment to the Blacks shows that besides negative stereotype, there is negative prejudice also.

c) The Blacks are dishonest

The Blacks have many negative stereotype and prejudice of the Whites' judgement. One of the negative stereotypes by calling them as thieves. This following conversation shows about the negative stereotype and prejudice to the Blacks.

It is taken from Sophie's situation when she talks to Mr. Thompson and an old man. Sophie is the Black slave of Mr. Thompson, while the old man is another White person like Mr. Thompson. That conversation happens when they are in the cart, talking to each other and bad smell of livestock carcasses are stink.

Sophie caught some cotton batting out of the air, and took a vial of cologne from her satchel and soaked the cotton and handed it over to him.

Where'd you get that? he said. Fum the Mistress bureau. You stole it? She sighed. I keep her room like it was. Everything in its place, just like she still there. You want to keep breavin the stink it's all the same to me. All right, all right, he said, his face muffled in the cotton. You ought to know better'n to say that. All right, he said. (Doctorow, 2005, p.53)

In the conversation, the old man as the White people has negative stereotype toward Shopie. It is showed on page 53 by "Where'd you get that?" sentence when Shopie gives perfume in the cotton to the old man. That sentence refers to the facts that the old man's distrust Shopie. The old man considers that Shopie steals the perfume of her owner and she has the same characteristic with the other Black person that is dishonest. Muller (2010) states that the Blacks' conditions are not good in the society. There are some negative stereotypes appeared, such as the

Blacks are thieves, and rebel. Those stereotypes are influenced by the Whites sees the Blacks by their color. At that time, the Black complexion is considered that the Black people proper to treat different than the Whites. For instance, the Whites will blame the Blacks if there are missing goods, eventhough the Blacks never did it. The fact that Muller wrote support why the Whites' accuse the Black slave, named Sophie as a thief. However, Sophie only wants to help the old man to block the bad smell outside the cart. The old man's accusation shows that the old man's negative stereotype leads to his negative prejudice to Sophie. It is shown by the old man's aim to Sophie, which accuse her as a thief.

d) The Blacks are stupid

In the daily life, the Whites have many kind of negative stereotypes and prejudices to the Blacks. One of the negative stereotypes is that the Blacks is stupid and less intelligent people. That negative stereotypes also encourage the Whites to treat the Blacks differently in society. For instance, it can be seen in Sherman and Stanton's conversation. At that time, Stanton asks to Sherman why Sherman only accepts the Blacks as laborers, not as troops. Doctorow (2005, p.118) mentions, "You have refused to enlist them in your army except as menial laborers. As laborers is the way they are best used."

Sherman's answer about the Blacks' job shows the negative stereotype and prejudice to the Blacks. It is portrayed by "as laborers is the way they are best used" sentence on page 118. Sherman's answer shows that he still thinks the same as the other White people. Sherman underestimates the Blacks indirectly. At that time, Sherman considers the Blacks as stupid, less intelligent and not capable to

be part of troops. Although Sherman tries to abolish slavery of Black people, he still has negative stereotypes to the Blacks. Besides, Sherman also shows his dislike feeling toward the Blacks by saying bad statement about them. It can be proven by taking a look over Sherman's opinion which refuses the Blacks to be the troops. Sherman only accepts those Blacks as laborers.

The other negative stereotype and prejudice to the Blacks can be found in this following situation between General Sherman and Stanton. Similar to the previous situation, it is also about Sherman's refusal to accept the Blacks as troops. It is seen in Doctorow (2005, p.119), "Ten thousand are free and fed and clothed by my orders! That they are not fighting is my best military judgment. Nor have I had the leisure to train them."

General Sherman has great contribution in the liberation of many thousand Black slaves in the South. He is a General who led the troops to abolish the slavery and fight for freedom of Black slaves. However, in a situation, Sherman also shows his negative stereotype to the Black people. It is portrayed by "that they are not fighting is my best military judgment" sentence on page 119. At that time, Stanton, a war Secretary, asked Sherman about his responsibility to the Black slaves who they have freed. Sherman only gives an answer which underestimates the Blacks. Sherman feels that the Blacks are not capable to be troops and he does not want to waste his time to train them. He considers that he will get the bad result if still trains the Blacks. It is because Sherman thinks that the Blacks are less intelligent and have no military skill at all.

Both of those examples can be seen in Foner's writing (1870). Foner describes the Blacks' real condition during the American Civil War that happened in 1861-1865. The Blacks are considered as lazy people, less intelligent, unuseful and have no ability. For surviving in the society, those Blacks work as the slaves of the Whites and they must take care of themselves and their owner. They have other choices than accept it. Moreover, the Blacks also cannot choose better job than as slaves, they are only permitted as laborers and the other lower jobs.

e) The Blacks are troublemaker

The Whites consider the Blacks in society as troublemaker. It is proved by the way of the Whites' treat the Blacks differently in the society. The Whites usually accuse the Blacks as the source of trouble and chaos. The Blacks are also being the first person that should responsible of a broken thing. However, it is not their fault.

The example is seen in Doctorow (2005, p.221) "For, whatever the misery of their lives, the plantation was their sustenance, and of course they would suffer even worse hell when the planter turned his wrath on them as the cause of the destruction of his property." Pryce is a journalist of the *Times* London. He comes to the United States to cover the American Civil War. At that time, Pryce followed the Union troops went to a plantation to take food and seize some valuable goods.

Pryce thinks the Blacks' affliction when the goods of their owner has been broken. In "they would suffer even worse hell when the planter turned his wrath on them as the cause of the destruction of his property" sentence page 221, it can

be seen that the owner of those Black slaves has negative stereotype to the Blacks.

That owner will consider the Blacks as destroyer or troublemaker which is caused their goods and plantation broken. It indicates that those Black slaves will be the first people who are blamed by their owner of broken goods or land. Eventhough that is not their fault, they have to responsible of it. According to Funer (1870)

stated that the Blacks' condition during the American Civil War is difficult and harder than the Whites. The Blacks must encounter the facts that the Whites underestimate them in many ways. Moreover, the Blacks also accept the unfair treatments from the Whites even the Blacks have no mistakes to them. At that time, the Black slaves usually get the punishment from their owner because of the broken or missing goods. The punishment can either be a pay cut or not feed for those Black slaves. That treatment to the Blacks can be indicated with the Whites' prejudice to the Blacks that blame the Blacks for the mistakes they never did.

f) The Blacks are sly

In the Blacks' daily life, they have some negative stereotypes and prejudices which are from the Whites. One of negative stereotypes is being sly.

The Whites consider the Blacks are sly because the Blacks will use every ways to reach their needs.

The example can be seen in Doctorow (2005, p.263) "With the realization that he'd been outwitted, Pryce felt his face turn hot. The child had a slave's cunning. In addition, his instinctive dash to freedom—was it really that? How foolish to think so." Pryce is a journalist of the *Times* London. Pryce tries to search woman who want to take care of a Black kid, named David. David is a

Negro kid who lost his parents and become an orphan. When Pryce bids David to the Black women, David say that Pryce is his father and the statement make that Black women does not want to take care of David anymore.

At that situation, Pryce is shy when he knows David lies to him. Pryce considers that David has a bad characteristic. It shows by “the child had a slave’s cunning” sentence on page 263. The word “cunning” shows that Pryce called David as sly kid. In Pryce’s situation, he considers that David is sly because David lies to Pryce and a Black woman about David’s father. David’s attitude makes him the bad boy. Then, Pryce is angry and hates what David did. However, David only makes a joke and actually, he still wants to follow and stay with Pryce, but Pryce cannot see that. Pryce’s negative stereotype encourages him to show negative prejudice to David.

Negative stereotypes and prejudices become the bad issue during the American Civil War happened in 1861-1865 (Keegan, 2009). Those negative stereotypes of the Whites to the Blacks make the Blacks’ life difficult. The Whites usually have negative stereotypes to the Blacks, such as the Blacks are stupid, unuseful, horrible, sly, and liar. Moreover, the Whites’ stereotypes to the Blacks encourage them to also have negative prejudices. Those prejudices show the Whites’ dislike feeling to the Blacks in many ways. For instance, the Whites underestimate the Blacks in public facilities. The Whites will roll their eyes and say something sarcastic comments when the Blacks around them (Tyson, 2006). It happens in the Blacks’ daily life when the Whites consider the Blacks as dirty, less intelligent or troublemaker people. Then, those unfair treatments to the

Blacks also make the discrimination to them appeared. The discrimination to the Blacks will be explained further in the next sub chapter below.

3.2 Discrimination toward the Blacks

According to Jackson, Brown, and Kirby (1998), discrimination is intentional acts which portray the unfair treatments to an individual or a group.

Then, it is defined as worse treatments of the Whites towards the Blacks. The Whites usually separate the Blacks in any occasion based on their differences in color or race. While as noted by Allport (1954), discrimination deals with the refusal of an individual or a group on the rights which have by every person. In this case, the discrimination of the Whites towards the Blacks happened during the American Civil War in 1861-1865 (Keegan, 2009). Those are the Whites' attitudes that discriminate the Blacks in many ways, such as in getting a job, society life, and so on. The Whites discriminated the Blacks in term of the filling their needs, using the public transportation or facilities. The Whites usually made an unfair treatment to the Blacks and looked the Blacks as the second priority in society (Tyson, 2006).

That discrimination also has the purpose to show the Whites' positions are higher than the Blacks. The Whites pretend themselves as superior and the Blacks as inferior. It shows that the Whites have dominant position of the Blacks in society (Sidanius & Pratto, 1999). The discrimination to the Blacks is explained further below.

a) The Blacks have different places to live with the Whites

The Blacks' poor-life in the middle of society is also being the bad issue during American Civil War. Their life is pathetic and suffering. Moreover, the Blacks' places to live are worse than the Whites.

In the beginning of this novel, there is a narration which shows the Black slaves' condition in Jameson's land. Roscoe, who is the slave of Jameson, awake in a morning because someone knocks at the door and shout. It causes John Jameson to be awaken and then took his gun.

At five in the morning someone banging on the door and shouting, her husband, John, leaping out of bed, grabbing his rifle, and Roscoe at the same time roused from the backhouse, his bare feet pounding: Mattie hurriedly pulled on her robe, her mind prepared for the alarm of war, but the heart stricken that it would finally have come, and down the stairs she flew to see through the open door in the lamplight, at the steps of the portico, the two horses, steam rising from their flanks, their heads lifting, their eyes wild, the driver a young darkie with rounded shoulders, showing stolid patience even in this, and the woman standing in her carriage no one but her aunt Letitia Pettibone of McDonough, her elderly face drawn in anguish, her hair a straggled mess, this woman of such fine grooming, this dowager who practically ruled the season in Atlanta standing up in the equipage like some hag of doom, which indeed she would prove to be. (Doctorow, 2005, p.3)

At that part above, the "backhouse" words on page 3 refer to those Black slaves' situation. Those Black slaves must live in the backhouse and they are not allowed to live in the main house. This condition is different from the Whites' condition as the land owner. They have comfortable and warm place to sleep. They live in the main house and have better life than those Black slaves. Jameson's attitudes which separates the house becomes two parts show the discrimination to the Blacks. Besides, he never cares about his slaves' needs because they are the Black people. That discrimination refers to the dominance of the Whites to the Blacks. Jameson as a White person wants to show Roscoe and the other slaves who have

the power in that land. Moreover, Jameson also wants to demonstrate that as White person, he is in the higher position than the Blacks. It emphasizes that the Whites are superior and the Blacks are inferior.

Another condition of discrimination to the Blacks is seen when Pearl gets her freedom as slave. She feels sad when Jameson's family and some of the Black slaves left her to go to another place. She walks around the big house and through additional place for slaves' living.

Pearl felt the hot tears in her throat. She went around the big house, past the outbuildings and the smoking fodder and the dead mules, and past the slave quarters where they were busy singing and putting their things together, and down along the trail through the woods to where the Massah had given leave to lay out a graveyard. (Doctorow, 2005, p.7).

The separate place is a form of discrimination on Black people. It is portrayed by "She went around the big house, past the outbuildings and the smoking fodder and the dead mules, and past the slave quarters where they were busy singing and putting their things together" sentence on page 7. That sentence shows the status between the Whites and the Blacks through their different place to live. The Whites live in the big main house, while the Blacks only live in the additional place. The words 'past the outbuildings and the smoking fodder and the dead mules' describe the Blacks' place condition. They must live in the bad condition, even in the next of livestock. Besides, the Blacks are also not permitted to enter and live in the main house, except for serving their owner. In this case, Jameson as the White person discriminates the Blacks in order to show that he has a power to control the Blacks' life. Jameson also wants to show that he and his family as the White people are being superior and the first people in society. Moreover,

Jameson's discrimination attitudes as the owner of the land also show the Whites' position is higher than the Blacks indirectly.

Both of those examples can be seen clearly in Muller's writing (2010) in term of social facts of the Blacks during the American Civil War. He states that the Blacks must live in the misery because of the Whites' unfair treatments to them. During the American Civil war, many of the Blacks still work as the Whites' slaves and they get bad facilities as the retained. At that time, the Black slaves only get the minimum salary and the uncomfortable place for they live.

Those Black slaves usually live huddle in the narrow place. Sometimes, they also live near with the livestock' stable that is stink and unhygienic.

Another discrimination to the Blacks is seen in Doctorow (2005, p.28)

"Wilma, Wilma, she whispered insanelly, as if not wanting to disturb her father. The girl was asleep on the floor at the foot of the bed. Emily shook her. Wake up, wake up!" Wilma is the Black slave in Mr. Thompson's land. At that time, Wilma accompanies her owner, Emily Thompson, to take care Mr. Thompson who is sick. In Mr. Thompson's room, Wilma sleeps in the floor, next the bed, while Emily sleeps in sofa.

The discrimination to the Blacks is portrayed by "the girl was asleep on the floor at the foot of the bed" sentence on page 28. For that sentence, Wilma as the maid of Emily's family must sleep on the floor, while Emily sleeps on the sofa. The differences of place to sleep between Wilma and Emily show the discrimination to the Blacks. Although Emily is not aware of what she had done, Emily still demonstrates his position as the owner. Through Emily's attitude, it

can be concluded that the discrimination may depict the Whites on how they show their position to be higher than the Blacks. Moreover, there is a gap between them to indicate their different position. It refers to the Whites are superior and the Blacks are inferior people in society.

The next part that shows the discrimination to the Blacks in getting their place to live is seen in Sherman's order. Sherman sets a decision for the Blacks by giving them the patch to live and farming. That patch will be given to every patriarch of the Blacks. It has a purpose to give better life to the Blacks in the society.

The Sea Islands from Charleston south, and all the abandoned plantation acreage along the rivers for thirty miles inland in South Carolina, and I'll throw in parts of Georgia, and the country bordering on the St. John's River in Florida, are reserved for black resettlement. Have you got that? Black resettlement. Every free Negro head of family is to be given title to forty acres of tillable ground. Yes, and the seed and equipment to farm them. (Doctorow, 2005, p.120)

From that sentence above, the words, "black resettlement" on page 120 shows the discrimination of Sherman to the Blacks. Yet, the Sherman's decision contains discrimination factor which separate the Whites' and the Blacks' residences. The Whites' residences are in the city and have the chance to develop better. While the Blacks have different place; that is in the abandoned land. Although Sherman tries to help the Blacks to get better life, he still discriminates the Blacks indirectly. It is shown in Sherman's decision that is actually good for the Blacks' life, but Sherman never realizes that this decision discriminates the Blacks in term of to get better life. It also shows that the discrimination attitudes of Sherman indicate the different positions between the Whites and the Blacks in society.

Both condition show the discrimination to the Blacks happen indirectly.

Foner (1870) stated that the Whites' discriminate the Blacks either directly or indirectly. At that time, sometimes, the Whites do not realize when they discriminate the Blacks. It is because the Whites have the mindset that Black people have different place with them. For instance, the Blacks sit on the floor when they are with the Whites. It shows that in the society, there is a social fact or tradition that refers the Blacks have lower position than the Whites.

Furthermore, the discrimination to the Blacks appears in the narration of Wilma and Coalhouse's situation. At that time, after they decided to get married, Wilma and Coalhouse walked around the city garden and went back to their camp. That camp is only for the Black people who do not have a place to live anymore.

Oh, how they laughed!

And so their course was chosen. They left the park square and hurried toward one of the black encampments. They were startled anew by the military movement through the city. Streets were clotted with wagon trains and marching troops. They waited at a corner. (Doctorow, 2005, p.128)

The words of "Black encampments" on page 128 indicate the discrimination to the Blacks also happens in the middle of the big city. Not only in the village or suburban, the Whites always discriminates the Blacks in many ways. Although the Blacks are freed, they still have to live in bad place. They must live in camps, different from the Whites which live in the house. In this case, Wilma and Coalhouse have no choice to accept the situation that let them live in uncomfortable place. According to Foner (1870), he describes the facts in term of the different status between the Whites and the Blacks exist during the American Civil War. One of those facts is in the place for the Blacks' live. The Blacks must

live in the uncomfortable place, such as in the narrow room. Sometimes, they also live in the unhygienic place that makes them sick. Those treatments deal with the dominant of the Whites in every situation in society. The Blacks must accept the fact that they are the second person or inferior people. Those White people also show their existence in the Blacks' life as the superior.

b) The Blacks have worse public facilities than the Whites in the society

The Blacks in a society have worse position than the Whites in using public facilities. It is shown by the condition when they use a train or cart. They always get the worse place to sit and so on. For example, the Blacks usually sit in the next of train's chimney or even above the goods in tracked goods.

In this novel, it can be seen in Clarke's situation. After Clarke and his troops robbed the livestock of the Jameson's land, the Black slaves who have no place to live, follow Clarke's group.

There was nothing else for it but to let the darkies find places for themselves and their belongings in the wagons, sitting amid the plunder or up beside the teamsters. They had come up with a pony cart for the old granny. (Doctorow, 2005, p.13)

Clarke and his troops as the White people show the discrimination to those Black slaves indirectly. It is shown by "there was nothing else for it but to let the darkies find places for themselves and their belongings in the wagons, sitting amid the plunder or up beside the teamsters" sentence on page 13. At that time, the Black slaves want to join with Clarke's troops in the cart. In the words of "sitting amid the plunder or up beside the teamsters," show the discrimination to the Blacks.

Those slaves have to sit in uncomfortable place, which is in the middle of the loots and in the side of the coachman, while the White people sit comfortably in

the cart. It indicates that the Whites still discriminate the Blacks everywhere they meet. The Whites considers that the Black can only sit or in the worse place when the Whites around them. Foner (1870) says that 'the darkies' name is used by the Whites to discriminate the Blacks. It is because their differences in term of color between the Whites and the Blacks. Foner (1870) also shows the Blacks' must live in the lower position of the society. The facts that considering the Blacks are second priority make them also get the different treatment from the Whites. For instance, at that time, in using cart or train, the Blacks always get the worse place than the Whites. They must sit in the uncomfortable place like sitting in the cart or train roof that is harmful to them. It deals with the Whites' domination of the Blacks and always be the first people in every situation, while the Blacks still as the second person in the society.

Another discrimination treatment to the Blacks is seen when the Blacks have to pay more than the Whites in using public facilities. The example below is taken from Wilma's situation. Wilma is a Black slave who gets the freedom from her owner. Wilma and her boyfriend, Coalhouse tries to survive in the pressure and keep fighting in facing any problems, especially from the Whites.

Yet the city that made him so cheerful filled her with misgiving. They were still black in a white world. Coalhouse had drawn his few dollars of army pay, but the merchants in the stores put out prices as if it was Confederate tender. (Doctorow, 2005, 94)

At that conversation above, the discrimination to the Blacks is portrayed by "Coalhouse had drawn his few dollars of army pay, but the merchants in the stores put out prices as if it was Confederate tender?" sentence on page 94. The discrimination happens when Coalhouse wants to buy some potatoes in the

Whites' store, but Wilma refuses. Wilma feels that the prices of those potatoes are too expensive for them as the Black people. Those stores determine higher price for the Blacks than the Whites. It is different when the Whites are the buyer. They pay cheaper than the Blacks. This is unfair treatments to the Blacks from the Whites only because of their differences in color or race. Those differences also make social gap between the Whites and the Blacks and create the dominance of the Whites in society. Same in Foner's writing (1870), he also shows the Blacks' difficult life. At that time, the Whites have many sources to get the wealth. One of the sources is being a merchant. For instance, the Whites' merchant always decides different price for their buyer. The Blacks always must to pay higher than the Whites. However, the Blacks have no wealth like the Whites, they only live with the minimum salary.

As noted by Jackson et al (1998), discrimination is commonly regarded as a derivative of social stratification factors, including race, class, ethnicity and gender. For instance, the Whites discriminate the Blacks in religious factor. It can be seen in Doctorow (2005, p.119) "And then came his demand to meet with some Negro elders. He was impatient until they were rounded up from the black churches. When they were gathered in the parlor he asked them what they understood by slavery." The Whites have a church special for the white people only and they do not allow the Blacks enter and pray in that church. Finally, the Blacks build the church, which allow them to pray there. This situation also can be seen when Sherman and Stanton meet ten Negro or Black people from the Blacks

church. Stanton wants to ask and discuss with those Blacks of their feeling about the leadership of Sherman.

In the situation above, the discrimination to the Blacks is showed by “the black churches” words on page 119. Those words indicate that the Blacks have the church only for themselves. It happens because the Whites usually forbid the Blacks to enter their church. The Whites only allow the same color people which can enter and pray in their church. That is why the Blacks make their own church and do not want to enter the Whites’ church. Many of those Blacks are forced by the Whites’ rules. According to Stephens (1997), the Blacks have their own church because the Whites do not allow the Blacks to pray in the Whites’ church.

It shows that the Whites discriminate the Blacks and those Blacks do not want to pray in the Whites’ church anymore. Those Blacks are afraid of the Whites who will humiliate them badly. It also refers that the Whites in the higher position and the Blacks in the lower position. The Whites have to built their own building because they feel that they are more noble than the Blacks in society.

c) The Blacks have no rights to decide their own life in the society

The Blacks’ life in society are difficult, they have to accept the unfair treatment from the Whites every day. Besides, the Blacks is also considered as commodity. They always have to obey their owner’s rules and requests. They have no choice, but to refuse it. For instance, it can be seen in Wilma’s situation when John will sell his best workers to Columbia, South Carolina.

Mattie was not allowed to disagree in such matters. She felt even more dismayed and said not a thing when, with the crops in, John arranged to sell away his dozen prime field hands. They were bound, all of them, to a dealer in Columbia, South Carolina. When the day came

and they were put in shackles into the wagon, she had to run upstairs and cover her ears so as not to hear the families wailing down in the shacks. All John had said was No buck nigger of mine will wear a Federal uniform, I'll promise you that. (Doctorow, 2005, p.6)

At that situation above, "John arranged to sell away his dozen prime field hands" sentence on page 6 describes the discrimination to the Blacks. In this case, John discriminates his Black maids by grabbing their right. John will chain his slaves and take them into the cart if they will be sold to Columbia. Although those Black slaves beg to John to release them, he never cares to them. Moreover, the discrimination also sees clearly in "no buck nigger of mine will wear a Federal uniform, I'll promise you that" sentence. It shows that John is the one who decide his Black slaves' life. Those Black slaves have no right to make movement or decision about their life. John does not allow them to join the Union troops. Those treatments show that the Whites always discriminate the Blacks whether they like it or not. Through that discrimination, John as a White person also wants to show his position to the Blacks that the Blacks are only slaves for John. It indicates that John has the higher position than the Blacks. John tries to grab the Black slaves' life by deciding what they have to do. Those Black slaves have no rights because they cannot express their wishes anymore. That a matter deal with, Stephen's writing (1861) that explain deeper about the Blacks' condition during the American Civil War. At that time, many of the White merchants try their luck in the slave trade or offering slave labor to another White people. Those merchants usually employ the Black slaves in their cotton plantation. It is because they believe that the cotton commodity can grow well only with slave labor. Those

social facts of the Blacks' condition encourage the discrimination which show the fact that the Blacks is considered as commodity or things can be sold.

Another example of the discrimination to the Blacks is seen in Doctorow (2005, p.128) "This is my man, she thought. He is brave and smart. In addition, he is right thinking. Staking a claim, you stake out your freedom. After all, how had the whites lorded over everything all these years but by owning the land?" Wilma feels that Coalhouse's opinion about land-ownership is right. The situation shows that the Whites also discriminate the Blacks. It is portrayed by "After all, how had the whites lorded over everything all these years but by owning the land?" sentence on page 128. From Coalhouse's opinion, it shows that the Blacks still become the discrimination object. The Blacks are not capable as the land owner because of their color or race. For the Whites, only the White people who have the land deserve to be an owner, not the Blacks. Foner (1870) shows that the Blacks' life are difficult than the Whites. At that time, the Blacks are also discriminated by the Whites in owning the land. The Blacks cannot be the land owner because their color are black, they just allow to cultivate the land. In this case, it indicates that the Whites as White people deserve to discriminate and dominate the Blacks in all aspects. Besides, the Whites will also grab the Blacks' rights in having a place to live and survive. The Whites consider that the Blacks have no rights to take control of a land because of their skin color. The White color is considered as the higher and honorable value in the society. While, the Blacks are only in the lower position and it makes them live more difficult.

d) The Blacks have to work harder to survive

The Blacks have to work harder than the Whites in society. Although the Blacks only work as the Whites' slave, they must work to death to survive in society. For instance, when Clarke sees the Whites' house, he sees the glamorous and the struggle of the Blacks in built that house.

As a Bostonian, Clarke was continually shocked by the grandeur of these mansions risen up from the fields in the rural South. There was such wealth to be got from slave labor, it was no wonder these people were fighting to the death. (Doctorow, 2005, p.12)

From the situation above, the illustration of the discrimination to the Blacks is seen in "there was such wealth to be got from slave labor, it was no wonder these people were fighting to the death" sentence on page 12. The Whites as the owner of those slaves only employ them as laborers which have task to built a house. Moreover, the Blacks must obey the owner's order eventhough it makes them work harder than usual. The Whites also do not care about the Blacks' struggle, they always treat the Blacks as unimportant people. Those discrimination attitudes of the Whites also give restriction between White and Black people. It refers to the fact of the Whites as superior and the Blacks as inferior. According to Funer (1870), he shows the fact that the Blacks must work harder than another people do. At that time, many of the Blacks work as laborers or slaves of the Whites. They must work totally to get minimum salary from their owner. The salary even is not enough to fulfill their needs. If the Blacks want to get extra salary, they usually give the extra energy and time to survive.

e) The Blacks have lower jobs than the Whites

In society, the Blacks have lower jobs than the Whites. It is because their differences in their color or race. The White people usually have better job than

the Blacks, such as politician, land owner and so on. While the Blacks, they must satisfied as laborers and housemaids. For example, when Emily looks out her window and find the crowd of people in the street. At that crowd, she sees the Blacks saw the trees and tidy the branches. Besides, Emily sees the troops and cavalry walks around the city.

Her street was lined with young shade trees. Troops and wagons made detours away through the gardens and alleys while black pioneers with two-man saws felled the trees. Other black men stripped off the branches, and still others loaded trunks and limbs aboard drays pulled by teams of six and eight mules. (Doctorow, 2005, p.32)

In this occasion, the discrimination to the Blacks is illustrated by “while black pioneers with two-man saws felled the trees” words on page 32. The Blacks must work to saw and tidy the trees in order to look beautiful. While the Whites have better job than the Blacks. They work as troop or cavalry, which is honorable job in society. However, the Whites’ and the Blacks’ have same rights in front of God, the Whites still make a gap between them. Besides the discrimination, the Whites also show their dominate position in society.

Another discrimination of the White people can be seen in Doctorow (2005, p.118) “You have refused to enlist them in your army except as menial laborers.” At that time, Stanton asks to General Sherman about his decision that refuses the Blacks as the troops. Then, Stanton also wants to ask the Sherman’s responsible of the Blacks’ life.

The discrimination of Sherman to the Blacks is illustrated by “menial laborers” words on page 118 . Those words indicate that the Blacks can only become laborers and they cannot become the troops. Sherman’s decision shows

that discrimination to the Blacks happen in many ways. One of that ways is in getting a job. The Blacks only permitted as laborers and the other lower jobs, such as housemaid, while the Whites can get any job that they want; especially honorable job, such as politician. It also refers to the Whites position, which is higher than the Blacks in society.

The discrimination of the Whites towards the Blacks is also seen when Sherman holds dinner together with all of his Generals. Sherman holds the dinner to celebrate Stanton's departure. In this case, Sherman tries to get his honorary position toward the Black slaves due to Stanton's treatment to Sherman. Sherman also wants to show his position and the other White people in front of those Black slaves.

Sherman sat at the head of a long table while the black waiters marched in with the pillage of the city: platters of oysters, roasted turkeys, baked hams, steaming mounds of seasoned rice, platters of sweet potatoes, loaves of warm bread and salvers of real butter, hampers of red wine. (Doctorow, 2005, p.121)

"The black waiters" words on page 121 show the discrimination to the Blacks.

Those words indicate the Blacks to work as the slaves or housemaid, while Sherman as the White person becomes the owner or employer of those Black slaves. The difference between the Blacks' and the Whites' position is in their job.

The Whites have a good job and sometimes in the high position, such as general, politician, president, troops and many others, while the Blacks usually have hard job and in the lowest position, for instance housemaid, laborer, farmer and so on.

Next, the Whites discriminate the Blacks is also seen in the conversation between Wilma and Coalhouse. Both of them are the Black people. They argue to

each other and through their conversation, it can be seen how the Whites treat the Blacks. Their differences in opinion also show the Whites' treatment to the Blacks.

So you heard your damn judge. A course! The fine things of the big city is made for the likes of the Judge. Is that the same city you expect, woman? Make your life? How? What can you do?

I can work at something. In cities they have jobs.

Yes, slaving. Wash the Judge's underwear, wash the underwear of ten judges, a hundred judges. (Doctorow, 2005, p.126)

The "Yes, slaving. Wash the Judge's underwear, wash the underwear of ten judges, a hundred judges" sentence on page 126 describes the discrimination to the Blacks. That sentence shows the best job for the Blacks in the Whites' area are only as the slaves or housemaid. In this case, it can be seen when Coalhouse rejects Wilma's request to move together to big city in the North. Coalhouse refuses because he is confused what they will do in the North without any skills.

Coalhouse thinks that the Black people like him and Wilma will also work as slaves or housemaid just like in the South. Therefore, it is hopeless to move to the North. Coalhouse's opinion is based on the Whites treatment to the Blacks. The Whites always discriminate the Blacks, wherever they are. Eventhough the Blacks have skills, they are always meant to be housemaid, laborers, or the other lower works. Coalhouse is afraid of that and he only wants to manage his own land together with Wilma.

Another part that shows the discrimination towards the Blacks can be seen when Union Kilpatrick's troops arrive in Barnwell. After winning the battle with rebel troops, Kilpatrick and his troops go to Barnwell. Barnwell is a city, 2 miles from Litle Salkahatchie River and including in South Carolina area. In Barnwell,

only woman and kid that Kilpatrick find. Finally, Kilpatrick suggest to those woman and kid to leave Barnwell and find the other place to live. Then, Kilpatrick's troops ransack the whole house to find food. They rob and order to the Black slaves to make food.

The troops were turned loose. Ragingly hungry, they ransacked homes, riding down fences, pillaging what they could find, looting the pantries, sitting themselves down in the kitchens and demanding dinner from black folks, some of whom were delighted to oblige, while others were frightened into obedience. (Doctorow, 2005, p.163)

From the "looting the pantries, sitting themselves down in the kitchens and demanding dinner from black folks, some of whom were delighted to oblige, while others were frightened into obedience" sentence on page 163 shows the discrimination to the Blacks. It can be seen when the troops see the Blacks, they show the discrimination in term of getting a job and the dominance of the Whites indirectly. For instance, the Blacks' jobs are lower than the Whites. That matter is caused by the differences of color or race, especially during the American Civil War. However, the American Civil War is the war to fight the rights and freedom of the Blacks from slavery. Then, the differences between the Whites and the Blacks still exist, either directly or indirectly. It can be seen when the troops who still give order to the Blacks to make food for them many times. That matter also shows that the Whites are still in superior position and the Blacks as the inferior.

Next, the discrimination to the Blacks in their job is also seen when Arly sees the cart coming in front of him. From that cart, he sees a Negro man and a man in brown coat out of it. The Negro is the maid of that man, he is seen to do the photography task.

Arly didn't doze, exactly, but his eyes did glaze over, and the cigar dropped out of his fingers onto the grass. It was in this somnambulist state that he observed a wagon drawn by one mule pull up and a man in a brown coat and derby, and a nigger to help him, establish themselves right there outside the gate in the business of photography. Out from their wagon they pulled a big wooden tripod and set that up. Then they dragged a camera box out and affixed that to the tripod. And then, while the man in the derby busied himself picking out a lens and screwing it onto the front of the box and aiming the camera and looking at the sky and aiming the camera again and looking at the sky again, the nigger was running back and forth to the wagon and bringing out boxes with stacks of metal plates. (Doctorow, 2005, p. 171)

The discrimination to the black is illustrated by "the nigger was running back and forth to the wagon and bringing out boxes with stacks of metal plates" sentence on page 171. That sentence shows that the Nigger or Black person is a maid or slave of the man. The Nigger does the labor work to help his owner to find nice object due to his photography interest. The Nigger must take and bring the tools. While the man, an owner of the Nigger only do the lighter job, such as taking a picture. For the differences in job, it can be seen that the Whites discriminate the Blacks through the Blacks' job. The Whites have better job than the Blacks. The Whites do not do the hard job, different from the Blacks. They must work harder than usual to survive in the society. It refers to the fact that the Whites still as superior in society. Besides the Blacks are always being the second in the society.

Another part shows the discrimination of the Whites towards the Blacks is seen in Josiah Culp's attitude when he sees Calvin. Calvin is a Negro and an assistant of Culp, a photographer. Both of them help Will to bury his friend, named Arly.

And so there was Josiah Culp, who had just about adopted Calvin Harper back in Philadelphia, when he had come out into the street

where Calvin had been staring in the window of the Culp Photography Salon, and taken him in and treated him almost like a son, including him on this expedition and teaching him the trade that would secure him in a free man's self-employment for the rest of his life—well, there he was, this poor man, spading up the soil over his shoulders, doing the work of a Negro. (Doctorow, 2005, p.201)

At that situation above, the discrimination portrayed by “the work of a Negro” words on page 201. Those words show that the Whites discriminate the Blacks in term of getting a job. In this case, Josiah Culp as White person discriminates the Black people through Calvin, his assistant. Culp considers Calvin only can do the same job with another Black people as laborers. Eventhough Calvin is Culp's adopted child, Culp still sees Calvin as the Black people. It shows that the White people still discriminate the Blacks although those Blacks are the Whites' family.

The discrimination to the Blacks in getting a job is also seen in the old man's land when the Union troops come to his land. That old man has a Negro maid called Cassius. Cassius is a Black slave who has the job as a maid in the old man's land.

A Negro appeared. Cassius, the old man said, not lowering his voice or looking at the house slave, who stood in obeisance right next to him. Show these Union beggars what they lookin for.

Having been thus defined, the troops did not move. A slave appeared with an armchair. The old man sat. (Doctorow, 2005, p.217).

By 'slave' word in page 217, it can be seen that there is different job between the Blacks and the Whites. The Whites usually have better job than the Blacks. Besides, the Whites also discriminate the Blacks by giving the Blacks worse jobs, such as housemaid, laborers, and so on. In this case, the old man employs Cassius as the housemaid to serve the old man's family. Besides, the old man also treats Cassius violently. Frequently, the old man called Cassius with a growl. The old

man also considers Cassius as invincible when he is around him. Moreover, besides the discrimination to the Blacks, the old man shows his dominant position to them also. The old man as a White person has the higher position and power to control Cassius because he is the Black. This emphasizes on the Whites are the superior and the Blacks are the inferior.

Those discrimination deal with the social facts about the Blacks' condition that happened a long time ago. According to Foner (1870), he tells that the Blacks' lives are difficult and hard in the society. The Blacks must get the discrimination of the Whites in many ways. During the American Civil War, the Blacks' conditions are not being better than before. They still become the slaves of the Whites. Besides, the Blacks' jobs are also lower than the Whites. For instance, they work as the laborers, housemaids, farmers and the other lower jobs.

The Blacks as the object of slavery have to live difficult, hard and suffer life because of the Whites unfair treatments. Although American Civil War tries to abolish that slavery; in the war itself, that can be found discrimination of the Whites to the Blacks. Even, the discrimination also happens from the troops and the leader of the war, such as from General Sherman, Clarke, and the other troops. Besides, the Whites always show their power and position to the Blacks in the society direct or indirectly. The Whites show that they have higher position than the Blacks. The Whites also claim themselves as the first people in getting their needs in every situation, while the Blacks are still as the inferior people. They are also being the second level in the society.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

American Civil War is a war between the North and the South of United States which happened in 1861-1865. The North tries to stop the South separating and making Confederation. At that time, slavery is the bad issue because the Blacks became the object of ill-treatment by the Whites. In this case, the differences in term of color or race between the Whites and the Blacks evoke the negative stereotypes and prejudices to the Blacks. Besides, the Whites also discriminate the Blacks in getting a job, religion aspect, education, and even in public area.

The March novel, which is published in 2005, illustrates how the Whites treat the Blacks in form of racism in society. For the findings and discussion, the writer found the data or the findings which are in sentences or words form. Those are stereotype, prejudice, and also discrimination perspectives. Among those points, the writer finds that the discrimination perspectives are the most which appears in this novel. The discrimination perspective in the novel is separated into five parts; those are the Blacks have different places to live with the Whites, the Blacks have worse public facilities than the Whites in the society, the Blacks have no rights to decide their own life in the society, the Blacks have to work harder to survive, and the Blacks have lower jobs than the Whites. The stereotype and

prejudice perspectives rarely appear in the analysis. The stereotype and prejudice in the novel are the Blacks are bad people, the Blacks are unuseful, the Blacks are dishonest, the Blacks are stupid, the Blacks are troublemaker, and the Blacks are sly. Besides, the writer also finds the facts that racism toward the Blacks happen both in direct or undirect situation, even when the Whites do not realize it.

4.2 Suggestion

Racism becomes the bad issues during American Civil War in 1861-1865 which shows some interesting points to discuss. The racial attitudes of the Whites towards the Blacks in this novel is quite interesting to study further. That is why, it is recommended for the next researchers to use Psychological approach besides Sociological approach. It is because this novel also shows the racial attitudes of the Whites influence the Blacks' psychology in their life. This point of view can be used to identify the psychological condition of the Blacks and how it can affect the Blacks' behaviour.

Moreover, *The March* also tells about the dark history of the United States; the history which is connected with slavery issue in the American Civil War which happened in 1861-1865. It is also recommended for the next researcher to use Historical approach to analyze the findings. This perspective can be used to dig deeper about the dark history of the United States at that time and how it affects people's behaviour.

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