

**Descriptive Annotated Bibliography: Systemic Racism in the US**

Student's Name or Students' Names

Department Affiliation, University Affiliation

Course Number: Course Name

Instructor's Name

Assignment Due Date

### **Descriptive Annotated Bibliography: Systemic Racism in the US**

Estime, S., & Williams, B. (2021). Systemic racism in America and the call to action. *The American Journal of Bioethics*, 21(2), 41-43.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15265161.2020.1861386>

Estime & Williams (2021) examine the intersectionality of race, ethics, and medicine.

The article challenges bioethics, medical, and academic communities to lead open discussions to address racism, disparity, and injustices. Systemic racism has led to the segregation of major cities like Chicago into the south, north, and west sides. Systems often reinforce and promote disparities in healthcare, housing, education, and employment. Black neighborhoods have been adversely affected by such inequality. For example, Black people in the south side of Chicago live in overcrowded housing thanks to exclusionary zoning practices and governmental redlining (Estime & Williams, 2021). The article also discusses the economic and social costs of the coronavirus pandemic on communities and neighborhoods afflicted by systemic injustice. According to this article, academic and medical communities should forge a more cohesive and just society by becoming change agents.

Stephen Estime is a certified anesthesiologist and assistant professor at the University of Chicago. Estime's academic work and professional interests focus on patient safety, healthy equity, and quality improvement. Brian Williams, on the other hand, is a journalist currently working with MSNBC. He has also worked with NBC. Both authors have extensive knowledge of systemic racism in health care, education, and media.

Iheme, W. (2020). Systemic racism, police brutality of black people, and the use of violence in quelling peaceful protests in America. *The Age of Human Rights Journal*, 15, 224-262.  
<https://doi:10.17561/tahrj.v15.5851>

This article delves into systemic racism and police brutality against Black people in America. Police officers often resort to violence to quell peaceful protests in the country. Black communities are still grappling with the deep marks of slavery, oppression, and discrimination. According to Iheme (2020), the Trump Administration's mantra "to make America great again" is calibrated with severe oppression and racism against people of color. Jim Crow laws, poverty, and hopelessness made the freedom acquired by Black people in the 19<sup>th</sup> century inconsequential. The systemic racism that perverts the country's justice system has disabled civil rights (Iheme, 2020). The article examines the critical role of mainstream media and corporate America in eliminating police brutality and systemic oppression at large.

Williams Iheme is an associate professor of law at Jindal Global University. His research interest is the integration of economics and law. Williams has vast experience on the legal, political, economic implications of systemic oppression. He uses legal and sociological reasoning to analyze oppression against Black people.

Tourse, R. W. C., Hamilton-Mason, J., & Wewiorski, N. J. (2018). *Systemic racism in the United States: Scaffolding as social construction*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer.

This text provides a solid overview of the issue of racism in the US. It defines racism and shows how it works. The text highlights the social, institutional, and cultural structures that continually keep racism in place and links racism to other forms/manifestations of discrimination. It shows how legalized discrimination against racial groups such as Mexicans, Chinese, Africans, and First Nations began and how it has impacted these groups and new immigrants (Tourse et al., 2018). The scaffolding framework explains the persistence of racism despite the existence of powerful waves of social change. The authors discuss significant concepts that illuminate systemic racism and explore how social construction, institutional web,

scaffolding, and oppression provide insights into racist behavior and thought. Racism is a contentious issue that affects millions of people in the US and around the globe.

Robbie Tourse has extensive knowledge in racial issues, field education, and transdisciplinary practice. Dr. Hamilton-Mason is an illustrious professor of social work. Dr. Nancy Wewiorski is an experienced researcher in health services. She also has an extensive career as an administrator and social work clinician. These authors have a vast knowledge of social, legal, and cultural aspects relating to systemic racism and oppression.

## References

Estime, S., & Williams, B. (2021). Systemic racism in America and the call to action. *The American Journal of Bioethics*, 21(2), 41-43.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15265161.2020.1861386>

Iheme, W. (2020). Systemic racism, police brutality of black people, and the use of violence in quelling peaceful protests in America. *The Age of Human Rights Journal*, 15, 224-262.

<https://doi:10.17561/tahrj.v15.5851>

Tourse, R. W. C., Hamilton-Mason, J., & Wewiorski, N. J. (2018). *Systemic racism in the United States: Scaffolding as social construction*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer.

---

# *WritingElites.net*

## *The Custom Writing Experts*

*Need an Original, High-Quality, Plagiarism-Free Annotated Bibliography Like This One?*

[Order Now](#)

---