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**The Examination of “*Hood Feminism*” Elements in
“*The Hate U Give*” by Angie Thomas (2017).**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for Master Degree in Civilization and Literature**

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to my deceased father, my mother who provided me with all what I need and surrounded me, with a comfortable space to complete my work, My sister Yousra and brothers Yacine, Abdelhadi and Amine for their great supports, my husband Lahssen without him, this work wouldn't have been completed easily my uncles and my cousins without their supports, I would have been not reached my goal and all my friends.

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Abstract

Before the 15th century, the European Women were persecuted by male authority, they went through many problems to have their status in society. They could not have their rights, even the simplest rights to live as human beings, they were completely neglected and mistreated by men. They wanted to create a new social movement to voice for their rights, this creation was called Feminism. By the coming of Feminism women's life changed from being a slave who raised kids and cook for husband to a queen, teacher, artist and author. This dissertation is an analytical work that examines the meaning of Feminism and its important concepts such as the historical highlights, the main wave and the manifestations that the movement had. Moreover, it discusses the Feminist literature and how the Black women message can be seen to the world through literary writings. It also analyses the main elements of the "*Hood Feminism* in Angie Thomas novel "*The Hate U Give*". The main conclusion of this modest work is written to show that the elements of Kendall's fiction book do exist in Angie Thomas novel which is shown in Racism, murdering Black People and the use of media.

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General Introduction

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The General Introduction:

Before the 15th century, the female was under the male authority. At that time, she had almost no rights and was persecuted by man. Men had the right to vote, to work, to choose his marital match and to be educated. On the other hand, they thought that woman were created only to be at home, cooking for their husbands and raising their kids. However, in the 15th century everything changed by a French philosopher named Christine De Pizan and Jane Unger followed her by writing many essays call for women's rights in education.

The coming of Feminism had huge impacts on other cultural fields. Because of this movement woman nowadays has an important role in society and literature. This research attempts to show how literature could embrace the Feminist ideals, it deals also with the efforts of Feminism to change woman's oppression by literature and to answer the following questions:

The main question of this research:

- Do the main elements of Hood Feminism exist in Angie Thomas' novel *The Hate U Give*?

The secondary questions:

- What is the real meaning of Feminism?
- How did the Black Feminist Activists use literature?
- What are the elements of Kendall's book in *The Hate U Give*?

These questions are asked to know if the Feminist works can eliminate man's domination in real life and to show whether the Feminist movement is able to change the stereotypical image of woman, also to give woman the opportunity to talk about her experiences by literary works, also it will talk about the issues that happened to the Feminist Movement especially for the Black and Postcolonial women. For these reasons, this research could be hypothesised that:

- Characters in fiction could perform what woman in reality could not.
- Literature is the space in which woman can express themselves.

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- Through literary stories woman can express her needs.
- Maybe woman can deliver her ideas to the world through literary writings.

To conduct this process, the conceptual method will be used to link the Feminine literary works with the Feminist theory, and to collect the necessary data, this research relies on library research and on the previous studies to provide its basis, this help us to ask new questions in this field of study too. For instance, among the early questions raised by the Feminist thinkers was the issue if freedom and individuality, the idea of specific space for women to express their inner needs. This appears in Lou Ellen Crawford (1982) thesis *A Room of One's Own*. This space could be found in literature. As a mean to express one's ideas in a completely free manner. Literature creates what could be called a literary forum for women liberation and even Black culture.

The religious aspects were created by Sherin Zubair and Maria Zubair (2017), their label was as Islamic Feminism, and they resort to Homi.K. Bhabha's idea of the third space to confine Pakistani women within a different Feminism that is originated in Western thought, but shaped by local social norms heavily defined by religious principles..

Moreover, by the time Feminism changed its aim towards women all around the world, it became for the American white women matters only. Mikki Kendal (2020) in her book *Hood Feminism* talked about the status and the struggles that the Black women are still facing. She showed that Feminism is not only a social protections for women but also a political one.

To answer the main questions, this research will be divided into three chapters. The first one deals with the theoretical idea, it provides definition to Feminism, waves, aspects and its types. The second chapter provides the Feminist literary theory, the style of Feminist writing, psychoanalysis and its opinion of Feminism and the postcolonial Feminism. The third chapter will analyse the elements of "*Hood Feminism*" in "*The Hate U Give*" by Angie Thomas.

Chapter One: The Historical Background of Feminism

1.1. Introduction:

After a long trip of making the social changes that have the same purposes, which is calling for human rights, women were struggling to voice for their rights. By the early of the 17th century, women started to bring their rights by creating a new social movement, the main aim of this movement is to solve women's right and to end the injustice treatment of them.

Before the 15th century, women were neglected and put a side, they were under the authority of men. At that time the female had almost no rights. Men had their rights in all aspects of life, they had the right to vote, the right to work and the right to be educated. Because women were persecuted by men they wanted to revolt against through creating a new social movement that is called "Feminism". This movement had a huge social impacts, it also impacted on literature, many famous authors started to call for women equality.

This chapter be theoretical that deals with the general definition of the social movement of women "Feminism" and its historical highlights, besides that its will discuss the important concepts of Feminism such as waves and its manifestations.

1.2. Defining Feminist Movement:

To understand Feminism in an elaborate manner this research begins with a brief definition of the social movement. It is generally agreed upon that society is with upon smaller blocks.

For courses.lumenlearning.com, a social movement may be defined as an organized efforts by large number of people to bring about or impede social, economic, or cultural change.

In particular, feminist activists sought to create their own movement. It has been widely recognised as Feminism. The main concerns they called for were: social rights, equality and political rights. Among these activists, Emma Watson, she defined Feminism as “Feminism is about giving woman choice, it’s about freedom, it’s about liberation, it’s about equality.” (United Nations, 2014)

Feminism movement is a term used to bring women’s right to be not different from men but equal and have the same opportunities of them. Everyone should be treated fairly and with respect. It is a western movement, Feminism is a word that describes women’s demanding of their rights and non-compliance with men, it is the woman’s voice of having the right to be free and to be protected by the government. (Catalyst, 2014)

Feminism is the belief that all people are equal and have the same rights, regardless of the gender, race, ability, identity, nationality or religion. Besides that it is the need of respecting woman’s experiences.

The Feminist movement was spread for many reasons which are: the right to be educated, the right to work, the right to vote and also for the exclusion of people based on their race, ability, identity, nationality or religion and the important one is gender.

Feminism movement differs from country to another due to their culture and way of thinking, the historian feminists emphasise the necessity of obtaining women’s rights by creating a huge movement to protect woman had no rights and always less then man.

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Emma Watson gave a brief definition in one of her interviews, where she said that Feminism is not only about one aspect but it is about all aspects of life “political, social and economic aspects”. Emma is a famous Feminist activist who always call for woman’s rights and empowerment, she encourages woman to be strong and independent to prove their status in life. (United Nations, 2014)

She said: “this isn’t just girls are better than boy, boys are better than girls, this is just everyone deserves a fair chance.” This quote means that Emma does not call only for gender discrimination but women’s right to have her deserved standing in all aspects of life. (HeForShe, 2015)

From her perspectives it is seen that of Emma Watson characters in her movies represents Feminism, she played many Feminist roles to give a bright image of a strong woman who can be independent and have her rights. She showed in one of her movies “Harry Potter” that woman can save themselves without relying on men, and men need women in some situations so they are equal by nature, this can be seen in many of her scenes saving her friends from dangerous situations.

1.3. Historical Highlight of Feminism:

Feminism is a term which is also loaded with socio-political dimensions waves, it calls for women's rights and social, economic and political equality between male and female. The Feminists changed the prevailing world's view about woman, the activists of Feminism campaigned to raise the slogan of "no discrimination and the right to be free". Also they were calling for the legal rights, (the right to vote, the right of ownership and the right to contract). To protect women and girls from violence, sexual harassment and rape.

In addition to that they wanted the right of workplace rights including maternity and equal payment against woman and gender discrimination. Most of Feminist leaders were white women from the middle class of Western Europe and North America, they tried to help women to explain themselves and have their freedom without being scared from men's tyranny and empowerment. It had been said that most of Feminists were lesbians, they hate men. (AlarabyTV-2019, *بیرعلانویزفتلا*)

The Feminist voice started in Europe during the 15th century, from the French philosopher Christine De Pizan, she called for the female right to be educated. Additionally, in the 16th century, the English writer Jane Unger wrote a number of essays to ask for protecting women that do not want to work or marry, so that the government should build for places of them to learn, educate and to live in.

The first meeting of women's right convention was in 1848 in Seneca Falls village in New York. It announced that man and woman were created to be equal, the meeting called for women's right to vote and to have the same opportunities of work as men.

In the 19th century especially in Europe women started claiming the right to be educated, in the 1920s, the American Feminists achieved one of the first victories of amending the constitution by giving women the right to vote.

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After the second world war the Feminist movement retreated, in the 60s it came back to have more women's voice to ask and demand for: "no discrimination, yes for freedom", these voices wanted to give woman the right to marry another woman without being scared from the society, they claimed for lesbianism.

The Feminism divided into different waves, these waves have the same aim, and the next part will highlight the main waves that the movement had.

1.4. The Feminist Waves:

The feminist movement was a strong revolution made by women to voice their rights. It is divided into three waves in 19th and 20th century. The purpose why the Feminist movement started in Europe, America and Canada is to show the world what the woman is, and what she needs, besides that the most important is to talk about woman's suffering culturally, socially and politically. The researchers is divided this Feminist movement into three different waves.

1.4.1. First Wave of Feminism:

The first wave of feminism started in the late of 19th century by Elisabeth Cady Statton, the wave started, the wave started in the Seneca Falls convention in 1848, at that time women revolted to voice for their equality, rights and opposing ownership of married women by their husbands.

In the late of 19th century, the feminist activists were focusing on taking on bringing women's right to vote. The aim of this wave was to open up opportunities for women, with a focus on suffrage, it started to gain equality of women.

In the early beginning of the first feminist wave, the wave gave the voice to now-famous activists like the African Sojourns Truth (d, 1883), whom asked for: Ain't I woman? (Humanities, 2018)

The debates that happened for women's right to vote and women's participations in politics drove to see the gender differences and discrimination between men and women, many people claimed that men are morally less than women.

The first wave represents the source of feminist movement in the Enlightenment age which started in 18th century to stop the discrimination of gender between men and women, it is also called the feminist controversy. (Grady, 2018)

The wave appeared that time by using some author's thoughts such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, to support the movement, the United States indicates that the first feminist wave is the period of appearing the feminist activism.

However, this wave did not stay for a long time, it ended due to the passage of the 19th Amendment to the US constitution in 1919 with the achievement of the right of women to vote. (Rampton, 2008)

1.4.2. The second wave:

The second wave started between "1960-1980", this wave created to stop discrimination and raise total equality, the famous slogan of the second wave was for the personal issues "The personal is Political."

The second wave cared about the political and cultural inequalities, it supported and encourage women to voice for their personal lives. Betty Friedan was the one who started this was she criticised the idea of non-cultural rights of women by writing a criticism in her book "*the Feminist Mystique*".

The second wave was a period which feminist activists struggled for women right to vote, it was concerned on overcoming the legal obstacles until they achieve their purpose which was equality to ask for women's right of suffrage and the copyrights. (Humanities, 2018)

The second wave had a large scale and had different issues and subjects, one of the main issues was the inequality, additionally, the gender, family, the work place and the need to stop gender discrimination defiantly and for ever.

Betty Freidan was strongly objected about how media shows and describes women with a way that it detracts from women's potential and their worth. She also shared a studies with the help of her old friends that women who are working or educating or participation in things they like are happier than those who stayed home the whole time, she said that those

women have a huge negative energy and seem as emotionally and tired with boring faces. (Grady, 2018)

The second wave stayed for two decades, it led women to take their options, opportunities and their political priorities. Besides that it helped women to know more about their bodies, appreciate their bodies and understand their reproductive health.

The second wave followed by another wave which is the third wave of feminism.

1.4.3 The third wave of feminism:

The third wave of feminism started in the early of 20th century and it is working till now, this wave came as a reaction to the previous one “The second wave”, it began for the reason that the second wave failed, it emphasise on the importance of having women’s equality as soon as possible, and to have the right to vote. (Humanities, 2018)

The feminist activists of this wave tried to put new rules in the constitution to bring women’s right and equality. This wave was concerned on different issues unlike the second wave. The third wave was concerned on the social classes, religion, gender and race.

The main aim behind the beginning of the third wave is that the first and the second waves were talking or asking for things that should happen without starting revolution, so that the third began to bring women’s right with no discriminations “African American women”. (Grady, 2018)

According to www.britanica.com the third wave sought to question, reclaim, and redefine the ideas, words, and media that have transmitted ideas about womanhood, gender, beauty, sexuality, femininity, and masculinity, among other things.

1.5. The Manifestation of Feminism:

The Feminist movement started with different manifestations, it impacted on many countries all around the world. Many societies influenced by Feminism and started to call for women's rights.

1.5.1. Feminism in Europe:

Women in Europe have suffered from the kinds of injustice, oppression and deprivation since the ancient times, until the advent of the industrial revolution that showed the hardness of women they had not seen before. Then the first and the second world wars, which led to the revolt of women fiercely, resisting their persecution throughout ancient times.

The issue of women was not important even to the great philosophers. For example the philosopher Rousseau said that women who make a sin when they seek for equality. With the interval between Rousseau and Aristotle, they only share one opinion about women and this is not strange, of course. This is what women have been throughout the history of Europe. (Noaman, 2012)

The movement began calling for women to be granted their rights in the early 15th century in France by the poet Christine De Pizan, who championed women's rights and then began to escalate even among the purists' European travellers, for example the philosopher John Stuart Mill who was defending women and he opposed all persecutions that were used against women. Even childhood was not exempt from persecution, where the European young girls were exposed to some abnormal practices, whether from their siblings or strangers in everywhere, schools homes and even the public spaces. Then with time the female began to realise the necessity of stopping these painful experiences by revolting against the status. (Noaman, 2012)

1.5.2. Feminism in America:

The American Feminism has influenced the global Feminist discourse, for the reason that the expansion of the common cultural heritage between America and Europe. The first women's rights organisation started in America shortly before Britain with the Seneca Falls Conference, it was restricted to the presence of women only.

This movement was characterised by an emphasis on the right to vote and the right to private properties separate from men, the biggest flaw in this tension was the lack of representation of African American women. (Ansari, 2016)

The beginning of the American Feminism as flourishing and full of hope in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, but there were four major problems that led to its weakness. The first problem was in 1884 till now, the identity of the movement was not known it is still ambiguous, whether it is political, social or philosophical movement, and this led the movement to divide into different waves.

The second problem relates to the impact of US foreign policy on the movement, especially after the second world war. In addition to that, the third problem of the American Feminism is that the movement lost its ability to communicate with other Feminist movements around the world, which includes the exchange of experiences, so that the issue of the Feminist movement is the same post-event crisis. The fourth problem exists mostly in all societies of the world and it is the problem of exploitation and sexual commodification of women. (Ansari, 2016)

1.5.3. Feminism in Africa:

African Feminism is a kind of Feminism which deals with the issues of African women, only those who live inside Africa not the race. Because of Africa is not United the types of African Feminism: maternal, feminine, bargaining Feminism and African anthropology, it does not reflect all the experiences of African women, some of them are interested in specific groups of the African women.

Naomi Ukealah discusses in her article "*West African Feminism and their Challenges*", the different forms of African Feminism. First, Naomi indicates the Feminine who argues that it is not part of the movement because it relates to African woman by race not the continent. Second she looks at the Stewaniya, which is on the disagreement, because it is deeply rooted in experiences and realities faced by the African women.

Third, she examines matriarchy, which is important form of the Feminist motherhood which views rural women as fulfilling the necessary task of coming for society. Forth she also discusses Femininity, which places the woman's body at the centre of the Feminist discussion. Finally she touches upon negotiating Feminism and Snail-minded Feminist movements that urge the inclusion of men in debated and advocacy of the Feminist movement.

1.6. Conclusion:

Feminism is a social movement created by group of women in Europe to bring their rights to be educated, to work and to vote. This chapter tried to highlight the main points that Feminism has, it shed the lights on the theoretical concepts of Feminism, and it tried to give the real meaning behind Feminism.

Through time Feminism was divided into different waves, each wave has its own perspectives that the Feminists activists should have in their minds. Feminism does not have only one image, but it has multiple images and types, Liberal, Marxist, Cultural and Radical. Due to these types helped women to choose where they can find their rights and protection

This theoretical chapter tried to line out the necessary concepts and points that are related to Feminism in general as an idea, a belief and a movement. It also deals with the ideas of Feminism more importantly focusing on the historical background of Feminism, its types and its different waves.

It also shed the light on the beginning of the Feminist movement in Europe, America and Africa, it gives an over view of women's faith and hope in changing their status and way of living in different parts of the world.

Chapter Two:

Feminism and Literature.

2.1. Introduction:

Over decades women were struggling due to the oppression and persecuting of men. They tried to change this status by revolting against men's oppression through creating a new social movement that is calling for women's rights. This movement did not only impact on the social aspects but it also has huge impacts on literature.

Literature is the art of expressions, it is a collection of written, oral and down works. It is the space in which all people can express their needs. Many writers were influenced by the Feminist movement, they started to call for women's rights through the use of literature, and they used literature as a tool to send their messages without being afraid from men.

This chapters will discuss the main points of literature use, it will highlight the Feminist literary theory, the Feminist criticism, the Feminist style of writings and also the postcolonial Feminism, besides that this chapter will give an over view of the Black Feminism and its literature.

2.2. Defining Feminist Literary Theory:

The feminist theory is not concerned on one thing, yet it deals with different, it talks about the importance to differentiate between the sex discrimination and the gender discrimination, they are not the same, the concept of sex is determined biologically, whereas the gender concept is determined socially, which is a cultural and social concept. It doesn't matter whether the writer is woman or man, what matters is the feminist identity that is shown in the text, which means the patriarchy criticism and the need to change it. (Eagleton, 2016)

The concept of patriarchy does not include only the domination of man over woman, but it includes different things such as male dominance, colonisation, capitalism, and white western domination.

The Feminist literary works is those stories that are represented by woman's private life experience and represented by a literary text. What makes it different is not the sex of its author, but the characteristics, in another hand the Feminist literary theory see that the Feminist literature should be specially a female identity. That describe the private woman's experience and talks about her real life in details.

For the reason that woman was shown in the old and previous literary works in a wrong way that lead to understand woman in a correct view, so that Feminist literary writings should be similar with woman's experiences to pursuit of a correct understanding of the female experience, and it is the understanding that contributes to increase women's awareness. (Sherif, 2021)

Aline Showalter sees the life that woman lives and the duties imposed on her, produce a moral content that differs from what man produces as an author, the thing that makes the Feminist literature have similar characteristics that pose a clears traditional feminist literature.

Also Hélène Cixous called woman to write for herself, by pushing woman to listen to the voice of her body because it is the reason that make woman write. She supported woman to show themselves in writing by talking about their own experiences

Additionally, when we talk about the characteristics of Feminist literature Georges Tarabich sees that the world is the main centre in man's novel, whereas the self is the main centre in woman's novel. However, the famous Egyptian writer Nawal ElSadawi said that the criminality needs male not a female, so that woman's literature is characterised by its imagination is more dynamic that is a man's literature.

Doctor Afif Feradj criticised woman in his saying, he said that woman lives in man's world, she can revolt but at the end she will return to him easily. His point was represented in Layla Balabakki works especially in her novel "ايحيا ان" (I live), her character was revolting against man then she returns to him back, she sees that having kids makes woman fulfil herself. (Balabakki, 1958)

From all these view point, questions may be posted, does woman literary works differ from man's work? Or, is there a special thing that makes woman's literary works better than man's work?

To answer these questions could be seen in two different opinions, one of them see woman's works are different from man's literary works, it is different in the biological diversity, in the social, psychological, political and cultural case that is in the woman's position inside the society, and her roles in this situation so that it leads to the differences of life experiences and also the literary texts. (Balabakki, 1958)

2.3. The Feminist Style in Literature:

According to Jacque Derrida, there is a special style of Feminist writings. This means there is a unique method of these writings that relates to reality, it focuses on the cultural stereotypes, that is done through textual Feminine practices. It aims to destroy and eliminate the dominance of male way of thinking. (Abdel hakim, 2021)

There were some questions asked to know whether the Feminist works have special style of writing or not. To answer these questions Abir Khaled Yahiya said yes, woman has her unique style of writing to be different from male works. (Abdel hakim, 2021)

According to Abir Khaled Yahiya, the Feminist literature is different from what it is. This was divided into two opposite parts, one is with, and the other is against. She said that we can say literature which has a creative text is related to bringing up the woman's case and to defend her rights without taking consideration of the writer whether is man or woman. Regardless of the opponents and supporters, the argument in this matter is the acknowledgment of the situation and the status of this literature. (Khaled Yahiya, 2018)

Abir Khaled Yahiya declared this type of literature "The Feminist Literature", whether the writer is male or female and she leans towards the plausibility that female writer writes it with more credibility than male.

Back to the claim that woman has no experience in her writings. The question can be asked in this situation. Does all man writings were written by experience? Did everyone who wrote about the arrested and imprisoned were arrested and imprisoned? The answer is no, so from here we understand and clarify that real life experience has an important role but this does not mean that all what is written happened to the writer because literature in general is full of imagination. (Khaled Yahiya, 2018)

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The female was created from man's rib, it had to be the centre, for this reason, Nizar Qabbani and other writers excelled at the woman's spinning but when a woman flirted with the man, she seemed to be impatient and the woman should not be like this, she should be prone to the throne of his heart, not to complain about the abandonment of the beloved.

When woman writes poetry, it never dies, when she believes that she must be in her proper place, she writes with feelings, she writes with an upscale community message. Woman belongs to the Feminist literature it is her space when she can express her ideas out loud without being afraid of society and especially from the patriarchy domination. (Khaled Yahiya, 2018)

2.4. Psychoanalysis and Feminist Criticism:

The Feminine message is carried out throughout the use of metaphor, the female writer sets malicious traps for an author who imitates the feminine words carefully. However, Derrida and many other scholars believed that the concept of Feminist has nothing to do with any other concepts.

The Feminist writings are nothing but a collection of metaphors for a marginal way of thinking, which is the only way to escape from the centrist thinking prevalent in society and literature. (Abdel hakim, 2021)

The Feminine works took a place in psychology, many psychologists wanted to understand the purpose behind the Feminist writings.

2.4.1. Psychoanalysis:

Psychoanalysis studies appeared in the 19th century, by Sigmund Freud, then it began to expand by those who came after him such as Carl Yung, Jacque Lacan and others. After years of psychological studies, psychologists began to move from the field of medicine and started to intervene in various sciences and literature as well.

The concept and the content of psychoanalysis of literature and criticism became a subject for interpretation by many writers such as Mustafa Sumayf and Izz al- Din Ismail and others.

Abbas Mahmoud Al-Akkad is one of the famous critics who was fascinated by the psychological method, he used to analyse the poets personalities through their style of writings. Yet, there were multiple critics and writers who were against the use of psychoanalysis in literature. (McLeod, 2019)

Mahmoud Mandur is one of those who warned against the intrusion of psychology into literary criticism, according to Mandur there is no doubts that psychology helps in understanding the psych of writers and analysing the fictional characters that these writers create, but it misleads us about the correct understanding. (Al Sharif, 2019)

2.4.2. The Feminist Criticism:

The Feminist criticism represents an important part of literary criticism. It benefits from psychological, Marxism and post-structuralism theories in general. Because of this the Feminist criticism is new in genre in literary criticism, it has many questions that make it the focus of critics' attention. (Flower, 1987)

The French critic Toril Moi suggests in her article in titled "*Feminist, Female-feminine*" (1989), the importance of distinguishing between the feminine terms and concepts, she insisted in knowing the real meanings of the Feminine terms, she said that it we must first to distinguish (Feminism) as a political issue, (Female) as a biological issue and (Femininity) as a set of culturally specific characteristics. (Moi, 1989)

The Feminist literary works are not just about gender they are a set of collection of writings that have meaningful messages expressing the power of women and their importance place in society. Literature is their space in which they can express themselves and their experiences.

The Feminist criticism has been through many different waves each wave tried to achieve on purpose. The first wave started within the emergence of Mary Wollstonecraft book in titled "*A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*", (1792). This wave focused on education, work rights and the right to vote. This followed by three more different waves that made Feminist became more powerful. (Al Sharif, 2019)

2.4.3. Feminism and Sigmund Freud:

The critic Elizabeth Gross commented about the Feminist struggle from its inception, she said that Feminism became so powerful and strong to defend itself from criticism. One of the forms of these conflicts is the struggle of Feminism with the psychoanalysts. (Cherry, 2020)

The language of Feminism and Psychoanalysis became a completely contradictory. Pierre Daco wrote an essay about this problem in his book in titled “*LES FEMMES et Leurs psychologies profonds*”, (1999). He said that Freud has insulted woman in his analysis that is why a lot of the Feminist activists revolt against him. (Daco, 1999)

Freud became the source of insult to women by describing her with many vulgar and offensive descriptions, which led Feminism to stand against him by writing several theories rejecting what he said about woman. (Cherry, 2020)

Friedan came to the conclusion through her thesis that Freud and his supporters consider, that women are classified with animals because they do not have brains to think with. However science today does not just justify this view but it knows that captivity of this view is their lack of education. (Al Sharif, 2019)

2.4.4. The Postcolonial Feminism:

The Postcolonial Feminism is a Feminist movement that started in the eighties of the 20th century, as a critic of the Feminist perspectives in powerful countries and to protest the misrepresentation of women who live in non-western countries.

Postcolonial Feminism emphasises defending a woman gender not only the social class, ethnicity or skin colour. It works to integrate all populations of the third world towards one goal, which is the non-western woman value, in other words, women form the third world countries. Besides this aim, Postcolonial criticism also wanted to integrate the Western Feminism thoughts to

the Third World thoughts. (Team, 2018)

Postcolonial Feminism did not begin by tracing the Western Feminist movement, it started due to its internal ideologies and its own social and cultural factors, in which it criticised the Western Feminism and Postcolonial theory. However, it later turned to an analytical approach that addresses the main issues in both fields.

This movement is concerned with analysing the reasons for the failure of Postcolonial theory to address gender issues and also it highlights the tendency of Western Feminist thought to implement its demands in various parts of the world, in this way Postcolonial Feminism attempts to highlight also the weaknesses that exist in Western Feminism and Postcolonial theory. (Team, 2018)

Andrey Lord explained in her article that the Western Feminism movement failed in affect positive change for the Third World woman because it used the same tools that patriarchy used to persecute female. Also, Ethel Groalli spoke about the richness of the Western Feminist movement, accusing its activists of racism toward the Third World women. She said that freedom does not mean the same thing to all women of the world. (Team, 2018)

2.5. Black Feminism and Literature:

When speaking about women's right, gender equality and the struggles that women face, it automatically refers to the Black women matters. Although Feminism is a movement created to let women talk and it issued a symbol of equality to women in all aspects of life, without making differences of race, ethnicity or the skin colour, but it did not respect this goal.

In practice, Feminism was concerned mainly with the middle class white women. Patricia Collins is one of the famous Black Feminist activist, she did nothing to the Black women, no protection and no bringing their rights. Black women felt that they are classified by both white Feminists and men. (Medini, 2015)

Black women were suffering from being murdered from the police officers, kidnapping and being raped, even though this happened to all women around the world but not in a violent and painful way like Black women.

Black Feminism began to revolt against the unfair status of Black women from Feminism, they created their own movement called "Womanism" the term was coined by Alice Walker. This movement impacted on literature also, Black women started to express their needs through literary works.

Walker consider Womanism as the only way for Black women to talk and to send messages to the Feminism, besides that, she showed that woman's life is not about being equal to man only but it is also to be equal to white women. It focuses with the unique experiences of Black women. (Ghorafti, 2015)

It divided itself from the white Feminism and it includes its own wave that is calling for Black women's rights and to be protected by both government and White Feminism. They also used literature as a way to rescue Black women from the deprivations and racism emanating from the White Feminists and men.

Many Black-skinned writers influenced by Black Feminism wave, they sought to bring and call for Black women's matters, they wanted to stop racial discrimination, besides that to stop racism against women of colour and to make their issues among white Feminism's issues. (Plain, 2012)

Many books became famous when Black Feminism became popular, demanding the right of women. Among these books "*Hood Feminism*" by Mikki Kendal, the book took a place in literature due its themes of calling for White Feminism solidarity towards Black women. She used real characters and stories to show how Black women are persecuted by both men and White Feminism.

2.6. Conclusion:

To sum up, literature is a collection of written and oral works. It usually means the work of poetry and prose. Literature allows people to express their ideas comfortably without being afraid, it also makes the person to learn about life.

By the coming of Feminism many writers were involved to the movement, they started to call for women's rights. Literature became a method of expression women's experiences. Because of literature the Feminist authors send their messages to the world by creating their own style of showing the image of women's status in real life. It helped the movement to spread and to change man's views about women.

The second chapter emphasised on the usage of literature by the Feminist movement, it dealt with the important points of Feminism, and it linked literature with the Feminism. It shed the light on the participation of women in literature, it also presented the styles of the Feminist works, the view of Psychoanalyses and Feminist criticism, besides that it displayed a glance of Black women status and how they voiced for their rights through literature.

Chapter Three: The Elements

Analysis of “*Hood Feminism*” in

Angie Thomas novel “*The Hate U*

***Give*”**

3.1. Introduction:

Although all of the social movements that happened in the past have the same aim which is human rights, yet there were some struggles inside these movements. Feminism or the Feminist movement in general is created by group of women to call for their rights, to vote, to be educated and to have their presence in society. The aim of this movement changed, it was not innocent towards a certain category of women, in other words, Black women.

In the early beginning of Feminism there was no race discrimination, it was calling for the end of the male domination especially patriarchy, but when the movement had its place in the world it became more selfish and racist towards the postcolonial and black women.

Mikki Kendall is a Feminist activist who called for the female rights, she saw that black women are neglected by Feminism. She felt that Feminism is not for all women, it is only for the American white women. So that she wrote a book and named it "*Hood Feminism*" to bring back the first aim of the Feminist movement. This chapter will discuss the main Black Feminist elements of Kendall's theory in Angie Thomas' novel "*The Hate U Give*".

3.2. Hood Feminism: “Note from the Women That a Movement Forgot”:

Hood Feminism is a book written by the author Mikki Kendall in 2020. She wanted to know why Feminism continues to ignore mainstream Feminism in her new book *“Hood Feminism”*. In a series of essays Kendal talked about feminist who often do not feel welcome in the movement at large, she also argued that issues like affordable housing, food insecurity and police brutality are Feminist issues too. (Taylor, 2020)

She said: “Hood Feminism is the day-to-day work that low-income and working class woman in the inner city and rural areas do for themselves and their communities. It’s the Feminism that focuses on survival and solidarity in places that are most often marginalised. Hood Feminists are facing issues like gun violence, poverty and housing instability, they can’t lean into being a Chief Executive Officer, when their hair, skin, gender presentation and so on, make them outsiders with minimal access to education and opportunity. It’s important to talk about the obstacle they face, because right now mainstream Feminism narratives are more likely to contribute to their oppression that end it, if mainstream Feminism is so focused on how to get to the top of corporate ladder, that it forgets those who are actually doing most of the work, then it is betraying the interests of the very women it claims to represent.” (NowThis News, 2020)

Kendal made a hashtag about the idea “#SolidarityIsForWhiteWomen, it went viral on Twitter in 2013, then she became frustrated with mainstream Feminists, ignoring the cries of women writers and activists of colour. She said: “when I said #SolidaritiIsForWhiteWomen in 2013, I was addressing not only a single indecent, but an ongoing pattern of erasing the concerns of poor women from most conversations in the Feminist Movement. That failure to address basic needs can be alienating, especially for young women of colour-cis and trans-, because if you can’t see yourself in a movement, can’t see your needs being addressed by it, then you’re not only going to feel unsupported, you may start to feel that it is an attack on you. Part of resolving

then you're not only going to feel unsupported, you may start to feel that it is an attack on you. Part of resolving that problem is doing the handwork of centring those with the least and addressing their needs first. We can't expect anyone who is already struggling to survive, to make time to defend rights they already lack." (Trevor, 2020)

Gentrification is another issue that Hood Feminism tackles head-on. She said: "whether that is by calling the police on you as gentrifies or actively ingoing those who pose a threat to you, any Feminism that acts in service to white supremacy, to transphobia, to other biography is one that can't be trusted. And if it can't be trusted, can't be invested in, then it is useless to most likely to undermine even those it claims to serve. (Trevor, 2020)

An in the ongoing era of #MeToo, Kendal wanted to make sure the voices of women of colour, indigenous woman and trans-woman are prioritised. She said: "even as we see some consequences playing out for serial predators in the make of #MeToo, there's still no shortage of victim-blaming when the victims are perceived to be the wrong kind of victim. Instead of focusing on the culture that created a wave of tacit permission to prey on young women, we turn to those who have been harmed and ask why they didn't know better. We teach young women and girls that they need to do more to protect themselves, instead of teaching people not to be rapists. And for girls of colour especially Black girls, we project an expectation onto them that they be better, smarter and savvier than any adults that they might encounter and then we punish them for failing to meet unreasonable standards." (NowThis News, 2020)

3.3. The Feminist Themes in “*Hood Feminism*”:

Mikki Kendall used different themes in her book “*Hood Feminism*” to clarify her aim to stop killing Black people especially women for no reason, she voiced for Black lives matters. Kendall used these themes to let the world know why this book is written. The main themes that are used in “*Hood Feminism*” are Intersexuality and Solidarity, Respectability and Respect, and Acknowledging Privilege.

3.3.1. Intersectionality and Solidarity:

Intersexuality is a term used to mean the understanding of different identities, race, ethnicity and religion of women. Kendall is one of the proponents of simple style of English prose. Even though, she dislikes the jargon of the Feminist theory and sees the term of intersexuality is used to remove the Black Feminist activists, but it is the heart of the approach that she follows, she believed that this is what Feminism is missing. (Kendall, 2021)

The Feminists ignored that in the early of 20th century, the Feminists activists were also white supremacists, for this reason, Mikki Kendall called mainstream women to show their solidarity and support with those who have been ignored more than they really are, by changing the rules to one equitable system. She wanted also white women to show solidarity for all forms of oppression, and adopt them as Feminist issues. She concluded it with, this what it must be learned from the hood. (Kendall, 2021)

Kendall used this Black Feminist theme to remove the idea of identity and race, it does not matter where women are from, and all women should be united to stop the violence towards women, they must support each other, more than be against each other. The women became violent because of her identity, race and ethnicity. Kendall wanted White Feminism to support women from all around the world without paying attention of where they are coming from, when women need something they should be by their sides without seeing the colour of their skin.

3.3.2. Race Problem:

Due to the White Feminism's refusal to solve the problem of race and identity lies in ignorant theories, many of the Black Feminist authors has often drawn on an analogy with racism, among these authors is Mikki Kendall who was against any form of racism and discrimination, she used the theme of morality to stop this issue. She called for respecting Black women and let them have their rights to practice whatever they want, a Black women can be an actress, model, doctor and a teacher.

Because of the non-respect of Black women many of them suffered from the lack of jobs, Kendall talked about those who work in unethical jobs as selling drugs and prostitution and ask for helping and supporting them, by letting them to work as the Whites, she also assert that the Feminist activists must not punish those who are ignored for the lack of options open them. She made it clear that the demand of respectability goes far beyond the limits of low.

The misconception about Black women and Black people in general, led them to be always the most condemned which made this became a routine, even when they are victims, they cannot be seen as innocent victims. From here, Kendall have understood that respectability is a gift given to the White rulers of mainstream society. She said that the intersectional Feminists must see these similarities with the attempt to justify male behaviour and start to change it toward Black women. (Kendall, 2021)

Race, ethnicity and religion should not be associated with women's needs. Racism is the main issue that Black people in general suffer from. Because of the racial divide in America many white women like only whites, they feel more inclined with them more than Black women. Even though, both of them have the same purpose but the racial division issues still have no solutions. (Kendall, 2021)

Kendall compared this racial division through the use of a character of a famous book, the character was accepted and liked by people when it was only read, yet when the character was shown in the movie as an African American, the audience did not accept her and ignored her harshly. This led to a new uprising to stop racism and racial identification. Feminism in general according to Kendall, belongs to white women only because they are racist, and does not care about poor women or the ethnic minorities, so that it uses the patriarchy system for its own purposes without paying attention to Black women suffer from this system.

3.3.3. Acknowledge Privilege:

Black Feminism is not only for women it calls for all Black lives matters, lately many crimes happened to the dark skin people for no reason, they were abused just for being Black; this what made a lot of authors to voice for Black people in general. Kendall called for Black women's rights.

Mikki Kendal is one of the Black Feminists who wanted the Feminist activists who really call for women to bring their rights, those who really talk about women's issues, and wish to become good allies and true accomplices, they have to watch and be careful with their attitudes toward Black women especially and they must examine their privilege. The feminists must learn how to listen to other's rather than being defensive. (Kendall, 2021)

The author tried to remove the idea of Black women can do nothing, she called for their rights to have their deserved social position. She demanded White Feminism to talk about Black women's matters also, they must change their reactions towards Black women and start to bring their needs. The main element that Kendall wanted to stop is the violence of white police officers, Feminism should confess the cops violence towards Black people.

3.4. The Hate U Give Story:

The Hate U Give is an adult, non-fiction work written by a Black, Feminist, and American author Angie Thomas in which she talked about Black lives matters. The novel was published in 2017 by HarperCollins. It became famous due its messages about how Black people are dying in an early age with no reason. It is considered as a Black Feminist work.

The novel' story is about a young Black girl named Starr, she has 16 years old who lives in two different world, a world of poor Black neighbours where she has grown and her family lives, the other wold is where she is studying in a fancy White private school where all of her classmates are White. Because of her great personality she could balance her life, without feeling less than her classmates or better than her neighbours.

At the beginning of the story Starr was invited into a party in one of her friend's house, where she met her old friend Khalil. Khalil is Starr's childhood friend, they raised together in the same place, but they broke up under some circumstances, because of these circumstances they lost the contact. When they were enjoying their time in the party Something was going to be more violent, Khalil offered to drive Starr home, while they were on the road, a police officer pulled them over. Things went down ended up murdering Khalil by the white police officer. No one was there except Starr, she was the only one who witnessed how Khalil was dead. This resulted a lot of anger in the Black people space. Starr found a lot of for the reason that she lives in two different world, she started to think of speaking on behalf of Khalil since he can no longer speak for himself.

The characters were chosen carefully, many people liked them, especially the protagonist Starr. She is a realistic character because she was afraid of what might happen to her people, she wanted to support her community and her dead friend. She wanted to speak out for the injustice that she had seen. But because of her age she could not speak for the reason that she was afraid

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of what is going to happen to her. Starr is really reasonable.

Angie Thomas had well written characters, Starr, her siblings, her friend, her parents and other people she instructs within the story are so fleshed out which made many people impressed by that. The author used these amazing characters to address some intense topics, this made the novel great. The main thing that made this novel great is that it supports Black people to stand up for themselves in general and women in particular, it encourages them, especially the adults not to be afraid of the outside world, and made them think about what they should do if they have the same situation as Starr.

The novel is helping people of colour to become better and think about their actions and also to consider what they can do to make the world a better place. It influences young people to become aware of what is happening around them. It has also that potential to influence younger people and make them think before talk. This novel is a powerful and well written characters and interesting, engaging plot that tackled some tough topics. It also encourage women to speak out loud and use their voice as a weapon to stop abusing Black people.

3.5. Hood Feminism's Elements in The Hate U Give:

Black Feminism share the idea of non-violence towards Black people in general and Black women in particular, it is a movement that was separated from Feminism which created to stop and eliminate Black people suffer. Mikki Kendal and Angie Thomas wanted to let the world know the pain that Black People suffer from by writing a fiction and a non-fiction stories to show how much violence is existed in Black people lives.

3.5.1. Murder Issue:

The Hate U Give is a non-fictional Feminist work, it shares many Feminist elements with the work of Mikki Kendall. Hood Feminism is a fictional book that has multiple real stories and experiences of real people. Both of the authors talked about one violent situation that ended with murdering Black people for a misunderstanding.

Kendall was influenced by the story of a young girl from Chicago, Rekia Boyd. She is a young Black women who was murdered by a white police officer at the age of twenty-two in Chicago in 2012, she was killed because she has a dark skin, all those who have dark skin they are seen as a kind of danger. The officer claimed his crime by saying that the young girl was holding a gun in front of him, but in reality she was holding a cell phone.

This scene is seen in the novel of The Hate U Give. When Angie Thomas created a fiction character that had been in the same situation as Rekia. The story begins when Starr and Khalil met at the party, they were leaving to their houses, suddenly, a white police officer pulled them over, he tried to scary and threatens them with a gun, then a misunderstanding happened ended up by killing Khalil. The claim of the police officer who killed Khalil is the same claim of the one who murdered Rekia.

The character of Khalil is used as a symbol of suffering which is one of the elements that Mikki Kendal talked about in her book, he was killed for the same reason as Rekia. Khalil was holding a hairbrush, the police officer shoot him because he thought that the brush is a gun. Through this situation, it is clear that White-skinned people seen Black people as a sign of danger, even though, they are innocent and victims. And this what happened to a real person in America which made many dark-skinned people revolt against the violence towards them.

3.5.2. Racism:

Racism is a very sensitive topic that all African American still suffer from. Most of the Black Feminist authors tried to highlight the reason behind racism and they wanted to find an effective solution to stop it. Many of Black Feminist literary works focused on the issue of race, identity and racism, among these books "*Hood Feminism*". Kendall in her book examined the violence towards Black women due to their race and skin colour, she showed how Black people are suffering from racism.

Angie Thomas in her novel "*The Hate U Give*" on the hand talked also about the same problem as Kendall, and tried to show it to the public by creating a fictional scenes that let the audience see racism and its painful impacts towards Black people. Unlike Kendall's real stories, Angie used a kind of imagination to bring the picture closer to the audience, even though they talk about the same situation happened to their characters. Thomas wrote a fictional story to show how White people treat those who have dark-skin, she touched most of the audience with the funeral of Khalil and that made her reach her message easily.

Kendall wanted to show the ignorance of Black people for the reason that they have dark-skin, this can be seen in the work of Angie Thomas. Thomas tried to examine the way society is still using the standard image of Black people to justify their violence and racism against them. This standard image protect White societies. It is shown in Angie Thomas' novel, when the

police officer who tried to defend his murder of Khalil, when he has no reason to kill, the only reason was that all Black people are killers, so that he saw the hairbrush of Khalil as a gun.

3.5.3. The Social Feminist activist:

There are multiple similarities between *“Hood Feminism”* and *“The Hate U Give”*, both of them talk about same situations that are really hard for Black people. The protagonist story of the Angie Thomas’s novel looks the same with the American author which made them have the same story to share. They both suffer from their growth in a poor Black street which led them to have a great personality that helps both of them to live.

Mikki Kendall was influenced by her past, she grow up poor in Hyde Park, she suffered of being hopeless, seeing the harassment and being abused by her husband without reacting to stop these kinds of violence. She struggled to distinguish between two worlds, the world of being poor who lived in Hyde Park in Chicago and the world of her army and University, where she found a lot of White rich people.

This can be seen in Angie Thomas’ novel, when Starr was struggling of being balanced of two different worlds the world of poor neighbourhood in Garden Height, and the other world of White rich classmates in Williamson Prep school. Because of her place of growth she could not even tell the truth about murdering Khalil. Starr was scared to lose her place in her school with her White rich friends, which made her not to talk about the reality behind killing her friend.

Starr Carter the protagonist and narrator of the novel, was narrating the story with emotions, she has some similarities between her personality and Kendall’s. Starr was afraid of what will happen to her nation if she said the truth, she could not speak on the behalf of her friend’s murder, she found that no matter what she does, she will be always judged within White society. This is one of the issues that Kendall wanted to stop, she called women to stop being afraid of these situations.

Mikki Kendall in her book talked about those who could not have jobs simply because they are Black, this is shown also in Thomas' novel when the protagonist talked about how her men from her neighbour are suffering from being poor, this led them to start being a part of gang activities and selling drugs for the reason of the lack of jobs.

3.5.3. Black People Image:

The media is a way of bringing the everyday news to people. The American white people used it as a tool of abusing Black people. The White society tried to destroy the image of Black people by creating a bad image and publishing it the outside world, they use it to cover and to defend their heinous crimes against Black. Both works of Mikki Kendall and Angie Thomas talked about the constant lies in the spread of everyday news.

The lying media was used in Kendall's book when the media did not talk about the real story of Rekia Boyd, it misled public's opinion and tried to protect the killer under the pretext of the gun she was carrying, which is in fact a cell phone. The media wanted to protect the police officer by sharing an incorrect news about murdering Rekia, because it was trying to hide and cover up racism in the action of the police officer by portraying them as logical and then justified.

This is used also in Thomas' novel, when she showed that social media supports the police officer because through protecting him they protect the law enforcement from accusations of racism. This lies in misrepresenting Khalil's image which is seen in the scene when the media emphasised on destroying Khalil's image as a killer and drug dealer who tried to assault the policeman by pointing the gun in his face. It is simply was of entrenching to the kids the idea that all Blacks are violent by portraying Khalil as a serial killer.

Mikki Kendall and Angie Thomas share the same element in their books, which is the emphasis on making bad picture of Black people and show it the world, which is the standard

one, all Black People are killers, violent and rapists. The white society push those who have dark-skin to have illegal jobs like selling drugs, having bad activities and even killing, The White society did not let them work or study like others, they were racist instinctively, just to prove that they are right when they talk badly about Black people.

Both Kendal and Thomas tried to show that the media is the effective way of picturing Black people badly, media is the most important means of consolidating the idea of all Blacks are violent and murderous, especially for children to generalise racism against them. This led to the non-stop violence towards Black people because the media let White people be racist from their childhood.

3.6. Conclusion:

When women of colour felt that they are abused by both men and White Feminism, they tried to find a solution to stop this abusing. Black women revolt against this harassment by creating new manifestation of Feminism that is concerns on Black people issues in general and Black women issues in particular, to voice for their rights and protection.

Mikki Kendall and many Black Feminist authors used literature as a tool to send a huge important message to the White Feminism to protect Black women from men, and those who pretend that they are calling for all women's needs. The use of literature helped the authors and made it easy for them to express their ideas without being afraid from outside world. Kendall tried to bring back the protection of Black women through the use of real life stories and experiences that women of colour had been in.

Mikki Kendall in her book "*Hood Feminism*" organised real life stories and experiences in response to life circumstances. The stories of the book includes an everyday back drop of inconspicuous violence, social oppression and limited options. Kendall tried to explain everything a Black women would need. These elements are seen in Angie Thomas novel "*The Hate U Give*". This chapter tried to discuss Mikki Kendal work "*Hood Feminism*", and it examines her main elements in Angie Thomas novel "*the Hate U Give*". To reach the idea of Black lives matters should be one of the Feminism's rules.

General Conclusion

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General Conclusion:

During the late of the 15th century, many social changes happened in Europe, the changes left behind social movements, and these social movements were basically calling for human right. Women at that time were neglected, they had no rights, even the simple ones. They had a lot of problems and struggles in all aspects of life.

Women in the past were living an unfair life, they were prohibited from all kinds of activities whether the political activities like the right to vote or the economic activities such as the right to private property. After decades women started to realise her important status in the society, they started to put limits to the male domination. For this reason women started a new social movement to bring back their rights, it is calling Feminism.

Feminism or the Feminist movement is a social movement that is emerged in the late of 15th century in France by French poet and philosopher to voice for women's equality. The many writers were influenced by the movement, they started using literary works to call for women. It was divided into different waves, each wave has its perspectives and all of them were only about White women matters.

This modest work tried to give an over view of Feminism and how it changed through time from an idea to an important theory. This work is divided into three chapters each chapter deals with important points of Feminism. The first chapter of this research was theoretical, in which it represented the general definition of Feminism with the view of the popular Feminist actress Emma Watson, besides that it talked about some famous waves. It also represented Feminism in different sides of the world beginning from Europe to America and Africa and how they are practicing Feminism.

The second chapter indeed tried to link between literature and Feminism, it started with a brief definition of literature, and it gave more importance to the status of women in literature. It

General Conclusion

also showed the role of women in literary works. This chapter highlighted the definition of the Feminist literary theory, and showed the Feminine style of writing, and the views of psychoanalysts toward women. It talked about the postcolonial Feminism and how the postcolonial women were treated by Feminism. In addition to these points, in this chapter the statues of Black women in society and literature was presented.

Whereas, the third chapter tried to analyse the work of the famous American writer Mikki Kendall who wrote a book of 288 pages named *Hood Feminism: Notes from the Women a Movement Forgot*, talking about the statues of Black women and asking for the solidarity of White Feminism and calling for the importance of protecting Black women and make their issues one of the white Feminist issues and its main elements that are found in Angie Thomas's novel "*The Hate U Give*."

This principal conclusion answers the main question of the modest work, the elements of Mikki Kendall's book do exist in Angie Thomas novel in which they tried to make the world see the real picture of white society in general, and their racist treatment towards Black people especially Black women, it also shows how Black Feminist authors succeed in sending their messages about the solidarity and respect towards the Black women statues from Feminism through literature, many white people all around the world accepted the idea and they started to support Black women and call for Black lives matters.

Résumé

Les femmes dans le passé ont été persécutées par l'autorité masculine, elles ont traversé de nombreux problèmes pour avoir leur statut dans la société. Ils ne pouvaient pas avoir leurs droits, même le simple droit de vivre comme des êtres humains, ils étaient complètement négligés et maltraités par les hommes. Ils voulaient créer un nouveau mouvement social pour faire entendre leurs droits, cette création s'appelait le féminisme. Avec l'avènement du féminisme, la vie des femmes est passée d'une esclave qui élevait des enfants et cuisinait pour son mari à une reine, enseignante, artiste et auteur.

Cette thèse est un travail analytique qui examine le sens du féminisme et ses concepts importants tels que les faits saillants historiques, les types, les vagues et les manifestations que le mouvement a eues. De plus, il traite également de la littérature féministe et de la façon dont le message des femmes noires peut être vu dans le monde à travers la littérature. Il analyse également le travail de Mikki Kendal « *Hood Feminism* » dont le travail d'Angie Thomas « *The Hate U Give* »

La conclusion principale de cette recherche est que les femmes noires pourraient répondre aux pensées du féminisme, avoir leur solidarité et leur soutien envers le statut de femme noire. Il a montré que les femmes noires étaient capables d'éliminer l'idée de les négliger de l'objectif du féminisme.

ملخص

تعرضت النساء في الماضي للاضطهاد من قبل السلطة الذكورية ، وواجهن العديد من المشاكل للحصول على مكانتهن المناسبة في المجتمع. لم يستطعن الحصول على حقوقهم ، حتى الحقوق البسيطة في العيش كبشر ، لقد تم إهمالهم تمامًا وسوء معاملتهم من قبل الرجال. بسبب هذا أردن إنشاء حركة اجتماعية جديدة للتعبير عن حقوقهن ، و سميت هذه الانتفاضة بالحركة النسوية. مع مجيء الحركة النسوية ، تغيرت حياة المرأة من كونها عبدة تربي الأطفال وتطبخ للزوج إلى ملكة ومعلمة وفنانة و حتى مؤلفة. هذه الرسالة عبارة عن عمل تحليلي يبحث في معنى النسوية ومفاهيمها المهمة مثل المعالم التاريخية والأنواع والمظاهر التي امتلكتها الحركة. علاوة على ذلك ، فإنه يناقش أيضًا الأدب النسوي وكيف يمكن رؤية رسالة النساء السود للعالم من خلال الأدب. كما أنها تحلل عمل الكاتبة الأمريكية ميكي كندال « Hood Feminism » و اوجه التشابه الموجودة في عمل انجي توماس « The Hate U Give » الاستنتاج الرئيسي لهذا البحث هو أن النساء السود يمكن أن يستجيبن للأفكار النسوية ، للحصول على تضامنهن ودعمهن تجاه وضع المرأة السوداء. حيث انه أظهر أن النساء السود قادرات على إزالة فكرة إهمالهن من الهدف النسوي.

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