

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analytical findings derived from the examination of the “Judas and The Black Messiah” movie script through the theoretical frameworks of systemic racism and the theory of reflection by Joe R. Feagin & Georg Lukács, a profound understanding of the intricate dynamics of racial oppression in American societies illuminated. Released in 2021, Judas and The Black Messiah was directed by Shaka King, and serves as a poignant reflection of systemic racism, echoing the historical legacies and contemporary manifestations of racial injustices in the United States. The application of Feagin’s systemic racism theory allows for an in-depth exploration of institutional, structural, and cultural practices portrayed in the script, revealing how these factors systematically burden black individuals and communities. Concurrently, Lukács’s theory of reflection positions the movie as a mirror reflecting societal realities, providing critical insight into the systemic nature of racism.

The movie’s portrayal of systemic racism serves as a microcosm of broader societal issues, offering a nuanced critique of historical and contemporary racial challenges. Through Feagin’s lens, the analysis reveals how the film depicts and critiques systemic factors that perpetuate racial inequalities, transcending mere cinematic representation. Lukács’s theory, on the other hand,

enriches the analysis by framing the movie as a reflection of societal power structures and racial dynamics, contributing to a deeper comprehension of the film's societal impact.

Historical events surrounding the Black Panther Party and the life of Fred Hampton provide a vivid prism through which "Judas and the Black Messiah" depicts systematic racism. Systemic racism affects Black persons on various fronts, and the movie shows how it functions throughout society institutions.

Reflecting a systematic prejudice that views black people and movements as dangerous, the video demonstrates how the government has used covert measures, monitoring, and infiltration to subvert black activism. As seen via Fred Hampton's character, the prosecution of black activism highlights how institutionalized racism and sexism fuel prejudice and impede progress toward racial equality.

The disproportionate treatment of black activists by law enforcement, as shown by incidents of police brutality, is further evidence of institutional racism. Racial tensions and distrust between the black community and law enforcement are both deepened by the movie's depiction of a pattern of discrimination and excessive force.

Suppressing black voices and movements for change, the film portrays political repression as a reflection of systematic racism inside the political system. Systemic oppression may take advantage of the weaknesses of

oppressed populations, as seen in the deceit and treachery of William O'Neal and other disadvantaged persons. This can cause moral issues and internal tensions.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

With the analysis that has been carried out by the researcher, the researcher hopes that the theory of systemic racism and the theory of reflection by Joe R. Feagin and Georg Lukács can continue to be applied by future researchers when they research various literary works with the theme of racism, remembering that these two theories are not often used in analyzing the issue of racism in literary works.

The researcher thinks that future researchers will be able to increase literary analysis by studying this idea, even if current research is far from flawless.

With this research, researchers hope that the issue of racism, which has been the center of world attention, can be prevented with a good level of public awareness, remembering that this issue will become worse in the future if the world community does not take action to create peace for society without having to differentiate between each other. each other across races, ethnicities and religions.