

Introduction

9/11 was a horrific event in the United States. Thousands of people lost their lives in this tragic incident. It was the day when Al Qaeda attacked the twin towers with two planes.

As a result of the attack, people blamed the Muslim/Arab population for the incident which led to discrimination, segregation and hate crimes against their race.

The Muslim/Arab population after 9/11 were in a dire situation.

They suffered many hardships in everyday life - it was a challenge dealing with the threats, looks from peers/classmates, and people in general.

The goal of this project was to describe how the Muslim/Arab population was treated in American schools after 9/11.

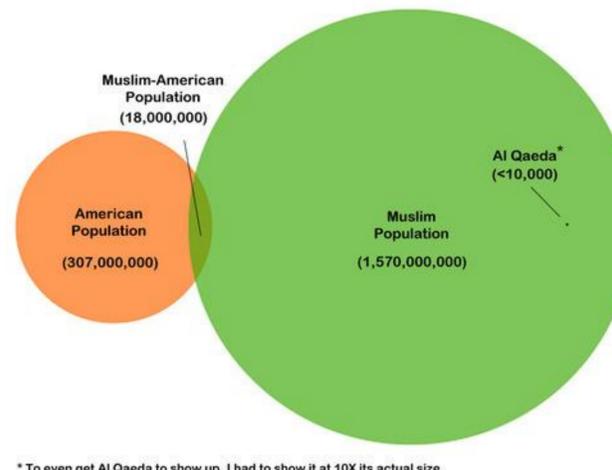


Method

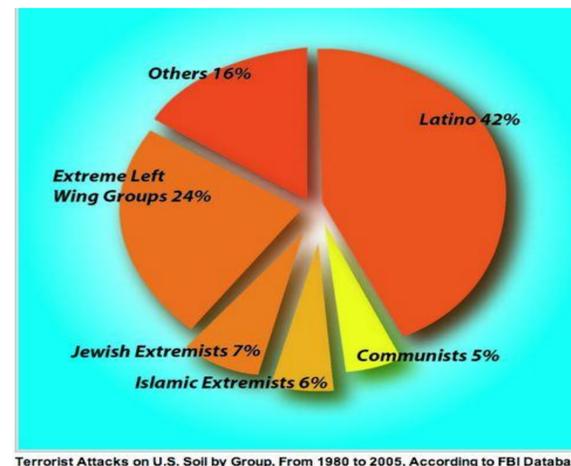
To better understand how Muslims/Arabs were treated in schools after 9/11, information was collected on incidents of bullying, different treatment and reasons for expulsions through a literature search.

Sources: EBSCOhost and Google Scholar

Muslim Population



Terrorism Throughout the Races



Terrorist Attacks on U.S. Soil by Group, From 1980 to 2005, According to FBI Database

Accusations

- Many people believe that because someone is Muslim they are automatically a terrorist.
- As the chart shows, there is a low percentage of Islamic terrorist compared to other races.
- Only a small amount of them are Al Qaeda.

Education

- The false claims and accusations affected Muslim/Arab children in their school environment.
- For example, students were bullied because of the way they would dress and the customs of their religion.

Unjust Treatment

- Some Muslim students were even treated badly by their own teachers.
- Some of the children would tell their counselors about what was happening but no action was taken.
- This treatment was not limited to a certain grade - some incidents even occurred in colleges!

Conclusion

- The Muslim/Arab population endured hardships post-9/11.
- Even students in the educational system had to go through hard times because of the discrimination.
- The discrimination still occurs today but it is not as bad as it was a few years ago.

References

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- Childers, S. (2007). Taking responsibility for anti-Muslim discrimination in our schools. *Connections: the Journal of the National School Reform Faculty*. Retrieved from: http://www.harmonyschool.org/www/pdf/connections/2007.fall.anti_muslim.pdf