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The Rise of Right Wing Populism in USA during
Obama's Presidency

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General Introduction

DEDICATION

This is dedicated to my beloved parents and dear my sister Soumia.

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ABSTRACT

The election of Barack Obama shook American political life throughout the era spanning from 2009 to 2017. This period saw the resurgence of some right-wing populist movements. Their slogans revolved around nativism and anti-multiculturalism and drew a scary image of the United States of America and the American Dream. In many regards, the leading political movement; the Tea Party played a prominent role, as its obsession sought to discredit President Obama's leadership abilities. In fact, this party showed fierce opposition to his policies and social and economic plans. In so doing, they mobilized the media and were hoping to influence public opinion. This dissertation seeks to explore the reactions of the Tea Party towards Obama's policies and to unveil the legitimacy of their criticism towards Obama's social and economic orientations.

Key concepts: Barack Obama, American political life, right-wing populist movements, nativism, anti-multiculturalism, American Dream, The Tea Party.

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General Introduction

The year 2009 witnessed several political changes in the United States of America; the economic crises that shook America during George W. Bush presidency, and the election of the African American candidate, Barack Hussein Obama, who came to power amid political controversies about his ability to lead the United States of America. The opposition was embodied by several sides, but the most fierce one came from the Tea Party; a right-wing populist party. The main obsession of this party was to present the common people who expressed fears and anger resentments to question economic, social and political problems on the one hand and to oppose President Obama's program on the other hand. This opposition had affected the political arena and influenced the public, the media, and more particularly social media.

As the African American president stepped up to office, he intended to bring change to every political challenged corner by the conservatives and the Republicans. However, this challenge made the Tea Party grow rapidly. Several commentators sought to inquire the reasons of the position of the Tea Party as to whether they were linked to addressing his program or rather his own persona.

This research paper is designed to examine how different authors could understand the Tea Party revolution as much as it seeks to reshape American politics and how it was perceived. It gives a projection to President Barack Obama's political vision and his notion of change to recover America and how the Tea Party responded to this position during his presidency.

The objective of this dissertation seeks to answer a number of questions: first, to what extent do the Tea Party visions serve to prosper the American nation? Second, during eight years as American president, have Barack Obama agendas brought change and challenge to America? Moreover, what made the Tea party rise against him involving the media and the social media at a massive scale? Third, can it be claimed that the rise of the Tea party was against Obama's policies or his own persona? Similarly, can it be claimed that racism was practiced by the Tea Party in the era of the African American president mandate? Or in other words, is the White House made only for the White presidents?

This work hypothesizes that racism was expressed by the Tea Party toward Obama during his presidency, when in fact racism seems to have disappeared from the social American landscape.

This research relies on a qualitative method, which brings together bibliographical references, notably books, articles, and websites.

This work will be divided into three chapters. Chapter one discusses the Tea Party's political identities, visions and its impact on the political scene. This chapter examines the different factors that shaped the Tea Party's vision and perception of American Dream. Chapter two discusses President Obama's personal background and political orientations. It analyses his political doctrine and visions that influenced the political arena. It illustrates the Tea Party rise and agenda during the era of President Obama. It analyses how the party was, to a certain extent, successful to transform its fears on media and social media. Finally, chapter three focuses on the tea party's fears from the black American president who runs the country affairs. It also tries to give a projection as to whether The Tea Party rise was against Obama's policies or his own person.

Introduction

In 1700, the United States of America was not independent yet, as it was a British colony that was led by King George III. The King used to pass a series of unfair taxes in order to solve his government's economic problems, and to compensate the loss of the war between Britain and France. The British victory took Britain to huge debts, which pushed the British Parliament to impose the Sugar Act 1764; which was a tax put on all products made out of sugar. Similarly, the Stamp Act 1765 was a tax put on all printed items and the Townshend Act put to ensure that taxes were collected from the colonist. These Acts were intended to weaken the colonies and to keep them under control. In 1773, the British government imposed another tax, namely the Tea Act; which limited the freedom of the colonies when it came to choosing which kind of tea they would drink. Its benefits went to the East India Company¹ that also suffered from the financial crisis. The taxes prompted the American people to revolt against the British Parliament calling for "no taxation without representation". The political consciousness grew inside the Sons of Liberty. In fact, they were fed up with the British rules over the colonies. Under the name of the 'Patriots' they gave birth to the Tea Party movement and led to the rise of the American Revolution to finally get the independence of the United States of America.

This chapter gives an insight of the birth of the Tea party in America and the different elements that have shaped the movement by going through several political identities. It tries to explain the factors that drew the Tea Party's objectives together with revealing how the Tea Party visions had been crystallized to illustrate how America should function and how American politics should be conceived.

¹-East India Company is a territory belonged to the English king George III; it had seen an economic crisis at that time.

1.1 The Tea Party's Question of Identity

Since 1773 until now, the Tea Party went through several steps that have given political identities to the party. Throughout these steps, the party imposed a legacy which made it become one of the most important political organizations in American history.

1.1.1 The Boston Tea Party

Tea was the most popular drink in the thirteen colonies until the British government passed the 1773 Tea Act. It declared that the colonists should buy only the tea that came from the East India Company; thus ignoring their right to choose which kind of tea they would like to drink. In Massachusetts, three East India Company ships, namely, Dartmouth, Eleanor and Beaver had arrived in Boston harbor to unload the tea. At the Old South Meeting House, more than seven thousand people met in order to discuss the tea ships, they wanted these British ships to return back with the tea.

The Massachusetts's governor, Thomas Hutchinson, proclaimed that the ships would not leave the harbor until the tea was unloaded. Anger increased among a group of people, namely the Sons of Liberty. They took the name from the Liberty Tree where they used to meet to discuss the colonies issues. The Sons of Liberty were influenced by the Whig Party ideas² that called for the independence from the British government. They decided to stand in order to take a very important decision that would change their entire life. These patriots were led by Samuel Adams³ who called for an emergence meeting "Adams said, this meeting can do nothing more to save the country! Boston Tea Party was about to begin" (Burgan, 2001, p7).

The patriots set December 16, 1773, to be the deadline of their plan. Few days later, there were about 150 patriots, who dressed up like the Mohawk Indians⁴, they colored their faces and gathered from near and far in Boston harbor to reach the plan. This plan was about boarding the ships and dropping the Tea boxes into the sea. They destroyed all tea boxes and threw it into water. The day after, Paul Revere, a patriot's member, rode his horse to spread out the news about this special event in New York and Philadelphia. This event became known as the Tea Boston Party (Landau, 2015).

The British governments already responded to the Tea Boston Party, it closed all Boston seaports and put the Massachusetts under the military forces. It also replaced Thomas Hutchinson by a military governor to limit the local government's power. This response was

²-The Whig party is British party which influenced the American patriots by their republican writings that incites to be watchful to any threat of their liberty.

³ - Samuel Adams is a Massachusetts's politician, the American Revolution leader and one of the founding fathers of the American nation.

⁴-Mohawk is the Native American inhabitants who covered their skin with soot and wrapped blankets around their head.

known by the Intolerable Acts .The act angered all the colonies and led them to be unified because they believed that what happened in Massachusetts will be happen in all colonies someday (Op.cit).

The Boston Tea Party was a major political organization in the American history; since the meeting held in Philadelphia in 1774, which was named the first Continental Congress. The thirteen colonies, except Georgia met to discuss the future of America and how they should stop the Intolerable Acts. The Party also gave birth to the American Revolution which lasted eight years and was finally crowned by the independence. In 1783, Britain signed a peace treaty with the thirteen colonies.

1.1.2 The Tea Party, a Right-Wing Populist Party?

According to the book *What Is Populism?* Populism is a dominant ideology that emerged in the U.S.A. during the twentieth century's economic crisis. This led to the rise of a new movement under the name "Tea Party", in order to express "anger", "frustration" and "citizen's resentment" about political and economic issues. In America, the term populism was common in many political grassroots. It grew up largely from the North to the Center taking away to the South of the country (Müller, 2016).

Populism is a Latin term which means the people; it refers to peculiar movements or parties. Populist politicians voiced out their support to the common people against economic and political corruption by the elites. They reflected people's wishes and desires to restore their principles. They used their hopes and fears to influence people because they believed in the power of ordinary people, which could change any power and law (Heywood, 2002)

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, Right-Wing is a political term associated with Conservatism which voiced the favor to the value of tradition, authority and property. The term populism refers to the common people who stand in opposition with political, economic and cultural systems directed by the elites.

Historically, populist movements came to respond the economic crises during the American Civil War 1860-1870, during the Great Depression in 1930 and more recently in 2009, when the American president Barack Obama came to power with a large majority of Democrats in the congress and the White House.

In 2009, Obama's administration signed the expensive Health Care Act which made the Tea Party came into reaction against the big Democrats government's public spending and for high taxation. Tea was the abbreviation of "Taxed Enough Already". It stands for "No public

money for private failure” and it required small states, free markets, cut of the public spending and low taxation (P. Formisano, 2012).

1.1.3 The New Tea Party, a New Political Force

The New Right Ideology came into the light as a revolution against Keynesian theory. It gave birth to the Neo-Conservatism which had a strong believe in the free economy theory of Friedrich Hayek. The New Right was voiced in UK and USA by Thatcherism and Reaganism to be a new political force through time. In 1981, Ronald Reagan, the 40th president of the United States declared in his Inaugural Address “In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problems; government is the problem” (Larbi Youcef, p17). Reagan speech was charge to decrease taxes for the rich.

The contemporary right wing in USA grew with the spark of anger taking the name “the New Tea Party”. This anger was causing a series of reactions against what Obama programmed to run the country, the riots responded to the stimulus bill⁵ and to the united state federal budget⁶ and led to the rise of Chicago Tea Party. P. Formisano (2012) describes the call of Chicago tea party, a national party, in the following terms:

CNBC financial reporter Rick Santelli on the floor of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. In an “I’m mad as hell” moment Santelli exploded into a rant in which he criticized the Obama administration’s plan to refinance mortgage. He complained that the program rewarded “bad behavior” suggested holding a “Chicago Tea Party”. And that what New York Time website argue that the idea for the demonstrations grew in part out of a blast from Rick Santelli, a CNBC commentator who on Feb. 19 at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange said that the Obama administration was promoting “bad behavior” (p45).

On February 27, 2009, under the name of Chicago Tea Party, people protested in more than forty cities for organizing a new circle of protest, the Tea Tax Day. On April 15, 2009, over thousand demonstrators gathered in many towns and cities joining by a wild media promoter the Fox News that repeatedly declared that a storm of protest was gathering throughout the country against Obama’s administration economic policies. The Tea Party became a new political power which helped the Republicans to win a majority of seats in the House of Representatives in the midterm elections of 2010 “Indeed, the Tea Party, acting largely as a pressure group, has profoundly shaped the content of national political debate and has had a transforming impact on the Republican Party” (Op.cit, P11).

⁵ - The stimulus bill deals with Keynesian theory that demands for increasing public spending to save and create jobs, the bill signed on February 17, 2009 by Barack Obama.

⁶ - The U.S federal budget comprises the spending on health care, retirements and defends the economic fall.

1.2 The Tea Party's Political Vision

The Tea Party movement has designed many political views that based on the Conservative principles and the founding father ones. It stood to restore the Constitution principles and to preserve the American Dream by preserving the American freedom of each body.

1.2.1 The Conservative Principles

Social changes are always followed by political changes and reactions. The Tea Party reactions against the American president Barack Obama who voiced “*change yes we can*” were charging by the conservative principles; no government interference, small state, capitalism, free market and low taxes. They claimed that America did not need change.

According to S. Parker and A. Berreto (2013) On February 26, 2011, in Portland a Tea Party spokesman told the audience that Conservatives are sickening to conserve their sense of freedom and their moral value. The Tea Party stands for three principles limited government, free market and fiscal responsibility. The local Tea Parties gathered in Oregon for Conservatism ideals, it is a part of it and it has long running reactions to stop the government interference on the American freedom. This devotion was known by the Tea Party Conservative because the party has strong beliefs that the conservative views are the savior of the American economic. They see “the smaller, the better”.

The Tea Party mobilized itself to keep Republicans in office as much as possible under the conservative principles; their aim was to conserve their heritage for their children and for their grandchildren. The Tea Party passion explains that it is a new branch from a long devotion Conservatism, the Tea Parties were convinced by the George W. Bush rhetoric “us” versus “them”, explained “we” are the “people” who stand for our country demanding for our conservative to speak for “us” for what is corrupted by “them”(Skocpol and Williamson, 2012).

1.2.2 The Tea Party and the Constitution

We must fight for our Constitution, the Tea Parties leaders stand to restore the contemporary U.S government to the Constitutional principles; limited government, U.S. sovereignty and traditional values and to preserve the founding father visions about the Bill of right and the Declaration of Independence based on morality, faith and ethics. They described themselves as “a group of concerned citizens...who desire to see a restoration of Constitutional government” (Ibid P.44). They stated that the Constitution is “sacred text” for the Tea Parties.

The Tea Party saw that Obama's Administration misunderstood the interpretation of the lines of the Declaration of Independence and it exceeded the boundaries which have to be respected when they would legalized the same-sex marriage and the abortion, they would go farther than the ethics and the tradition marriage. The Tea party claims that these issues are

unconstitutional, it believes that abortion should always be illegal in all cases and it argues that same-sex marriage is not a religious right; it also declares that Congress violated the Constitution (P. Formisano, 2012).

The “Tea Party patriots” argued that the Tea Party stands for the rights of all individual as the First Amendment rights stands, the bill that reveals the freedom of speech, of religion, of the press, the right to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government. It promises to react for each individual who feels in danger and comes under attack. It also goes for providing the protection, the defense and the security that proclaimed by the Second Amendment rights, the Constitution is followed and each branch of government serves as a check and balance to the others.

The Party warned anyone who could go over the Constitution would face the Tea Party defensive response. Dealing with the *Tea Party Patriots website*, America is a nation of written Constitution which distinguishes it from other nations, it stands for “No American President, Republican or Democrat, should ever go around the Constitution, no matter how important the issue. No government entity is above the law, and no public official may act outside or above the law” (Tea Party Patriots, art, P1, Nd).

1.2.3 The Tea Party and the American Dream

In order to pursuit the American Dream, the Tea Party envisions that America is a place of personal freedom, economic freedom and equal treatment .The Tea Party patriots website declares that the party stands for reviving the Dream from the ancestors to their last descendents, from the founding fathers who enlightened the American Dream by their heart and who combated to rise up their country. Their aim is to build the most powerful nation in the world.

The Tea Party states that Liberalism is destroying their fundamentalist principles and values. On the Tax Day, Americans stand for a mixture of fear and anger against change, they see that the American Dream is transforming into a nightmare .A dream which is granted by the Constitution and by the Declaration of Independence when Tomas Jefferson certifies that “All men are equal by the creator with certain inalienable rights; Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness” (Eaton, 2010, p268).

America illustrates that the American Dream is realized by the common people and born to serve all the citizens with no exception. Dealing with the book *Liberal Betrayal of America and the Tea Party of Firestorm* that declares:

The dream of “we the people” was never dreamt for these elites in the first place. It is a Dream built on the foundation and enabling spirit of national law and human nature. That Dream has

fired the imagination, drawn to these shores and released by the energy of ordinary people everywhere who were as statue of liberty beckons “yearning to breathe free” (Ibid ,p269)

The “Tea Party Express” published articles in which there is a definition of the tea party that it expresses as *the nation’s largest Tea Party political action committee* which organizes “the 6th national bus tour”. Its aim is to restore the American dream, arguing that:

The American Dream is being tarnished by unsustainable debt, a regulatory environment that kills job growth, and tax rates that drive investors and job creators overseas. This bus tour will focus on the heartland of America and will feature speakers and entertainers committed to reducing the size, cost, and intrusiveness of the federal government (Tea Party Express, art, P.1 N.d).

Van Jones (2011) entitles his article “*Introducing The American Dream Movement*” which identifies the American Dream movement as a new identity of the Tea Party that stood for the need of the nation to defend the American people, the American principles and the American Dream. February 26, 2011, witnessed the beginning of the national movement “to renew the American Dream and return us to the moral center where everybody counts, and everybody matters” (Huffpost, art, 2011 p.1). The American dream movement battles to preserve the American freedom, the American dignity and the equal opportunity

Conclusion

The American Tea party battled the foreign enemy at home until it fired them and obtained the freedom to the country. America as an independent nation promised the citizens to preserve their rights of life, of liberty and pursuit of happiness by a written law and each one would pass over the constitution will confront the response of the Tea Party. Passing through many political identities did not erase what the party stands for, each identity boosts the party forces and directs its vision to respond the local enemy who would change the traditional principles and destroy the American Dream. The Tea Party had a great impact on the political arena. It helped the Republicans to gain the majority of seats in the House of Representative and reduced the Democrats majority in the Senate House. These facts explained that the Tea Party had strong ties with Republican Party. In 2009, it was witnessed that there was a rise of the new Tea Party opposition. The position was intriguing against the president Obama who called for change to save the economy. The Democrat presidential candidate who came with other principles, rules and doctrines, his notion of change inspired many American people who did not fear to give him their votes and supports. Americans stood with great hope to enlighten the candle of peace that extinct in the era of George W. Bush the American president.

1- Introduction

On January 20th, 2009, history designed the mass victory of the African American candidate, Barack Hussein Obama, to be the forty four president of the United States of America with 53% of the popular vote. This highlights that America went beyond racial discrimination borders. Americans considered the African American candidate to be the actual change that they can believe in; he is the savior who would solve the stuck problems. Many Americans had strong beliefs that the future president would improve national security and make them forget the tremendous episode of the Iraq invasion. However the Democrat victory angered the Republicans and other political groups who voiced that the country did not need change. The midyear of 2009 witnessed a series of strikes which led to the rise of a new opposition in the political arena that went very friendly with the Republicans, namely the Tea party. It came as a response to the African American agenda that stood on liberal principles that support big state, government spending, socialism, and return to fiscal responsibility. This opposition influenced the media, the social media and the public.

This chapter gives a projection about Barack Obama's question of identity, beliefs and doctrine. It inquires Obama's agenda as a president of the U.S. by giving a spotlight on his programs as president and his vision about reconstructing America. It tries to understand the rise of the Tea Party during his presidency that impacted the political scene. It also gives projection to the media and social media that energized the Tea Party force.

2-Obama's Question of Identity

"Barack Hussein Obama" is the first African American president and the forty fourth American one. He came to life as a fruit of an interracial union marriage between the Kenyan student named Hussein Obama who was offered an American scholarship to take courses in economics at the University of Mānoa in Hawaii, and the American Ann Stanley Dunham. The couple's marriage was unwanted because in America the color of skin still mattered. However, the marriage was short and unsuccessful. After he graduated from university, Hussein Obama preferred to quit America and his small family without regarding his duties as a husband and a father (Larbi Youcef, 2013). Given the social context of that time, interracial marriage between blacks and whites was still unwelcome, as some Americans wanted to preserve their white race heritage as long as they could. That's why Obama's father marriage was unwanted and unacceptable, as the color of skin still matters in America. Moreover, surveying Obama's personal life seems useful when it comes to understanding the political context in which he started his early political engagement and the criticism that he was confronted when his leadership of the Democrat Party became irreversible.

3-Obama's Steps to U.S Presidency

The presidential elections of 2008 reflected the new tendency and went beyond the borders in America. The place which was governed by the white only, gives now the opportunity to a Black man to govern the most powerful nation. The dream of many slaves' descendents came true; the African American candidate represented pride when he won the presidency and was going to govern America with 53% of majority of vote

Following the steps of the American President, *Lyndon B. Johnson*, who delivered a speech to restore the black right of vote after several marches that ended by white violence. "And We Shall Overcome" President Lyndon called for the union of the nation he stated:

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy.....I urge every member of both parties, Americans of all religions and of all colors, from every section of this country, to join me in that cause.... There is no Negro problem. There is no Southern problem. There is no Northern problem. There is only an American problem. And we are met here tonight as Americans—not as Democrats or Republicans—we are met here as Americans to solve that problem (History Matters, Art P1, Nd).

Mr. Obama also in his keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in 2004 called to unify America by saying: there is not liberal America and conservative America—there is the United States of America. There is not a black America and a White America—there is the United States of America. Obama’s profound desire appeared to direct Americans to overcome their differences of ideologies, ideas and race and to embrace the divergences that would form a strong and unified nation. He viewed accepting the sharp difference between the Republicans and the Democrats and showing respect to each party views and ideas would take to the prosperity and to the solidarity of the country (Obama, 2006, chapter Two, N.p).

As a president, Obama promised his people to bring change, hope and prosperity to the country when he promised to end the war in Iraq while preventing the spread of mass destruction weapons. He called to reinforce the military power and to confront terrorism. He called to reconstruct and build the alliances and partnerships to find common challenges, threats and fears. He promised to ensure the rights of who were living in fear and that now will live with respect and opportunity (F. Price, 2008).

On January 20th, 2009, Mr. Obama stood in front of the U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice to swear that he would take the responsibility with what he had of power to protect, conserve and secure the United States Constitution. Between his powerful political words and his liberal ideas, the Obama admiration of the presidential chair was realized, his words did not resemble to any other politician words, instead resembled to the heroic leader words, Martin. Luther King.

4- Obama’s Political Vision

In his book “*Change We Can Believe In*”, Barack Obama saw that the presidential election’s choices were not about the parties; left and right or Republican and Democrat. They were about changing the past and looking for a better future. The previous eight years did not provide national security that made America suffer nor did they bring a flourishing economy that would have made them more powerful. The nation went deeply on war, the economy collapsed and the healthcare system was still costing more and more. He saw that America spent a big budget waging a war in Iraq that wasn’t supposed to be certified and waged. The last eight years of George w. Bush’s presidency reflected the failure of American management but not the failure of American public. But Obama also believed that the path could be changed, as the change is inevitable. His visions were full of hopes and optimism for working together to improve the country and reconstruct the economy. The African American president stated that: “To bring about real change, we need to start by creating a new kind of politics that reconnects the American people with their government and offers not just a vote at the ballot box, but a voice in Washington that cannot be ignored” (Obama, 2008, P.27-28).

In his famous slogan “*change we can believe in*”, Obama saw that the republicans are monopolizing the government with no room for democrats. He also argued that the politics that Americans had was not the politics they deserve, as the Republicans took control of every government’s corner. He stated: “Republicans having won elections on the basis of pledges that

often defy reality (tax cuts without service cuts, privatization of social security with no change in benefits, war without sacrifice) cannot govern” (Obama, 2006, Chapter One, NP).

The choice of electing the African American candidate was not about rivalry between the Democrats and the Republicans. It was about what the American nation needed in terms of politics that respects the differences, adapts to changes and stands for common hopes and dreams and about changing the past for a better future.

Fighting against international terrorism, Obama viewed that the country should increase the corporation with other nations with strong arms and contest ideas in order to reach a long term of security. It should also address the troubles of universal poverty that failed the states. America has to face only two choices; “belligerence or isolation”. The new president promised to end the Iraq war, to fight terrorism in Afghanistan and to close Guantanamo jail. The national security and the international peace declared to be his first priorities (Op.cit, Chapter One, N.p).

Obama saw that each clause in the Declaration oriented the American people, shaped their attitudes, set their path and saved their rights each day and always. He also inquired how they should understand their Constitution about certain rights, he said:

We debate whether such basis common-law rights as the right to marry or the right to maintain our bodily integrity are implicitly, if not explicitly, recognized by the Constitution, and whether these rights encompass personal decisions involving abortion, or end-of-life care, or homosexual partnerships (Ibid, Chapter Two. N.p).

In his book, *Audacity of Hope*, Barack Obama, mentioned that he would fight “Right-Wing Ideologies what want to take away women’s right to choose”. When he was questioned about how can he support murdering babies? The president illustrated that:

Few women made decision to terminate a pregnancy casually: that any pregnant woman felt the full force of the moral issues involved and wrested with her conscience when making that heart-wrenching decision; that I feared a ban on abortion would force women to seek unsafe abortions, as they had once done in this country and as they continued to do in countries that prosecute abortion doctors and the women who seek their services. I suggested that perhaps we could agree on way to reduce the number of women who felt the need to have abortions in the first place (Ibid, Chapter Six, N.P).

According to Obama, the Declaration of the Independence saved the rights of the American people whether these rights touched personal decisions like committing abortion, or ending a baby’s life. This interpretation had angered many American lobbies, who stood against supporting abortion. Despite providing evidence to support murdering babies because legal abortion worked to save many women’s life from illegal one, the Obama Legalization of abortion angered the Right–Wing Populist Party⁷ that strongly disagreed with that. What if the legal abortion was decided by the republicans or by a white president with the same evidence that Obama brought, would the Right-Wing Populist Party stand against that? This opposition hides something that goes far from preventing abortion, which may be related to displacing Obama from office.

⁷-The Right Populist Party is an American political party that re-emerged under the name the Tea Party against Obama’s Policies.

5- The Obama Agenda

President Obama presented his healthcare plan regarding the high costs of the medical bills, medical insurance, together with the necessity to provide high quality care to the families, who were threatened to lose their healthcare coverage when they get sick or injured. Many of the insurers could not cover their medical bills. With regarding also to the economic decade, Millions of Americans are insured but sooner they will not be able to get healthcare coverage. High costs made the small companies could no longer Fixing the health care too.

5.1- Affordable Health Care

The President Obama took what he promised to the practice in order to cover every American and reduce the health quality care cost. Here are some of his proposals:

“Lower Costs by \$2.500 per Family and Improve Quality” the families will have lower charges of \$2.500 each year. To improve quality Obama will reduce the charge of the terrible sicknesses for employers and their employees by compensating employers for a part of costs if investments were used to lower workers insurance premiums. He will help reduce the costs to those who are caring for chronic conditions. He will also reform medical mismanagement and will get rid of the extreme financial supports to Medicare Advantage plans (Ibid, P44).

“Guarantee Health Coverage for Every American” for those who do not have health insurance, they will receive a variety of private insurance options including maternity, disease management and mental health care. The plan will also affect small businesses to provide health insurance (Op.cit, 45).

“Bring Down the Costs of Prescription Drugs” to stop increase the costs of prescription drugs, the Obama government will allow importing safe medicines as the country has from other countries with cheaper price. It supports the use of generic medicines and provides the markets with biologic drugs. It also provides Medicare to negotiate for better price (Ibid.cit, P.46).

It seems that cutting costs by bringing insurance guaranty to all uninsured citizens, by helping to reduce the costs for those who are carrying chronic conditions, reducing high medical costs and by supporting generic ones show that the Affordable Act reform that Obama brought will serve many poor citizens. But it might be because of the fact that some insurance and drug companies used their pockets instead of blocking the Obama reform because it did not match their benefits. This suggestion could give the reason behind opposing the reform that the black president had brought.

5.2- Return to Fiscal Responsibility

During the last eight years, about \$4 trillion were added to the deficit. The American administration was considered the most fiscally irresponsible at that time. Brack Obama claimed that he would change the method about how the government spends money by restoring honesty and transparency. He promised to spend taxpayer dollars wisely, not to mortgage it but for sure to invest it in the future that will lead the growth of the economy and bring the prosperity for all Americans.

Barack Obama suggested to *“Pay for All Proposals and Cut the Deficit”*. He viewed that the American government should stop digging when it knows that it falls in a big fiscal gap. He stated that the best method to reveal the real pledge to fiscal responsibility is to figure out how

he is going to pay for all the new plans and look for concrete deals that reduce the deficit (Op.cit, P.55).

Obama promised to “*Cut Spending and Reduce Government Waste*”. As a president, he suggested to cut wasteful spending by ending the Iraq war, stop sponsoring for private plans in Medicare, prevent funding for private student loan corporations and adjust agricultural financial support for high-wages farmers. In general, spending is going to be lower than the usual level of the last years (Op.cit, P.56).

Barack Obama suggested “*Putting Medicare on Solid Footing by Reducing Costs and Improving Quality*». As a president, he saw that the expensive Health Act represented the main threat to America’s fiscal future in both the public and private spheres. He promised to cut profits for Medicare and Medicaid and move them from the first class health system by reducing health prices and improving quality in other areas (Ibid, P.56).

“*Give Tax Relief to the 98 Percent of Household Making Less than \$250,000 a Year*” as a president, Obama stated that Bush Tax Cuts⁸ riskily deformed the American tax structure by creating a deep gap in the economy; the wealthier became wealthiest when other singles still struggle. As a president he will vow to not increase taxes for any household making less than \$250,000 a year (Ibid, 57).

Comparing Obama’s government spending on the local reforms with the ex-Republican government spending that was led by President George W. Bush on Iraq War gave a clear result that was wastefully cost. Moreover, it is clear that while waging the Iraq War there was no opposition party to fight against that. President Obama’s interference to stop sponsoring the private plans for Medicare and to remove it from the first class health system would annoy the supporters of the private sectors that have large benefits from this system. By promising to restore transparency, the President will be confronted with many enemies who would love to break him down.

6- The Rise of a New Opposition

The new opponents took the name of the Tea Party from the first letters of the slogan “Tax Enough Already” as a response to the African American president programs, particularly concerning the Health Reform Act and fiscal responsibility. This firm opposition played a main role in attracting the public mind and the media, which were recently used as a large mediated power. By using the power of ideas and media, this campaign was intended to attract more public support to join the attacks of the Republicans. However, it is worth reminding that American politics was already dominated by the capitalists who clearly endorse free markets principles. During 2009 and 2010, the new opposition held a large demonstration in Washington resulting from the growth of popularity support joined by some institutional forces like the media. Through the war of ideas and the use of the propaganda, which were recently the major instruments in American politics, the Tea party became the most populous movement at that time (DiMaggio, 2011, P.09-10).

“*Enough*” is often referred to as a word that unified the Americans who were fed up with Obama’s policies. In fact, this word made millions of American citizens join the Tea Party

⁸Bush Tax Cuts were made permanent for single people earning less than \$400,000 per year and couples making less than 450,000 per year, and eliminated for everyone else, under the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012.

movement to protest against the huge public spending when the financial crises were at its finest. Americans produced home-made signs that wrote on it “your mortgage is not my problem” and “No taxation without deliberation”. They argued that focusing on taxes and spending had become old-fashioned, as this was not a new change that Americans were promised by. Using the words; “liar, pretender and stupid” and home-made signs said “you can’t fix stupid, but you can vote it out” the party movement mobilized people against Obama during 2010 and 2012 (M. O’hara, 2010).

Throughout the first months of 2009, six national Tea Party meetings were held. Under “Our Country Deserves Better”, the Tea Parties were charging with rage to rock the political arena. Many Tea Parties were formed such as the 1776 Tea Party, the Tea Party Patriots, the Tea Party Express and the Tea party Nation in order to raise awareness in the entire nation and to unify their goals and objectives. In September, 12th 2009, the big event took place in Washington. Thousands of Tea Parties stood to work together, they met in the streets in order to share their feelings that were mixed of anger and fear. The Tea Party was transformed from a mere episodic event to social and political movements (Rosenthat & Trost, 2012).

The opponent argued that the government under Obama was out of control and it got extremely big. They voiced the favor of freedom of choice and the non-interference of government in the healthcare system. Tea Parties uprising stood for “Free market Capitalism”. They were claiming that President Obama and his Democrat party were destroying the economy of the nation and the way of life of the people. Mainstream politicians reacted vehemently against the president domestic agenda in several issues like the deficit spending and the return of fiscal responsibility. Yet, it is worth noting that foreign policies had never been the party priority, which assumed that the Tea party supported isolation. This new uprising had influenced the Republicans who are so friendly to the Tea Party. (GOP)⁹ Conservatives were unified and energized in resistance to President Obama, they quarreled that his administration spent too much money to intervene in foreign issues that concern Iraq and Syria (Dueck, 2015).

The Tea Party members endorsed the party to maintain the public appearance with no leader and with no exact ideology. They would make the movement a more populist one. This tactic led to the emergence of the Tea Party on the national scene. The media also facilitated the operation to be a phenomenon that took name “*populism*”. Definitely this ideology that was created by the Republicans and the media turned the country into a theatre of “*populist discontent*” in which the nation embodied feelings mixed with anger, confusion and fear. The strikes of March 2009 were covered by “*Newsweek*” that titled its headline “The Thinking Man’s Guide to Populist Rage” (Op.cit, 2012).

6.1- The Tea Party Media

The vast nation was used to the Tea Party ideologies. Politicians were not the only ones involved, but the common people, too. American political culture saw the most powerful uprising of Right-Wing populism during the mid-term of the African-American president. At that time, Nancy Pelosi was the speaker of the House of Representatives. She noted that the Tea Party is “*Astroturf*”¹⁰ by the wealthiest people to stay focused on tax cuts for the rich. Media, books, newspapers, magazines provided coverage to the Tea Party. Most were wondering as to

⁹GOPCs: The Grand Old Party Conservatives is a nickname for the Republican Party since 1880.

¹⁰ Astroturf refers to grassroots based citizen groups that are primarily conceived by political interests.

whether President Obama would restrain public freedom by reforming the Health Act Care and return to fiscal responsibility (P. Formisano, 2012).

In the Tax Day, 2009, the protesters were promoted by powerful media, notably *Fox News* permanently declared that a storm of opponents was meeting in all over the country protesting against the Democrat president administration. *America News Room* at its sixth edition on April 6th, had claimed that “Tea Party USA Growing Revolution” “Tea party Protesters Angry at Trillion in Government Spending” and “People are fighting back against Barack Obama”. Fox News joined to cover the event which declared that “Tea Party Express Takes Washington by Storm”. The Capitol was crowded by approximately 75,000 protesters holding house made signs that expressed several issues like; “President Obama and health care reform, abortion and socialism”. Some signs were racially rude which portrayed Obama with Hitler’s mustache and some described him as an African Doctor and others called him a Muslim Communist (Op.cit, P.48).

The Tea Party behavior did not stop on that, but went even further when Congress passed the new Affordable Act, the Tea Party demonstrators presented the Congressman as “nigger”, “fagot” and “homo”. Its activists worked to deject this offensive behavior, but they never apologized officially. The vice presidential candidate and the Tea Party Favorite speaker Sarah Palin inserted fears about the threat of socialism that Obama would bring to the country. Moreover, when “Tea Party express” had organized its sixth bus tour calling for recovering the country under the slogan “Our Country Deserves Better”, Fox News also faithfully covered the event. Between 2009 and 2010, Fox News was very cooperative with Tea party enormous growth. It played an important role in the mid-term election of 2010 and became very cooperative with the Republican Party, too. It also endorsed the Republicans for their election campaign when it raised \$2.5 million for the party candidates (Ibid).

The Tea Party had sparked nonstop debates about its demonstrations on media, radio channels and social networks. Fox News had already had good relations with the movement that used significant efforts to publicize these events. Similarly, Fox News engaged in certain party issues like spreading the idea that the Tea party faced the enemy at home “largely American liberalism” and the party also stood for “real American” (Rosenthat & Trost, 2012).

“*There would not have been a Tea Party without Fox*”, that was what came to be claimed by the founder of the Tea Party Express who argued that there was an intimate relationship between Right-Wing media and the Tea Party, and that this existed since the beginning of the movement. He stated that “the Tea Party is essentially a mediated, top down phenomenon”. Fox reporters and analysts were the most famous supporters for the group. Sympathetic and consolidate reporting was apparent in the mass media (DiMaggio, 2011).

(J. Dowdle , Van Reamdonck and Maranto, 2011) ,argued that the media covered the news in a manner that provided more benefits to them rather than serving public interests. Indeed it held many influential talks on radios that addressed Health Care Reform. It also covered the event when a member of Congress, namely, Joe Wilson voiced to the African American president about HCR “You lie!”(P57).

6.2- Tea Party Social Media

Beside to the Media, the Social Media played a major role in publicizing the Tea Party anger and fears. The Party had largely used Facebook to influence the common People and to restore the idea that Obama came to destroy the American nation.

6.2.1- Picture One: We're laying The Foundation For The Next President



Source: Tea Party.Org 12th June 2015

On 12th June 2015, the Tea Party Facebook (Tea Party.Org) posted this cartoon that represented what had been left of corruption by President Obama. The post was entitled by “we’re Laying The Foundation For The Next President”. It had 333 likes, 16 comments and 274 shares. The commentator, “Gary Webb”, wrote “Obama the Anointed One is on a mission to derail America” and “America being tied down by Obama and his Cronies”. Another commentator named “William Mueller” wrote “Government from the government will only lead government. We need a Government led by the people, Of the people, For the people”.

The top focused point on social media was on Sarah Palin’s post on Facebook in 2009, she declared that “supervision bureaucrats would sit on “death panels” deciding which citizens were “worthy of care” ” (Op.cit, 2011, 158). Sarah Palin was hoping to inject fears and threats of socialism that President Obama would bring. The Conservative media joined the Republican Party protest, which sought to preserve the system that would be reformed by the new government.

On April 1st, 2015, the Tea Party wrote on Facebook: “If Obama was an American he would understand that Freedom and Liberty is not something you can fundamentally change. America does not care what dreams his father had. We care about what dreams of our founding fathers had”. The post gained 2.3k of likes, 92 of comments and 22545 of shares (Tea Party.Org). The commentators Robert Jacks wrote “Obummer should be put in prison for treason!!!” Another commentator named, Brand Kemp, wrote “Obama's father was a Muslim activist. His father dreamed about Islamic Jihad. That is the "Dreams of my father" that Obama strives for”. The post would claim that Obama is a cheater who came to destroy America by spreading his Islamic faith and destroying the principles that were set by the founding fathers. Some went to add that his notion of change should stay away from their Constitution and their American principles.

Conclusion

Barack Hussein Obama, the Democrat Liberal Activist, had designed his proposals to reconstruct America that had been destroyed by the previous far winger president. With his slogan '*the change, yes we can*' he would bring change to every corner that needs change with shifting some conservative rules and principles. Indeed, Barack Obama brought many changes to the nation. He cut the wasteful spending by slowing down Iraq War. He closed Guantanamo jail. He proposed the Affordable Act that would serve the poor citizen. Moreover, the president brought challenges, which made the Conservatives argued that America did not need changes because America is not poor, as it just suffered from poor leadership. He challenged the Republicans when he legalized abortion and when the same-sex marriage Act was allowed and practiced in most states. As American history designed for Barack Obama to be the most popular president, it also designed for him to be the most notorious one in the eyes of some of his people. In his midterm as president, America witnessed a mass uprising of opponents about his agenda and proposals. Obama was regarded as a socialist politician who would take the nation to the worst when America did not need to spend more money. A new political mainstream raised under the name the Tea Party. With the ideology of common people, they were arguing that Obama was not a good leader. The Tea Party influenced public opinion, media and social media. It inculcated fears that America is declining. It had also made the American people who stood for '*the change that they believe in*' to be the same people who stood for '*the change that they cannot believe in*'.

1- Introduction

The United States of America was dominated by two major political parties that have influenced the course of American politics; the Republican and the Democrat Parties. These two parties have sharp differences in their political visions and programs. In 2008, President Barack Obama came to power with Democrat principles. He promised to provide America with new visions and change that the country need. However, this change annoyed the Republicans and raised the spark of Tea Party anger that rapidly transformed to a firestorm in the political scene. This new uprising had influenced the Republicans, who were so friendly to the Tea Party. Its members and supporters have gathered in many American cities to express dislike to Obama proposal policies. The hostile behaviors they did and the extremist signs they used were not a response to the political and economic reforms that Obama had brought, but probably to Obama himself.

This chapter emphasizes the main reasons behind the Tea Party resistance. It tries to explain whether the Tea Party opposition went against Obama's policies or against his own persona.

2- The Tea Party: What Do They Really Want?

America encouraged people from everywhere to follow the American way of life; a life that portrayed freedom, equality and similarity in certain rights. It promised to preserve all citizens' rights regardless their ethnicity or religion, as citizenship allowed participation in politics and in many other aspects of life. At the same time, minority groups named "*Real Americans*" promised to protect the equal rights of these groups regardless their race or religion (S. Parker & Barreto, 2013). But the rise of the Tea Party under the Obama administration raised many questions about the reason of that kind of protest. Did the Tea Party truly consider all Americans equal having the same right to pursue the American dream or did they just believe that these rights concerned a minority group?

The Tea Party members and supporters declared that "*we want our country back*" advocating their rise and resistance were about freedom and patriotism. They stated that they were, are and will always be jealous about their country that was going to lose in front of the eyes of the "Real Americans". They also argued that "America no longer belongs to them and the country is sleeping away" (Ibid, P.209).

3- The Tea Party and Immigration

Recently, the United States of America saw a demographic growth that brought social and political changes. Immigration to America increased dramatically. African Americans, Asians and Latinos were the majority. According to some statistics, in 1973, 83 per cent of the American population was white. By 2010, throughout Obama's mid-term, the white population

turned down to 63 per cent with about 39 million of African Americans, 15 million of Asians and about 9 million of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) community. America was the most debatable area about social, economic and political values. However the white population was always considered as the authoritarian and dominant group. They would never keep watching others in power. The Tea Party referred to the other groups by “*Others*”. “*Others*” included President “Obama”, who himself was apparently taking the country away from the “*Real American*”. They made it clear that Obama’s election brought multiculturalism to the country and that went against their visions (Op.cit).

During Obama’s presidency the white population saw a decade of 20 per cent, which represented him as threat for this category. Their fear of being a minority group made them rise against him. In addition, The Tea Party rhetoric “*Others*” and “*Real American*” illustrated that the party is looking to preserve the white heritage.

In the case of immigration, the Tea Party stated that they lost their country. They declared that “Our porous borders are endangering citizens” and they called for applying the second amendment of the Constitution that gave the right to the citizens to arm themselves against danger. They stated: “We must stand strong defiance of those who support amnesty to illegal invaders” referring to President Obama who encouraged immigration and who granted amnesty to illegal immigrants. They argued that approximately one million sex crimes were committed by illegal immigrants in the U.S. (Ibid, P214). However, America is a melting pot land that grew with mixture of the ethnicities and races. Not because of the desires of some minorities who supported isolation, immigration should be stopped or banned.

In America, there are groups who accept the divergence in ideologies and ethnicities, hence others still stick on their pride to be native-born Americans. According to Warfield Brown (2016) who stated that the Tea Party showed off with pride of being “native-born Americans”. They viewed that American culture was altering to the worst by immigration. They hypothesized that white “Anglo-Saxon Protestants” were and stay always the most superior race of the “native-born Americans”. The resurgence of the Tea Party under Obama’s presidency was full of extremist words that really addressed the president himself. “What’s that black fella doing the White House?” (P114-115).

4- The Tea Party and the Same-Sex Marriage

Tea Party rise addressed the same-sex marriage law. According to S. Parker and A. Barreto (2013), who stated in “*Change They Can’t Believe In*” that anti-same-sex marriage law was one reason of the Tea Party Rise because it passed over the Constitution. But in reality the law obtained more votes in eight states to be allowed and practiced in U.S.A. The Tea Party

opposition reason was unconvinced. If the law passed over the Constitution why did it gain the majority of votes to be permitted in the U.S.A.?

5- The Tea Party, an Extremist Party?

Indeed, the election of the first black American president brought many changes at the political level. As a Democrat president, he will definitely face criticism by the Republicans. The Tea Party devotion to the Conservative principles and Republicans explains its rise but it does not explain its hostility against the president. From the age of slavery, the Americans were familiar with hostility against the blacks and they still practiced it until nowadays with civilized manners.

The first three months witnessed the *Tax Day* event that was organized by the Tea Party. Protesters demonstrated in more than 750 cities opposing the Stimulus Bill. According to S. Parker & A. Barreto (2013), who argued that the Tea Party opposition affected Obama himself because it came with many negative visions about the president. He was called “Kenyan, Muslim and un-American”. He also was questioned by the Tea Parties about his patriotism and his American citizenship. Otherwise the Tea Parties stated that partisanship and devotion to Conservatism were the only reasons to use against the president, it was only about politics. They said that they were hostile because they could not accept to lose their country. It also stated that every president must not violate the American Constitution that protects freedom and equality. However, the Tea Party perceived these aspects differently, and considered that certain groups did not deserve their fundamental rights and basic freedom.

It seemed that the Tea Party goals went beyond preserving the fundamental rights. Did they truly believe that Obama’s new regime was the real threat to American social, economic and political vitality? Did his democratic programs truly destroy the nation? Or just their claiming about losing the country is a fake which used to reach other objectives. One of The Tea Party goals directed to like to minimize freedom and equality to be for some people, for “real Americans”. It is not necessary to touch every one. Moreover the Tea Party principles also stood to reduce the government spending and to minimize its power. But one may wonder as to why it did not rise when the ex-president George .W. Bush spent more money to wage the Iraq war pretending that Iraq had a mass destruction weapon.

The extremist ideologies are not new in America. The Ku Klux Klan played a main role to characterized racism and “*White Supremacy*” in the nation. The history still remembers their crimes among the American colored people who still experience the racial discrimination until nowadays.

The attacks among the African American president by the Tea Party were full by extreme opposition that doubted his patriotism and Americanism. The Tea Party websites were full of

tales that doubted Obama's birth certification. The same attacks also said that the president is a secret Muslim and he was anti-Christian. The websites incited their supporters to stand against the president who, according to them, was not qualified to govern America because he was not born in it. One Tea Party website declared: "we are convinced that Obama is not a natural born citizen of the U.S. and he is not qualified to be president of the U.S.A" (Op.cit, P.261).

Kenneddy (2012) in his book *The Persistence of the Color Line* demonstrated that Obama's patriotism faced big challenges by white citizens about his Kenyan father, his birth's certificate and his education in Indonesia. Tea Party did not dare to show "Nativism" with no limit questions whether the African American president is an American citizen or his birth was outside the U.S. They accused him that he is committed a Muslim not a Christian as he pretends and his devotion to Christianity is false. They also stated that his patriotism as an African American citizen is less patriotism than white one because generally "Blacks" hated America secretly. They hated it because it was the country where the slave trade was practiced (P164).

However, the Tea Party resurgence under Obama presidency raised many questions as to whether America had become a "post-racial" society. President Obama had faced racial stereotypes that made him appear in many Republican attitudes who illustrated that the blacks were unequipped and incompetent to govern. In this respect, many Republicans were willing to give their voice to a white candidate rather than to the black one. They kept repeating that the white race was always superior to any other race. According to Crotty (2012), the Black candidates were associated with extreme political views compared to the white, who were regarded with higher racial attitudes (P.131).The Tea Party questioned President Obama's personal questions that had no relation with his electoral program. These questions revolved around his capacity to govern America, his nation of birth, his birth certificate and his faith. They also questioned his patriotism because he did not accept to wear the American flag on his lapel. "You lie" were shouting words by the Republican Joes Wilson in response to Obama's Affordable Act that were heard around the world (Op.cit, 2012). The Tea Party opposition put many inquiries on mind whether it was against Obama's policies or it was against his own persona?

According to Reed (2012), the Tea Party demonstrated in Washington not to insist upon fiscal responsibility but to eliminate the first black president. If racism is no longer a factor in American life so, why then the Tea Party strongly believed that their ethics are superior to other minorities in the U.S when in fact they expressed hatred and nervous breakdown sentiments toward President Obama.

Many features gave projection that “racism” still existed in America and was still practiced by the Americans. Joe’s Wilson words “You lie” during the speech of President Obama at the Congress meeting explains that he acted and that he was a racist. Kennedy (2012) stated: “most politicians and commentators agreed that Joe’s had” [acted badly]. He also illustrated that the former president Jimmy Carter when he asked about “You lie!”, he noted that “ Racism ...still exists and I think it has bubbled up to the surface because of a belief among many white people, not just the south but around the country, that African Americans are not qualified to lead this country”(P.235).

6 - The Tea Party and The White Supremacy

According to Warfield Brown (2016) who stated that the emergence of the Tea Party during Obama’s presidency was charged by extremist words that really addressed the president himself. “What’s that black fella doing the White House?”(P.115).This question raised another question; is the White House made only for the White President? This question makes it clear that the Tea Party supporters and members are racist because of the pride in their race would not enable them to accept a black man in the White House. They were determined to make America reach what they white supremacy. Put differently, America is for white Americans, only.

The Tea Party White supremacists had uttered committed speeches full of violence against the African president and his family. The anti-Obama speeches and behaviors did not tell that the opposition was about Obama’s health plan. It went beyond that. Inquiring the president birth certificate and his citizenship was not actual politics. It rather had an impact on something personal hidden underneath. Reed (2010) stated that the Tea Party signs said “Death to Obama” and “Death to Michelle and her two stupid kids” (P.194).These slogans had nothing to do with real politics. It was about delegitimizing the black president and his family; which means that racism was still ringing its bells in America.

According to Flanders (2010), who stated that the candidate Obama received threats during his campaign more than any other candidate. Moreover, many white supremacists were arrested for setting up to murder him. The Tea Party was expressing fierce, racist and extremist sentiments that were shown in many Tea protester signs. At a Madison, Wisconsin, tea-bag rally: “Obama’s Plan-White slavery”. In Philadelphia: “Barack Hussein Obama-The New Face of Hitler”... At Washington, D.C “Stand idly by while some Kenyan tries to destroy America? WAP! I don’t think so!!! Homey don’t Play dat!!!(Page 39-40).

Under the mask of “we are taxed too much” and Obama’s political and economic policies were destroying the country the Tea Party was implicated in the racial attitudes in the age of Obama. It stood by its hatred sentiments against him and his family. Their supports never dared

to show their hostility and violence toward the African American president, they called him a terrorist and called for his death and assassination. These extremist attitudes made things obvious that the party was playing the racial card during Obama's presidency. Moreover, the Tea Party was willing to give its voice to a white candidate rather than to a black one and their pride of their superior race as native-born explains that Tea Party extremely refused black candidate to be in power. It seems clear that the Tea Party Objectives resembled too much the Ku Klux Klan ones. They wanted to get rid of the blacks who came against their benefits that stood to minimize their power and to restore the white supremacy power in America as long as they could.

Conclusion:

The American Tea Party went through several political identities that crystallized the party visions and ideologies. The Tea Party Revolution was a turning point in the American history. First it stood to get rid of the British colony and its unfair taxes. It designed a path to the independence and it realized the American Dream that protected "Liberty, Freedom and pursuit of Happiness" to every American regardless his race and religion. Second, The Tea party was transformed to a Right-Wing Populist Party that embodied Conservative principles and supported free states. The party used the power of the common people to help the Republicans to govern. Indeed, the Republicans gained the majority of seats in the House of Representatives and the Senates in the elections of 2010. Third, the New Tea Party was a political force during Obama's Presidency that came against his policies. The question that many commentators might be asking is whether the Tea Party protest against Obama was against his policies or his own persona? However, in giving projection to the Tea Parties visions, principles, ideologies and arguments about its opposition against the African American president, one may note that the party used a populist ideology to reach its objectives that do not deal with principles but with racism and nativism. The majority of the Tea Parties members and supporters were wealthy men, they had no relation with the common people; they only directed the party to be a populist one in order to get rid of the black president. Its objectives were to prepare for the next presidential elections to reinforce the power of the Republicans to stay as long as possible in power and to eliminate the African American president who was regarded as backward and disqualified to govern the U.S.A. In this respect, the Tea Party turned from a populist party to an extremist party that looked to restore the white protestant supremacy.

LIMITATIONS

The work was limited by: First, the political terms were too difficult to deal with it (some had rhetoric meanings that require using it with awareness). Second the work faced the lack of prior studies about the topic. It was also very confusing of using terms such as Colored, Blacks, Negroes to represent the African Americans. Finally this process was limited by the time and the number of pages.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The election of Barack Obama, the African American candidate, to lead the United States of America showed that Americans went beyond mere ethnic and racial issues, which meant that the color of skin did not matter that much. Obama's promise about the new change that he would bring allowed him to embody the dream of many Americans, who were disappointed by the political choices of President G. Bush, who left America waging a devastating and counter-productive war in Iraq.

Obama's political vision that was reflected through his famous slogan "Change, Yes, We can" sparked the rise of a new political opposition during his first term in the political scene. It took the name The Tea Party from. The first letters of each word stand for "Tax Enough Already". Under their slogan "Change, We cannot Believe In", the party's resistance stood against what President Obama was hoping. Its members and supporters argued that America did not need for change, but it rather needed better leadership.

The New Tea party deep-rooted identity is deeply linked to the Boston Tea Party 1773, which made a historic event by designing the way to the American Revolution at that time. It stood to preserve the principles that were set by the American founding fathers so as to preserve the American dream. The Tea Party was highly influenced by Conservative principles that were, according to them, always regarded the best for the nation.

As a Democrat president, Obama was confronted with critics from the Republicans together with the Tea Party, who were very friendly with each other. Obama's plan, which centered upon repealing the Health Care Act and the return to fiscal responsibility had angered the Tea Party. This party was attached to ideas such as conservatism and believed in small state, free markets and low taxes. Their political visions stepped up to stop government spending that would break down the prosperity of the country.

The rise of the Tea Party during Obama presidency turned to a firestorm phenomenon that rocked the political national scene. About 750 cities and thousands demonstrators gathered in Washington Capitol to oppose Obama's plans just after few months as a president. This opposition challenged his skills to govern America, but how could they prove that after a few months of winning the presidential elections? Yet, one may wonder as to the very reasons for which the Tea Party showed resistance.

Despite the arguments that were raised by the Tea Party that are, one has to admit, color-blind and their opposition against Obama did not express racism, the extremist signs and words that were expressed, were in fact clear and obvious. Using demonstrating signs that inquired the black president existence in the White House and calling for his assassination went beyond the request of the American prosperity and the consolidation of the American economy.

The American prosperity was the Tea Party paradox that explained the Party contradiction between its words and its actual actions. Claiming that America was lost in the hands of the Black president, particularly when he permitted the same-sex marriage could not be considered as a legitimate argument. The same-sex marriage law obtained the majority of vote. Eight states from thirteen accepted the law to be practiced in their territories. The choice of electing a white candidate rather than a black one could illustrate that the Tea Party was looking to restore the white power supremacy.

Racism against the color of people was still clearly expressed by some American white people who would not accept that time changes and that racism was no longer a factor in American life. Inquiring Obama's patriotism and asking him personal questions about his birth certificate and about his faith had nothing to do with his political plan. President Obama was always regarded disqualified to govern the U.S.A. in the eyes of the whites. His African origin was said to make him seem backward, incompetent and stupid.

The Tea Party believed that the election of Barack Obama met with the emergence of multiculturalism. This ideology came against their ideologies that supported Anti-multiculturalism, anti-immigration and nativism. The Tea Party saw that immigration misshaped the American culture and took it to the worse. Its nativism clarified their vision that "Anglo-Saxon Protestants" were and stayed always the most superior race of the "native-born Americans" and that America should be for "real Americans". The Tea Party was lost in racist attitudes to get rid of Obama. These statements are the powerful piece of evidence, which proved that white supremacy was actually the main objective throughout the Tea Party's fight against President Obama.

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