

Annotation

The bachelor's thesis with title *The Spatial Dimension of Systemic Racism in Myrtle Beach* focuses on how inequalities are maintained in case of afroamerican community in Myrtle Beach, the USA. Specifically, the thesis follows how is the systematic racism projected in a spatial dimension of the city. The thesis work with the data from the census in the USA and biographical interviews with members of the afroamerican community. The data help to uncover the inequalities of the afroamerican community compared to white Americans, especially using the maps of Myrtle Beach. The biographical interviews focus on identification of borderline or crucial situations that show the impact of systematic racism on the lives of Afroamericans, as well as the explanation of racism and inequalities in the city by members of the afroamerican community, and discrimination within the city space. The thesis works with the hypothesis of historical conditionality of inequalities, which together with the setting of the social system influence the actions and life decisions of the afroamerican community in the city of Myrtle Beach and the overall functioning of the city. The key concept for understanding and defining inequalities in Myrtle Beach is the spatial capital based on the Bourdieu's theory and theory of systematic racism. Based on research, I have found that systemic racism in the city is manifested by segregation in the city. Spatial capital then manifests itself in two dimensions, by creating an imaginary map that determines where the Afroamerican should move and where, on the contrary, he does not, and it is true that spatial capital is more manifests in neighborhoods where the vast majority of the population is white Americans. The conclusions of the thesis show that African Americans, who inherited capital within the framework of systemic racism (or did not inherit), are influenced by systemic racism to a greater extent, in various areas such as family, employment, education and housing.