What is the Muslim and African Ban?

Module 18, Lesson 1
THE MUSLIM & AFRICAN BANS Timeline

The Bridge Initiative
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Progression of Executive Orders (EO) and Presidential Proclamations (PP) with full list of countries included in each iteration of the Ban.

Full infographic available at: https://bridge.georgetown.edu/research/the-muslim-and-african-bans-by-the-numbers/

JANUARY 20, 2017
Donald J. Trump inaugurated as President

JANUARY 27, 2017
Executive Order 13769
Countries added: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen
Temporary refugee ban and indefinite ban on Syrian refugees

MARCH 6, 2017
Executive Order 13780
This EO revoked and replaced EO 13769
Countries Removed: Iraq
"Extreme vetting" provisions added for refugee admissions process

SEPTEMBER 24, 2017
Presidential Proclamation 9645
Countries removed: Sudan
Countries added: Chad, North Korea, Venezuela

OCTOBER 24, 2017
Executive Order 13815
"In-depth threat assessment" for refugees from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen

APRIL 10, 2018
Presidential Proclamation 9723
Countries removed: Chad

JANUARY 31, 2020
Presidential Proclamation 9983
Countries added: Eritrea, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan, and Tanzania
The Muslim & African Ban in Historical Context

Immigration advocates want Biden to do more to prevent discriminatory policies

Source: https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/muslim-ban-advocates-want-biden-to-do-more-to-prevent-discriminatory-policies
Read your respective factsheet. Be prepared to respond to the following:

Name 2-3 ways in which the individual/organization helped push for the ban
'On January 27, 2017, one week after his inauguration, President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13769, “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States.” The executive order banned nationals from seven Muslim majority countries in the Middle East and the African continent from immigrating or traveling to the United States, citing national security as its primary justification.’

Source: The Muslim and African Bans, The Bridge Initiative
URL: https://bridge.georgetown.edu/research-publications/reports/the-muslim-and-african-bans/
The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 were cited as the historical backdrop, and EO13796 stated that the U.S. “cannot, and should not” permit entry to “those who do not support the Constitution, or those who would place violence ideologies over American law.” Such language of "violent ideologies" superseding the constitution has often been used by anti-Muslim groups to spread a conspiracy theory claiming Muslims seek to overthrow the United States and enforce Sharia.'

Source: The Muslim and African Bans, The Bridge Initiative
URL: https://bridge.georgetown.edu/research-publications/reports/the-muslim-and-african-bans/
The Muslim and African Bans have always been discriminatory. The first Ban (before the end of 2017 there would be four iterations) delivered on Trump’s December 2015 campaign promise for the “total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States.” It is important to note that in his speech, Trump cited a poll commissioned by the anti-Muslim organization Center for Security Policy.

Source: The Muslim and African Bans, The Bridge Initiative
URL: https://bridge.georgetown.edu/research-publications/reports/the-muslim-and-african-bans/
"By temporarily suspending the entry of immigrants from predominantly Muslim countries in the name of national security, President Trump reinforced racist fears that Muslim immigrants posed a unique and imminent terrorist threat, despite, continued mass shootings carried out by white, U.S.-born young men."

"To be sure, the Muslim Travel Ban is a racist policy. It seeks to keep out or deport people perceived to be Muslim based upon the racist assumption that “they” are violent potential terrorist enemies of the U.S. nation."

"Trump used his Islamophobic discourse to win public support and it is evident from his proposal on Muslim Ban which was a response to Obama’s plea to the American community to show tolerance and solidarity to the Muslims residing in America."

URL: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/21582440211004172
The Muslim & African Bans

“The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday upheld President Donald Trump's third travel ban in a 5-4 decision. The court said the travel ban was “squarely within the scope of presidential authority” under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the plaintiffs’ First Amendment claim was unlikely to succeed.”

“The INA grants the president broad authority to suspend the entry of aliens into the United States. “By its terms,” Roberts said, the law “exudes deference to the president in every clause.” And the president lawfully exercised that discretion based on findings that followed a worldwide, multiagency review of countries’ compliance with information sharing and risk assessment, Roberts said.”

“The president’s statements may be considered, Roberts said, but the travel ban should be upheld if it is reasonably understood to stem from a constitutional justification. The national security justification was sufficient, Robert said. His opinion was joined by Justices Anthony M. Kennedy, Samuel A. Alito Jr., Clarence Thomas and Neil Gorsuch.”

The Muslim & African Bans

The proclamation is expressly premised on legitimate purposes: preventing entry of nationals who cannot be adequately vetted and inducing other nations to improve their practices,” Roberts said. “The text says nothing about religion.”

Impacts of the Muslim and African Ban

Module 17, Lesson 3
Countries Included on Various Iterations of the Muslim and African Ban

- Original List: EO 13769
- Expanded List: EO 13780
- Removed from expanded list
- Only briefly on expanded list

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THE MUSLIM & AFRICAN BANS
Infographic

THE MUSLIM and AFRICAN BANS
by the numbers

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https://bridge.georgetown.edu/research/the-muslim-and-african-bans-by-the-numbers/
“On his first day in office, President Biden rescinded former President Trump’s ban on immigration from many mostly Muslim majority countries, but those families impacted now find themselves stuck in a tremendous visa backlog.”

MSNBC's Yasmin Vossoughian reports.
March 20, 2021

In what ways are individuals still affected by residual impacts of the bans?

Whole Class Discussion