How Does It Feel to Be a Problem

There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

This 44-page guide for “How Does It Feel to Be A Problem” by Moustafa Bayoumi includes detailed chapter summaries and analysis, as well as several more in-depth sections of expert-written literary analysis. Featured content includes commentary on major characters, 25 important quotes, essay topics, and key themes like Representations of Arab-Americans and Immigrant and Racial Hierarchy. Plot Summary. How Does It Feel to Be A Problem: Being Young and Arab in America (2006) is a nonfiction text by Brooklyn College English professor and Arab-American Moustafa Bayoumi. The title comes from W.E.B. Historical Context of How Does It Feel to Be a Problem. In the aftermath of the militant Islamic group al-Qaeda’s attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, Arab and Muslim Americans were thrown into the national spotlight, portrayed as enemies to the country where they made their homes. There was immediately a spike in hate crimes against Muslims (and people mistaken for Muslims, like turban-wearing Sikh men), including a number of random murders around the U.S. whose perpetrators claimed to be avenging 9/11; the American government took a series of measures supposedly intended to ta