



YOUR KINDLE NOTES FOR:

Reconstruction: Destroying a Republic and Creating an Empire

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67 Highlights | 0 Notes

Yellow highlight | Location: 254

After the War former Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens told the Georgia legislature that white Southerners owe a debt of gratitude to black Southerners. Numerous, but untold, are the stories of slaves protecting their “white folks” during the War. Fred Ardis was Captain Isac Ardis’s slave. While the Captain was visiting home during the closing days of the War, Fred noticed a group of deserters who were planning to kill the Captain. Fred warned Captain Ardis who managed to flee out a back door. Fred then went to the slave quarters, gathered several men who armed themselves with axes and placed themselves as guards around the house. Fred then told Mrs. Ardis, “Now, Miss Lizabeth, you go to sleep. If anybody gets in this house tonight, they have got to kill us first.”⁶ The white South’s debt of gratitude could have been the foundation for a mutually beneficial biracial Southern society, but Yankee invasion and occupation destroyed the potential.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 262

What could have been if the Yankee Empire had not destroyed the high road to emancipation and imposed Lincoln’s low road to emancipation. The impoverishment, malnutrition, disease, and death rate of post-War black and white sharecroppers (a new form of slavery) that resulted from Lincoln’s low road to emancipation are well documented.⁷

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 271

This reflects the potential that the high road to emancipation held—a peaceful and prosperous potential that was violently denied to “We the People” of the South. Lincoln’s low road to emancipation meant immediate emancipation without preparation and training for the mostly illiterate black Southern population. It was a recipe for social disaster but a recipe that worked to the advantage of the victorious Republican Party in Congress.

Note:

This observation was made by a Yankee Radical who saw in it the potential for cooperation between former slaves and wellmeaning white Southerners. Such cooperation in the political realm would spell doom for the local and national Republican Party. The great irony of American history is that what centuries of slavery could not accomplish, that is, teaching blacks to hate whites, the Republican Party accomplished in a decade of Active Reconstruction. The friendship between the races even during the early stages of "Jim Crow" segregation is demonstrated by the continuing comradery between black and white Confederate veterans. Confederate Veteran, Robert E. Houston from Aberdeen, Mississippi wrote in June 1902 concerning the status of state pensions for Confederate Veterans, "We have quite a number of colored servants who deserve and receive pensions."²³

Note:

During Wade Hampton's campaign for governor of South Carolina, the white conservatives worked to mend the racial antagonism brought about by the Republican Party's divide-and-rule Reconstruction policy. Hampton declared: "I am in this fight to save South Carolina...to bring the two races in friendly relations together with equal and impartial justice."³⁴ Here we see a Southern Statesman attempting to undo the harm done by the Republican Party's divide-and-rule scheme to control the South. Such sentiment points toward what "could have been" if the South was left alone to correct its social issues without interference by power-hungry Northerners. Approximately

Note:

The people of the South were denied the opportunity to develop a just and fair biracial society. Such a society had never been accomplished. Yet, the South was making slow progress as it slowly traveled down the high road to emancipation. The South "could have been" a part of the country where black and white Southerners shared the responsibilities and benefits of their society. The antebellum South "could have been" a place where slaves were slowly granted their freedom in a manner that allowed them to immediately become a successful and prosperous part of Southern society. It "could have been" a community of friends and neighbors who judged each other by the content of their character. It "could have been," but we will never know if such a social experiment would have worked. The opportunity was denied by Lincoln's war and the Republican Party's Active Reconstruction—a denial that continues today.

Note:

YANKEE GENERAL SHERMAN'S admissions about his war crimes committed during the War is the best example of the North's pure hatred for the Southern people. General Sherman admitted that 80% of the physical destruction his Army inflicted upon the South's civilian population was unnecessary as a war strategy. He said that only 20% of the war's destruction "has inured to our advantage, and the remainder is simple waste and destruction."⁵³ The valuation of Southern private property by the end of the War, excluding capital investments in slave property, was 59% of what it was in 1860⁵⁴ and increased to only 63% by 1870. In 1880, the value of farms in the eleven Confederate States was only 67% of the 1860 value. The value of farm implements was only 45% of the value of such implements in 1860.⁵⁵ The destruction of the South was so great that, by 1900, the South had barely reached the same level of economic development it achieved in 1860. The prior data represents only the property/economic damage inflicted on a people who only asked to be left alone to govern themselves and resolve their social issues in a manner that would benefit all its citizens—free and slave.⁵⁶ But far greater than property and economic damage was the human cost of the Yankee Empire's illegitimate invasion and conquest of the once free and self-governing people of the South. But worse was to come. The Republican Party's Reconstruction came after Lincoln's war.⁵⁷

Note:

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Illiterate former slaves were placed in positions over experienced and educated local Southern political leaders. Uneducated and ill-prepared former slaves were manipulated by local scallywags and Northern carpetbaggers to establish a system of fraud, corruption, and lawlessness unheard of in Western Christian civilization. Those who had little, or no taxable property were given the ability to set the tax rates on those who had taxable property, while those with taxable property were not represented in the government that imposed confiscatory taxes. The 1776 war cry of the American Colonies—No Taxation Without Representation— became the complaint of black and white Southern property owners. It was a time in which a spontaneous Southern resistance movement developed.

Note:

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Reconstruction never ended. It continues in cities and States not only in the South but, today, its impact is felt in every state of America's centralized, all-powerful, tyrannical "indivisible" Union. Key elements of Active Reconstruction (1866-77) included themes that are familiar to conservative Americans at the beginning of the 21st century. During Republican-enforced Congressional Reconstruction (herein referred to as Active Reconstruction), the South suffered from out-of-control taxation, fraudulent elections, normalized and accepted fraud/corruption among elected officials, and the use of racial

hatred to exploit blacks for the political benefit of party politicians. A glance at today's news headlines will demonstrate that these key elements are currently at work in the South and throughout these United States.

Note:

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Reconstruction is divided into three eras of American history. Active Reconstruction (1866 to 1877) was the time in which the Republican-controlled Congress used military occupation, bayonet rule, and slanderous anti-South propaganda to control its newly conquered Southern territories (formerly the Sovereign States composing the conquered and occupied sovereign nation, the Confederate States of America). Passive Reconstruction, part of which, includes a time referred to as the Progressive Era. Passive Reconstruction (1878-1965) was a time in which the ruling elites in Washington (political, financial, and social) enacted Federal legislation to gain control of America's banking system via the establishment of the Federal Reserve, expanding Federal powers via Federal Supreme Court decisions, and "Progressive" legislation ending with the passage of the 1964-5 Civil Rights Acts. During Passive Reconstruction, the South suffered widespread poverty which was intentionally imposed upon the South.⁶¹ Modern Era Reconstruction (post-1965) is a time in which the ruling elites found it politically advantageous to break the post-War North/ South bargain for reconciliation⁶² and imposed a modern-day version of Active Reconstruction on not just the South but on all of America. The recent destruction of the Reconciliation Monument in Arlington National Cemetery is a good example. Designed by Moses Ezekiel, a Confederate veteran, the monument was proposed by Union veteran and President William McKinley. It was an attempt to heal old wounds and unite the country. Its destruction is a reflection of our times; when government elitists hire Woke radical leftists to promote malice, hatred, antagonism, bitterness, and resentment. What message is being sent when monuments meant to heal are destroyed? America must regain its senses and bring back to the fore the shared values derived from our Christian Western heritage.

Note:

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These three lies are: 1. The North fought to preserve the Union, 2. The North fought to free the slaves, and 3. The North sought to use Reconstruction to establish civil rights for blacks.

Note:

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The fact that the Union did not dissolve when the Southern States seceded demonstrates the total fabrication of the first lie. This first lie was and remains an

effective emotional propaganda tool to rally misguided patriots into unquestioning support for an all-powerful Federal Government. The Federal Union was in no more danger of dissolving when the Southern States seceded in 1861 than was Great Britain in 1776, after the Thirteen American Colonies seceded from their union with Great Britain.⁸³ In both cases, the only danger for these central governments was the loss of control of a large geographical area and its population which was providing the central government with tremendous resources. For both central governments (empires) the contest was not over the principle of liberty but their potential loss of profits! The second lie, that the North was fighting to free the slaves, is easy to destroy if facts mean anything in modern America.⁸⁴ The simple fact is that after most Southern States withdrew their representatives and senators from the US Congress—meaning the North had complete control of Congress—the remaining Northern States and two Border States voted for and sent to the States for state ratification the Corwin Amendment. Republican Senator Corwin from Ohio authored, and Lincoln supported, the Corwin Amendment. This proposed constitutional amendment would “forever prevent the federal government from interfering with slavery in the States where it existed.”⁸⁵ Lincoln was more than willing to tolerate slavery if the Southern States would return to the Union and allow the Federal tax collectors to collect tariff revenue in Southern ports—Yankee profits were at risk. Lincoln and the Republican Party’s war did not end slavery—it merely set the stage for a labor system far worse than Southern chattel slavery. After “emancipation,” blacks and poor whites were reduced to a new form of slavery—sharecropping.⁸⁶ After the War, the formerly prosperous white plain folk of the old South were reduced to America’s new class of peasants.⁸⁷ Lincoln’s low road to emancipation led millions of black and white Southerners into a system of economic serfdom—the opposite of the alluring but false promise of Yankee freedom. The third lie, that Republicans were earnestly seeking a system of government that would guarantee civil rights for freed slaves, will be explored and exposed in subsequent chapters. The exposure of these three lies which is so essential for the establishment and maintenance of the unconstitutional (illegitimate) supreme Federal Government leads to an important question—a question that the current political status quo is determined to prevent from ever being asked!

Note:

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The goal of the post-War Republican-controlled Congress was to make the South a permanent economic and political vassal of the Republican Party. The Republican Party became anxious for its political future early in 1866 when it saw former Union men who were not Radical Republicans sent to Congress by Southern States. These Southern States were “reconstructed” under Lincoln’s Ten Percent Reconstruction Plan. The Republican Party foresaw the possible combining of old-line Southern Unionists with National Democrats. Such a combination would end the Republican Party’s control of Congress and its vision of a greater American Empire controlled by Republican

elites.⁹¹ In his 1879 novel, *A Fool's Errand by One of the Fools*, Union officer Albion Tourgee wrote that the drive for Republican-sponsored Radical Reconstruction did not come from the people of the North but "from its politicians." Tourgee noted that the purpose of Republican Reconstruction was to assure Republican "political victory and party ascendancy."⁹²

Note:

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retribution upon sinful white Southerners.⁹³ Republican Senator Charles Sumner declared that all these seceding States committed "state suicide." At the same time, the infamous Thaddeus Stevens (R-Pennsylvania) opined that the seceding States were nothing more than conquered provinces held and "governed by the will and at the pleasure of their conquerors, without any weak talk of rights of rebels, ex-rebels, or rebel States."⁹⁴ The Roman Empire used the phrase *Vae victis* (woe to the vanquished) when discussing what to do with the people of a newly conquered territory. This was, in practice, the motto of the Republican Party when dealing with the people of the conquered and occupied South—woe to the conquered.

Note:

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One of the great ironies of post-War Washington politics was that the Republican Party needed the South to maintain political control of Congress. They knew they could not rely on the traditionally conservative white Southerner to vote Republican. The answer was to maintain military dictatorship throughout the South and disfranchise "disloyal" white Southerners (anyone who supported the Confederacy) while enfranchising illiterate freedmen whose votes could be controlled by the Republican Party. The leaders of the Republican Party sought to enjoy the prospect of humiliating the South by establishing a new government that would legislate protective tariffs to assure profits for the more highly industrialized and prosperous States of the North. General Bradley T. Johnson perceptively noted, "...the Northern society, which was and is based on the idea of profit and loss."⁹⁹ This meant their new Federal Government must control the newly created puppet States in the South to ensure they consistently voted Republican. Gideon Wells, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, asked Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, "Do you really think that Massachusetts could govern Georgia better than Georgia could govern herself?" Senator Sumner's reply was, "That is Massachusetts' mission!"¹⁰⁰ To achieve its goal of controlling the South and creating puppet Republican state governments in the South, the Republican-controlled Congress used the ancient technique that all empires used to control the people in its newly conquered territory—Divide-and-Rule.¹⁰¹ DIVIDE

Note:

Black troops routinely marched four abreast in the streets and sidewalks of towns and cities across the South, purposely forcing whites into the ditches or off the street. It was not unusual to see black “troops” dressed in new, bright blue uniforms, challenging, and harassing old crippled and hungry men wearing the only clothing they had—their tattered gray uniform. In Chester, South Carolina, black troops clubbed and bayoneted an old man; in Abbeville, South Carolina, black troops ordered all whites off the sidewalks; in Charleston, South Carolina, black troops forced their way into homes and demanded that the women of the house feed them; in one such case, a guardian of the lady of the house challenged the black soldier for his insult of the lady. The black militiamen dragged the white defender to their camp, murdered him, and danced upon his grave. With similar barbaric outrages occurring across the South and with no reliable legal system in place to arrest and prosecute the offenders, it would be irrational to think that some form of vigilante activity would not take place. Vigilantism occurs even in the modern era when the legal system refuses to protect the innocent from the criminal elements of society.¹⁰⁵ For over 85 years since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the white people of the South were a free and self-governing people. This incredible heritage of liberty and selfgovernment was destroyed by Lincoln’s aggressive war and the Republican Party’s Reconstruction. Immediately post-War, the generally friendly relations between former slaves and former masters surprised the occupying forces of the North. For example, upon returning from the War, General Gideon J. Pillow borrowed money from one of his former slaves.¹⁰⁶ Former Union officer, socialist, and Republican politician Carl Schurz issued a report on the conditions down South on December 19, 1865, in which he noted his surprise: Centuries of slavery have not been sufficient to make them the enemies of the white race... Instances of the most touching attachment of freedmen to their old masters and mistresses have come to my notice.

Note:

The Republican Party’s post-War aim was not civil rights for blacks in the South but political power for the Republican Party in Washington, DC.

Note:

The union created by the Articles of Confederation was an association, freely entered by equals—thirteen sovereign American States (nations). Many Americans at the time did not believe the old union (Federal Government) under the Articles of Confederation adequately provided for national defense, and it did not allow for the free flow of commerce between the thirteen sovereign States. The Founding Fathers at the Constitutional Convention designed a new Federal Government or Union. But to ratify

the proposed constitution and create a new Federal Government, the States making up the original Federal Government under the Articles of Confederation, each independent of the other, seceded from the original union and formed a new “more perfect” union under the Constitution. Note, that it only required the accession of nine sovereign States to form the new union. But this new union would have authority only over those sovereign States that freely elected to leave (secede from) the old union and join (accede to) the new union.¹²⁷ Some States were very reluctant to join the new union. For a short while, the States of Rhode Island and North Carolina stood outside the new union as sovereign, free, and independent States (nations) until they freely elected to join the new union as per Article VII of the US Constitution. A union is a free and voluntary association of equals, each member having the right to join or leave at will—indeed if a member of the union cannot leave, then that member is not free! A prison is a union of sorts, but not the type of union that the Founding Fathers sought to create under the original Constitution. The hawk’s talons and a dove’s breast may form a union of sorts as well as a wolf’s jaw and a lamb’s throat, but these are not symbolic of the political union of sovereign, free, and independent States. Such bloody unions are emblematic of political tyranny! Never forget that if a member of a union cannot leave, that member is not free! Only empires are indivisible.¹²⁸ The more perfect union created by the original Constitution was not designed to be an ironclad union controlled by ruling elites who wield the power of a supreme Federal Government. It was a union held together by mutual respect and mutual benefit. The Founding Fathers did not create a union that would be pinned together by bloody bayonets. Even though the High Federalists wanted a supreme Federal Government, they did not have the support in the Constitutional Convention to create their desired system of Federal supremacy.

Note:

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The South made a strategic failure by failing to recognize and declare publicly that the current political system—the political status quo—is unconstitutional, illegitimate, and therefore must be replaced. This strategic failure left Southerners as well as all conservative Americans in the position of political slaves to America’s Woke, politically correct, leftist, political and social establishment. The conservative South’s refusal to declare to its own people and the people of its sister States in the North and West that the current system of government is unconstitutional and must be replaced with America’s original, legitimate Republic of Sovereign States had a pernicious impact on American liberty. It turned “conservatives” into docile political slaves of America’s Woke, Globalist ruling elite. It is the South’s final strategic failure—a failure that prevents a popular demand for a fundamental change in America’s current left-of-center Federal Government. The North’s powerful anti-South centers of propaganda were a major factor in the ability of the North to inflict Active Reconstruction upon the South and then to replace the legitimate Republic of Sovereign States with an all-

powerful Federal Government controlled by Northern political and financial elites. In the following chapter, the history of the propaganda methods used by the North to destroy the South and change America's original Republic of Sovereign States into an all-powerful supreme Federal Government—the Yankee Empire—will be explained.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,750

During Active, Passive, and Modern Era Reconstruction, the South became the ruling elites' whipping boy.¹⁸³ Using the slanderous but emotionally effective "bloody shirt" in the form of anti-South lies allows the ruling elite to shift responsibility away from the disaster their corrupt actions brought on America. Using the "bloody shirt" during Active Reconstruction allowed the Northern ruling elites to rally votes necessary to maintain control of the political status quo. Slandering the South was the mainstay of Northern propaganda since the early 1830s. It was aggressively used during Active Reconstruction and continues today. As Southern comedian Lewis Grizzard said, "The more outlandish a thing that is said about the South, the more likely a Yankee is to believe it."

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,773

William Lloyd Garrison, owner of a radical anti-South newspaper, the *Liberator*, was typical of radical abolitionists who spewed slanderous lies about the South. He fictionalized an evil narrative to describe any way of life that was not the same as his New England lifestyle. He hated slavery and the slave owner. He refused to distinguish between Southern slave owners and Southern non-slave owners. Yet, Southern non-slave owners composed nearly 80% of the South's white population. He used his paper to describe Southerners as "ruffians who insult, pollute and lacerate helpless women and ...conspire against the lives and liberties of New England citizens."¹⁸⁸ This is the type of Radical Abolitionist that attacked the South, threatening and encouraging bloody slave revolts. Even Daniel Webster of Massachusetts admitted that Northern abolitionists prevented the growth of the Southern abolition movement.¹⁸⁹ Numerous Southerners acknowledged that slavery was not a permanent labor system and, in their own way, were promoting the high road to emancipation. In 1856, Robert E. Lee wrote to his wife, "In this enlightened age, there are few, I believe, but what will acknowledge, that slavery as an institution, is a moral and political evil in any country."¹⁹⁰ President Jefferson Davis wrote to his wife, admitting that regardless of how the War turns out, the system of slavery would end.¹⁹¹

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,839

After Lincoln's assassination, the Radical wing of the Republican Party took complete control of the Republican Party. This, and not Lincoln's election, was the beginning of the Republican Party as a national political force. The Republican Party needed an excuse to discard Lincoln's Ten Percent Reconstruction Plan and to substitute their anti-South, hate-inspired, and unconstitutional Reconstruction policy. The "reason" used to justify overturning Lincoln's plan was the claim that there were ongoing rebel outrages and rebellion against the Federal Government's authority down South.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,358

Two internationally recognized social scientists shocked and enraged the left when, in 1974, they declared the issue of slavery was used to poison race relations in the United States.²⁵³ Their recognition of race used as a political tool brought down upon them the left's unrestrained wrath. The left is well known for substituting emotions for facts when facts demonstrate their social and political failures. Below are a few examples of the treatment of slaves in the South:

Note:

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Post childbirth maternal death rate was lower for Southern slaves than for white Southern women²⁵⁴ • Southern slaves had a longer life expectancy than urban workers in the US or Europe²⁵⁵ • The diet of Southern slaves exceeded by 10% the energy value of the 1879 diet of free men²⁵⁶ • The slaves' diet exceeded the Federal Government's 1964 recommended diet²⁵⁷ • Housing for Southern slaves was more spacious than that of New York workers in 1893²⁵⁸ • Upwards of 25% of Southern male slaves were managers or craftsmen²⁵⁹ • Free blacks were better off in the South than in the North²⁶⁰ These "facts" were not newly discovered by Fogel and Engerman. Similar "facts" were noted by a foreign visitor to the United States in the 1840s: There is a great difference between white and black mortality rates in the States in which slavery has been abolished: from 1820 to 1831 only 1 white in 42 died, whereas the figure for blacks was 1 in 20. The mortality rate is not nearly so high among Negro slaves.²⁶¹ One of the most poignant facts described by Fogel and Engerman was the comparison of the condition of Southern blacks before and after emancipation. They noted that sickness for post-War black sharecroppers was 20% higher than for slaves before emancipation.²⁶² These facts stand in sharp contrast to the anti-South slanderous lies put forth by South-hating Northern propagandists before and after the War for Southern Independence. And remember that sharecropping, established post-War, was known as a new form of slavery for eight and a half million Southerners—sixty percent of whom were white.²⁶³ THE

Note:

Not only did Northerners cash in on their investment in slave property, but they also removed as many blacks as possible from their lily-white States. After that, they passed exclusion laws prohibiting “free people of color” from immigrating into their state. Illinois, Lincoln’s home state, had an exclusion law on the books when Lincoln was a member of the state legislature—there is no record of Lincoln ever objecting to these laws. During the War, Northern leaders brought their concerns to Lincoln about free blacks immigrating to Northern States because of Emancipation. Lincoln replied that the States could pass exclusion laws. Tocqueville observed that “Ohio not only refuses to allow slaves but also prohibits the entry of free Negroes into its territory and forbids them from owning anything there.”²⁷⁸ While the North was taking the low road to emancipation, the South attempted to ameliorate the harsh conditions of slavery while seeking the high road to emancipation—a social experiment cut short by radical Yankee abolitionists and Lincoln’s war.

Note:

Human slavery is not a matter of race, as portrayed by the Yankee Empire’s modern-era propagandists. Slavery is not something unique to blacks. As a matter of historical record, more whites suffered under slavery than blacks. Black conservative scholar Dr. Thomas Sowell “triggered” many liberals when, in one of his many interviews available on YouTube, he said as much. He also informed his audience that around 75% of the people in early Rome were held in bondage.²⁷⁹ St. Patrick was once held as a slave in Ireland. The word slave is derived from the word Slavs or the Slavic people. Muslim Turks constantly raided their country, and the captured white inhabitants were sold into slavery.

Note:

Slavery, in ancient societies and some non-Western modern-day societies, is a condition in which the slave owner held the slave as property, and the owner could do with his property as he pleased. Under this system of slavery, the slave owner could abuse or kill the slave. In some slave-owning societies, slaves were purchased as human sacrifices to pagan gods. This was not the case in America, where the slave was considered an indentured servant for life. The owner owned the slave’s labor for life. The slave owner could not legally abuse a slave any more than an individual holding an indentured servant could legally abuse the indentured person. Every Southern State had specific laws to assure the well-being of slaves. French Louisiana’s 1724 Code Noir Article XLIII stated:

Note:

In Mississippi, shortly before the War, a white man murdered a slave. A white sheriff arrested the murderer, a white judge tried him, and a white jury convicted him of murder. The execution was swiftly carried out.²⁸¹ His crime was not that he destroyed the slave owner's property or denied the slave owner's right to the full lifetime labor of the slave. His crime was the murder of another human.

Note:

Unlike their Northern brethren, white Southerners did not desire to rid themselves of a people they had become accustomed to and a people they trusted. A Northerner looking at the close relations between the races down South would be repelled and could not explain or accept it. Southerners, on the other hand, did not try to explain it but merely accepted it. The close relations between white and black Southerners during the age of slavery was a paradox of Southern society. But instead of wasting time explaining or analyzing this paradox, Southerners were satisfied with slowly progressing down the high road to emancipation. It was a slow progression, but such is how mutually acceptable social traditions develop. This slow pace was repugnant to the Yankee full of missionary social zeal eager to use the pulpit, propaganda, politics, or bayonets to enforce his latest trendy isms on the "others" of the world. Southerners took a different view of their world. "What better guide might a people have than abstract Reason? Why, Experience as a guide, the historic experience of a people, expressed in their legal institutions, the general frame of government, customs, and conventions."²⁸⁷ Yankee society was (and still is) in a constant state of trendy revolutions demanding the immediate adoption of some newly discovered ism. Southern society was satisfied with a slow almost imperceptible evolution of social change without a man-made deadline.

Note:

The respect that white Southerners held for their black friends and neighbors was demonstrated in 1893 when the unofficial journal of the United Confederate Veterans published a plea for the Federal Government to grant to every former slave enough money to establish their own home and small farm. These Confederate Veterans understood the sad condition that Lincoln's low road to emancipation foisted upon slaves who were unprepared for their freedom. "His freedom was thrust upon

Note:

Slavery, even under the best of conditions and the best of masters, is NOT a good or ethical social system. Most Southerners understood this and knew the slave labor system would eventually end. The question was not if but how. When one honestly compares the way the North “solved” its race/slavery problem with the way the South attempted to handle its race/slavery problem, one sees that the South took a much more humane pathway. But the North’s anti-South slanderous lies worked their evil magic on the thinking of the Northern population. It prepared them for a carnival of revenge, impoverishment, and dictatorial rule that they endorsed and imposed upon “We the People” of Dixie during Active, Passive, and Modern Era Reconstruction.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,617

White Southerners had generations of experience living and working side-by-side with black Southerners. This relationship, though paternalistic, was based upon a sincere desire to protect a race of people who never in their entire history developed and maintained a democratic society. Jefferson Davis explained the South’s willingness to prepare black Southerners for the day they would be a free and successful part of Southern society. “For its end the preparation of that race for civil liberty and social enjoyment [must be made]. When the time shall arrive at which emancipation is proper, those interested will be most anxious to effect it.”²⁹⁹ This was the high road to emancipation that would prepare Southern slaves for participation as free men in a free society. It would prevent the false claim that the War was necessary to free the slaves. It was the high road that would prevent Reconstruction and the eventual enslavement of black Americans on Uncle Sam’s Plantation:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,700

Black Republicans and white Democrats in the Mississippi House of Representatives joined in presenting a watch to John R. Lynch, black Republican. The white Democrats offered a resolution praising Representative Lynch for his “ability, courtesy, and impartiality” as speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives.³¹² What Southern state has suffered more abuse and slander from arrogant, self-righteous Yankee propagandists than the state of Mississippi? In Profiles of Courage, future United States President John F. Kennedy noted, “No state suffered from ‘reconstruction’ and carpetbag rule more than Mississippi.... Vast areas of Mississippi lay in ruins. Taxes were increased to a level fourteen times higher than normal to support the reconstruction government.”

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,709

Hiram Revels was the first black person elected to the United States Senate. Senator Revels was a Republican Senator from Mississippi. When elected to the Senate, many Northerners expected Revels to assist the Radical Republicans in their efforts to punish the South, but they were soon disappointed. Revels understood that by punishing the white South, the black South was also punished, i.e., economically and socially harmed. Revels resigned from the Republican Party after his efforts to improve the social and political well-being of the people of Mississippi. He often found that he was opposed by Congressional Republicans whose primary desire was to use black voters to advance the Republican Party's agenda. In a letter to President Grant, Senator Revels exposed the misuse of his people (black Southerners) by the Republican Party: A

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,261

Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee (or portions thereof) established a functioning pro-Union government by 1864. Like the Nazi Quisling government of Norway and the Vichy government of Nazi-controlled France, these so-called "state governments" represented the will of the invader and not the will of the people. Lincoln planned to have these rogue, puppet state governments ready to vote Republican in the November 8, 1864, presidential election, where Lincoln faced a serious challenge from the pro-peace Democrat candidate General George B. McClellan. With Sherman's successful march on Atlanta and other Union victories, the new rogue States would guarantee a Republican victory in the 1864 election. Both Lincoln and the Republicans in Congress saw the rogue-restored Southern States as a key to maintaining Republican control of the national government. The Republicans and native Unionists—most of whom became Unionists late in the War—firmly held control in Lincoln's three "restored" Southern States. Lincoln also wanted to add Florida to the list of States he could count on in the 1864 election. In February of 1864 Lincoln sent an invading Yankee Army into Florida. He counted on a quick victory, allowing the Yankees to occupy the state capitol at Tallahassee, set-up a puppet state government, and declare that Florida was "back in the Union." He knew that since his military would manage the vote, Florida's electoral votes would go to him. This would be the fourth invasion of Florida and was designed to bring the state into the Union under the leadership of Lincoln's private secretary, who was sent to Florida to manage the political part of their invasion scheme. The Yankee invaders had around six thousand troops plus eighteen transport ships. The Confederate state of Florida was under the protection of General P.G.T. Beauregard, who sent approximately five thousand troops to defend the state. The battle was a resounding Confederate victory! In the first two hours, the Confederates pushed the enemy back and captured five artillery pieces. The invaders left 350 dead on the battlefield and abandoned a great number of their severely wounded.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,280

Lincoln's Florida expedition demonstrates the purely political nature of the man most Americans would select as America's best president. Lincoln destroyed the Union while proclaiming he was fighting to preserve the Union. He enslaved the white South while claiming to be fighting to limit or destroy slavery. He began Reconstruction using fraud and political corruption before the War was over. He knew he was destroying the civilization in the South but had no idea how to rebuild a new Southern society. Lincoln

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,289

For instance, no constitutional authority existed for the Yankee Empire's 1893 invasion and occupation of the Kingdom of Hawaii, but "Might makes right." Queen Lili'uokalani of Hawaii denounced the new Constitution forced upon her Kingdom by the invading Yankees as a "bayonet" Constitution. Lincoln began forcing "bayonet" constitutions upon the once free people of the South, and the post-War Yankee Empire continued his tyrannical tradition.³⁹³

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,363

While Southerners, operating under Lincoln's Ten Percent Reconstruction Plan, were electing loyal, conservative Union men, the North was busy electing Radical Republicans. Maine voted by a large majority to enter the Radical Republican camp, as did New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. After the elections in the fall of 1866 the prospects for local self-government in the South were bleak. The Radical Republican Party became and remains today the Republican Party. By March of 1867 the new Congress consisted of one hundred and forty-three Republicans and forty-nine Democrats. In the Senate, the Republican Party held control by a margin of forty-two Republicans to eleven Democrats. South-hating Republicans held a veto-proof House and Senate.⁴⁰⁰ It was a Congress dedicated to the destruction of America's original Constitution and the extermination of the South's political power in the United States. Henceforth, Southern representatives would be the humble servants of the new political status quo—an all-powerful supreme Federal Government and its bureaucratic "Deep State." Many hot speeches would be made for home consumption, but the South's political leadership would never again rise to question the legitimacy of the Yankee Empire and its political status quo. Henceforth, States' Rights became nothing more than privileges and all-powerful, indivisible, Federal Government might allow "We the People" of the States to exercise. Post-War, States' Rights became States' privileges.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,399

When President Johnson made his North Carolina Proclamation, in which he affirmed that he intended to follow Lincoln's Ten Percent Reconstruction Plan, Radical Republicans immediately exposed their hatred for the new President. President Johnson's conciliatory North Carolina Proclamation opened the floodgates of Radical Republican hatred directed against Lincoln's successor. Vicious and virtually unanswered slander against the new President and the powerless South was the primary weapon used by the Republican Party in their eventually successful efforts to seize control of Reconstruction. Shortly

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,530

President Johnson supported the efforts of the National Union Party, but his Cabinet did not. Three of the four Cabinet members resigned their posts in protest. Attorney General Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, and Secretary of the Interior Harlan left Johnson's Cabinet and joined with the Radical Republicans. Secretary of War and Radical Republican Stanton stayed in the Cabinet to serve as a Radical Republican spy and saboteur within President Johnson's Cabinet. Radical Republican propagandists in the Northern media slowly moved the Northern population into the Radical camp. Radical Republicans expertly positioned themselves for the eventual Republican Party's constitutional coup d'état.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,566

The radical dichotomy between the Yankee Congress' stated claim for invading the South in 1861, as opposed to its actions in 1866, plainly demonstrates that preserving the original Union was not the primary motive for waging aggressive war against a sovereign nation, the Confederate States of America. The North's primary goal was and always had been, to create a centralized, allpowerful, indivisible Federal Government controlled by Northern ruling elites. The Northern elites would then have a free hand to exploit the resources and people of the South. Aggressive, genocidal war and Republican-managed Active Reconstruction were the primary tools used to complete their Hamiltonian plans for a glorious commercial empire—an America of "imperial glory."⁴²⁷ _____

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 4,029

Lincoln was assassinated on a Friday, and by the following Sunday night, Radical Republicans met to plan for Republican control of Reconstruction. One of the main topics was how to use negro suffrage to control the conquered South.⁴⁸¹ A few days after Lincoln's death, former Union General Ben Butler—known in New Orleans as Beast Butler—proclaimed that "the time has not come for holding any relations with

her [Virginia] but that of the conqueror to the conquered.”⁴⁸² On April 21, 1865, the New York World ridiculed Butler as “an unscrupulous general whose cowardice and incapacity always left his enemies unharmed upon the field.”⁴⁸³ His political crusade against the devastated South bore more foul fruit than any of his military campaigns. We will see him appear numerous times spouting his hatred of the South. The

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 4,271

Postmodern (neo-Marxist) historians and other apologists for the Yankee Empire often claim that Southern antagonism toward black militias was based on Southern racism. This is yet another Yankee fallacy used to detract from their tyrannical oppression of the conservative South. In a letter from Lincoln’s Vice President, Andrew Johnson, one sees an example of the unruly and dangerous activities of newly freed, mostly illiterate, armed blacks. Andrew Johnson was from Tennessee. While serving as Lincoln’s Vice President, he wrote a letter to the Yankee officer in command in Tennessee. Johnson was complaining about his home that was taken over by black troops and turned into a house of prostitution!

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 4,283

This is dramatic evidence of why white Southerners were fearful of undisciplined black militias. Lawlessness was the rule, not the exception. “I know somewhat of the inferno of Reconstruction. I saw my people suffer, my father’s house vandalized, my mother’s tomb desecrated, I saw the South desolate!”⁵²⁸ It is evidence as to why the peaceful, post-War South was forced to seek a means of self-defense in the form of the Southern resistance movement.⁵²⁹

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 4,527

The Southern resistance movement went by different names, the most well-known was the original Klan. Initially, these secret resistance groups were under the strict leadership of men like General James H. Clanton and General John T. Morgan of Alabama, General James Z. George in Mississippi, General Albert Pike in Arkansas, and General John B. Gordon in Georgia.⁵⁶⁷ The early resistance movement was under the control of men who were accustomed to organizing and controlling large bodies of men. These resistance leaders were men of high moral character who would not countenance vengeance and criminality within their ranks. Unfortunately, as with all secret societies, it is easy for secret societies to come under the influence and eventual control of lesser-minded men. Once it became evident that unbridled black control of society was coming to an end, the original resistance movement leaders understood that the work of the resistance movement was over. Peaceful efforts on the political

front were necessary. The leadership of the resistance movement realized that slanderous charges of “rebel outrages against blacks down South” were needed by the Republican Party to keep their power in Washington. However, the lawless element within the resistance movement refused the order to disband and used the resistance movement as an excuse to carry out attacks against personal enemies or to fulfill their personal hatred against local blacks. This was a God-send to the Northern propagandists.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 4,649

As the Southern resistance movement began to emerge, federal authorities responded with a massive campaign of oppression directed at the local population. The occupied South was governed by a military dictatorship that used tyrannical police-state tactics to fight the resistance movement. For example, Federal authorities rounded up and arrested more than six hundred individuals in Mississippi in 1871 on charges of violating the rights of the newly freed slaves. All were released under bond. In Georgia, Federal trials were held for twenty-three out of eighteen hundred whites arrested in 1871. Of the eighteen tried in Federal court, only one was convicted!⁵⁸⁹ And remember, these courts were Republican courts using jurors selected from local voter rolls consisting of mainly newly freed slaves. THE

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 5,076

As C. Vann Woodward said years later, Jim Crow came down South full grown from the North. In her treatise on New England’s history of slavery and racism, Dr. Joanne Melish pointed out that New England’s “trope of virtuous, historical whiteness” moved from New England to embrace all Northern States by 1860. She noted that the “anti-South, anti-slavery, and anti-black impulses” spread like an infection from New England to encompass the North.⁶²⁴ Northern abolitionist Thomas Branagan displayed his “anti-black” impulse thusly: “The sons of Africa in America, are the inveterate enemies of America.”⁶²⁵ This is the very essence of racial antagonism, mistrust, and hatred that was embraced by most Northerners. The Republican Party used Divide-and-Rule, the age-old technique of empires, to consolidate their domination of the South and their power in Washington. The Republican Party used racial antagonism (divide-and-rule) to control their newly captured territories down South. In so doing they created cultural distortion—the unnatural emergence of racial hatred in the South.⁶²⁶ This was the exact opposite of “what could have been.”

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 5,216

Yankee outrages during the War were directed toward all Southerners not just slaveholders. For example, in Tennessee, when a troop of Yankees passed the home of Champ Ferguson, a civilian, non-combatant, Champ's little three-yearold child came onto the porch waving a Confederate flag. One of the men in blue leveled his gun, shot, and killed the child! In typical Scots-Irish fashion, Champ swore vengeance on all Yankees. One hundred and twenty is believed to be the number he put to death in his numerous bushwacking adventures.⁶⁴⁴ Fear of undisciplined and mostly illiterate black militia in Southern communities was intentionally designed by the victors to provoke a Southern reaction.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 5,365

Across the devastated South, the so-called Black Codes passed were never in wide operation or rigorously enforced. They were passed to calm white fears of a mass uprising of blacks like what happened in several Caribbean nations. Most of these Codes were never fully enforced. John Wallace (1842-1908) was a self-educated former slave residing in Tallahassee, Florida. He was a lawyer elected to the Florida House of Representatives and later to the Florida Senate. At his death, he had held elected office longer than any other black elected official. He served terms in both Houses of the Florida legislature and one in the state Senate. He authored a book, *Carpet-Bag Rule in Florida*, in which he demonstrated that the errors, excesses, and miscalculations of the era were not caused by the enfranchised, newly freed slaves but by the fraud and corruption instigated by white men who came from the outside, claiming to be the saviors of the black man but they actually came to enrich themselves by taking advantage of the black folks of the South. Wallace declared that:⁶⁶³

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 5,779

Lincoln's military forced Kentucky to accept a puppet state government well before such puppet state governments were foisted upon States in the Lower South.⁷³⁷ These puppet governments, all dedicated to maintaining the political status quo, remain in place doing the will of the Yankee Empire's ruling elite. Today, these puppet state governments continue to supplicate before their one true Federal master. Modern Era Reconstruction (post-1965) is a continuation of the spirit of Active Reconstruction.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 5,912

Six years after the beginning of Reconstruction and despite Republican propagandists vigorously waving the bloody shirt, the people of the North were beginning to tire of the Southern problem. Reports of fraud and corruption in the South's Republican Reconstruction governments were making their rounds among the more educated

classes in the North. That and the reports of fraud in the Grant Administration and an economic downturn all made for an excellent opportunity to overturn Active Reconstruction. Historian Claude Bowers described the general attitude of Northerners of the time: All over the North, thinking men were beginning to resent the policy of imposing ignorant and criminally corrupt government on the Southern people. The scandalous contest over the Louisiana election of the previous year was still on, and many were shaking their heads in disapproval of the part played in Washington. It was the year Andrew D. White, visiting the South, was disgusted by what he saw “for the first time began to feel sympathy with the South” after seeing personally how he had been deceived by partisan prejudice and dishonest propaganda.⁷⁵³

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 6,277

Unlike Northern States, Mississippi’s black population was almost equal to the white population. Humphreys expressed the general feeling of most Southerners when he declared his concern about the sudden release of a large body of uneducated and unprepared people into communities. He noted, “...the other great question of guarding them [blacks] and the State against the evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.”⁷⁹⁵ There was great anxiety among the white population regarding the unprecedented social experiment of instantaneously giving an unprepared people of another race equal standing with the white race. This was something the people of the North never considered doing in their society even with a small number of blacks, but they were imposing it upon the exhausted and defeated South. Unlike the North, the South had a very large population of mostly illiterate blacks.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 6,290

The people of Mississippi already adopted a state constitutional amendment abolishing chattel slavery in the state of Mississippi. They intended to comply with their amendment and, in good faith follow, the will of the American public regarding the ending of chattel slavery within the United States. Their rationale was that ratifying the Federal amendment would be meaningless for Mississippi because they already passed a state constitutional amendment prohibiting chattel slavery in the state.⁷⁹⁶ But a far more important principle was at issue, a constitutional principle. The second clause of the Thirteenth Amendment gave Congress the power to enforce the Amendment. This was a power to compel, via the threat of Federal bayonets, a Sovereign State. It was a power never envisioned by the Founding Fathers. Mississippi’s legislature saw how dangerous this provision was, but, unfortunately, they did not comprehend that the old Constitution that established a Republic of Sovereign States died at Appomattox. They were laboring under the misconception that post-War everything was back to “normal” with the exception that secession would not be tolerated, and chattel slavery must

come to an immediate end. They, like most modern-day conservatives, did not understand that a revolutionary faction had seized the Federal Government⁷⁹⁷ and turned it into a supreme Federal Government controlled by Northern elites. The old Federal Government was gone, it no longer existed. It was unceremoniously replaced with a supreme all-powerful government that could do anything it wanted to do in the service and interests of the controlling elites. The change in the American government was unconstitutional and therefore illegitimate. But the illegitimate change in American government was fait accompli.⁷⁹⁸ It continues today in Modern Era Reconstruction, for example: The supreme Federal Government can now open the nation's borders and allow anyone from an alien culture to come into the nation and dispossess the native population because an open border serves the interests of the elites or the elites' commercial and global cronies. The same Republican Party that imposed this form of government upon "We the People" of Dixie during Active Reconstruction continues today. Its supporters used the Federal Government's unconstitutional (illegitimate) powers during Modern Era Reconstruction for the benefit of the political class and their cronies.⁷⁹⁹

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 6,452

The people had borne all they could bear. The tax situation grew to the point where half a million acres across the state and four-fifths of Greenville, Mississippi, was up for sale due to default tax payments. The taxpayers' league put General J.Z. George in charge of the upcoming battle at the polls. As the Aberdeen Examiner noted, "It is the rebellion, if you see fit to apply that term, of a downtrodden people against an absolutism imposed by their own hirelings, and by the grace of God we will cast it off."⁸¹⁷ The fraud, corruption, and general lawlessness began to turn black Mississippians away from their new carpetbagger "friends" as they once again looked to their white friends and neighbors. This was lamented by the Republican Columbus Press which complained of the attitude among many blacks who wanted to rid themselves of the carpetbaggers.⁸¹⁸

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 6,520

The major reason for the development of the Klan was fear among an essentially disarmed white population faced with armed, hostile black militias and Union Leaguesponsored, or encouraged, violence against whites. Add to that the corruption and lack of fair representation, and the rise of the Southern resistance movement was inevitable. Garnett Andrews, living in Mississippi at the time, recorded the widespread fear he and other whites had

Note:

Once law and order were restored, the original Klan was no longer needed and was dispersed. Unfortunately, there were and still are many counterfeit Klans that emerged at different times falsely claiming to be a continuation of the original Klan.

Note:

The original Klan and similar movements in the South were attempts of a conquered and occupied people to regain some control of their society and to make the best out of a bad situation.

Note:

They were forced at bayonet point to accept a new government to rule over them, a government controlled by foreign enemies (Yankees) and mostly illiterate former slaves, a government that showed little concern for the safety and security of the white and conservative black population, and a government that was not based upon the American political principle of "the consent of the governed." A French resistance movement sprang up when France was invaded, conquered, and occupied by Nazi Germany, and a pro-German French government was imposed, at the point of bloody bayonets, upon the French people. The French Resistance's aim was revolutionary. The French were determined to overthrow the illegitimate Vichy government and replace it with a legitimate French government. The Reconstruction era Klan resistance movement sought only to make the best out of a bad situation. They accepted the new, illegitimate, supreme Federal Government and pledged themselves to uphold it if they were allowed the mere semblance of local self-government;—real States' Rights were replaced with mere state privileges enjoyed at the sufferance of a supreme Federal Government. The Southern resistance movement's primary aim was to establish local law and order while redeeming state governments from the hands of thieves and corrupt politicians. Once this was done, the original Klan and similar resistance movements were ordered to disband.

Note:

Under the constitution of 1796 free negroes were allowed to vote. In 1801 Tennessee enacted a law favoring voluntary emancipation. In 1824 The Moral and Religious Manumission Society of West Tennessee was formed at Columbia, Tennessee, and in 1827, of the one hundred and thirty-five anti-slavery societies in America, one hundred and six were in the South. Twenty-five of the Southern anti-slavery societies were in Tennessee. Three-fifths of the people of Tennessee were in favor of slave emancipation

before it was thought of in Boston. 957 Tennessee was part of the upper South that was initially reluctant to leave the “old Union.” An initial popular vote to hold a “Secession Convention” was voted down by a large majority.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 8,516

WHILE THE SOUTH was forced into poverty during the era of Passive Reconstruction (1877-1965) the North was enjoying a time of opulence for the ruling elite and their cronies. The years from 1870 to 1900 were a time in the North known as the Gilded Age or the Age of Robber Barrons. This era of enormous Northern economic growth, 1870 to 1900, was also the time in which political policies and laws were enacted to increase the power of the central government. Politically it was known as the Progressive Era. While this was taking place in the North, the South was struggling to come to terms with the new form of federal and state governments and the economic and social conditions imposed upon “We the People” of the South by its conquering Northern masters.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 8,607

Mark Twain, a Southerner from Missouri, coined the term “the Gilded Age” in his 1873 novel *The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today*. The Gilded Age, 1870 to 1900, covers the first third of the era of Passive Reconstruction. The Gilded Age was a time in American history in which Northern industrialists and financiers created vast fortunes for themselves and their families. While “We the People” of the South were enduring poverty the Northern elites and their cronies were enjoying an age of opulence. The so-called “Captains of Industry” or “Robber Barons” created, inflation-adjusted, wealth greater than the wealth of tech giants of today. The wealth of today’s tech giants such as Gates, Musk, Zuckerberg, and Bezos are overshadowed by Robber Barons such as Rockefeller, Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Carnegie. Modern-day historians and economists brag about the economic advancement made during the Gilded Age as if the South did not exist. Yes, the North had a dynamic and growing economy, but the South was mired in an intentionally imposed poverty that continues to this day.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 8,621

Robber Barons were experts in using questionable techniques to eliminate their actual or potential competitors. Free and open competition is the key to a free market economy—otherwise the economy will evolve into a form of national socialism. The elimination of potential competition hit the impoverished South the hardest. Elimination of competition increases the cost of goods and services for the consumer. Such increases hit the poor who have limited disposable income the hardest and “We

the People” of the South were among America’s poorest. It also makes it difficult for the development of local industries that tend to enrich the local population. An economic panic created by Wall Street in 1907 was used by Northern financiers and industrialists to acquire emerging Southern iron and steel industries in Tennessee and Alabama. On November 2, 1907 “Robber Baron” J.P. Morgan acquired the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company and later added the Moore and Schley Steel Company of Birmingham, Alabama. The otherwise “Trust Busting,” President, Theodore Roosevelt, agreed to the purchase and instructed his Attorney General not to interfere with the purchase/merger.¹¹¹⁰ The purchase of struggling Southern iron and steel industries prevented the development of competition for Northern iron and steel industries and put Southern industries under eastern control.¹¹¹¹ These Southern industries were “struggling” due to a chronic lack of investment capital—by 1907 the struggle was over and so was the opportunity to develop Southern iron and steel industries on a par with those in the North.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 8,710

The Progressive Era was a time in which the idea of socialism became acceptable for the “intelligentsia,” that class of people whose only output is ideological thoughts and political schemes. They were and still are self-appointed purveyors of leftwing social activism. Today, they are known as social justice warriors who support the destruction (deconstruction or debunking) of all traditional conservative values and replace those values with their utopian fantasy of a socialist system that enforces equality of outcome. But in the late nineteenth century, the idea of socialism was still bitterly opposed by most Americans. Progressives undermined this American attitude by a system of slowly advancing socialist ideas and programs. In England, this socialist strategy was known as Fabian Socialism.¹¹³⁰ Fabian socialism emerged in England in 1884. Fabians rejected the revolutionary approach of Marxist socialism in favor of a gradual, almost imperceptible transition of societies originally based upon a free-market economy, slowly turning them into a governmentally enforced socialist society.¹¹³¹ Fabian socialism was akin to Prussian socialism promoted by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck in the 1880s. President Woodrow Wilson was a key player in the ranks of the Progressives. It is no surprise that two of Wilson’s heroes were Abraham Lincoln, the great centralizer of government power, and Otto von Bismarck, the great proponent of gradual socialism.¹¹³² By the late 1920s and early 1930s, many American university professors began to note that students returning from communist Russia, Nazi Germany, or Fascist Italy returned to the United States with an extreme hatred for traditional Western civilization.¹¹³³ The work of the Progressives was progressing well! A Nobel laureate economist wrote that he believed that the American Socialist Party exerted more influence in America regarding the normalizing of socialism than either of the national parties. He noted that virtually every plank in the Socialist Party’s platform of 1928 was, by 1980, “enacted into law.”¹¹³⁴ Another

economist described the rapid expansion of Socialism as being like the rapid expansion of Islam “which inspired the sons of the desert to lay waste ancient civilizations, cloaked their destructive fury with an ethical ideology and stiffened their courage with rigid fatalism.”¹¹³⁵ The rapid spread of socialist ideology during the Progressive Era was helped by the strong connection between Lincoln, the Republican Party, and European socialists of the 1848 revolutionaries who came to the United States and became influential supporters of Lincoln’s war and the Republican Party’s effort to remake American government.¹¹³⁶ Progressives look upon socialism as a universal good. President Franklin D. Roosevelt viewed Soviet socialism as a pattern that could be adapted to the United States.¹¹³⁷ But as international experience in the twentieth century has demonstrated, socialism is a universal evil....

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 8,756

During the first twenty-three years of Passive Reconstruction, while the South was mired in poverty, the North was enjoying a booming economy known as the Gilded Age, the Age of Robber Barons. During this period the Progressive movement ushered in the age of unlimited Federal power. As Progressive President Woodrow Wilson declared while he was still a professor at Princeton University, “The War Between the States established... this principle, that the federal government is, through its courts, the final judge of its own powers.”¹¹⁴² With no real check on Federal powers, except that which the Supreme Court may from time to time issue, the Federal Government became America’s ultimate judge on any social or economic issue that might impact the ruling elites or their cronies. The advocates for progressive political policies were successful in shaping the bureaucratic state that in Modern Age Reconstruction would be termed the “Deep State.” Below is a list of a few of the major Progressive political victories from 1877 to 1940: • In 1896 the Federal Supreme Court endorsed “separate but equal” Jim Crow segregation in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The vote was seven to one, the negative vote coming from Justice Harlan the only Southerner on the bench. Justice Harlan’s family, from Kentucky, owned slaves before the War. The majority decision was written by Justice Henry Billings Brown from Michigan and the decision was based upon a line of cases beginning with a case from Massachusetts.¹¹⁴³ If the North had allowed the South to follow the high road to emancipation the question of segregation would have most likely never arisen. The social problems caused by Lincoln’s war and the Republican Party’s Active Reconstruction became an open wound that continues to bleed today in Modern Era Reconstruction. • 1898 Fourteenth Amendment used to establish “Birthright citizenship” also known today as “Anchor Babies.”¹¹⁴⁴ • In 1913 the Sixteenth Amendment was ratified giving the Federal Government the right to tax the income of its subjects—note, “subjects” not citizens. • 1913 America’s form of central banking was created when President Wilson signed the Federal Reserve Act into law. Progressives completed the old Hamiltonian dream of a Federally controlled central bank. This greatly enlarged the government’s ability to

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 8,775

artificially increase credit expansion. Governments “are inherently inflationary institutions” and the key to inflation in America today is the Federal Reserve working with the US Treasury.¹¹⁴⁵ Inflation is an indirect tax that does not require politicians to go on the record with a vote to increase taxation.¹¹⁴⁶ • 1920 Nineteenth Amendment ratified prohibiting States from limiting voting to only males. Historically, the reason that voting was limited to qualified males was that only males were subject to the draft and military service during a war. Also, because men, even today, are the major holders of wealth and therefore pay the larger share of the taxes, they were the ones to elect men to control the government’s system of taxation.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 8,782

• 1925 US Supreme Court, in *Gitlow v. New York*, dealing with state restrictions on speech, used the Fourteenth Amendment to “incorporate” the “Bill of Rights” into a constitutional theory that allows the Federal Courts to apply the limitations in the “Bill of Rights” to the once sovereign States. “Until 1866 the rule, established by the Supreme Court in 1833 in *Barron v. Baltimore*, was the...Bill of Rights limited only the federal government, not the state governments.”¹¹⁴⁷ A prior ruling in 1897, *Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. v. Chicago*, dealt similarly with the question of States taking private property. The original Constitution limited the power of the Federal Government but during Passive Reconstruction the South sat silently while the original Constitution was converted into an instrument of unlimited Federal power. • 1935 President Roosevelt signed into law the Social Security Act. This was a major progressive step toward American socialism. It was based on Otto von Bismarck’s model of Prussian socialism. It would become a major means of organizing a large voting bloc of elderly folks who would respond to the emotional claim that conservatives wanted to...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 8,794

1933-1939 FDR’s New Deal was enacted which was essentially a Fabian socialist effort to solve the Great Depression that the Federal Reserve was unable to prevent. The New Deal saw the enactment of numerous federal agencies and agency-generated regulations dealing with banking, relief programs, public...

Note:
