

## American Minute with Bill Federer

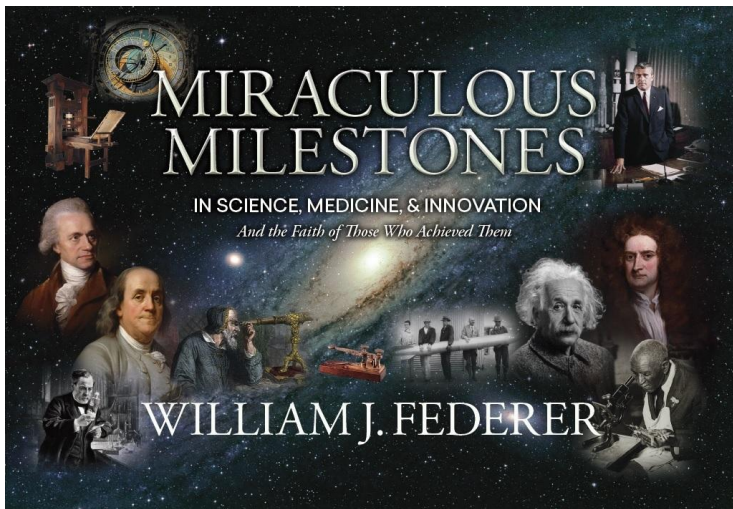
Frederick Douglass, Abolitionist Leader & Advisor to Lincoln, "I love the pure, peaceable, and impartial Christianity of Christ" - American Minute with Bill Federer

**Frederick Douglass** was born **Frederick "Bailey"** on a Maryland plantation around February 7, 1817, though no accurate records exist, as he was a slave.



He later chose the birth date of February 14 as he remembered his mother calling him her "little valentine."

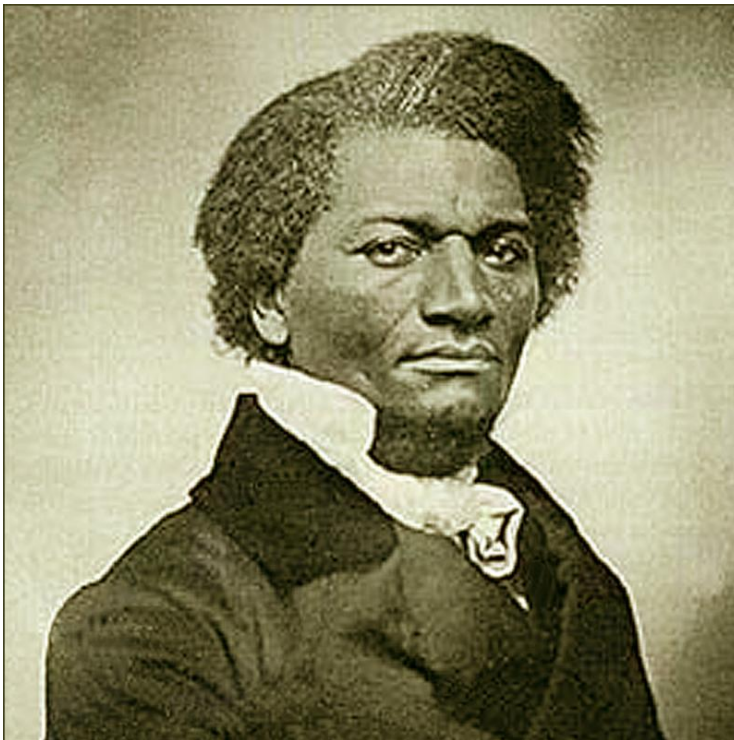
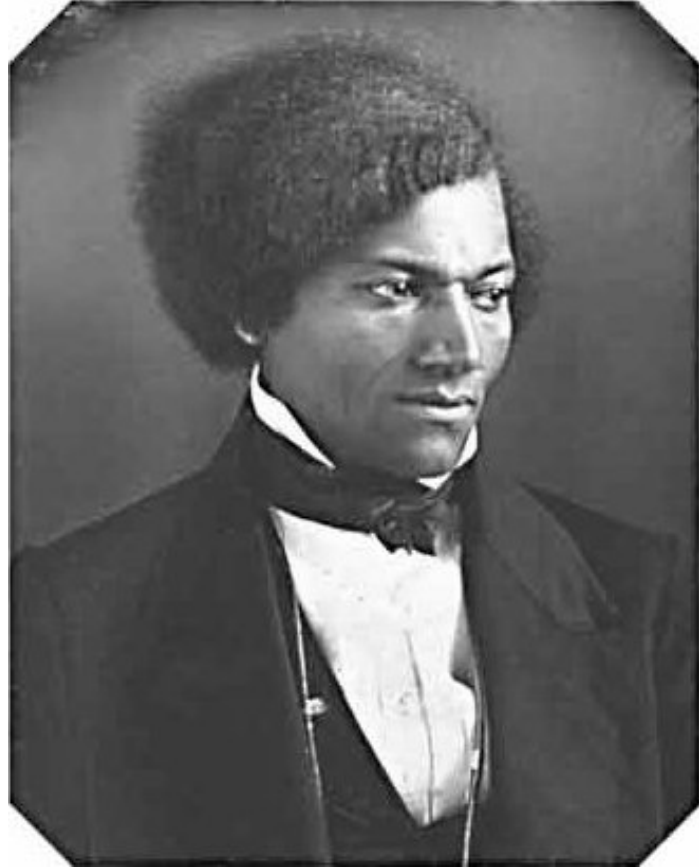
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[MIRACULOUS MILESTONES in Science, Medicine & Innovation - And the Faith of Those Who Achieved Them](#)

He never saw his mother in the

daylight, as he was separated from her as an infant. He did not know who his father was.

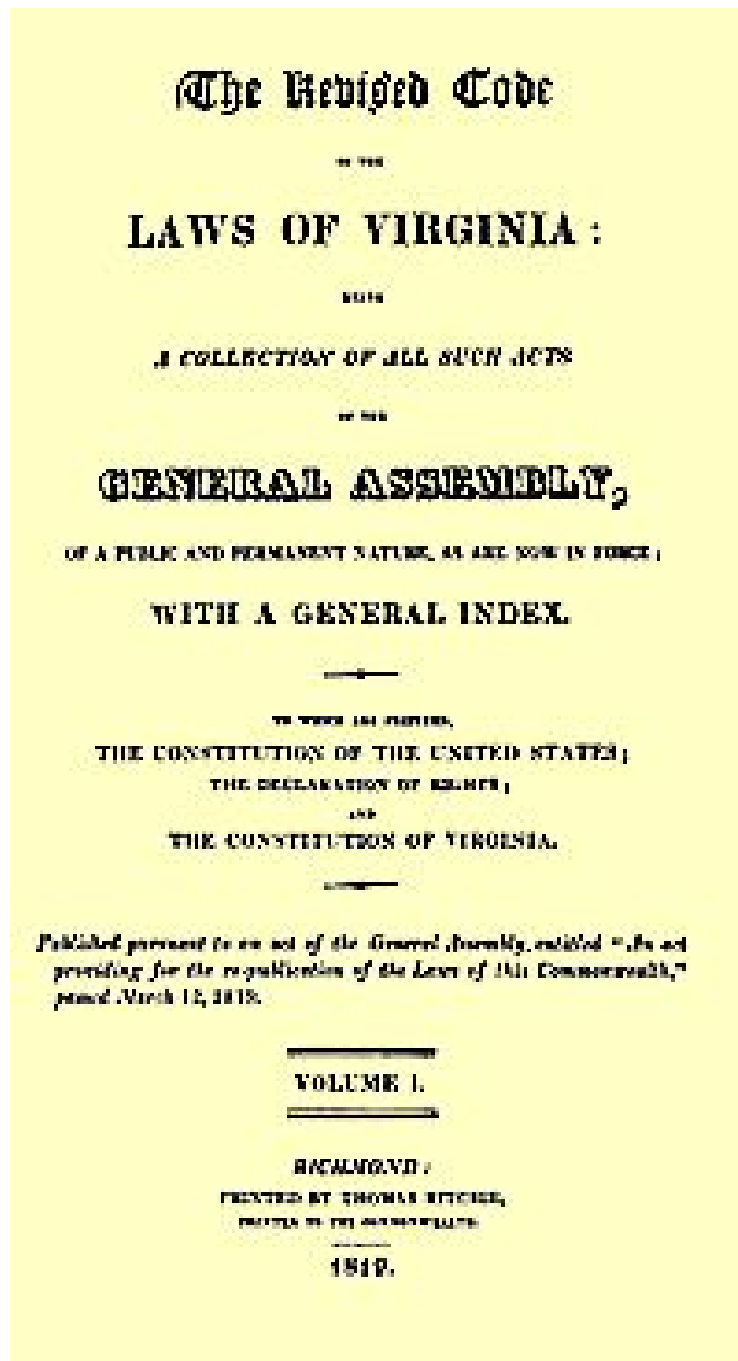
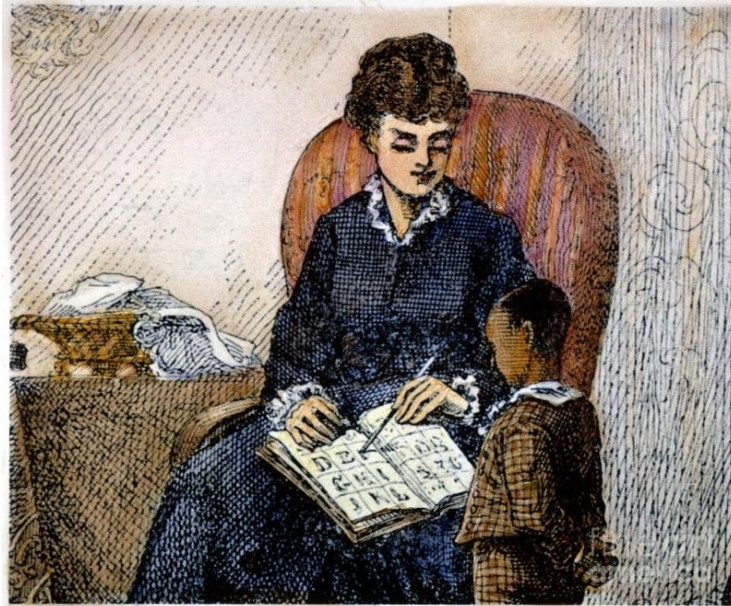


Around the age of seven, **Frederick** witnessed a terribly mean overseer, Mr. Gore, shoot a slave in the face.

**Frederick** was sent to Baltimore where, around the age of 12, his master's sister-in-law, Sophia Auld, began teaching him the alphabet,



despite this being against the law.



Many Southern Democrat states had racist laws, such as *The Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia* (1819):

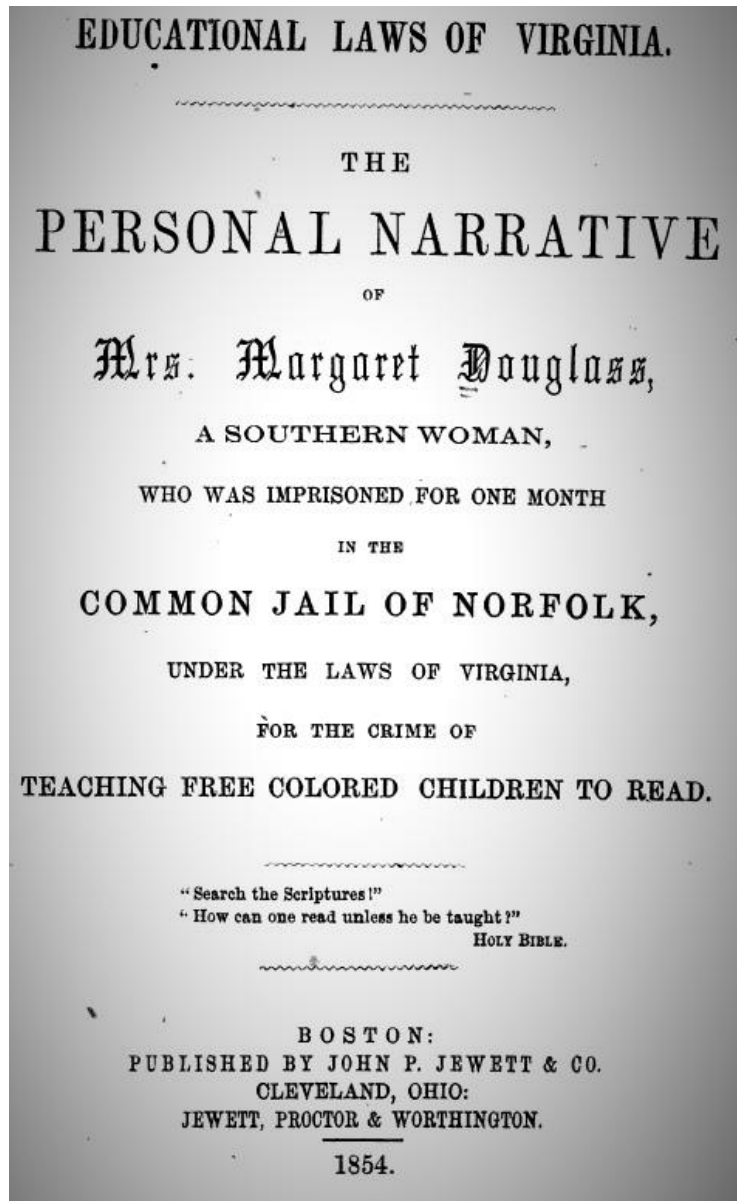
"Whereas it is common in many places for slaves to meet at **religious meeting-houses** in the night, or at schools for teaching them reading or writing, which if not stopped may cause considerable evil to the community;

Be it passed: That all meetings of slaves, or free negroes or mulattoes mixing with such

slaves, at any meeting-house or school for teaching them reading or writing, either in the day or night, for any reason, shall be deemed **an unlawful assembly**.

And any officer of the law may have permission to enter the house to arrest or send off such slaves, and **to punish them with up to twenty lashes.**"

In 1854, a **Virginia woman**, Mrs. Margaret Douglass (no relation to Frederick), **was imprisoned** in the common jail of Norfolk for a month **for teaching colored children to read.**



When Sophia Auld's husband discovered that she was **teaching Frederick to read**, he immediately forbade it, saying that if slaves could



read, they would grow discontent and desire freedom.

**Frederick** considered this the "**first decidedly anti-slavery lecture**" he had ever heard, causing him to be determined to

learn how to read all-the-more.

**Frederick** wrote in his autobiography of learning to read from neighborhood white children.

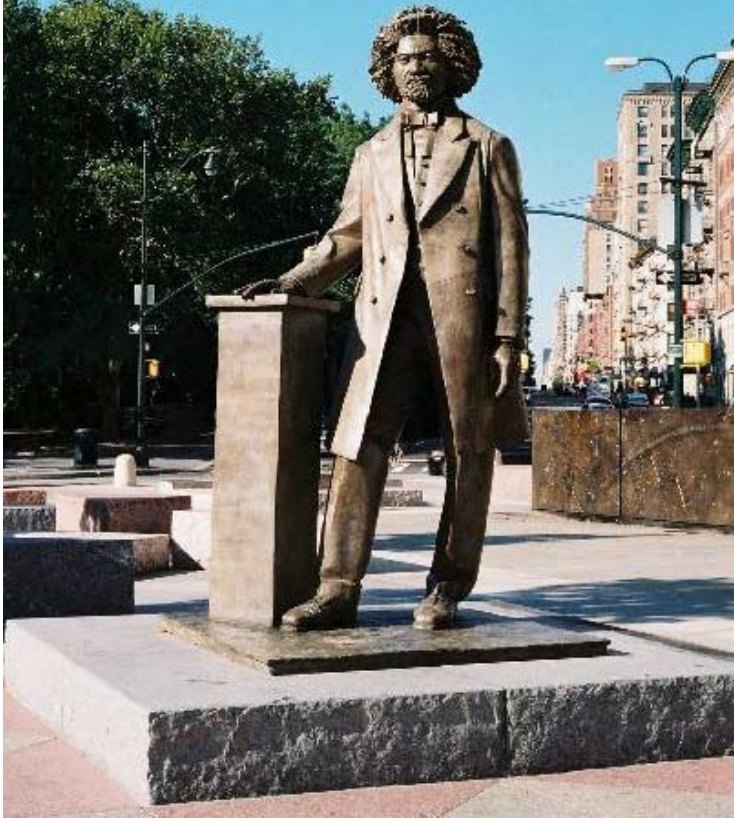
He would carefully observe the writings of men he worked with.

*Once you learn to  
read, you will be  
forever free.*

*~Frederick Douglass*

He remembered reading a newspaper only to have it snatched away from him with a scolding.





**Frederick Douglass** described in *My Bondage and My Freedom* (New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1855), when he was around 10 to 13 years old, in the years 1828-1831:

"Nothing appeared to make my poor mistress more angry than seeing me, seated in some nook or corner, quietly reading a book or a newspaper.

I have had her rush at me with fury, and snatch it from



*Frederick Douglass*

**My Bondage  
and  
My Freedom**

my hand. Her anger was something like what a traitor might feel on being discovered in a plot by some dangerous spy.

I was most carefully watched in all my movements. If I remained in a separate room from the family for awhile, I was sure to be suspected of having a book. Then I was at once called upon to explain what I had been doing.

All this, however, was entirely too late. Determined to learn to read at any cost, I hit upon many ways to accomplish this goal. The main way, and most successful one, was to use my young white playmates in the streets as teachers ..."

**He continued:**

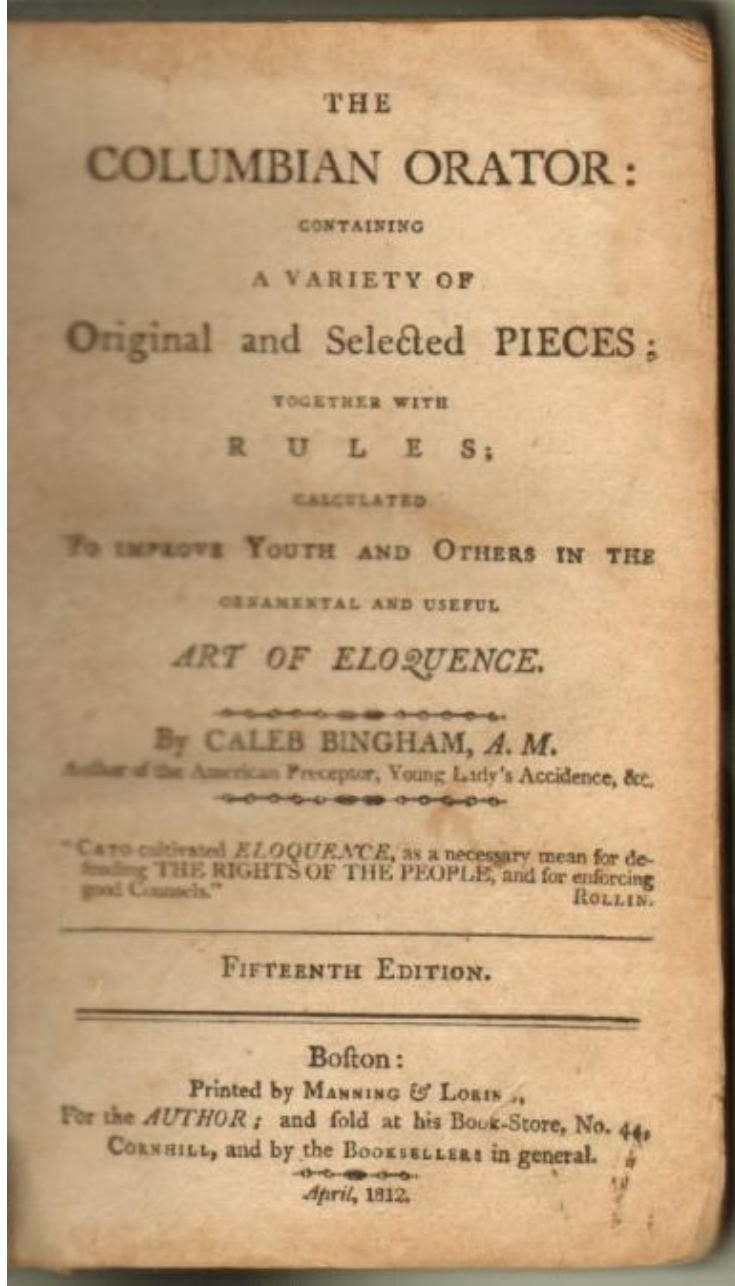
"I used to carry almost constantly a copy of ***Webster's spelling book*** in my pocket. When I was sent on errands or allowed to have play time, I would step aside with my young friends and take a lesson in spelling.



I usually paid the boys with bread, which I also carried in my pocket. For a single biscuit, any of my hungry little playmates would give me a lesson more valuable to me than bread.

Not everyone, however, demanded payment. There were some who enjoyed teaching me, whenever I had a chance to be taught by them."

**Frederick**  
voraciously read  
newspapers,



books, and a publication titled *The Columbian Orator*.

He is noted as saying **"knowledge is the pathway from slavery to freedom."**

**Frederick** was hired out to the William Freeland plantation. There he taught other slaves to read the **New Testament** at a weekly **Sunday school**.

Slaves would use dirt as a chalk board.

Enthusiasm in learning to read drew more than 40 slaves to attend.

**Douglass** wrote:

"I held my **Sabbath school** at the house of a



free colored man, whose name I deem it imprudent to mention; for should it be known, it might embarrass him greatly, though the crime of holding the school was committed ten years ago.

I had at one time over forty scholars, and those of the right sort, ardently desiring to learn. They were of all ages, though mostly men and women.



I look back to those **Sundays** with an amount of pleasure not to be expressed. They were great days to my soul. The work of instructing my dear fellow-slaves was the sweetest engagement with which I was ever blessed.

We loved each other, and to leave them at the close of the **Sabbath** was a severe cross indeed.

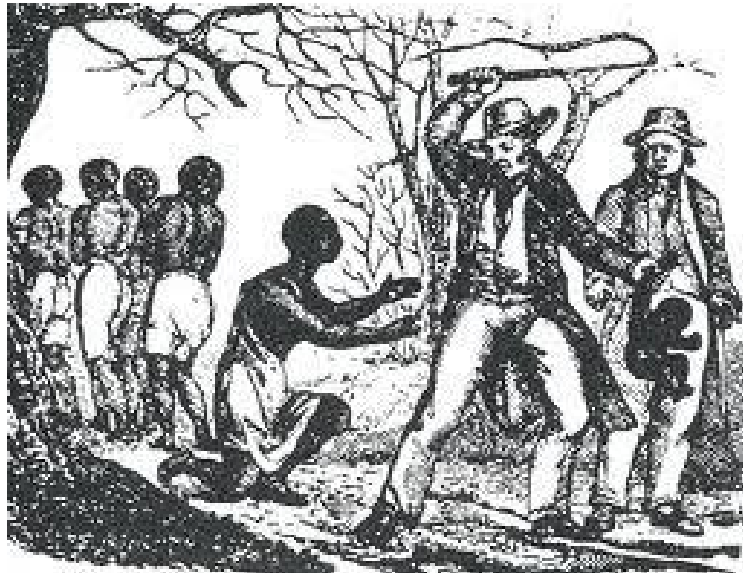
When I think that these precious souls are to-day shut up in the prison-house of slavery, my feelings overcome me, and I am almost ready to ask, 'Does a righteous God govern the universe? and for what does he hold the thunders in his right hand, if not to smite the oppressor, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the spoiler?'"



Neighboring **Democrat plantation owners** were incensed that their slaves were learning to read, as this made it harder to control them.

One Sunday, slave owners from the surrounding **Democrat plantations** burst in with clubs and dispersed **Frederick's** small congregation.

**Frederick's** owner sent him a "slave-breaker" who whipped him regularly, nearly breaking him psychologically.

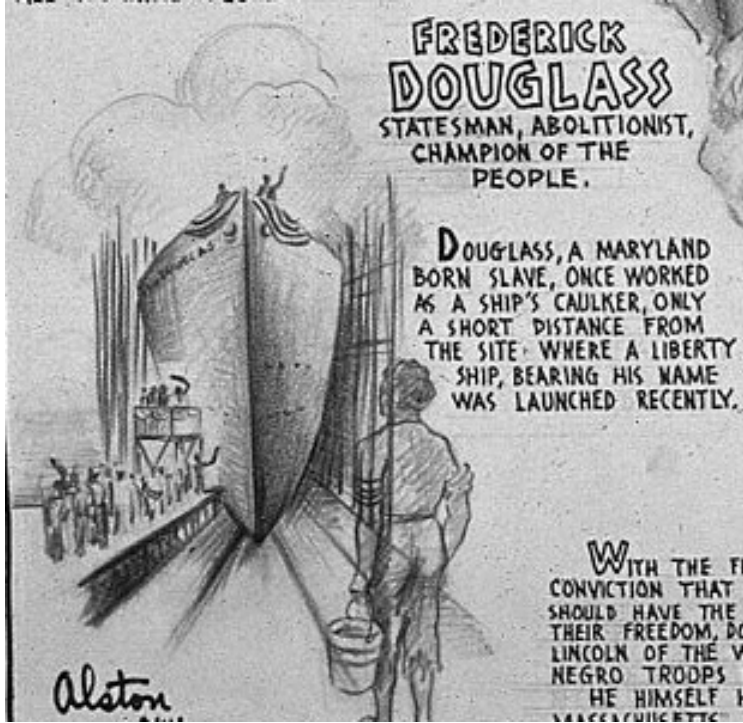


After an abrupt confrontation, the slave-breaker never tried beating **Frederick** again.

**Frederick's** owner rented him out to caulk ships in a shipyard.

In 1837, **Frederick** fell in love with **Anna Murray**, a free black in Baltimore.





Anna helped provide Frederick with a sailor's uniform and some identification papers from a free black seaman.

On September 3, 1838, Frederick escaped by boarding a train to Havre de Grace, Maryland, and from there he fled to New York.



Frederick and Anna were married eleven days later by a



**black  
Presbyterian  
minister.**

The newlyweds **Frederick and Anna** moved on north to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and joined a black church.

They changed their last name to "**Douglass**" to hide **Frederick's** former identity from **Democrat fugitive slave catchers.**





• ROSE O'KEEFE •

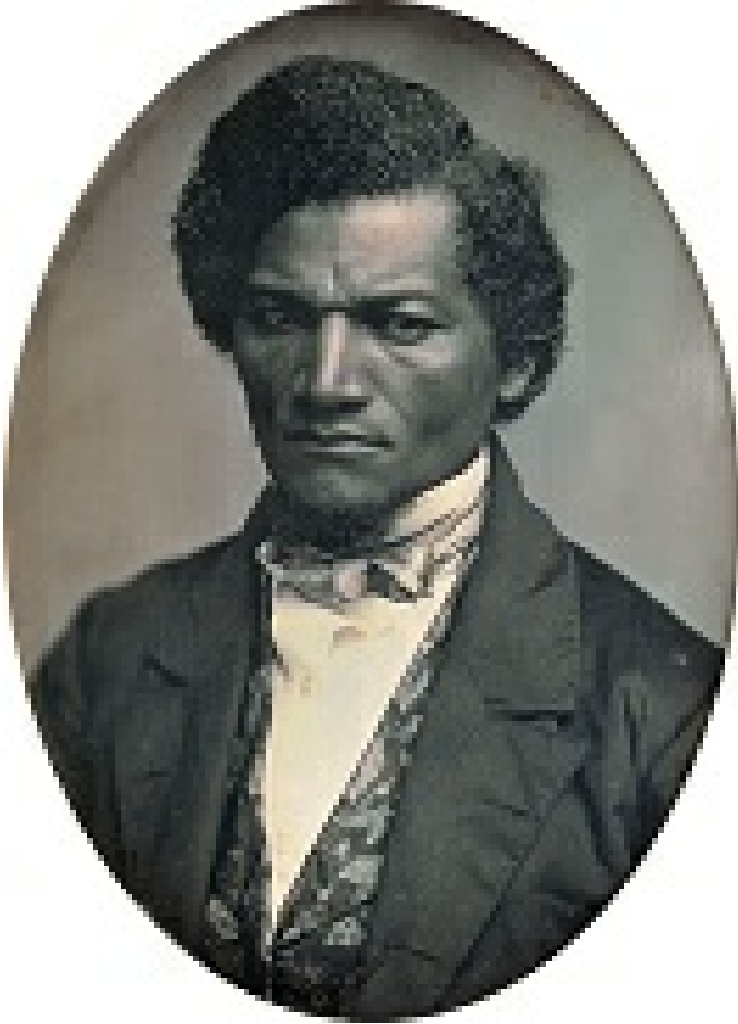
FREDERICK & ANNA  
**DOUGLASS**  
IN  
ROCHESTER  
**NEW YORK**

THEIR HOME WAS OPEN TO ALL



In New Bedford,  
**Frederick  
Douglass** became  
a **licensed  
preacher** in the  
**African  
Methodist  
Episcopal Zion  
Church.**

At the age of only  
23, he was an  
accomplished  
public speaker.

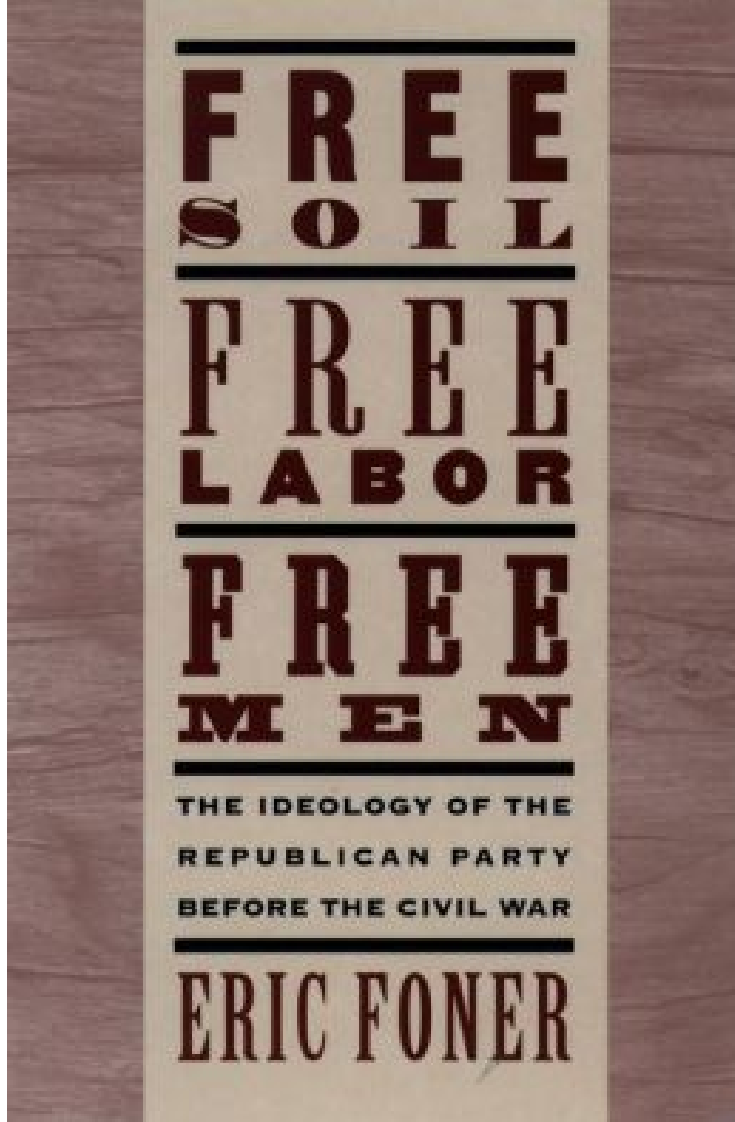


**Frederick and  
Anna Douglass**  
regularly attended  
white abolitionist  
meetings, where,  
in 1841 they heard  
**William Lloyd  
Garrison** speak.





**Garrison** was a founder of the **Liberty Party**, 1840, which was replaced by the **Free-Soil Party**, 1848, which was replaced by the **Republican Party**, 1854.



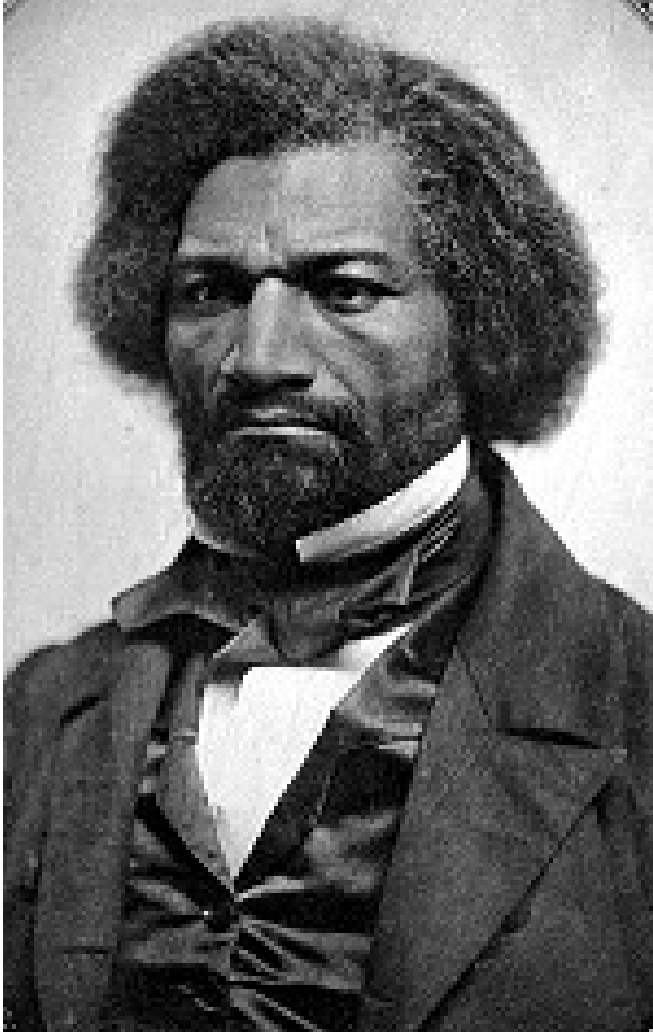
When **Frederick Douglass** was unexpectedly asked to speak, **William Lloyd Garrison**

was so impressed that he eventually hired **Douglass** to sell subscriptions to the anti-slavery newspaper, ***The Liberator***.



In 1843, **Douglass** went on a 6-month speaking tour through Eastern and Midwestern States with the **American Anti-Slavery Society**.

He met **Harriet**

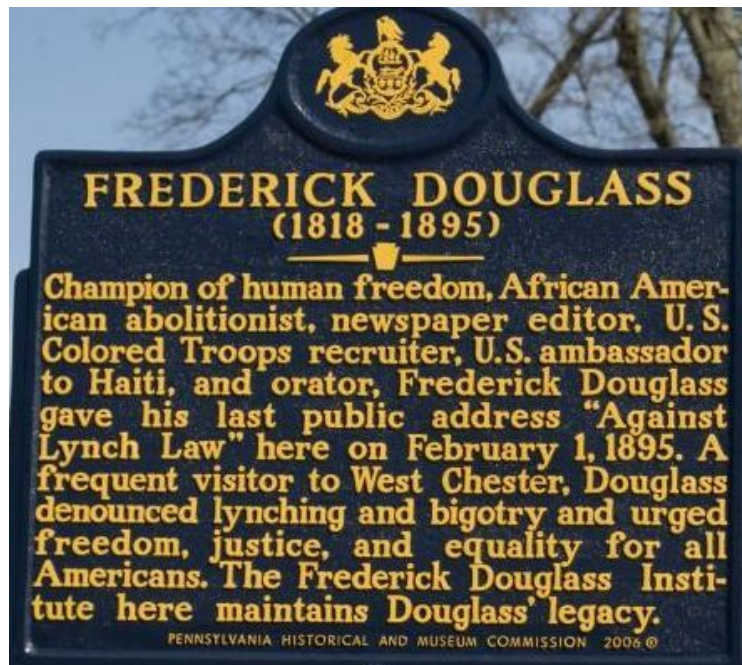


**Beecher Stowe**, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and sister of the famous abolitionist preacher **Henry Ward Beecher**.

**Frederick Douglass** wrote of speaking at a convention in Buffalo, New York:

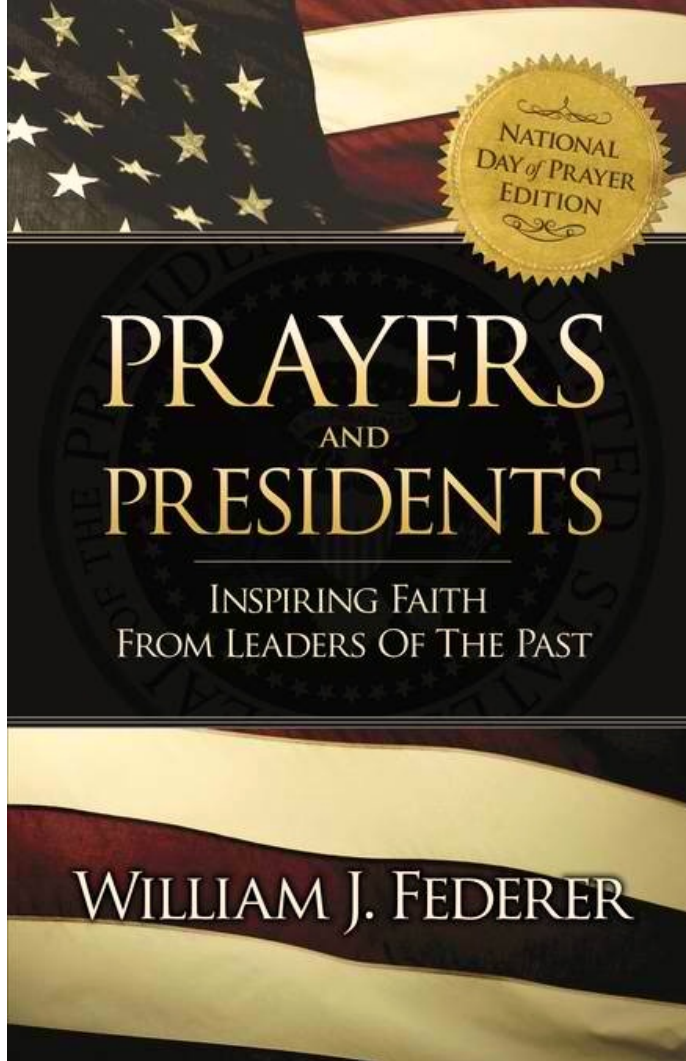
"For nearly a week I spoke every day in this old post office to audiences increasing in numbers and respectability til

the **Michigan Avenue Baptist church** was thrown open to me. When this became too small I went on Sunday into the open park and addressed an assembly of 4,000 persons."

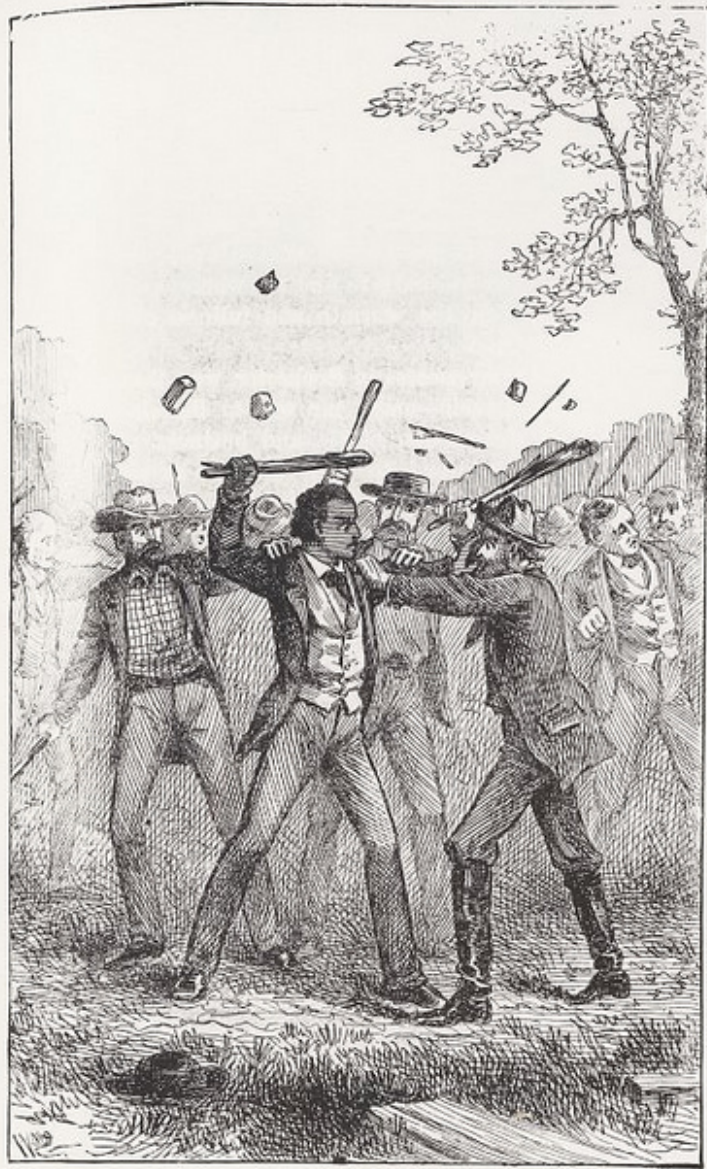


[Prayers and](#)





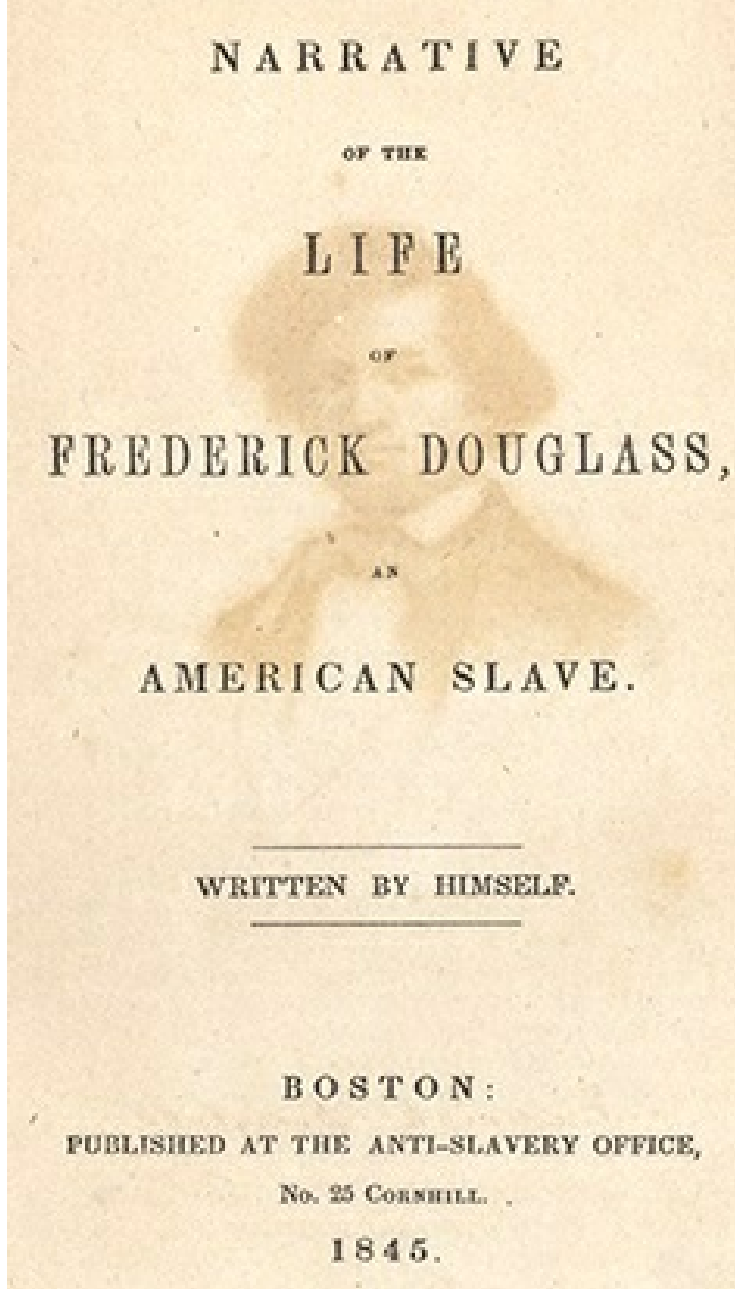
**Frederick Douglass** was frequently accosted by **racist Democrat mobs**, even having his hand broken, which never healed properly.



FIGHTING THE MOB IN INDIANA.

In 1845, **Frederick Douglass** published his autobiography, which became an instant best-seller, being translated into French and Dutch.

In it, **Douglass** condemned **hypocritical "religious" slave owners**. He



clarified that **he supported true Christianity**, but the Democrat South did not live up to it:

"I find, since reading over the foregoing Narrative, that I have, in several instances, spoken in such a tone and manner, respecting religion, as may possibly lead **those unacquainted with my religious views to suppose me an opponent of all religion.**

To remove the liability of such misapprehension, I deem it proper to append the following brief explanation.

What I have said respecting and against religion, I mean strictly to apply to the **slave-holding religion of this land**, and with **no possible reference to Christianity proper**;

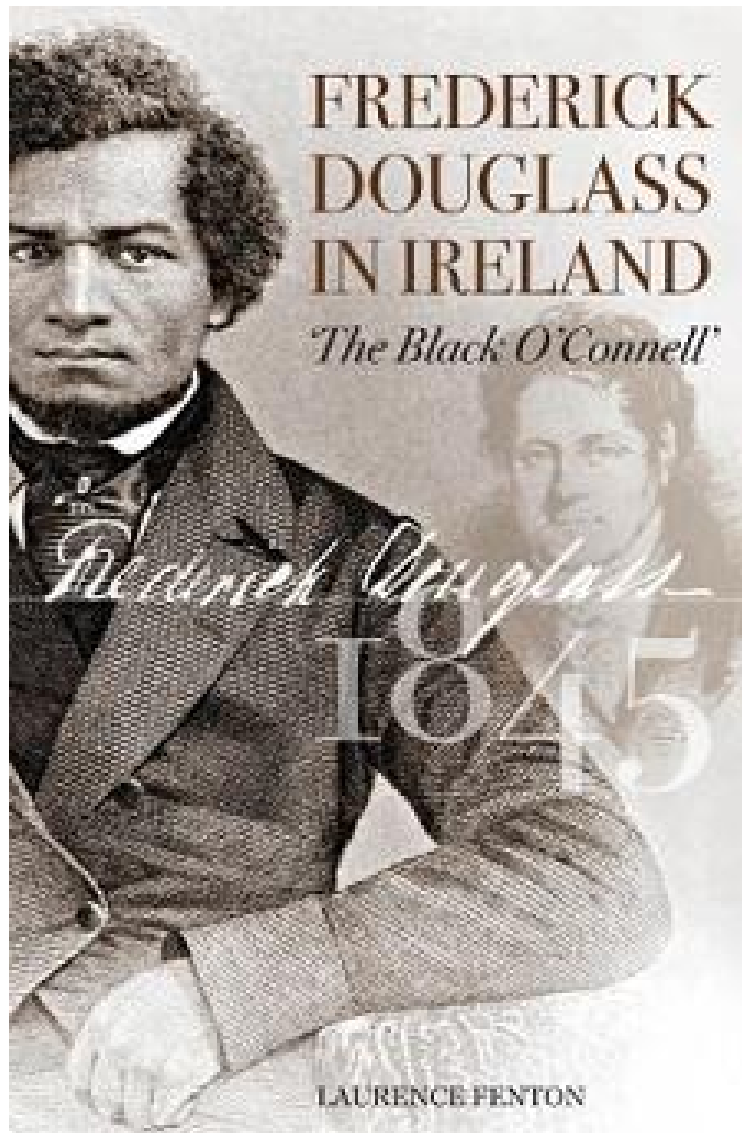
for, between the Christianity of this land, and the **Christianity of Christ**, I recognize the widest possible difference -- so wide, that to receive **the one as good, pure, and holy**, is of necessity to reject the other as bad, corrupt, and wicked. To be the friend of the one, is of necessity to be the enemy of the other.



**I love the pure, peaceable, and impartial Christianity of Christ:** I therefore hate the corrupt, slave-holding, women-whipping, cradle-plundering, partial and **hypocritical Christianity** of this land."

Skeptics could not believe a former slave could have written such an eloquent book so they began to question **Douglass'** real identity.

Realizing that if his true identity was discovered, fugitive slave-catchers would try to capture him and return him to his owner, **Frederick Douglass** decided to flee to **Ireland**.



The **Irish** were supportive of **Douglass**, as during the **17th century**, more **Irish Catholics** were sold into **slavery** than Africans, either by British to the Caribbean or by Muslim Corsair

pirates to Africa's  
Barbary Coast.



4. Childhood in the Factory

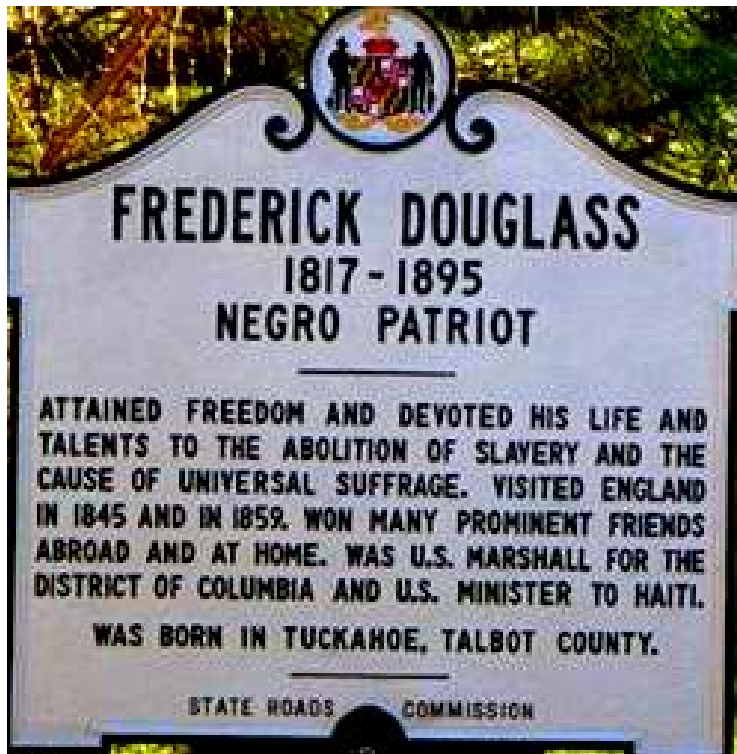
**Douglass** met  
with **Irish**  
reformer **Daniel**  
**O'Connell**.

**O'Connell** was  
referred to as **The**  
**Liberator** or **The**  
**Emancipator** for  
his emancipation  
efforts to **remove**  
**discriminating**  
**Acts** against **Irish**  
**Catholics**.

**Frederick**  
**Douglass** then  
traveled to  
England where his  
white English  
abolitionist friends



raised over \$700 to buy his freedom.



Finally free, Douglass wrote:

"I may be deemed superstitious, and even egotistical, in regarding this event as a **special interposition of divine Providence in my favor.**

But I should be false to the earliest sentiments of my soul, if I suppressed the opinion.

I prefer to be true to myself, even at the hazard of incurring the ridicule of others, rather than to be false, and incur my own abhorrence.

From my earliest recollection, I date the entertainment of a deep conviction that slavery would not always be able to hold me within its foul embrace; and in the darkest hours of my career in slavery, this **living word of faith** and **spirit of hope** departed not from me, but remained like **ministering angels** to cheer me through the gloom.

This good spirit was from **God**, and to **Him I offer thanksgiving and praise."**

### Douglass

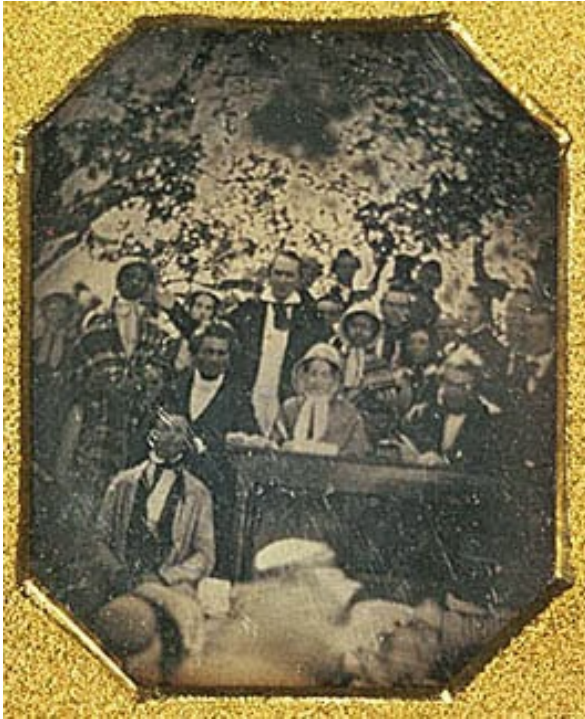
returned to New York where he founded *The North Star*

newspaper and wrote in support of abolition and women's suffrage.





His motto was: "**Right is of no sex--Truth is of no color--God is the Father of us all, and we are all Brethren.**"

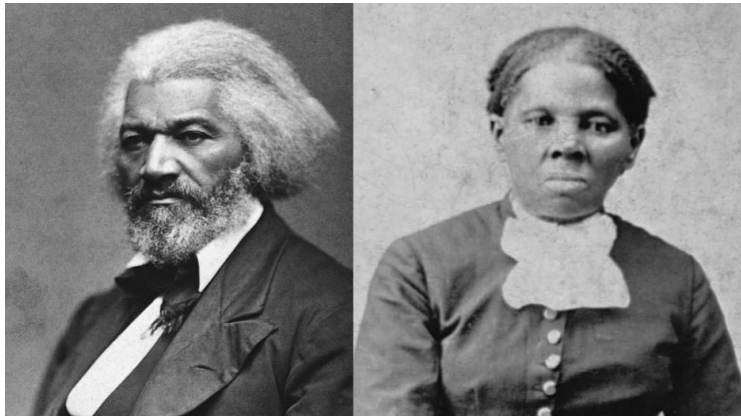


**Douglass** stated in an 1850 lecture:

"I have shown that slavery is wicked—wicked, in that it violates **the great law of liberty**, written on every human heart — wicked, in that it violates the first command of the **Decalogue** — wicked, in that it fosters the most disgusting licentiousness — wicked, in that it mars

and defaces **the image of God** by cruel and barbarous inflictions — wicked, in that it contravenes **the laws of eternal justice**, and tramples in the dust all the humane and **heavenly precepts of the New Testament.**"

In 1868, **Douglass** wrote to **Harriet Tubman**, who helped lead slaves to freedom through the Underground Railroad:



"Most that I have done and suffered in the service of our cause has been in public, and I have received much encouragement at every step of the way.

You, on the other hand, have labored in a private way. I have wrought in the day — you in the night.

I have had the applause of the crowd and the satisfaction that comes of being approved by the multitude,

while the most that you have done has been witnessed by a few trembling, scarred, and foot-sore bondmen and women, whom you have led out of the house of bondage, and whose heartfelt “**God bless you**” has been your only reward.

The midnight sky and the silent stars have been the witnesses of your devotion to freedom and of your heroism.”

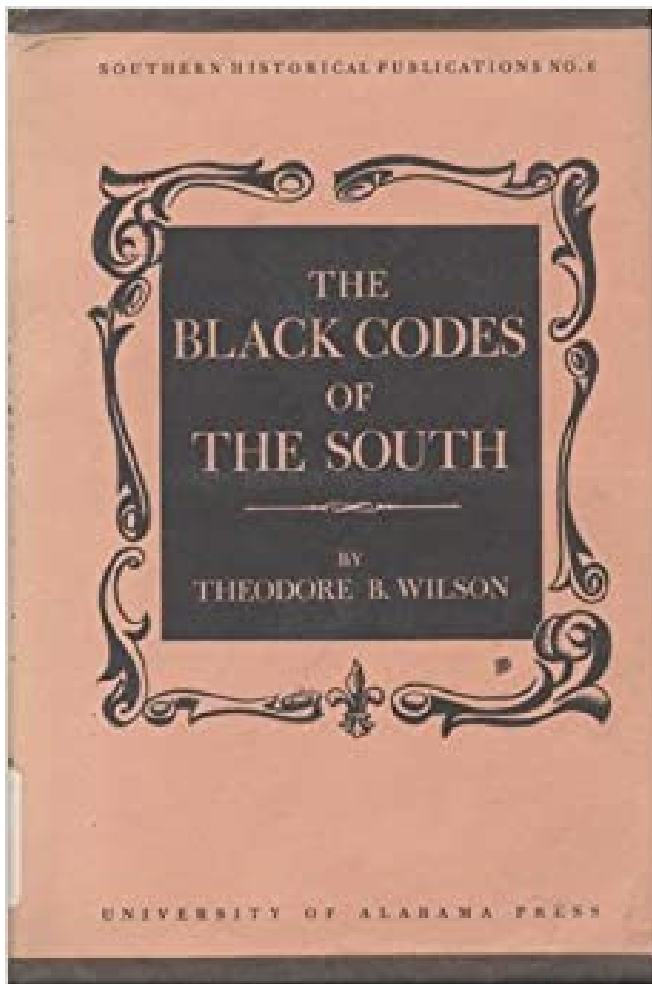
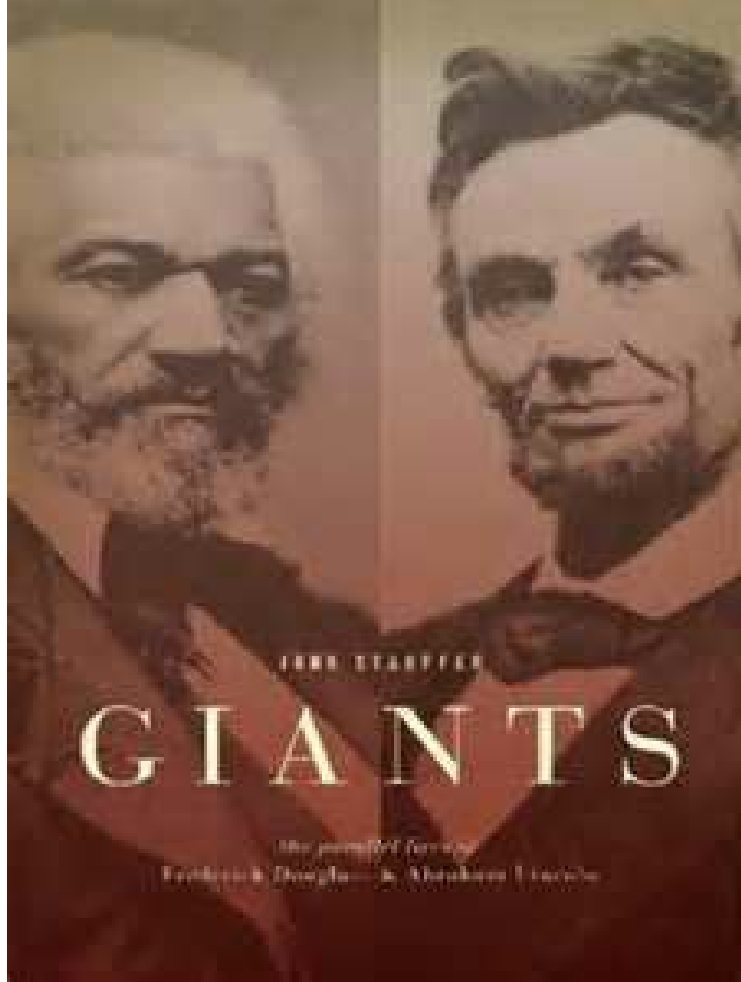


After **Abraham Lincoln**, the **first Republican President**, issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**, January 1, 1863, **Frederick Douglass** wrote:

"Can any colored man, or any white man friendly to the freedom of all men, ever forget the night which followed the first day of January 1863, when the

world was to see if **Abraham Lincoln** would prove to be as good as his word?"

**Frederick Douglass** became an adviser to **Lincoln**.



Theodore Brantner Wilson described in *The Black Codes of the South* (University of Alabama Press, 1965, p. 56) a law passed by **Mississippi's Democrat Legislature:**

"Mississippi quickly passed one law ... **outlawing possession of weapons by Negroes.** The militia proceeded to **disarm the Negroes** in such a

brutal fashion as to cause much criticism. Alabama

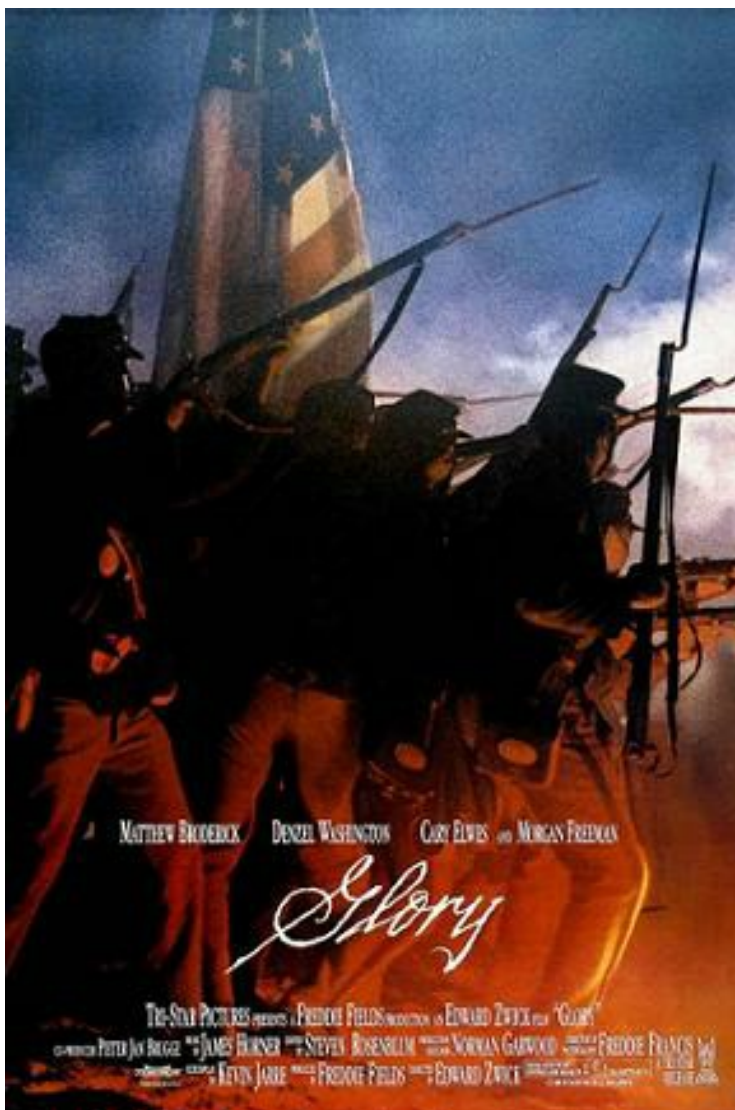


Negroes were disarmed by similar methods with like results."

**Frederick Douglass** stated:

"A man's rights rest in three boxes: The ballot box, the jury box and the cartridge box."

**Douglass** even raised the one of the the first all Black Regiments, the "**54th Massachusetts.**"



This as portrayed in the film **Glory** (1989), which starred **Matthew Broderick, Morgan Freeman, Cary Elwes, and Denzel Washington**, who won an Academy Award.

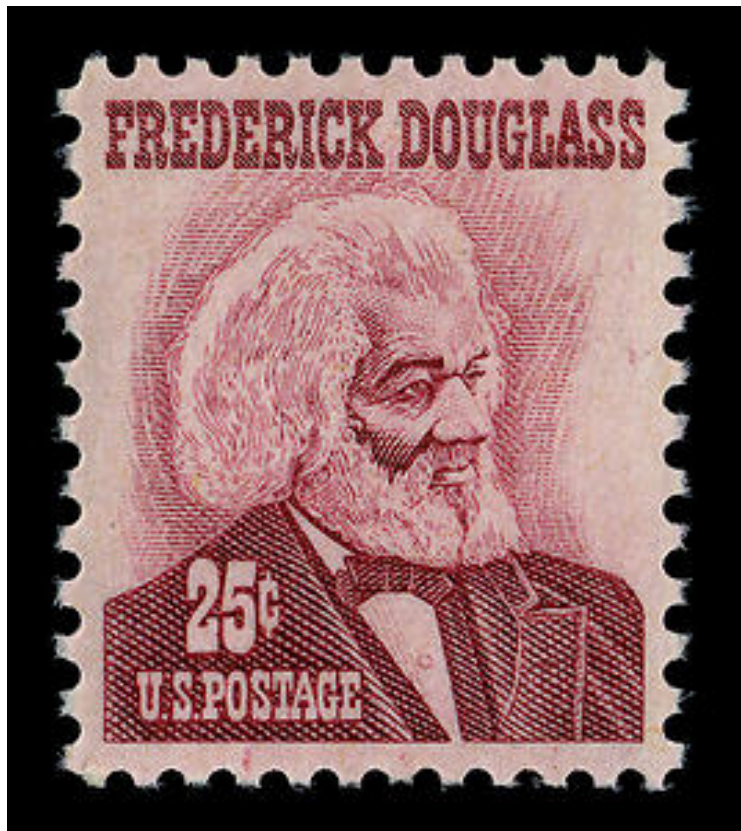
Other early all Black regiments were the **1st Rhode Island Regiment**, which fought for America during the Revolutionary War;



and the **First Kansas Colored Volunteers**, which fought for the Union during the Civil War, notably in the Battles of Island Mound, Cabin Creek, Honey Spring, Poison Springs.

Racial discrimination was **not a Black-White issue**, but rather a **Democrat-Republican issue**:

- **Democrats** supported slavery; and
- **Republicans** opposed slavery.



**Frederick Douglass** stated:

**"I am a Republican, a black, dyed in the wool Republican, and I never intend to belong to any other party than the party of freedom and progress."**

**Black**



**Republicans** of the 19th century included:



## ALABAMA

- **Jeremiah Haralson** (1846–1916), Republican, U.S.

Representative;

- **James T. Rapier** (1837–1883), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **Benjamin S. Turner** (1825–1894), Republican, U.S. Representative;

## ARKANSAS

- **Scipio Africanus Jones** (1863–1943), delegate to Republican National Convention;

## CALIFORNIA

- **Edward Duplex** (1831–1900), Republican, Mayor of Wheatland, California (1888);
- **Pio Pico** (1801–1894), last governor of Mexican California. Formed the Republican Party in California;
- **Frederick Madison Roberts** (1879–1952), Republican, first African-American in California State Assembly;

## FLORIDA

- **Jonathan Clarkson Gibbs** (1821–1874), Presbyterian minister, Republican, Secretary of State of Florida and Florida Superintendent of Public Instruction;
- **James Weldon Johnson** (1871–1944),



Republican, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as U.S. Consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua, first black manager of the NAACP, president of the Colored Republican Club;

- **Josiah T. Walls** (1842–1905), Republican, first African American to be elected a U.S. Representative from Florida;



#### GEORGIA

- **Abram Colby** (1800s), Republican, member of Georgia House of Representatives;
- **Jefferson Franklin Long** (1836–1901), Republican, U.S. Representative;

#### ILLINOIS

- **Oscar Stanton de Priest** (1871–1951), Republican, U.S. Representative;

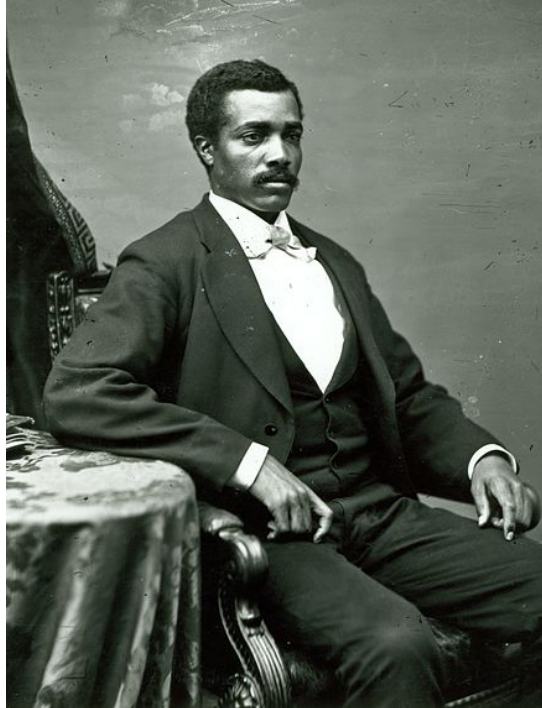
#### IOWA

- **Archie Alexander** (1888–1958), Republican, governor of U.S. Virgin Islands;

#### KANSAS

- **William Tecumseh Vernon** (1871–1944), Republican, bishop in African Methodist

Episcopal Church,  
president of Western  
University, Register of  
the Treasury under  
President Theodore  
Roosevelt, 1906-1911;



## KENTUCKY

- **Anna Simms Banks** (1862–1923), Republican, first female delegate at the Kentucky's 7th congressional district Convention in Kentucky;

## LOUISIANA

- **Caesar Antoine** (1836–1921), Republican, 13th Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana;
- **Antoine Dubuclet** (1810–1887), Republican, State Treasurer of Louisiana;
- **Oscar Dunn** (1826–1871), Republican, 11th Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana;
- **Charles Edmund Nash** (1844–1913), Republican, U.S Representative;
- **P.B.S. Pinchback** (1837–1921), Republican, 24th governor of Louisiana; first African-American governor of a U.S. state;

## MARYLAND

- **Ernest Lyon** (1860–1938), Republican, Methodist clergyman, former United States Ambassador to Liberia, and founder of the

Maryland Industrial  
and Agricultural  
Institute for  
Colored Youths;



## MASSACHUSETTS

- **Julius Caesar Chappelle** (1852–1904), Republican, legislator (1883–1886), Massachusetts House of Representatives;
- **Lewis Hayden** (1811–1889), Republican, elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature;
- **William Henry Lewis** (1868–1949), Republican, one of the first African Americans admitted to the bar, and the first African American to be appointed U.S. Assistant Attorney General, "the highest office in an executive branch of the government ever held by a member of his race";
- **Clement G. Morgan** (1859–1929), Republican, Boston attorney, civil rights activist, and city official;
- **George Lewis Ruffin** (1834–1886), Republican, attorney, judge, Massachusetts state legislator, and Boston city councilman;
- **John J. Smith** (1820–1906), Republican, abolitionist and Massachusetts state representative;
- **Butler R. Wilson** (1861–1939), Republican, Boston civil rights activist;

## MICHIGAN

- **James W. Ames** (1864–1944), Republican, member of Michigan House of Representatives;
- **William Webb Ferguson** (1857-1910), Republican,



first African-American man elected to Michigan House of Representatives;



## MINNESOTA

- **John Francis Wheaton** (1866–1922), Republican, member of Minnesota House of Representatives;

## MISSISSIPPI

- **Blanche Bruce** (1841–1898), Republican, first African American to serve a full term in U.S. Senate;
- **Perry Wilbon Howard** (1877–1961), attorney and delegate to Republican National Convention, 1912–1960;
- **John Roy Lynch** (1847–1939), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **Hiram Rhodes Revels** (1827–1901), Republican, first African American to serve in U.S. Senate;
- **Roscoe Conkling Simmons** (1881–1951), Republican, nephew of Booker T. Washington, journalist, first African-American columnist hired by the Chicago Tribune, Republican Party leader;
- **Ida B. Wells** (1862–1931), Republican, civil rights advocate and co-founder of the NAACP;

## MISSOURI

- **Walthall M. Moore** (1886–1960), Republican, first African American to serve in the Missouri state legislature;

## NEBRASKA

- **Matthew Ricketts** (1858–1917), Republican, member of

the Nebraska House of Representatives;

## NEW JERSEY

- **Walter G. Alexander** (1880–1953), Republican, first African-American to serve in New Jersey Legislature;
- **Oliver Randolph** (1882–1951), Republican, second African American elected to New Jersey Legislature;



## NEW YORK

- **Edward A. Johnson** (1860–1944), Republican, member of New York State Assembly;

## NORTH CAROLINA

- **Henry P. Cheatham** (1857–1935), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **James H. Harris** (1828–1898), Republican, member of North Carolina House of Representatives and North Carolina Senate;
- **John Adams Hyman** (1840–1891), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **James E. O'Hara** (1844–1905), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **George Henry White** (1852–1918), Republican, U.S. representative;
- **James H. Young** (1860–1921), Baptist, Republican, U.S. Colonel during Spanish-American War, member of North Carolina House of Representatives, 1894–1896;

## OHIO

- **Charles Henry Langston** (1817–1892),

Republican, abolitionist  
and political activist;



## OKLAHOMA

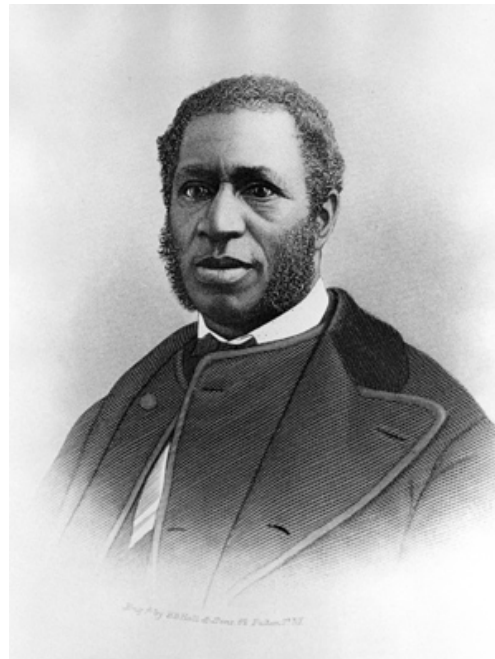
- **Green Currin** (1842/1844–1918), Republican, member of Oklahoma Territorial Legislature;
- **A.C. Hamlin** (1881–1912), Republican, member of Oklahoma House of Representatives;
- **Edward P. McCabe** (1850–1920), Republican, Treasurer of Logan County, Oklahoma;

## PENNSYLVANIA

- **Octavius Valentine Catto** (1839–1871), Republican, civil rights activist, African American baseball pioneer;
- **Crystal Bird Fauset** (1894–1965), Republican, first female African-American state legislator in United States;
- **Mifflin Wistar Gibbs** (1823–1915), Republican, American consul to Madagascar;

## SOUTH CAROLINA

- **Richard H. Cain** (1825–1887), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **Francis Lewis Cardozo** (1836–1903), Republican, South Carolina Treasurer and Secretary of State;
- **Robert DeLarge** (1842–1874), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **Robert Brown Elliott**





- (1842–1884), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **Archibald Grimké** (1849–1930), Republican, U.S. Consul to the Dominican Republic, 1894-1898, national vice-president of the NAACP;
- **Henry E. Hayne** (1840–?), Republican, South Carolina State Senator and Secretary of State;
- **Thomas Ezekiel Miller** (1849–1938), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **George Washington Murray** (1853–1926), Republican, U.S. Representative;
- **Joseph H. Rainey** (1832–1887), Republican, first African American to serve in U.S. House of Representatives;
- **Benjamin F. Randolph** (1820–1868), Republican, South Carolina State Senator;
- **Robert Smalls** (1839–1915), Republican, U.S. Representative;

#### TENNESSEE

- **William A. Feilds**, Republican, member of Tennessee House of Representatives 1846, 1852–1898);
- **Samuel R. Lowery** (1830–1900), Republican, preacher and lawyer, the first black to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court;
- **William F. Yardley** (1844–1924), Republican, anti-segregation advocate, first African American candidate for governor of Tennessee (1876);

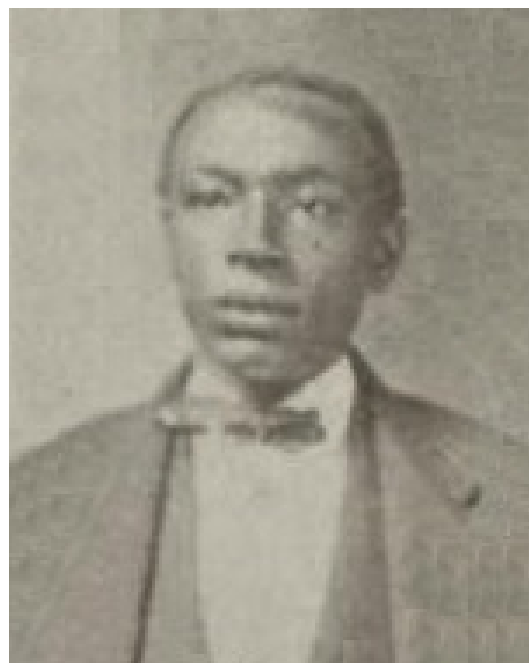


#### TEXAS

- **Richard Allen** (1830–1909), Republican, member of the Texas House of Representatives;
- **Alexander Asberry** (1861–1903), Republican,

- member of the Texas House of Representatives;
- **Houston A.P. Bassett** (1857–1920), Republican, member of the Texas House of Representatives;
- **Thomas Beck** (1819–?), Republican, member of the Texas House of Representatives;
- **Walter Moses Burton** (1840–1913), Republican, member of the Texas State Senate;
- **Norris Wright Cuney** (1846–1898), Chairman of the Texas Republican Party (1886–1896);
- **Matthew Gaines** (1840–1900), Republican, community leader, minister, and Texas State Senator;

- **William H. Holland** (1841–1907), Republican, member of the Texas House of Representatives;



- **William Madison McDonald** (1866–1950), State Chairman of the Republican Party of Texas;
- **Robert J. Moore** (1844–?), Republican, member of the Texas House of Representatives;
- **Thompson Ruby** (1841–1882), Republican, member of the Texas State Senate;
- **Robert Lloyd Smith** (1861–1942), Republican, member of the Texas House of Representatives;
- **James H. Stewart** (1859–1924), Republican, member of the Texas House of Representatives;
- **Benjamin Franklin Williams** (1819–1886), Republican, member of the Texas House of Representatives;

## VIRGINIA

- **Edward David Bland** (1848–1927), Republican,

member of the Virginia House of Delegates;

- **Peter K. Jones** (1834–1895), Republican, member of the Virginia House of Delegates;
- **John Mercer Langston** (1829–1897), Republican, first black U.S. Representative from Virginia;



## WASHINGTON

- **William Owen Bush** (1832–1907), Republican, member of the Washington State Legislature.

In the contentious 1876 Presidential race, **Democrat Samuel J. Tilden** won the **popular vote**, but **Rutherford B. Hayes** won the most **electoral votes**, resulting in the infamous **Compromise of 1877**.



Roger D. Bridges wrote in "**Betrayal of the Freedman: Rutherford B. Hayes and the End of Reconstruction**" that the reason **Samuel J. Tilden** won the popular



vote was because Democrats in the South suppressed



Black Republican voters:

**"Hideous things happened in the decades after the Civil War. Freed slaves who tried to vote were beaten, jailed, lynched. Jim Crow laws and the Ku Klux Klan stopped thousands from registering.' That is how Associated Press reporter Katherine Rizzo opened a recent column ..."**

Bridges added that Democrat politicians agreed to not contest Hayes' electoral victory if he would cave to their demands::



**"Hayes, a Republican, lost the popular vote in 1876 but ... the Electoral College gave him a one-vote edge over his Democratic opponent ...**

**Democrats in Congress ... agreed not to dispute the Hayes victory in exchange for a promise to end Reconstruction and withdraw federal troops from the South.**"

Like modern establishment politicians who surrender human life values for personal political gain, Dan T. Carter, a history professor at Emory University in Atlanta, explained:



**"Hayes** did not have the support of the American people and **did not have support even in his own political party** ... He basically was **knuckling under ... with this mealy-mouthed political bargain.**"

Once **Hayes yielded to Democrat demands**, Federal troops were removed from the South

This was followed with Southern

Democrats **pushing most Black Republicans out of office** and resuming their tactics of **fear and racial discrimination.**

**Individual Democrats** formed the **Klu Klux Klan or KKK**, a **violent vigilante group** which advocated violence, **similar to modern-day ANTFA rioters,**



**President Lyndon Johnson**, 1963-1969, changed the **Democrat method of**

## End of Reconstruction

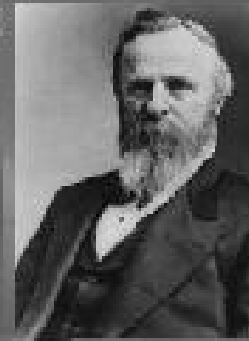
Election of 1876 (Rutherford B. Hayes v. Samuel Tilden)

- The election creates controversy

Compromise of 1877

- Appease Democrats who felt cheated by the election results
- Withdraw all Northern troops from the South

Reconstruction Ends!



**Hayes** ranks as one of the **least respected Presidents.**

His **birthplace** is now a **gas station** marked with a **plaque.**

manipulating minority Black votes by switching from **intimidation to entitlement**.

Instead of suppressing African American voters through **fear**, his **Great Society Welfare State** increased the Democrat voter base with a

**dependency** on government **welfare programs**.



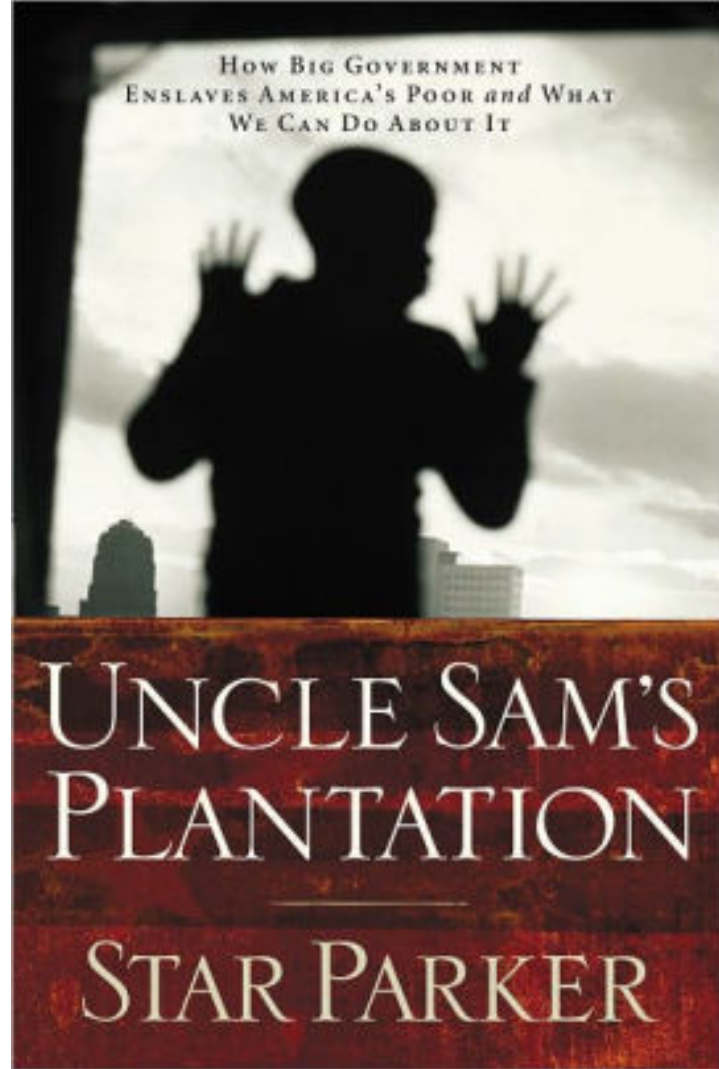
Many notable **black authors and speakers** have criticized growing **dependency on government entitlements** as being similar to the **dependency that**

**existed on Southern Democrat plantations**, where slaves waited for handouts from their masters.

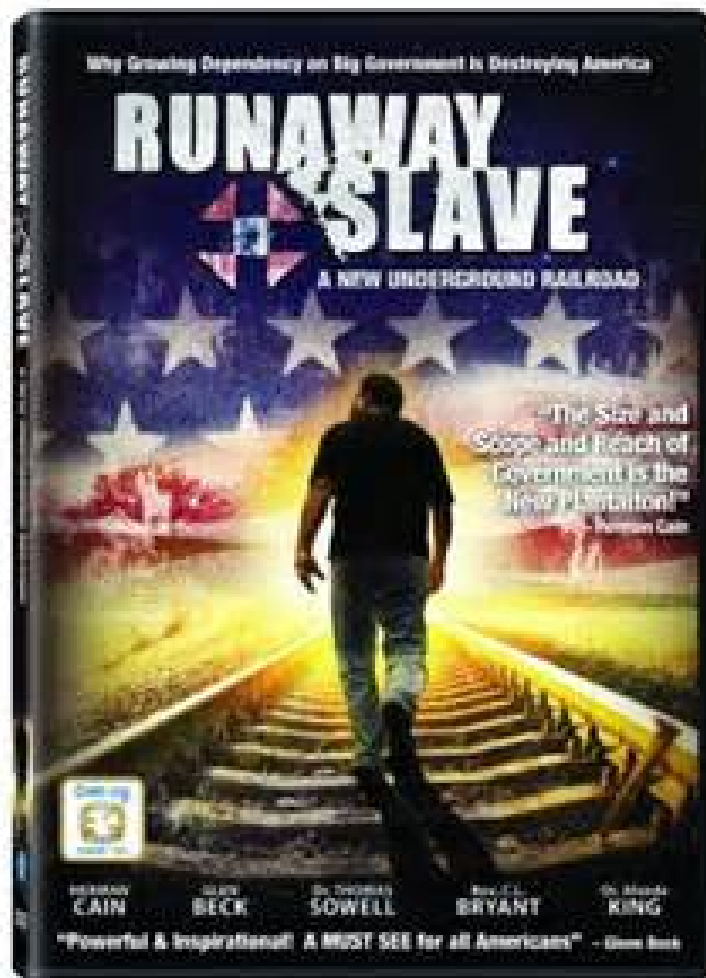
- **Star Parker**, founder of CURE (Center for Urban Renewal) wrote ***Uncle Sam's Plantation: How Big Government Enslaves***



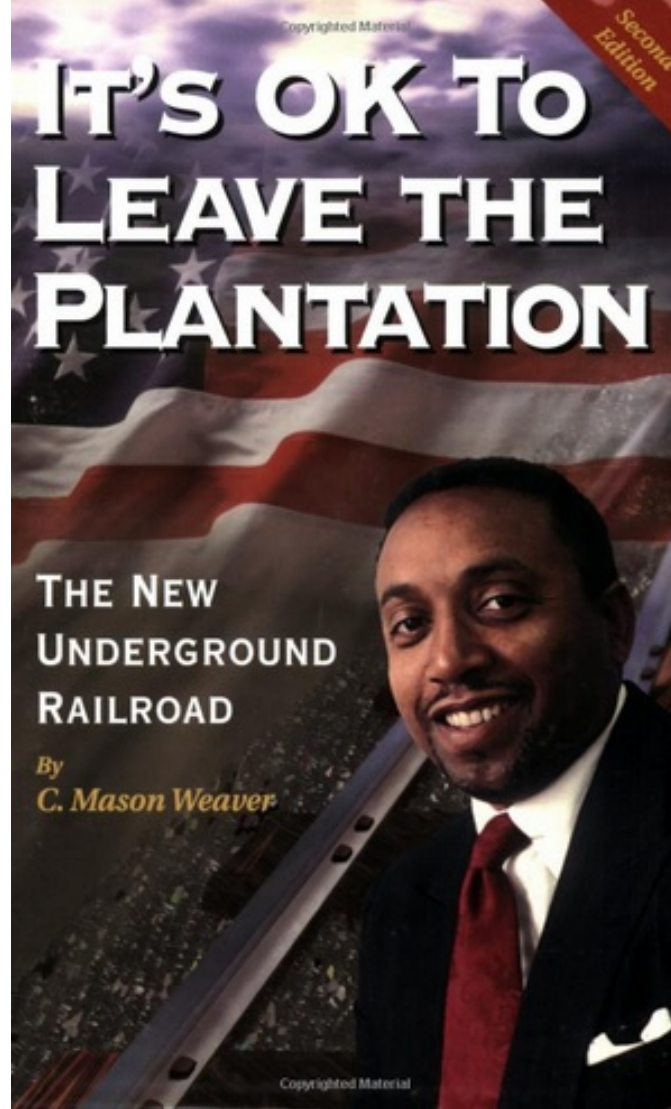
***America's  
Poor and What  
We Can Do  
About It.***



- **Rev. C.L. Bryant** produced a documentary ***Runaway Slave Movie***, stating: "I am a 'Runaway Slave' from the Democrats' plantation."

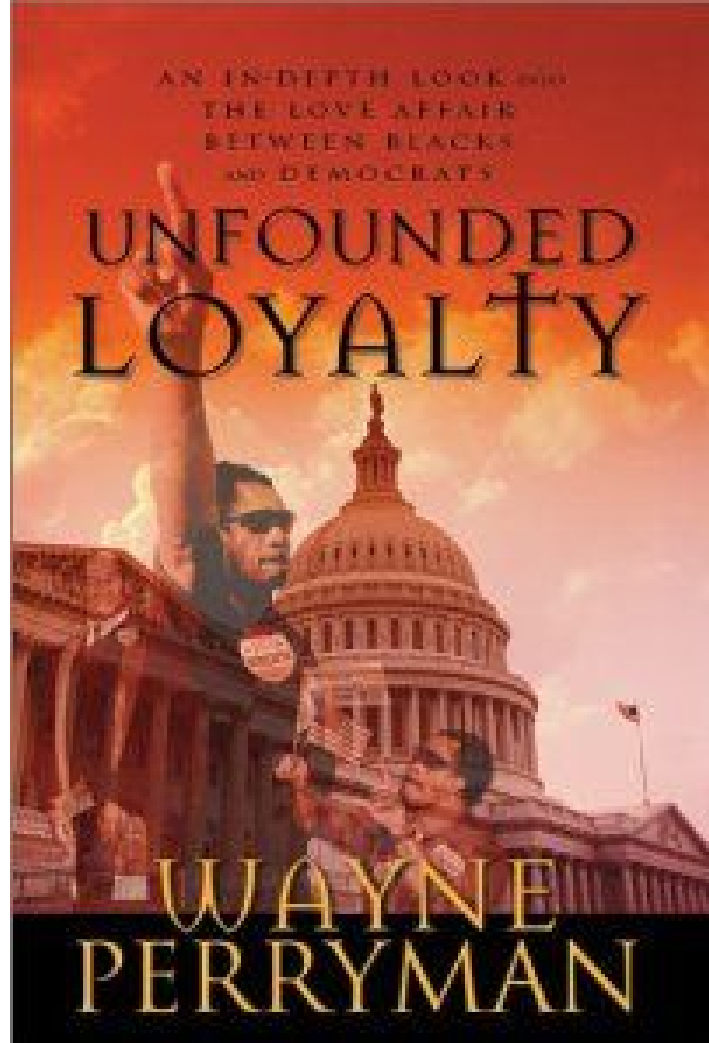


- **C. Mason Weaver** wrote *It's OK to Leave the Plantation: The New Underground Railroad*.

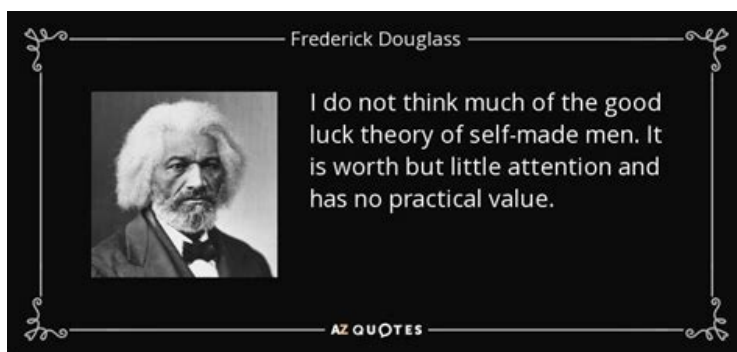
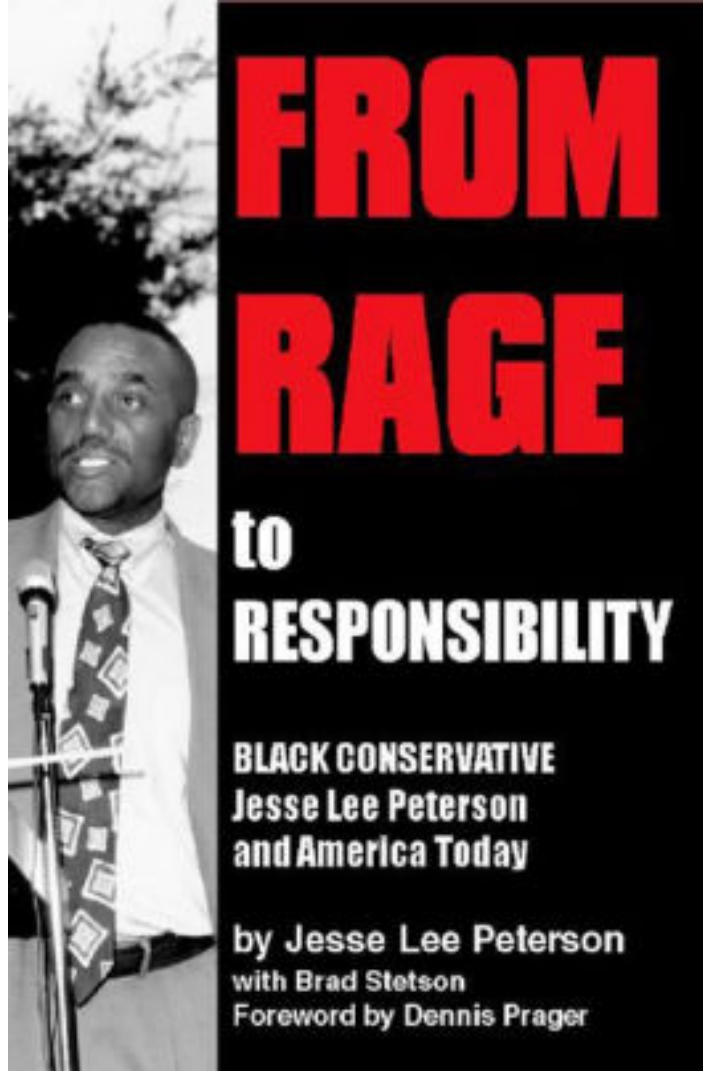


- **Wayne Perryman wrote *Unfounded Loyalty: An In-Depth Look Into The Love Affair Between Blacks and Democrats.***





- **Jesse Lee Peterson** wrote *From Rage to Responsibility: Black Conservative Jesse Lee Peterson and America Today*.



Frederick Douglass wrote in 1859:

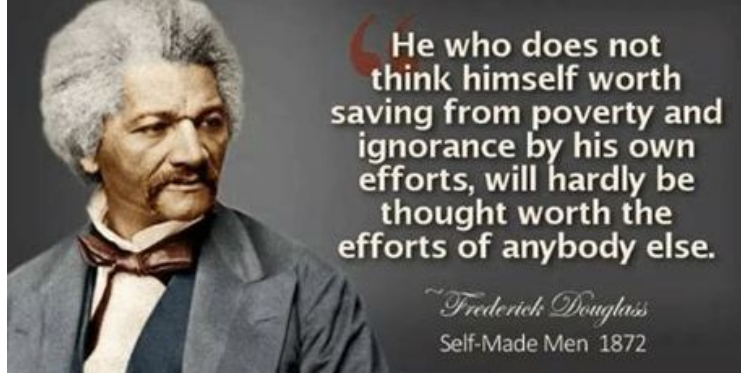
**"Self-made men**  
... are the men  
who owe little or

nothing to birth, relationship, friendly surroundings; to wealth inherited or to early approved means of education; who are what they are, without the aid of any of the favoring conditions by which other men usually rise in the world and achieve great results ...

There is nothing good, great or desirable ... that does not come by **some kind of labor** ...

... **The man who will get up will be helped up;** and

the man who will not get up will be allowed to stay down ... Give the Negro fair play and let him alone ...



As a general rule, where circumstances do most for men there man will do least for himself ... **His doing makes or unmakes him ...**

My theory of **self-made men** is, then, simply this; that they are men of **work**.

Whether or not such men have acquired material, moral or intellectual excellence, **honest labor faithfully, steadily and persistently pursued**, is the best, if not the only, explanation of their **success**."



This attitude was expressed by internationally renowned scientist **George Washington Carver**, who wrote in *A Brief Sketch of My Life*, 1922:

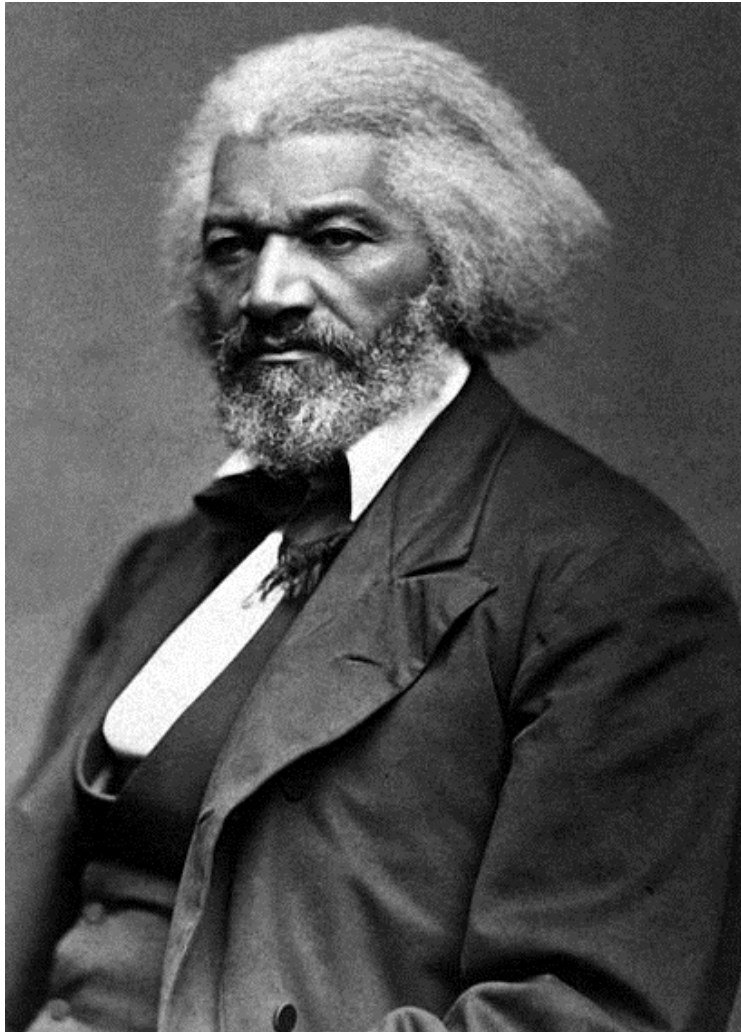
"I would never allow anyone to give me money, no difference how badly I needed it. **I wanted literally to earn my living.**"



**Frederick Douglass** told the story of his conversion:

"I was not more than thirteen years old, **when I felt the need of God**, as a father and protector.

**My religious nature** was awakened by the **preaching of a white Methodist minister**, named Hanson.



He thought that **all men**, great and small, bond and free, **were sinners** in the **sight of God**; that they were, by nature, rebels against His government; and that **they must repent of their sins, and be reconciled to God, through Christ ...**

I was, for weeks, a poor, broken-hearted mourner, traveling through the darkness and misery of doubts and fears ..."

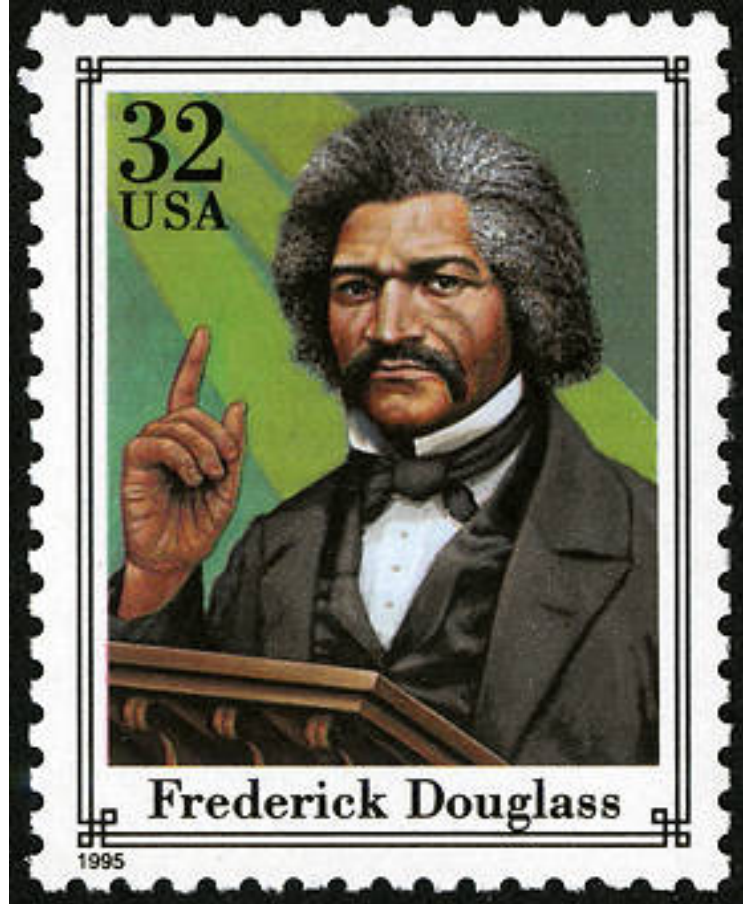
**Douglass** continued:

"I finally found that **change of heart** which comes by **'casting all one's care' upon God**, and by **having**

faith in Jesus Christ, as the Redeemer, Friend, and Savior of those who diligently seek him.

After this, I saw the world in a new light ...

I loved all mankind -- slaveholders not excepted; though I abhorred slavery more than ever ...



I gathered scattered pages of the Bible from the filthy street gutters, and washed and dried them, that ... I might get a word or two of wisdom from them."

--

[Read as PDF ... Frederick Douglass, Abolitionist Leader & Advisor to President Abraham Lincoln](#)

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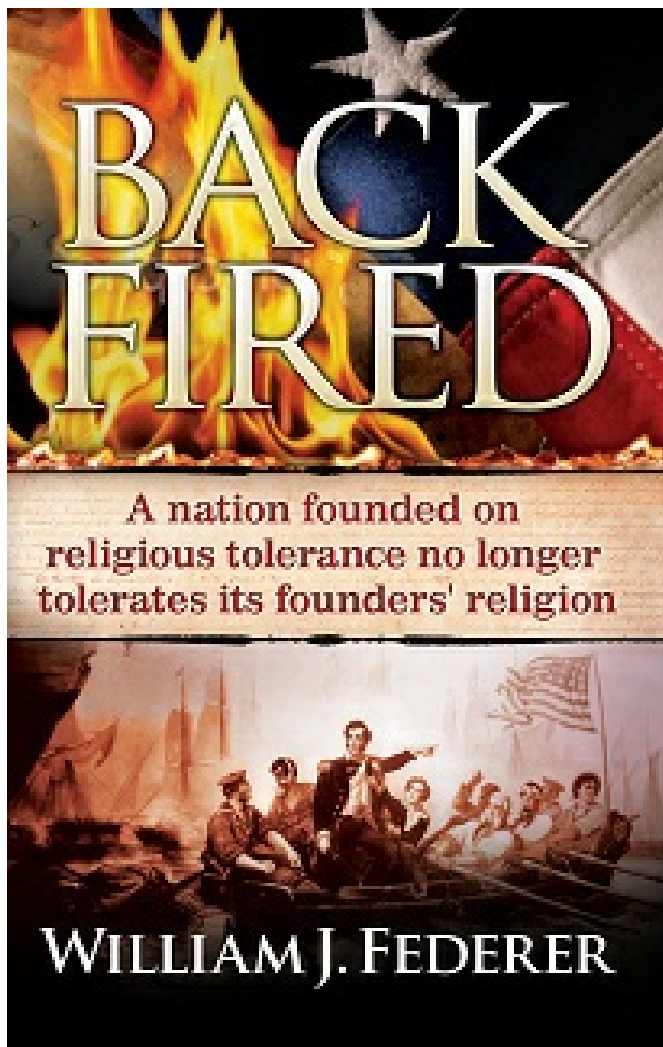


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