

WHAT IS A "JIM CROW" LAW?

1860 Republican Party Platform calls for: one-man, one-woman marriage, ban on slavery, Federal return of land to the people,

October 13, 1858--During Lincoln-Douglas debates, U.S. Senator Stephen Douglas (D-IL) stated: "I do not regard the Negro as my equal, and positively deny that he is my brother, or any kin to me whatever"; Douglas became Democratic Party's 1860 presidential nominee

April 16, 1862--Republican President Lincoln signs bill to abolish slavery in Washington DC; in Congress, 99% of Republicans vote yes, 83% of Democrats vote no

July 17, 1862--Despite unanimous Democrat opposition, Republican Congress passed Confiscation Act, so that slaves of the Confederacy "shall be forever free"

January 31, 1865—Ban on slavery (13th Amendment) passed U.S. House, unanimous Republican support, Democrat opposition

April 8, 1865—Ban on slavery (13th Amendment) passed by U.S. Senate, 100% Republican support, 63% Democrat opposition

November 22, 1865--Republicans denounce Mississippi Democrats for enacting "black codes" (Jim Crow laws)

February 5, 1866--U.S. Rep. Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA) introduced bill, successfully opposed by Democrat President Andrew Johnson, to implement "40 acres and a mule" relief by distributing land to former slaves

April 9, 1866--Republican Congress overrides veto of President Johnson (D); Civil Rights Act of 1866 becomes law, conferring rights of citizenship on black people

June 13, 1866--U.S. House passed Republican 14th Amendment to give due process and equal protection of the law to all citizens; 100% Democrat "no" vote

June 8, 1866--U.S. Senate passed Republican 14th Amendment giving due process and equal protection of law to all citizens; 94% Republican "yes" vote and 100% Democrats "no" vote

January 8, 1867--Republicans reverse President Andrew Johnson(D) veto, and grant voting rights to black people in D.C.

July 19, 1867--Republican Congress overrides President Andrew Johnson (D) veto of legislation designed to protect voting rights of black Americans

March 30, 1868--Republicans begin impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson (D), who said: "This is a country for white men, and by God, as long as I am President, it shall be a government of white men"

September 12, 1868--Civil rights activist Tunis Campbell and 24 other black Americans in Georgia Senate, each one a Republican, expelled by Democrat majority; later were reinstated by Republican Congress

October 7, 1868--Republicans denounce national campaign theme: "This is a white man's country: Let white men rule" of Democrat Party

October 22, 1868--While campaigning for re-election, U.S. Rep. James Hinds (R-AR) assassinated by Democrat terrorists organized as the KKK

December 10, 1869--Gov. John Campbell (R--Wyoming Territory) signs FIRST-in-nation law granting WOMEN right to vote and to hold public office

February 3, 1870—15th Amendment ratified, giving vote to all Americans regardless of race; passed House with 98% Republican support/97% Democrat opposition

May 31, 1870--President U.S. Grant (R), signs Republicans' Enforcement Act, providing stiff penalties for depriving any American person's civil rights

June 22, 1870--Republican Congress created U.S. Department of Justice, to safeguard the civil rights of black Americans against Democrats in the South

September 6, 1870--WOMEN vote in Wyoming, in FIRST election after women's suffrage signed into law by Republican Gov. John Campbell

February 28, 1871--Republican Congress passes Enforcement Act providing federal protection for black American voters

March 12, 1956--Ninety-seven Democrats in Congress condemn Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education, and pledge to continue segregation

June 5, 1956--Republican federal judge Frank Johnson rules in favor of Rosa Parks, striking down "blacks in the back of the bus" law

November 6, 1956--Civil rights leaders Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy vote for Dwight Eisenhower (R) for President

September 9, 1957--President Dwight Eisenhower signs Republican Party's 1957 Civil Rights Act

September 24, 1957--Senators John Kennedy (D) and Lyndon Johnson (D), criticize President Eisenhower (R) for deploying the 82nd Airborne Division to Little Rock, AR to force Governor Orval Faubus (D) to integrate public schools

May 6, 1960--President Dwight Eisenhower (R) signs Republicans' Civil Rights Act of 1960, overcoming 125-hour, filibuster by 18 Senate Democrats

May 2, 1963--Republicans condemn Democrat sheriff of Birmingham, AL for arresting over 2,000 African-American schoolchildren marching for their civil rights

September 29, 1963--Gov. George Wallace (D-AL) defies order to integrate Tuskegee High School, by U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson, appointed by Pres. Eisenhower (R)

June 9, 1964--Republicans condemn 14-hour filibuster against 1964 Civil Rights Act led by U.S. Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV), a former Ku Klux Klansman, who served in the Senate until his death in 2010. At Byrd's funeral, former Democrat President Bill Clinton said, "He once had a fleeting association with the Ku Klux Klan..."

June 10, 1964--Senator Everett Dirksen (R-IL) criticizes Democrat filibuster against 1964 Civil Rights Act, calls on Democrats to stop opposing racial equality. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, introduced and approved by a staggering majority of Republicans in the Senate, was opposed by most Democrat senators, one of them being Al Gore Sr.

August 4, 1965--Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL) overcomes Democrat attempts to block

1965 Voting Rights Act, abolishing literacy tests and other measures devised by Democrats to prevent black Americans from voting; 94% of Senate Republicans vote yes, while 27% of Democrats oppose.

February 19, 1976--President Gerald Ford (R) formally rescinds President Franklin Roosevelt (D) notorious Executive Order authorizing internment of over 120,000 Japanese-Americans during WWII

September 15, 1981--President Ronald Reagan (R) establishes White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, to increase black American participation in federal education programs.

June 29, 1982--President Ronald Reagan (R) signs 25-year extension of 1965 Voting Rights Act

August 10, 1988--President Ronald Reagan (R) signs Civil Liberties Act of 1988, compensating Japanese-Americans for deprivation of civil rights and property during World War II

September 28, 2011 90% of self-described liberals couldn't explain what a "jim crow" law is

2014 Representative Nancy Pelosi (D) received the Margaret Sanger Award. Margaret Sanger said, "we don't want word to get out that what we are trying to do (with The Negro Project) is to eliminate the negro population." The Negro Project called for Ku Klux Klan members to get into positions of policy and media to cause the black community to begin to kill its own members. It encourages people to work against their own self-interest by rewarding bitter, violent individuals with power and media prestige.

Today, Democrats work to fund Margaret Sanger's Planned Parenthood and convince you it's in your best interest to become sexually promiscuous, and kill your babies. The Negro Project is evident in many policies. The government encourages you to become racist in your thinking by getting you to choose and identify with "race" every time you interact with government.

You are part of the human race only. We are all one race, created in the image of God, and His likeness, and we are endowed with human rights from Him, including LIFE, LIBERTY, and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.