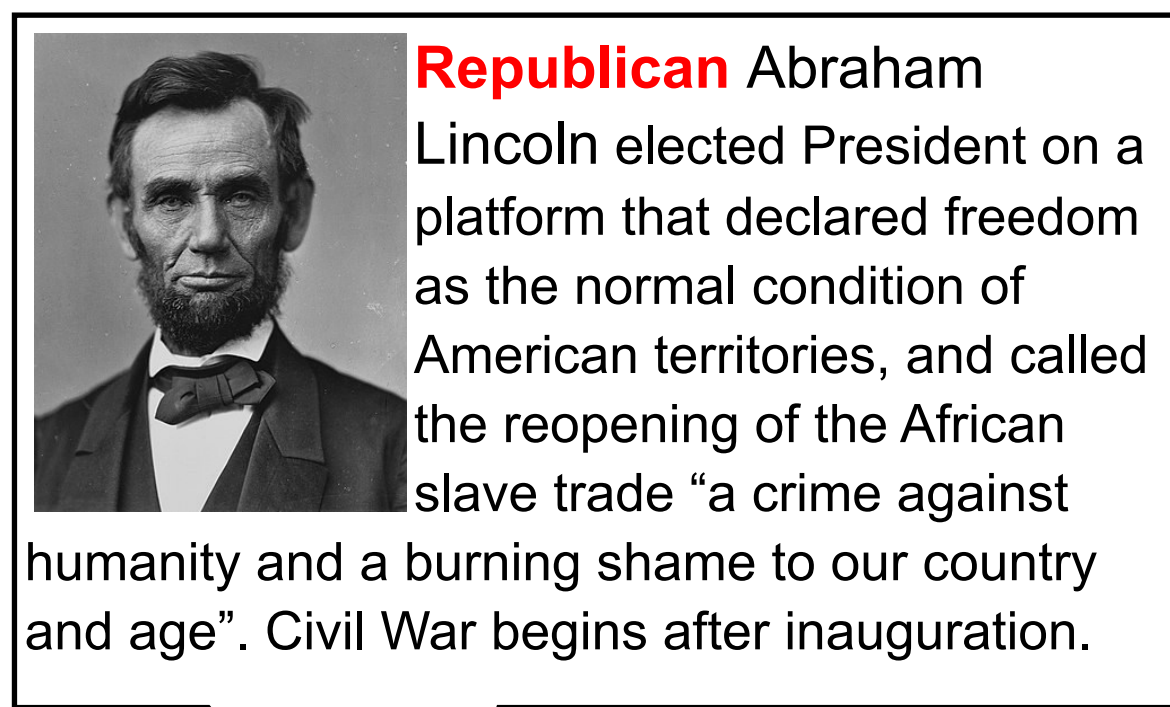


THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FIGHTING RACISM SINCE 1854



Republican Party founded in Ripon, WI by fervent abolitionists.



Republican Abraham Lincoln elected President on a platform that declared freedom as the normal condition of American territories, and called the reopening of the African slave trade "a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age". Civil War begins after inauguration.

Republican Abraham Lincoln is re-elected, after nearly 4 years of war. On his coattails, he brings greater Republican majorities to Congress, frustrated by earlier failures to pass a proposed abolition amendment.

First Civil Rights Act passed by Congressional Republicans (including override of Democrat President Johnson's veto).

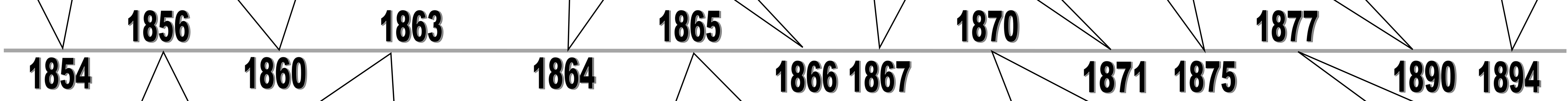
Reconstruction Acts passed by Congressional Republicans, providing for suffrage regardless of race. Also, passed 14th Amendment, guaranteeing equal protection for all under the law.

Civil Rights Acts (Second and Third Enforcement Acts) passed by Congressional Republicans, signed by Republican President Grant.

Civil Rights Act passed with 99% Republican support in Congress, signed by Republican President Grant; later overturned by Supreme Court in 1883.

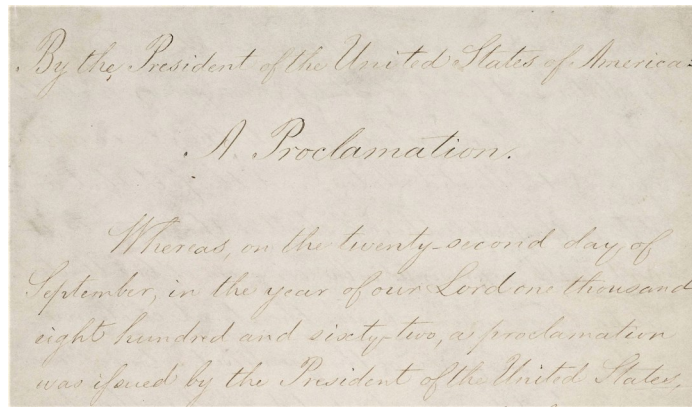
Federal Elections Act, to enforce the eroding ability of blacks in the South to vote, is endorsed by Republican President Benjamin Harrison and all House Republicans, filibustered in Democrat-controlled Senate.

Democrats fully retake power, repeal prior Civil Rights Acts, and usher in "Jim Crow era" of racial segregation. The Supreme Court, in Plessy v. Ferguson establishes concept of "separate but equal".

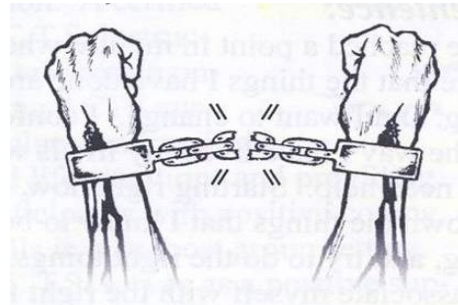


First Republican Party platform resolves that principles stated in the Declaration and the Constitution "must and shall be preserved", specifically in relation to the existence in, or extension of slavery to, the new western territories.

President Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation, declaring "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free." It also accepted black men in the Union Army/Navy; almost 200,000 served.



End of Civil War. Passage of 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery in the United States; all Republicans in Congress supported the amendment. Note: Juneteenth Day commemorates the delivery of the news to slaves in Galveston, Texas.



Passage of 15th Amendment, guaranteeing right-to-vote, with 98% Republican support in Congress. First black Representatives and Senators elected to Congress (Total of 21 and 3, respectively would eventually serve as Republicans). Civil Rights Act (Enforcement Act) passed by Congressional Republicans, signed by Republican President Grant.



Republican President Hayes takes office under an electoral compromise deal, including withdrawal of troops from Southern states. This effectively ends Reconstruction, leaving blacks without Federal protection.

Court cases in following decades modify interpretation of the 15th Amendment. Voter participation by Southern blacks drops to single digits.

Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill passed by Republicans in House, killed in Senate by Democrat filibuster. Similar bills, both before and for decades after, fall to the same fate.



Chief Justice Earl Warren appointed by Republican President Eisenhower; The Supreme Court decides Brown v. Topeka Board of Education, which led to desegregation and re-application of a natural rights interpretation of the Bill of Rights.

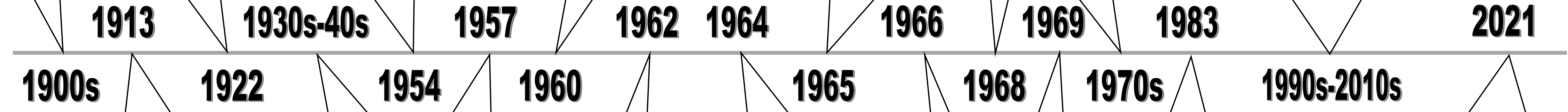
Civil Rights Act enacted by Republicans in Congress and Republican President Eisenhower (filibustered by Democrats in Senate,

Voting Rights Act passed with 87% Republican support. Democrat President Johnson reluctantly signed; he was working on Great Society which he knew would trap blacks into dependency, destroy families and turn them into Democrats...for centuries into future,

Civil Rights Act (Fair Housing) passed with 87% Republican support.

Republicans try to enforce civil rights and ensure opportunity, embrace MLK's ideal of "color-blind" society; Democrats change tactics, embrace government dependency (benevolent white supremacy).

Republicans focus on anti-discrimination through equal opportunity; Democrats use quotas and threats of losing government safety net (identity politics, the new racism). During his term in office, Republican President Donald J. Trump invests in Opportunity Zones and HBCUs, passes First Step Act, and creates an economic environment that leads to historic black labor participation, employment and household income.



Democrat President Wilson segregates the entire Federal government, removing most blacks from their jobs.



Great Migration: Blacks move to North and West; New Deal spending helps the poor, Democrats support factory laborers; Republicans have little political power, but oppose overt growth of Federal government.

Civil Rights Act enacted by Republicans in Congress and Republican President Eisenhower (filibustered by Democrats in Senate, JFK voted against); Federal troops deployed to enforce desegregation.

Passage of 24th Amendment, finally banning poll taxes, with 90% Republican support.

Civil Rights Act passed with 82% Republican support; filibustered by Democrats (Byrd personally held floor for 14 hrs.), signed by Democrat President Johnson. Credited with finally ending the Jim-Crow era in the South.

Edward Brooks, a Republican is first elected black Senator under 17th Amendment.

Republican President Nixon pushes equal opportunity through Philadelphia Plan; now known as Affirmative Action.

Republican President Reagan signs bill creating national holiday in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.



Equity vs. Equality
Republicans raise awareness of Critical Race Theory, which segregates people by skin color (neo-Marxism) and attributes blame of historical actions, solely by race. Democrats attempt to qualify government programs strictly on basis of skin color.

Fact check: Supporting conservative political principles like patriotism, free-market economics, small government, election integrity, respect for 10th Amendment, national defense, law and order, pro-life, religious liberty, gun rights, etc. do NOT constitute systemic racism.