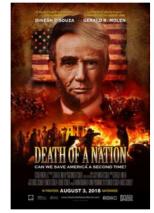
Dinesh D'Souza EXPOSES RACIST ROOTS of the Democratic Party: KKK, Nazi connections

DEATH OF A NATION (2018) TOMATOMETER

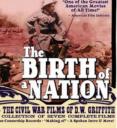


0%

Critic Consensus: No consensus yet







THE BIRTH OF A NATION (1915)

п

VIDES

TOMATOMETER

100%

AUDIENCE SCORE



Critic Consensus: Racial depictions aside, The Birth of a Nation is a landmark film whose achievements and pioneering techniques remain fully relevant today.

Death of a Nation's "critics" rating comes from 11 people while the 90% approval is from over 3,000 audience reviews! leftist critics hate Death of a Nation, but they love Birth of a Nation, pro-KKK paean to progressive racism



- Racist Andrew Jackson founded the Democratic Party in 1828. He owned hundreds of slaves. • He is also known for having signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830, which forcibly relocated Native Americans.
- Democrat Martin Van Buren was against abolition of slavery in the US, and said so in his Inaugural Address.
- Democrat James Polk was a slaveholder for his entire life.
- The **Republican Party** was founded in **1854** primarily to oppose slavery, and they eventually abolished slavery. The Democratic Party fought them and tried to maintain and expand slavery.
- The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was originally formed in 1865 primarily as the military arm of the Democratic Party.
- The 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery, passed in 1865 with 100% Republican support but only 23% Democrat support in congress.
- The 14th Amendment, giving full citizenship to freed slaves, passed in 1868 •
- with 94% Republican support and 0% Democrat support in congress. The **15th Amendment**, giving freed slaves the right to vote, passed in **1870** •
 - with 100% Republican support and 0% Democrat support in congress.
- Republican Ida B. Wells was an African-American journalist, suffragist, feminist, and an early leader in the Civil Rights Movement. In **1892** she recommended that black people use arms to defend against lynching.
- Democrat F.D.R. spoke at the 1924 Democratic National Convention, also known as the "Klanbake" for the heavy representation of Ku Klux Klan-friendly delegates. After the Klanbake, some 20,000 Klan supporters wearing white hoods and robes held a picnic in New Jersey. In 1937 appointed prominent Ku Klux Klan member Democrat Hugo Black to the Supreme Court. In 1942, he signed Executive Order 9066, relocating Japanese into internment camps.
- The **Civil Rights Act of 1964** was supported by Republicans more than Democrats in both houses of Congress. • In the House, 80% of the Republicans and 63% of the Democrats voted in favor. In the Senate, <u>82%</u> of the Republicans and <u>69%</u> of the Democrats voted for it. Republican Everett Dirksen defeated a Democrat filibuster.
- The vast majority of **Dixiecrats** the staunch segregationist members of the Democratic Party did not become members of the Republican Party. Almost all remained Democrats for the duration of their time in office. Of Dixiecrats who broke from the Democratic Party in 1948, and those who voted against the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 2 switched from Democrat to Republican: Senator Strom Thurmond and Representative Albert Watson. Dixiecrats: Senators: William Murray, Thomas P. Gore, Spessard Holland, Sam Ervin, Russell Long, Robert Byrd, Richard Russell, Olin Johnston, Lister Hill, John C. Stennis, John Sparkman, John McClellan, James Eastland, Herman Talmadge, Herbert Walters, Harry F. Byrd, George Smathers, Everett Jordan, Allen Ellender, A. Willis Robertson, Al Gore Sr., William Fulbright, Herbert Walters, W. Kerr Scott, and Marion Price Daniels; Governors; William H. Murray, Frank Dixon, Fielding Wright, and Benjamin Laney. I don't have space to include the list of Dixiecrat congressmen and other officials. Suffice to say it is a long list. And from this entire list we count only 2 defections.

