

1: Republicanism - Wikipedia

The United States presidential election of 1960 was the 44th quadrennial presidential election, held on Tuesday, November 8, 1960. The Republican Party nominated incumbent Vice-President Richard Nixon, while the Democratic Party nominated John F. Kennedy, Senator from Massachusetts.

George Romney Governor of Michigan George Romney, now known primarily as the father of Presidential candidate Mitt Romney, was a distinguished politician himself, as well as being a successful businessman. Born on July 8, 1907, in the Mormon Colony in Mexico, his family moved to Utah due to the upheavals caused by the Mexican Revolution. Romney continued to woo her after she moved to Washington, D. Lenore was an aspiring actress who gave up a contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to marry George in 1931. In addition to Mitt, their last child, they had another son and two daughters and many grand-children. After his stint as the first C. The popular governor was re-elected in for another two-year term and in for a four-year term. Brown in the California gubernatorial contest, was uncommitted. In July, he oversaw one of the worst riots in U. Ironically, Romney had done much to foster better race relations, including politically embracing the Rev. Martin Luther King and distancing himself from the paleo-conservative Barry Goldwater, who had voted against the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The Michigan National Guard was unable to contain the riot, necessitating an appeal to his potential rival, President Lyndon Johnson, for federal troops. LBJ was the civil rights president, and Romney was a civil rights governor, albeit, a Republican and possible foe in the Presidential election. The Johnson administration demanded that Governor Romney declare that Detroit was in a state of insurrection before federal troops would be committed, a move Romney was reluctant to make. With Detroit burning down, he had to relent; troops were sent in to restore order, and Romney denounced LBJ for playing politics. By the time he formally launched his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination in November 1960, he was 28 points behind Nixon. The problem was a comment he had made about the Vietnam War. Romney had been a supporter of the war, having traveled to South Vietnam in 1959. In 1960, his son Mitt, a freshman at Stanford University, had even staged a pro-draft demonstration that was a counter-demonstration to a "sit-in" against the Stanford University President. Before Mitt came back from a month stint as a Mormon missionary in France that began after his freshman year in college, his father had changed his mind. It got a huge play in the media, which portrayed him as a bumbling buffoon. Republican and Democratic politicians alike commented that Romney must be weak-minded if he was able to be brainwashed. He began to campaign in New Hampshire, which held its primary on March 12th. His poll numbers remained poor, with Nixon being the overwhelming favorite in New Hampshire a fortnight out from the primary. Rocky had lost the nomination to Goldwater, whose candidacy the moderate Romney, a liberal on civil rights, had bitterly opposed. He quit the race two weeks out from the New Hampshire primary. After leaving the Nixon Administration in January 1961, Romney began a life of public service. He was a prominent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, becoming a top official of both the Michigan and national churches. George Romney died on July 26, 1992, a little less than three weeks after his 88th birthday.

2: George Wallace - Wikipedia

Written just before America's entry into the Second World War, the Schuman piece was a perfect balance of mid-century American qualities: lyrical but muscular, sensitive but optimistic, spikily.

Abraham Lincoln , 16th President of the United States " and the first Republican President Founded in the Northern states in by abolitionists , modernizers, ex- Whigs and ex- Free Soilers , the Republican Party quickly became the principal opposition to the dominant Democratic Party and the briefly popular Know Nothing Party. The main cause was opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Act , which repealed the Missouri Compromise by which slavery was kept out of Kansas. The Northern Republicans saw the expansion of slavery as a great evil. The first public meeting of the general anti-Nebraska movement , at which the name Republican was suggested for a new anti-slavery party, was held on March 20, in a schoolhouse in Ripon, Wisconsin. The Republican Party first came to power in the elections of when it won control of both houses of Congress and its candidate, Abraham Lincoln , was elected President. It oversaw the preserving of the Union, the end of slavery and the provision of equal rights to all men in the American Civil War and Reconstruction " Early Republican ideology was reflected in the slogan "free labor, free land, free men", which had been coined by Salmon P. The party strove to contain the expansion of slavery, which would cause the collapse of the slave power [further explanation needed] and the expansion of freedom. Jennison , an anti-slavery militia leader associated with the Jayhawkers from Kansas and an early Republican politician in the region. Representing the fast-growing Western states, Lincoln won the Republican nomination in and subsequently won the presidency. The party took on the mission of preserving the Union and destroying slavery during the American Civil War and over Reconstruction. Those who felt that Reconstruction had been accomplished, and was continued mostly to promote the large-scale corruption tolerated by President Ulysses S. Grant , ran Horace Greeley for the presidency. Grant , 18th President of the United States " The Republican Party supported business generally, hard money i. The Republicans had strong support from pietistic Protestants, but they resisted demands for Prohibition. As the Northern postwar economy boomed with heavy and light industry, railroads, mines, fast-growing cities, and prosperous agriculture, the Republicans took credit and promoted policies to sustain the fast growth. However, by the Republicans had agreed to the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Interstate Commerce Commission in response to complaints from owners of small businesses and farmers. The high McKinley Tariff of hurt the party and the Democrats swept to a landslide in the off-year elections, even defeating McKinley himself. The Democrats elected Grover Cleveland in and The election of William McKinley in was marked by a resurgence of Republican dominance that lasted except for and until McKinley promised that high tariffs would end the severe hardship caused by the Panic of and that Republicans would guarantee a sort of pluralism in which all groups would benefit. By the s, they had adopted as well a hard money system based on the gold standard and fought off efforts to promote inflation through Free Silver. Fourth Party System and Progressive Era Theodore Roosevelt , 26th President of the United States " The realignment cemented the Republicans as the party of big business while Theodore Roosevelt added more small business support by his embrace of trust busting. He handpicked his successor William Howard Taft in , but they became enemies as the party split down the middle. Taft defeated Roosevelt for the nomination and Roosevelt ran on the ticket of his new Progressive "Bull Moose" Party. He called for social reforms , many of which were later championed by New Deal Democrats in the s. He lost and when most of his supporters returned to the GOP they found they did not agree with the new conservative economic thinking , leading to an ideological shift to the right in the Republican Party. The national party avoided the prohibition issue after it became law in Harding , Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover were resoundingly elected in , and respectively. The Teapot Dome scandal threatened to hurt the party but Harding died and Coolidge blamed everything on him as the opposition splintered in The pro-business policies of the decade seemed to produce an unprecedented prosperity until the Wall Street Crash of heralded the Great Depression. New Deal era Main articles: Roosevelt controlled American politics for most of the next three decades, excepting the two-term presidency of Republican Dwight D. After Roosevelt took office in , New Deal legislation sailed through

Congress and the economy moved sharply upward from its nadir in early However, long-term unemployment remained a drag until In the midterm elections, 10 Republican senators went down to defeat, leaving them with only 25 against 71 Democrats. The House of Representatives likewise had overwhelming Democratic majorities. The Republican Party split into a majority "Old Right" based in the Midwest and a liberal wing based in the North-east that supported much of the New Deal. The Old Right sharply attacked the "Second New Deal" and said it represented class warfare and socialism. Roosevelt was re-elected in a landslide in , but as his second term began the economy declined, strikes soared and he failed to take control of the Supreme Court or to purge the Southern conservatives in the Democratic Party. Republicans made a major comeback in the elections and had new rising stars such as Robert A. Taft of Ohio on the right and Thomas E. Dewey of New York on the left. Southern conservatives joined with most Republicans to form the conservative coalition , which dominated domestic issues in Congress until Both parties split on foreign policy issues, with the anti-war isolationists dominant in the Republican Party and the interventionists who wanted to stop Adolf Hitler dominant in the Democratic Party. Roosevelt won a third and fourth term in and Conservatives abolished most of the New Deal during the war, but they did not attempt to reverse Social Security or the agencies that regulated business. Eisenhower had defeated conservative leader Senator Robert A. Taft for the nomination, but conservatives dominated the domestic policies of the Eisenhower administration. Voters liked Eisenhower much more than they liked the GOP and he proved unable to shift the party to a more moderate position. After , the liberal wing began to fade away. Ever since he left office in , Reagan has been the iconic conservative Republican and Republican presidential candidates frequently claim to share his views and aim to establish themselves and their policies as the more appropriate heir to his legacy. However, as House Speaker Gingrich was unable to deliver on much of its promises, including a balanced-budget amendment and term limits for members of Congress. During the impeachment and acquittal of President Bill Clinton , Republicans suffered surprise losses in the midterm elections ; Gingrich took the blame and announced his retirement. However, since , the Republican presidential candidate has won a majority of the popular vote only once, in In and , Republicans were elected despite losing the popular vote. Both Republican majorities in the House and Senate were held until the Democrats regained control in the mid-term elections of The Republican Party has since been defined by social conservatism , a preemptive war foreign policy intended to defeat terrorism and promote global democracy, a more powerful executive branch , supply side economics , support for gun ownership and deregulation. In the November elections , Republicans recaptured control of the House, increased their number of seats in the Senate and gained a majority of governorships. Romney and Ryan were defeated by Obama and Biden. In addition, while Republicans lost 7 seats in the House in the November congressional elections , they still retained control. However, Republicans were not able to gain control of the Senate, continuing their minority status with a net loss of 2 seats. After the midterm elections , the Republican Party took control of the Senate by gaining nine seats. The Republican Party controls 69 of 99 state legislative chambers in , the most it has held in history; [52] and at least 33 governorships, the most it has held since This trend began to reverse in the late s, with Republicans increasing their state legislative presence and taking control of state legislatures in the south, which had begun to vote for Republican presidential candidates decades earlier, but had retained Democrats in the legislatures. Bush as President, the Republican Party remained fairly cohesive for much of the s as both strong economic libertarians and social conservatives opposed the Democrats, whom they saw as the party of bloated and more secular, liberal government. For example, Doug Bandow , former Special Assistant to President Ronald Reagan , criticized in The American Conservative how many Republican defenders of Bush thought that opposition to any Bush "decision is treason" as well as how many Bush defenders charged "critics with a lack of patriotism". Former House Speaker Newt Gingrich has remarked that the "[p]arty is going to be torn on this issue" with some constituents "going to flake off". Reuters journalist Jeff Mason remarked that "Republicans who stake out strong opposition to gay marriage could be on shaky political ground if their ultimate goal is to win the White House" given the divide between the social conservative stalwarts and the rest of the United States that opposes them. In the aftermath of the loss, some prominent Republicans spoke out against their own party. They ought to put a sign on the National Committee doors that says closed for repairs". Bush and former Secretary of State under

George W. Bush Colin Powell remarked that the GOP has "a dark vein of intolerance in some parts of the party", commenting about the birther movement "[w]hy do senior Republican leaders tolerate this kind of discussion within the party? The term originated in in the Congressional Record, referring to the party associated with the successful military defense of the Union as "this gallant old party". The following year in an article in the Cincinnati Commercial , the term was modified to "grand old party". The first use of the abbreviation is dated During and after the election, the major broadcast networks used the same color scheme for the electoral map: Bush were colored red and states won by Democratic nominee Al Gore were colored blue. Due to the weeks-long dispute over the election results , these color associations became firmly ingrained, persisting in subsequent years. Although the assignment of colors to political parties is unofficial and informal, the media has come to represent the respective political parties using these colors. The party and its candidates have also come to embrace the color red. It is responsible for developing and promoting the Republican political platform as well as coordinating fundraising and election strategy. Its current chairwoman is Ronna Romney McDaniel. On the local level, there are similar state committees in every state and most large cities, counties and legislative districts, but they have far less money and influence than the national body. The Republican House and Senate caucuses have separate fundraising and strategy committees.

3: Republican Party - Ohio History Central

The Republican Party that championed civil rights in the mid-to-late 19th century all but abandoned the cause in the beginning of the 20th, as white America turned away from blacks, and left them to suffer at the hands of segregationists and lynch mobs.

This piece of legislation split Whig Party members along regional lines and illustrated that the party could no longer function as a single entity. The first person elected president of the United States from the Republican Party was Abraham Lincoln in the election of 1860. Many white Southerners believed that Lincoln was an abolitionist and that he intended to end slavery as soon as he took office. Lincoln endorsed the official Republican philosophy that opposed slavery, but he, like the majority of other Republicans, firmly believed that the federal government could not end slavery where it already existed, but could exclude slavery from any new states or territories. Many white Southerners did not believe Lincoln and his fellow Republicans, and seven Southern states seceded from the Union, quickly followed by four additional ones. The North triumphed in the Civil War, and the Republican Party emerged as the dominant political force in the United States for the next fifty years. Between 1860 and 1900, Republicans won every presidential election except for two. Northerners overwhelmingly supported the Republican Party. In the South, a majority of African Americans supported the Republican Party, while only a small percentage of whites did so. Most white Southerners objected to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, which granted African Americans their freedom, equal protection under the law, and the right to vote to African-American men. Republicans were the ones to amend the Constitution. As a result of this, most white Southerners joined the Democratic Party. They could not support the Republican Party, since in their view, it was the Republicans who had ended slavery and whose supporters had led the Union to victory over the Confederacy in the Civil War. While most people in the U. Traditionally, Republicans have supported a strong and centralized federal government that has supreme authority over states. At the same time, Republicans have historically favored a smaller government that played only minor roles in the lives of the U. During the 1850s and the 1860s, Republicans found support from primarily Northern residents, including farmers, factory workers, and businessmen. During the early late 1800s and the early 1900s, Republican support weakened among the working class. In addition, many people in the United States, including a sizable number of Republicans, believed that American society had lost its moral fiber. As a result of these factors, many Republicans became affiliated with the Progressive Movement, a reform movement designed to assist the working class attain better working conditions in the factories, as well as to instill Protestant values in all people in the United States. Progressives implemented Prohibition, banned the playing of professional baseball in many communities on Sundays, and other policies they believed would instill moral beliefs in Americans. During the Progressive Era, the Republican Party split into two groups: This division permitted the Democratic Party to gain control of the presidency between 1908 and 1912, but Republicans reunited in time for the presidential election of 1916. The Republicans remained in control of the White House until 1933. The principal reason the Republicans did not maintain control of the presidency during the 1920s was the Great Depression. People in the U. They also chastised the government for not responding to the needs of the people more quickly. The Democratic presidential candidate in the election of 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, easily defeated the Republican incumbent, Herbert Hoover. Because he tried to help U. Between 1932 and 1960, the Republicans won only four presidential elections and enjoyed a majority in the United States Congress for only four years. During the 1940s and 1950s more moderate Republicans gained control of their party. While they did not embrace all Democratic Party ideals, they did express a willingness to consider more liberal solutions to the problems gripping the United States during this era. Eisenhower lobbied for equal rights for women and African Americans. A more conservative portion of the Republican Party objected to the moderate faction. Joseph McCarthy, a Republican senator from Wisconsin, gained power and influence in the government by conducting witch-hunts against suspected communists in the federal government. McCarthy destroyed the careers of numerous innocent people to advance his position and to reclaim the Republican Party for the conservatives. McCarthy ended up alienating many people in the U. Nixon lied to Congress and the U.

Facing impeachment, Nixon chose to resign his office instead, the only president to do so. Despite the animosity McCarthy and Nixon created towards the Republican Party, Republicans made a tremendous comeback during the 1950s and the 1960s. In 1964, Republican Ronald Reagan, running on a platform of reducing the size of the federal government, won the presidency. He held office for the next eight years, and his policies helped the United States emerge triumphant over the Soviet Union in the Cold War. Reagan and his Republican successor, George H. Bush, emphasized foreign affairs during their presidencies. Domestically, the American economy began to weaken, and the people objected to the increasing federal debt. In 1980, the U. The Republican Party still maintained sizable power in the federal government. The Republicans gained a majority in both houses of Congress in 1981. In 1989, George W. Bush, son of former President Bush, also regained control of the executive branch for the Republican Party. The history of the Republican Party in Ohio mirrored the national scene. Many Ohioans opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which allowed the Kansas and Nebraska territorial legislatures to decide whether or not to allow slavery within the borders of their respective territories. Kansas and Nebraska were part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Per the Missouri Compromise of 1820, slavery was to be illegal in both Kansas and Nebraska. Many white Ohioans opposed slavery. Even more white Ohioans did not want to compete with slave owners for land in the West. As a result of this dislike for slavery and the potential extension of the institution under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, several white Ohioans met at a state convention on July 13, 1854. The delegates demanded that all future states admitted to the United States had to be free states. Numerous other states in the United States held similar conventions during this period. Most of the participants in these other conventions adopted the name Republican to identify themselves. The Fusionists made major gains in state government positions in the election of 1854. During the Civil War, a majority of Ohioans supported the war effort, although there was a sizable minority, known as the Copperheads, who opposed the conflict. Following the war, Republicans dominated state government until modern day. Within Ohio, as the state began to industrialize and become more urban, most businessmen favored the Republican Party, while many working-class Ohioans preferred the Democratic Party. Historically, the Democratic Party has been strongest in the northeastern and southern sections of the state. The northeastern portion was the most heavily-industrialized portion of Ohio, thus a large number of working-class people resided there. In southern Ohio, industrial development occurred infrequently, causing many people to believe that the Republican-dominated government could have done more to assist them. Between the Civil War and the late 1800s, Republicans usually remained in control of state government, although the Democratic Party at times mounted a stiff challenge. The Democrats gained dominance in Ohio during the 1890s and the 1900s, but since the 1930s, Republicans have had firm control over state government offices.

4: Republican Party (United States) - Wikipedia

a more liberal Civil Rights agenda than the Republican Party. Conventional wisdom of the race-as-cause view states that President Johnson famously lost the South" with his signing.

He was the third of five generations to bear the name "George Wallace". Since his parents disliked the designation "Junior", he was called "George C. When his father died in , his mother had to sell their farmland to pay existing mortgages. In , he won a contest to serve as a page in the Alabama Senate and confidently predicted that he would one day be governor. It was at the University of Alabama that he crossed paths with Frank M. These men had an effect on his personal politics reflecting ideologies of both leaders later during his time in office. He received a Bachelor of Laws degree in . Left with partial hearing loss and permanent nerve damage, he was instead trained as a flight engineer. During , as a member of a B crew with th Bombardment Group , stationed in the Mariana Islands as part of Twentieth Air Force , Wallace took part in air raids on Japan and reached the rank of staff sergeant. Late in , he was appointed as one of the assistant attorneys general of Alabama, and in May , he won his first election as a member to the Alabama House of Representatives. At the time, he was considered a moderate on racial issues. As a delegate to the Democratic National Convention , he did not join the Dixiecrat walkout at the convention, despite his opposition to U. In his inaugural speech as governor, Wallace excused his failure to walk out of the convention on political grounds. Here he became known as "the fighting little judge," a nod to his past boxing association. It was common practice at the time for judges in the area to refer to black lawyers by their first names, while their white colleagues were addressed formally as "Mister"; Black lawyer J. Chestnut later said that "Judge George Wallace was the most liberal judge that I had ever practiced law in front of. He was cited for criminal contempt of court in . For all intents and purposes, the Democratic primary was the real contest at the state level. This was a political crossroads for Wallace. State Representative George C. Wallace lost the nomination by over 34, votes. I was outniggered by John Patterson. When a supporter asked why he started using racist messages, Wallace replied, "You know, I tried to talk about good roads and good schools and all these things that have been part of my career, and nobody listened. And then I began talking about niggers, and they stomped the floor. In the runoff, Wallace won the nomination with 55 percent of the vote. As no Republican filed to run, this all but assured Wallace of becoming the next governor. He won a crushing victory in the November general election, taking 96 percent of the vote. As noted above, Democratic dominance had been achieved by disenfranchising most blacks and many poor whites in the state for decades, which lasted until years after federal civil rights legislation was passed in and Wallace took the oath of office on January 14, , standing on the gold star marking the spot where, nearly years earlier, Jefferson Davis was sworn in as provisional president of the Confederate States of America. In his inaugural speech , Wallace said: In , President John F. Benning, Georgia to be prepared to enforce the racial integration of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. This became known as the " Stand in the Schoolhouse Door ". After intervention by a federal court in Birmingham , the four children were allowed to enter on September 9, becoming the first to integrate a primary or secondary school in Alabama. In his own words: Kennedy wants us to surrender this state to Martin Luther King and his group of pro-communists who have instituted these demonstrations. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. He also initiated a community college system that has now spread throughout the state,[citation needed] preparing many students to complete four-year degrees at Auburn University , UAB , or the University of Alabama. Democratic presidential primaries of [edit] On November 15â€”20, , in Dallas, Texas , Wallace announced his intention to oppose the incumbent President, John F. Kennedy, for the Democratic presidential nomination. Johnson succeeded him as president. Building upon his notoriety after the University of Alabama controversy, Wallace entered the Democratic primaries in on the advice of a public relations expert from Wisconsin. In Democratic primaries in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Maryland, Wallace garnered at least a third of the vote running against three Johnson-designated surrogates. He quickly moved to calm them down. The American press in its attacks upon Governor Wallace has demonstrated that it is no longer free,

American, or honest. Governor, have demonstrated not only by the overwhelming victories in the recent elections in your own state of Alabama but also in the showing which you have made in states long dominated by cheap demagogues and selfish radicals that there is still in America love for freedom, hard common sense, and at least some hope for the preservation of our constitutional liberties. Martin , who had narrowly lost the U. Senate election in to J. Wallace and his aides sought to determine if Barry M. Goldwater , the forthcoming Republican presidential nominee who as a senator from Arizona had voted against the Civil Rights Act of on libertarian and constitutional grounds, would advocate repeal of the law, particularly the public accommodations and equal employment sections. Jones stressed that Wallace had sacrificed his own presidential aspirations that year to allow a direct Republican challenge to President Johnson. Miller of New York. As The Tuscaloosa News explained, loyalist electors would have offered a clearer choice to voters than did the unpledged slate. The Goldwater-Miller slate received , votes The Republican tide also brought to victory five Republican members of the United States House of Representatives , including William Louis Dickinson , who held the Montgomery-based district seat until , and James D. Hawkins for the U. House seat formerly held by Carl Elliott. Hardly yet sworn into the U. Therefore, Wallace offered his wife, Lurleen Wallace , as a surrogate candidate for governor. In the Democratic primary, she defeated two former governors, James E. He felt somewhat vindicated when Republicans in Idaho denied renomination in to Governor Robert E. Margaret Smith loves being senator. Wallace claimed that the law would thwart the national government from intervening in schools. Republican gubernatorial candidate James D. Martin accused the Democrats of "playing politics with your children" and "neglecting academic excellence". House amendment to forbid the placement of students and teachers on the basis of racial quotas. Martin compared the new Alabama law to "another two-and-a-half minute stand in the schoolhouse door". He was "first gentleman" for less than a year and a half. Southern strategy Orange states went to Wallace in the election. Wallace ran for president in the election as the American Independent Party candidate, with Curtis LeMay as his candidate for vice president. Wallace hoped to force the House of Representatives to decide the election with one vote per state if he could obtain sufficient electoral votes to make him a power broker. Wallace hoped that southern states could use their clout to end federal efforts at desegregation. His platform contained generous increases for beneficiaries of Social Security and Medicare. Humphrey , to prevail. He was the master teacher, and Richard Nixon and the Republican leadership that followed were his students. Chandler had supported the hiring of Jackie Robinson by the Brooklyn Dodgers. LeMay was considered instrumental in the establishment in of the United States Air Force and an expert in military affairs. His four-star military rank, experience at Strategic Air Command and presence advising President Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis were considered foreign-policy assets to the Wallace campaign. By , LeMay had retired and was serving as chairman of the board of an electronics company, but the company threatened to dismiss him if he took a leave of absence to run for vice president. Hunt set up a million-dollar fund to reimburse LeMay for any income lost in the campaign. However, he alarmed the audience by further commenting, "we [Americans] have a phobia about nuclear weapons. I think there may be times when it would be most efficient to use nuclear weapons. This type of rhetoric became famous. He accused Humphrey and Nixon of wanting to radically desegregate the South. It has been noted that members of such groups had permeated the Wallace campaign by and, while Wallace did not openly seek their support, nor did he refuse it. He mostly criticized hippies and "pointy-headed intellectuals. Wallace remains the last non-Democratic, non-Republican candidate to win any pledged electoral votes. Wallace also received the vote of one North Carolina elector who had been pledged to Nixon. Many found Wallace an entertaining campaigner. To " hippies " who called him a fascist, he replied, "I was killing fascists when you punks were in diapers. Holmes County Board of Education , which ordered immediate desegregation of Southern schools - he said the new Burger court was "no better than the Warren court" and called the justices "limousine hypocrites". Brewer unveiled a progressive platform and worked to build an alliance between blacks and the white working class. President Jimmy Carter called "one of the most racist campaigns in modern southern political history", [52] Wallace aired television advertising with slogans such as "Do you want the black bloc electing your governor? Blacks vow to take over Alabama. Though Wallace had promised not to run for president a third time, [51] [52] the day after the election, he flew to

Wisconsin to campaign for the upcoming U. On January 13, , Wallace declared himself a Democratic candidate , entering the field with George McGovern , nominee Hubert Humphrey , and nine other Democratic opponents. Lindsay , the liberal mayor of New York City , who had switched from Republican affiliation to enter the Democratic presidential primaries. In the campaign, Wallace announced that he no longer supported segregation and had always been a "moderate" on racial matters.

5: Conservatives Try to Rewrite Civil Rights History (Again)

The Republican Party was the party of Big Government (building the trans-continental railroad, which Lincoln started even in the middle of the Civil War), against unlimited property rights (the Dredd Scott decision was terrible), and in favour of affirmative action (it was founded as an explicitly abolitionist party).

It drew from a heavily revisionist history of American politics, in which the GOP never wavered in its commitment to black rights, and the Democratic Party embraced its role as a haven for segregationists. In this telling of history, black support for Democrats is a function of liberal demagoguery and crude identity politics. Democrats were never on the right side of civil rights. Barry Goldwater was not the most important opponent of racial segregation in Arizona, nor was he the most important champion of desegregating the public schools. What he was was on the right side: He put his money, his political clout, his business connections, and his reputation at the service of a cause that was right and just. It was a masterpiece of politics that allowed the Democrats to convince the electorate that they were the party of civil rights, that they had not until the day before yesterday been the party of lynching — even as that very same cabal of segregationist Democrats that had tried to block or gut every single significant piece of civil-rights legislation for decades, still led by a member of the Ku Klux Klan, remained comfortably entrenched in the Senate. The core of what Williamson wants you to believe is that neither party saw substantive change in its position on civil rights. The Republican Party that championed civil rights in the mid-to-late 19th century all but abandoned the cause in the beginning of the 20th, as white America turned away from blacks, and left them to suffer at the hands of segregationists and lynch mobs. Key GOP politicians like President Taft embarked on a campaign to wash the Republican Party of its connection to blacks, in order to expand its constituency in the white South. Likewise, the same Democratic Party that advanced white supremacy throughout the same period — and into the New Deal — began to shift in the opposite direction. But the fact of the matter is that the Act was a transformative piece of legislation, and a necessary step on the long road to racial equality. Yes, the Democratic Party was founded as the party of white populism, and thus, of white supremacy. But institutions change, and by the middle of the 20th century, activism, hard work, and political maneuvering had turned the Party of Andrew Johnson into a real vehicle for black rights. Decades of neglect set the stage for a gradual embrace of former segregationists, who had either left the Democratic Party, or has been ejected. You can see as much in his follow-up, where he hammers on Democratic opposition to the Civil Rights Act, ignoring its wide Democratic support in both chambers of Congress — 46 of 67 Democrats voted for it in the Senate 69 percent and of Democrats voted for it in the House 63 percent. The percentages were larger among Republicans, which owes itself to the fact that the chief divide on civil rights was sectional. Southern and border state state lawmakers voted against the law, Northern and Midwestern ones voted for it. And when Williamson dismisses the partisan shift of the South, he ignores the presidential vote, opting instead for congressional totals. White Southerners jumped ship from Democratic presidential candidates in the s, and this was followed by a similar shift on the congressional level, and eventually, the state legislative level.

6: Project MUSE - What is Americanism?

The Republican Party originated in as a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. This piece of legislation split Whig Party members along regional lines and illustrated that the party could no longer function as a single entity.

Democratic Party officials often trace its origins to the inspiration of the Democratic-Republican Party , founded by Thomas Jefferson , James Madison and other influential opponents of the Federalists in That party also inspired the Whigs and modern Republicans. Organizationally, the modern Democratic Party truly arose in the s with the election of Andrew Jackson. Since the nomination of William Jennings Bryan in , the party has generally positioned itself to the left of the Republican Party on economic issues. They have been more liberal on civil rights issues since On foreign policy, both parties have changed position several times. The Democratic-Republican Party came to power in the election of The era of one-party rule in the United States, known as the Era of Good Feelings , lasted from until the early s, when the Whig Party became a national political group to rival the Democratic-Republicans. However, the Democratic-Republican Party still had its own internal factions. They split over the choice of a successor to President James Monroe and the party faction that supported many of the old Jeffersonian principles , led by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren , became the modern Democratic Party. Through a lavishly financed coalition of state parties, political leaders, and newspaper editors, a popular movement had elected the president. The Democratic Party had a small yet decisive advantage over the Whigs until the s, when the Whigs fell apart over the issue of slavery. The Democrats represented a wide range of views but shared a fundamental commitment to the Jeffersonian concept of an agrarian society. They viewed the central government as the enemy of individual liberty. The "corrupt bargain" had strengthened their suspicion of Washington politics. They believed that government intervention in the economy benefited special-interest groups and created corporate monopolies that favored the rich. They sought to restore the independence of the individual—the artisan and the ordinary farmer—by ending federal support of banks and corporations and restricting the use of paper currency, which they distrusted. He exercised the veto more than all previous presidents combined. Jackson and his supporters also opposed reform as a movement. Reformers eager to turn their programs into legislation called for a more active government. But Democrats tended to oppose programs like educational reform mid the establishment of a public education system. They believed, for instance, that public schools restricted individual liberty by interfering with parental responsibility and undermined freedom of religion by replacing church schools. He had no sympathy for American Indians, initiating the removal of the Cherokees along the Trail of Tears. The Confederate States of America , whose political leadership, mindful of the welter prevalent in antebellum American politics and with a pressing need for unity, largely viewed political parties as inimical to good governance and consequently the Confederacy had none or at least none with the wide organization inherent to other American parties. Johnson replaced Lincoln in , but he stayed independent of both parties. After Redeemers ended Reconstruction in the s and following the often extremely violent disenfranchisement of African Americans led by such white supremacist Democratic politicians as Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina in the s and s, the South, voting Democratic, became known as the " Solid South ". Although Republicans won all but two presidential elections, the Democrats remained competitive. The party was dominated by pro-business Bourbon Democrats led by Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland , who represented mercantile, banking and railroad interests; opposed imperialism and overseas expansion; fought for the gold standard ; opposed bimetallism ; and crusaded against corruption, high taxes and tariffs. Cleveland was elected to non-consecutive presidential terms in and Secretary of State William J. Roosevelt Agrarian Democrats demanding free silver overthrew the Bourbon Democrats in and nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency a nomination repeated by Democrats in and Bryan waged a vigorous campaign attacking Eastern moneyed interests, but he lost to Republican William McKinley. Wilson effectively led Congress to put to rest the issues of tariffs, money and antitrust, which had dominated politics for 40 years, with new progressive laws. He failed to pass the Versailles Treaty which involved joining the League of Nations. However it did organize new ethnic voters in Northern cities. Roosevelt, 32nd President of the United

States –” The Great Depression in that occurred under Republican President Herbert Hoover and the Republican Congress set the stage for a more liberal government as the Democrats controlled the House of Representatives nearly uninterrupted from until and won most presidential elections until Roosevelt , elected to the presidency in , came forth with government programs called the New Deal. New Deal liberalism meant the regulation of business especially finance and banking and the promotion of labor unions as well as federal spending to aid to the unemployed, help distressed farmers and undertake large-scale public works projects. It marked the start of the American welfare state. The polarization grew stronger after Roosevelt died. Southern Democrats formed a key part of the bipartisan conservative coalition in an alliance with most of the Midwestern Republicans. The economically activist philosophy of Franklin D. Republicans attracted conservatives and white Southerners from the Democratic coalition with their use of the Southern strategy and resistance to New Deal and Great Society liberalism. African Americans had traditionally supported the Republican Party because of its anti-slavery civil rights policies. However they began supporting Democrats following the ascent of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, the New Deal, the integration of the military and embrace of proposed civil rights legislation by President Harry Truman in –” and the postwar Civil Rights movement. Kennedy from Massachusetts in was a partial reflection of this shift. In the campaign, Kennedy attracted a new generation of younger voters. In his agenda dubbed the New Frontier , Kennedy introduced a host of social programs and public works projects, along with enhanced support of the space program , proposing a manned spacecraft trip to the moon by the end of the decade. He pushed for civil rights initiatives and proposed the Civil Rights Act of , but with his assassination in November was not able to see its passage. Johnson was able to persuade the largely conservative Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of and with a more progressive Congress in passed much of the Great Society , which consisted of an array of social programs designed to help the poor. After the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in , President Johnson committed a large contingency of combat troops to Vietnam, but the escalation failed to drive the Viet Cong from South Vietnam, resulting in an increasing quagmire , which by had become the subject of widespread anti-war protests in the United States and elsewhere. With increasing casualties and nightly news reports bringing home troubling images from Vietnam, the costly military engagement became increasingly unpopular, alienating many of the kinds of young voters that the Democrats had attracted the early s. The protests that year along with assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. Kennedy younger brother of John F. Watergate offered the Democrats an opportunity to recoup and their nominee Jimmy Carter won the presidential election. With the initial support of evangelical Christian voters in the South, Carter was temporarily able to reunite the disparate factions within the party, but inflation and the Iran Hostage Crisis of –” took their toll, resulting in a landslide victory for Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan in , which shifted the tectonic plates of the political landscape in favor of the Republicans for years to come. Many Democrats attached their hopes to the future star of Gary Hart , who had challenged Mondale in the primaries running on a theme of "New Ideas"; and in the subsequent primaries became the de facto front-runner and virtual "shoe-in" for the Democratic presidential nomination before his campaign was ended by a sex scandal. The party nevertheless began to seek out a younger generation of leaders, who like Hart had been inspired by the pragmatic idealism of John F. He labeled himself and governed as a " New Democrat ". The party adopted a centrist economic yet socially progressive agenda, with the voter base after Reagan having shifted considerably to the right. In an effort to appeal to both liberals and fiscal conservatives, Democrats began to advocate for a balanced budget and market economy tempered by government intervention mixed economy , along with a continued emphasis on social justice and affirmative action. The economic policy adopted by the Democratic Party, including the former Clinton administration , has been referred to as " Third Way ". The Democrats lost control of Congress in the election of to the Republican Party. Roosevelt to be elected to two terms. Following twelve years of Republican congressional rule, the Democrats regained majority control of both the House and the Senate in the elections. The Democrats gained control of both chambers of Congress in the wake of the economic recession. In the elections , the Democratic Party lost control of the House and lost its majority in state legislatures and state governorships. In the elections , President Obama was re-elected, but the party kept its minority in the House of Representatives and in the party lost control of the Senate for the first time since

After the election of Donald Trump , the Democratic Party transitioned into the role of an opposition party and currently hold neither the presidency nor a majority in the House or Senate. In , Democratic congressional candidate Tom Malinowski described the party: The Democratic donkey party logo in a modernized "kicking donkey" form The Democratic-Republican Party splintered in into the short-lived National Republican Party and the Jacksonian movement which in became the Democratic Party. Under the Jacksonian era, the term "The Democracy" was in use by the party, but the name "Democratic Party" was eventually settled upon [55] and became the official name in The term "Democrat Party" has also been in local use, but has usually been used by opponents since as a disparaging term. The most common mascot symbol for the party has been the donkey , or jackass. However, the Democrats liked the common-man implications and picked it up too, therefore the image persisted and evolved. Cartoonists followed Nast and used the donkey to represent the Democrats and the elephant to represent the Republicans. In the early 20th century, the traditional symbol of the Democratic Party in Indiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Ohio was the rooster, as opposed to the Republican eagle.

7: Democratic Party (United States) - Wikipedia

Many of us had hoped that the civil-rights achievements of the mid-century (in which Republicans were indispensable partners), changing social norms regarding women, and rising levels of.

Ancient Greece[edit] In Ancient Greece , several philosophers and historians analyzed and described elements we now recognize as classical republicanism. Traditionally, the Greek concept of " politeia " was rendered into Latin as res publica. Consequently, political theory until relatively recently often used republic in the general sense of "regime". There is no single written expression or definition from this era that exactly corresponds with a modern understanding of the term "republic" but most of the essential features of the modern definition are present in the works of Plato , Aristotle , and Polybius. These include theories of mixed government and of civic virtue. Indeed, in Book V, Plato asserts that until rulers have the nature of philosophers Socrates or philosophers become the rulers, there can be no civic peace or happiness. Aristotle considered Carthage to have been a republic as it had a political system similar to that of some of the Greek cities, notably Sparta, but avoided some of the defects that affected them. Ancient Rome[edit] Both Livy , a Roman historian, and Plutarch , who is noted for his biographies and moral essays, described how Rome had developed its legislation, notably the transition from a kingdom to a republic, by following the example of the Greeks. Some of this history, composed more than years after the events, with scant written sources to rely on, may be fictitious reconstruction. Polybius exerted a great influence on Cicero as he wrote his politico-philosophical works in the 1st century BCE. In one of these works, De re publica , Cicero linked the Roman concept of res publica to the Greek politeia. The modern term "republic", despite its derivation, is not synonymous with the Roman res publica. Among the several meanings of the term res publica, it is most often translated "republic" where the Latin expression refers to the Roman state, and its form of government, between the era of the Kings and the era of the Emperors. This Roman Republic would, by a modern understanding of the word, still be defined as a true republic, even if not coinciding entirely. Thus, Enlightenment philosophers saw the Roman Republic as an ideal system because it included features like a systematic separation of powers. Romans still called their state "Res Publica" in the era of the early emperors because, on the surface, the organization of the state had been preserved by the first emperors without significant alteration. Several offices from the Republican era, held by individuals, were combined under the control of a single person. These changes became permanent, and gradually conferred sovereignty on the Emperor. His philosophical works were influential when Enlightenment philosophers such as Voltaire developed their political concepts. In its classical meaning, a republic was any stable well-governed political community. Both Plato and Aristotle identified three forms of government: First Plato and Aristotle, and then Polybius and Cicero, held that the ideal republic is a mixture of these three forms of government. The writers of the Renaissance embraced this notion. Cicero expressed reservations concerning the republican form of government. Eventually, that opposition led to his death and Cicero can be seen as a victim of his own Republican ideals. Tacitus , a contemporary of Plutarch, was not concerned with whether a form of government could be analyzed as a "republic" or a "monarchy". Nor was the Roman Republic "forced" to give away these powers: Tacitus was one of the first to ask whether such powers were given to the head of state because the citizens wanted to give them, or whether they were given for other reasons for example, because one had a deified ancestor. The latter case led more easily to abuses of power. By this time, too many principles defining some powers as "untouchable" had been implemented. Haakonssen notes that by the Renaissance, Europe was divided, such that those states controlled by a landed elite were monarchies, and those controlled by a commercial elite were republics. Building upon concepts of medieval feudalism , Renaissance scholars used the ideas of the ancient world to advance their view of an ideal government. This terminology was developed by Zera Fink in the s, [6] but some modern scholars, such as Brugger, consider it confuses the "classical republic" with the system of government used in the ancient world. It is also sometimes called civic humanism. Beyond simply a non-monarchy, early modern thinkers conceived of an ideal republic, in which mixed government was an important element, and the notion that virtue and the common good were

central to good government. Republicanism also developed its own distinct view of liberty. Renaissance authors who spoke highly of republics were rarely critical of monarchies. The early modern writers did not see the republican model as universally applicable; most thought that it could be successful only in very small and highly urbanized city-states. Jean Bodin in *Six Books of the Commonwealth* identified monarchy with republic. Enlightenment philosophers, on the other hand, expressed a clear opinion. In England a type of republicanism evolved that was not wholly opposed to monarchy; thinkers such as Thomas More and Sir Thomas Smith saw a monarchy, firmly constrained by law, as compatible with republicanism. This anti-monarchism was more propaganda than a political philosophy; most of the anti-monarchist works appeared in the form of widely distributed pamphlets. This evolved into a systematic critique of monarchy, written by men such as the brothers Johan and Peter de la Court. They saw all monarchies as illegitimate tyrannies that were inherently corrupt. These authors were more concerned with preventing the position of Stadholder from evolving into a monarchy, than with attacking their former rulers. Dutch republicanism also influenced on French Huguenots during the Wars of Religion. In the other states of early modern Europe republicanism was more moderate. After the establishment of the Commonwealth of Two Nations, republicans supported the status quo, of having a very weak monarch, and opposed those who thought a stronger monarchy was needed. Atypically, Polish-Lithuanian republicanism was not the ideology of the commercial class, but rather of the landed nobility, which would lose power if the monarchy were expanded. This resulted in an oligarchy of the great landed magnates. James Harrington was then a leading philosopher of republicanism. John Milton was another important Republican thinker at this time, expressing his views in political tracts as well as through poetry and prose. Nevertheless, they welcomed the liberalism, and emphasis on rights, of John Locke, which played a major role in the Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689. Even so, republicanism flourished in the "country" party of the early 18th century commonwealthmen, which denounced the corruption of the "court" party, producing a political theory that heavily influenced the American colonists. In general, the English ruling classes of the 18th century vehemently opposed republicanism, typified by the attacks on John Wilkes, and especially on the American Revolution and the French Revolution. Concepts they contributed, or heavily elaborated, were social contract, positive law, and mixed government. They also borrowed from, and distinguished republicanism from, the ideas of liberalism that were developing at the same time. Liberalism and republicanism were frequently conflated during this period, because they both opposed absolute monarchy. Modern scholars see them as two distinct streams that both contributed to the democratic ideals of the modern world. An important distinction is that, while republicanism stressed the importance of civic virtue and the common good, liberalism was based on economics and individualism. It is clearest in the matter of private property, which, according to some, can be maintained only under the protection of established positive law. Jules Ferry, Prime Minister of France from 1881 to 1885, followed both these schools of thought. He eventually enacted the Ferry Laws, which he intended to overturn the Falloux Laws by embracing the anti-clerical thinking of the Philosophes. Republicanism in the United States[edit] Main article: Republicanism in the United States In recent years a debate has developed over the role of republicanism in the American Revolution and in the British radicalism of the 18th century. For many decades the consensus was that liberalism, especially that of John Locke, was paramount and that republicanism had a distinctly secondary role. Pocock, who argued in *The Machiavellian Moment* that, at least in the early 18th century, republican ideas were just as important as liberal ones. Cornell University professor Isaac Kramnick, on the other hand, argues that Americans have always been highly individualistic and therefore Lockean. In the decades before the American Revolution, the intellectual and political leaders of the colonies studied history intently, looking for models of good government. They especially followed the development of republican ideas in England. A neoclassical politics provided both the ethos of the elites and the rhetoric of the upwardly mobile, and accounts for the singular cultural and intellectual homogeneity of the Founding Fathers and their generation. The commitment of most Americans to these republican values made the American Revolution inevitable. Britain was increasingly seen as corrupt and hostile to republicanism, and as a threat to the established liberties the Americans enjoyed. Ideas spread most rapidly when they have found adequate concrete expression. Up to this point, the conviction had prevailed in Europe that monarchy best served the

interests of the nation. Now the idea spread that the nation should govern itself. But only after a state had actually been formed on the basis of the theory of representation did the full significance of this idea become clear. All later revolutionary movements have this same goal. This was the complete reversal of a principle. Until then, a king who ruled by the grace of God had been the center around which everything turned. Now the idea emerged that power should come from below. These two principles are like two opposite poles, and it is the conflict between them that determines the course of the modern world. In Europe the conflict between them had not yet taken on concrete form; with the French Revolution it did. The revolutionaries, after overthrowing the French monarchy in the 1790s, began by setting up a republic; Napoleon converted it into an Empire with a new aristocracy. In the 1830s Belgium adopted some of the innovations of the progressive political philosophers of the Enlightenment. Ideally, each citizen is engaged in a direct relationship with the state, removing the need for identity politics based on local, religious, or racial identification. It identified the central grievance that Ireland had no national government: The declaration, then, urged constitutional reform, union among Irish people and the removal of all religious disqualifications. At the request of Thomas Russell, Tone drafted suitable resolutions for the occasion, including one favouring the inclusion of Catholics in any reforms. In a covering letter to Russell, Tone wrote, "I have not said one word that looks like a wish for separation, though I give it to you and your friends as my most decided opinion that such an event would be a regeneration of their country". Classical republicanism, still supported by philosophers such as Rousseau and Montesquieu, was only one of several theories seeking to limit the power of monarchies rather than directly opposing them. New forms of anti-monarchism, such as liberalism and later socialism, quickly overtook classical republicanism as the leading ideologies. Republicanism gained support, and monarchies were challenged throughout Europe. Radicalism historical The French version of Republicanism after was called "Radicalism"; it became the Radical Party a major political party. In Western Europe, there were similar smaller "radical" parties. They all supported a constitutional republic and universal suffrage, while European liberals were at the time in favor of constitutional monarchy and census suffrage. Most radical parties later favored economic liberalism and capitalism. This distinction between radicalism and liberalism had not totally disappeared in the 20th century, although many radicals simply joined liberal parties. For example, the Radical Party of the Left in France or the originally Italian Transnational Radical Party, which still exist, focus more on republicanism than on simple liberalism.

8: George Romney | Speakers | Landon Lecture Series | Kansas State University

The NRA had, in a generation, become a key Republican constituency and moved fully far right, adopting the extreme anti-government rhetoric of the militias and "patriot" groups.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: *New Perspectives on the History of an Ideal*. University of North Carolina Press, McCartin observe, has in recent years become the "exclusive property of the cultural and political right" in the United States p. That is not, of course, wholly true. Richard Rorty, for example, insisted in *Achieving Our Country* that the left should not abandon the flag, leaving it for the right to exploit. *Debating American Identity*, used a historical case to suggest continuing progressive possibilities of a version of Americanism. Still, today the left in general is very hesitant to follow that path. The historical formation of the modern intellectual includes, in some cases, the stance of alienation and, more important and in all cases, the value of independence. Twenty years later Charles Beard similarly asserted the importance of independence in announcing his dramatic resignation from Columbia University. But there are more recent reasons for the unease on the left about embracing the flag. The "hard" multiculturalists in the s meant to challenge the all-embracing claims of the nation and the implicit Tocquevillian "composite" or homogeneous American character it implied. And, of course, the resurgence of aggressive nationalism propelling American militarism repels many on the left who might otherwise have embraced the flag as a resource for progressive politics, as did Martin Luther King no less than Abraham Lincoln. Americanism is itself a rather difficult concept. It has at least two meanings: Either way it carries an emotional charge. No one has explained precisely the way emotion enters and empowers nationalism, but it is one of the ways nations differ from earlier empires, and it accounts for their capacity, unprecedented in history, to mobilize a people. In its progressive version, Americanism seeks to mobilize a people to do better by demanding that they live up to their ideals or enable a larger portion of the population to participate more fully in the American way of life. Of course, as we have seen in the past as well as in our present moment, an exclusionary Americanism in the form of a virulent patriotism can sustain profoundly damaging popular attitudes and policies. The narratives we write tend to applaud, whether implicitly or explicitly, the episodes of Americanism that expand the possibilities of inclusion and bemoan those that are narrow and exclusionary. Kazin and McCartin have taken on the task of clarifying the meaning and implications of this difficult yet protean word. They have brought together an outstanding and diverse group of writers, mostly but not exclusively historians, to address the claims of Americanism. The book is divided into two parts. The larger section, with seven chapters, is titled "Whose America? It seems that the editors imposed firm limits on length and encouraged an essayistic style rather than a monographic one, doubtless hoping that it might contribute to a more public dialogue about a very important issue. The collection opens with a thoughtful though necessarily inconclusive essay by Kazin and McCartin. Indeed, they are genuinely exploring, inquiring, but You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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