

A large crowd of people is gathered in a city street, holding numerous American flags. In the background, a prominent building with a large dome, likely a state capitol, is visible. The scene is captured in a slightly dim, overcast light, suggesting an early morning or late afternoon setting. The flags are held high, creating a dense field of red, white, and blue. The overall atmosphere is one of a significant public demonstration or rally.

A History Worth Remembering

By Bishop Andy C. Lewter



The Scene in Washington DC Today

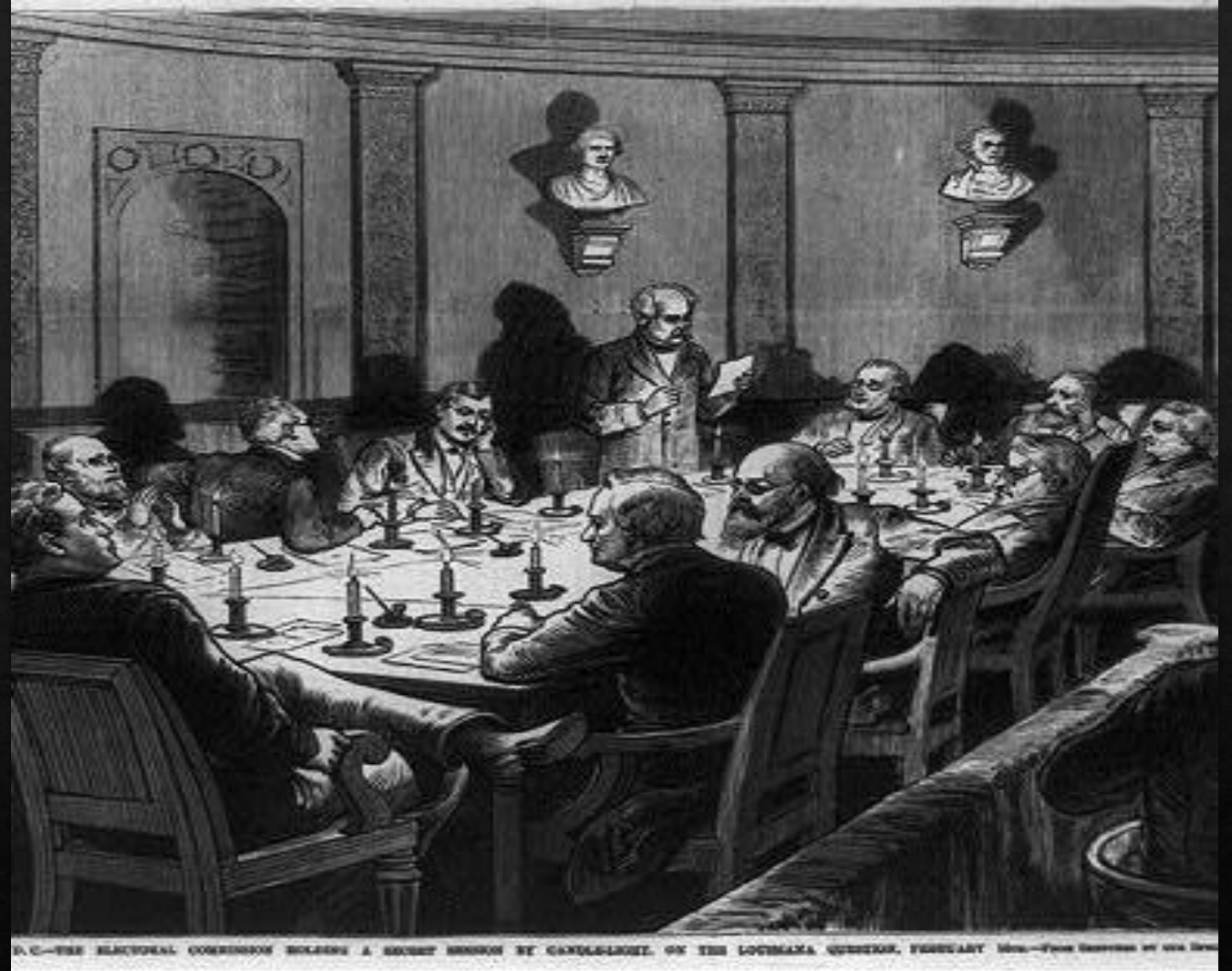
Senator Ted Cruz

◆ Speaking from the floor of the Senate, Ted Cruz gave an explanation of the position of his coalition.



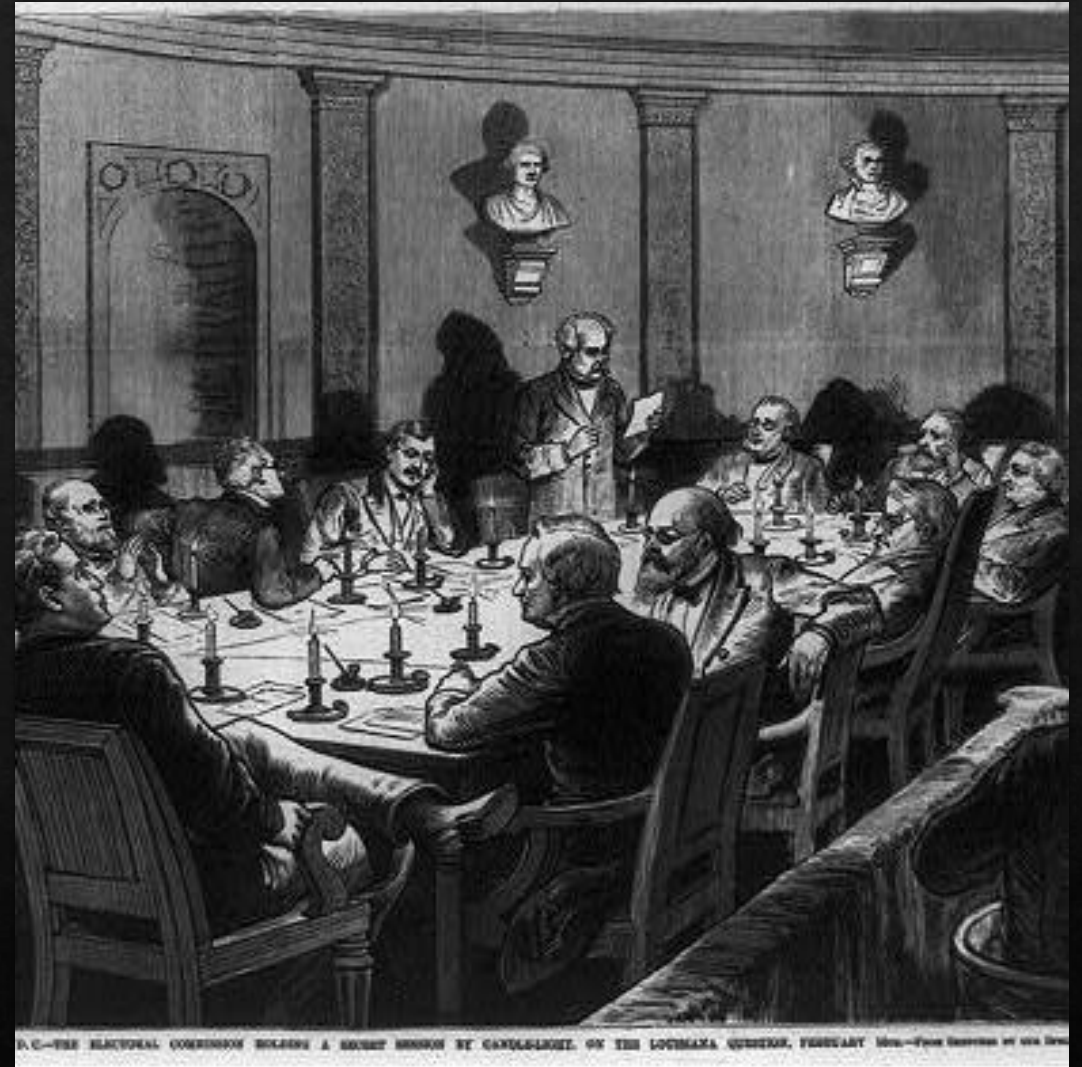
Historical Precedent

Cruz made a
reference to a
historical precedent
that included the
usage of an
electoral
commission



Electoral Commission

That electoral commission
consisted of 5 members of the
House of Representatives, 5
members of the Senate and 5
members of the Supreme
Court



A.C.—THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION HELD A SECRET SESSION BY CANDLELIGHT, ON THE LOUISIANA QUARTERS, FEBRUARY 1876.—FROM DRAWING BY THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



TILDEN.



HAYES.

Voter Fraud

The commission was charged to investigate “voter fraud” that supposedly took place in the presidential election of 1876

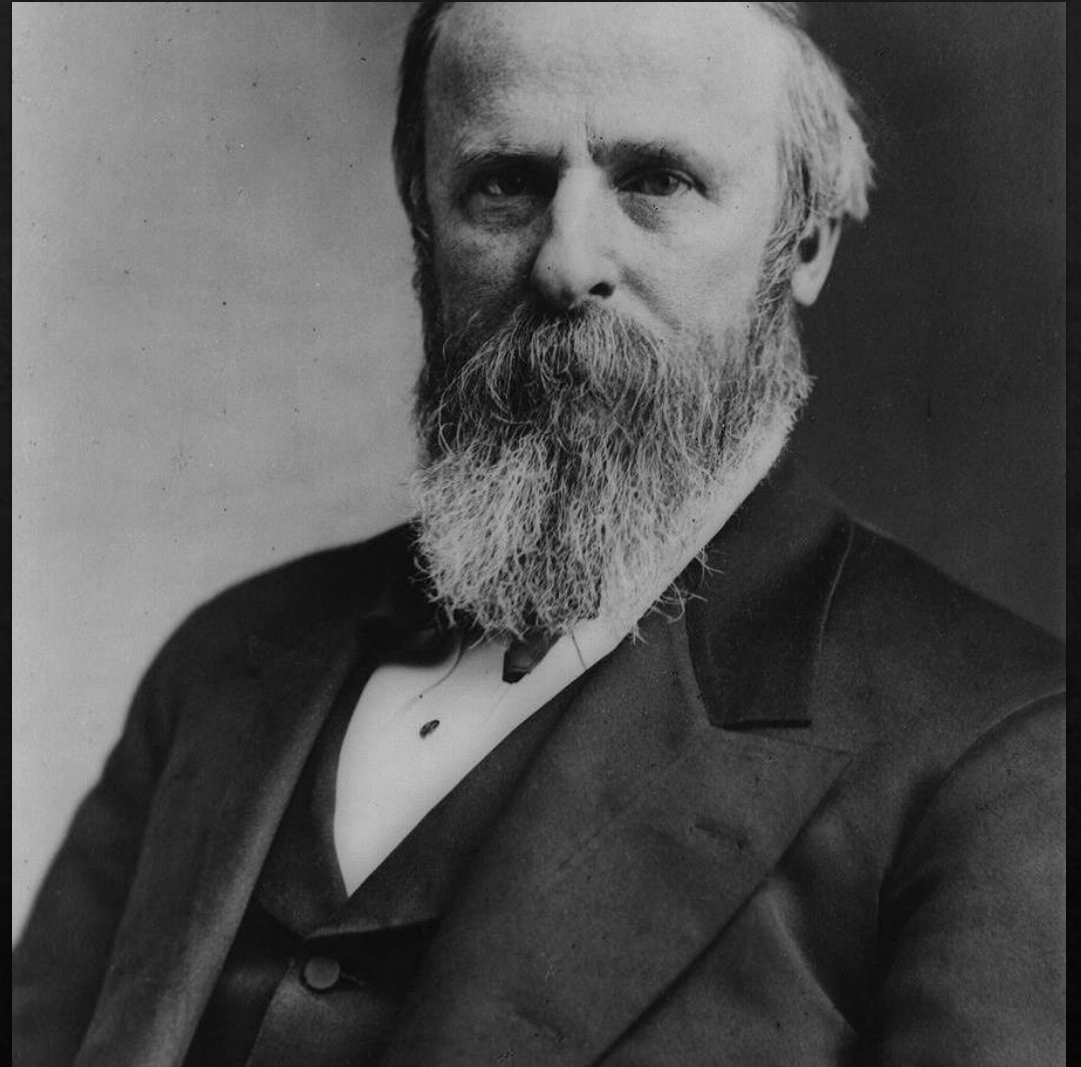
Samuel Tilden

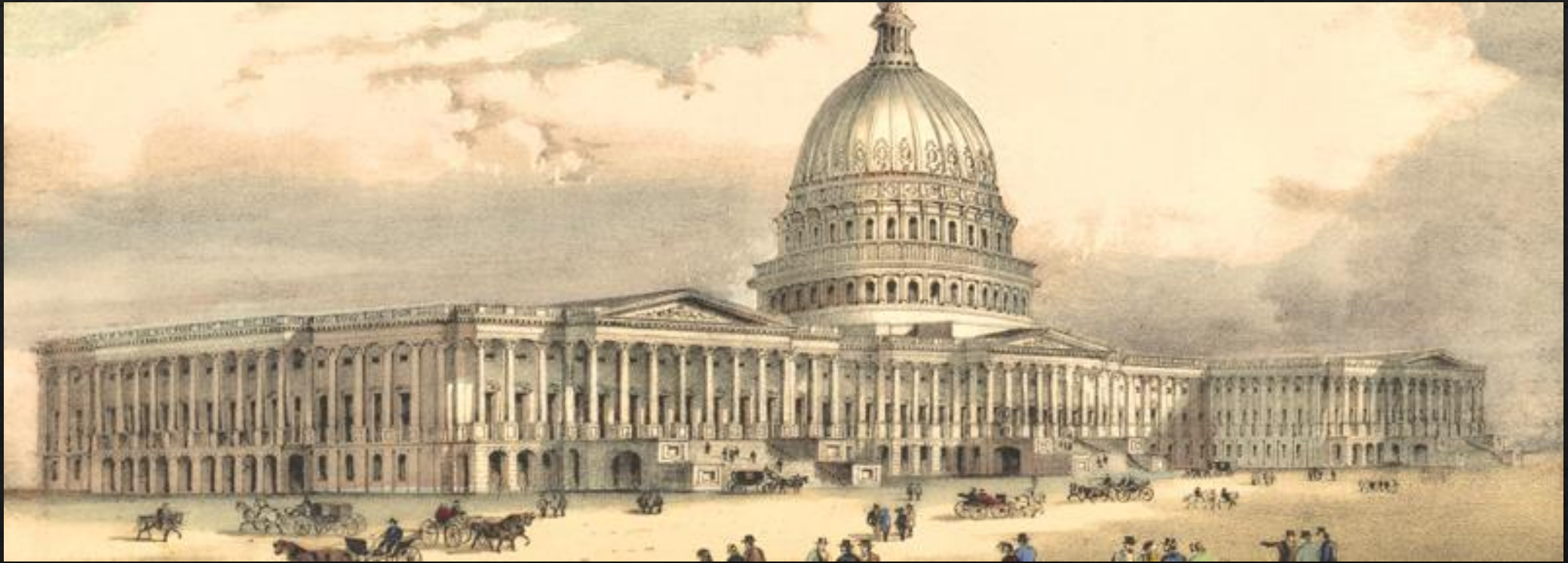
The Democrat candidate was Samuel Tilden, governor of New York who won the popular vote and received 184 electoral votes, one shy of the 185 needed to be elected



Rutherford B. Hayes

Republican candidate and
governor of Ohio who
received 165 electoral
votes and who had lost the
popular vote



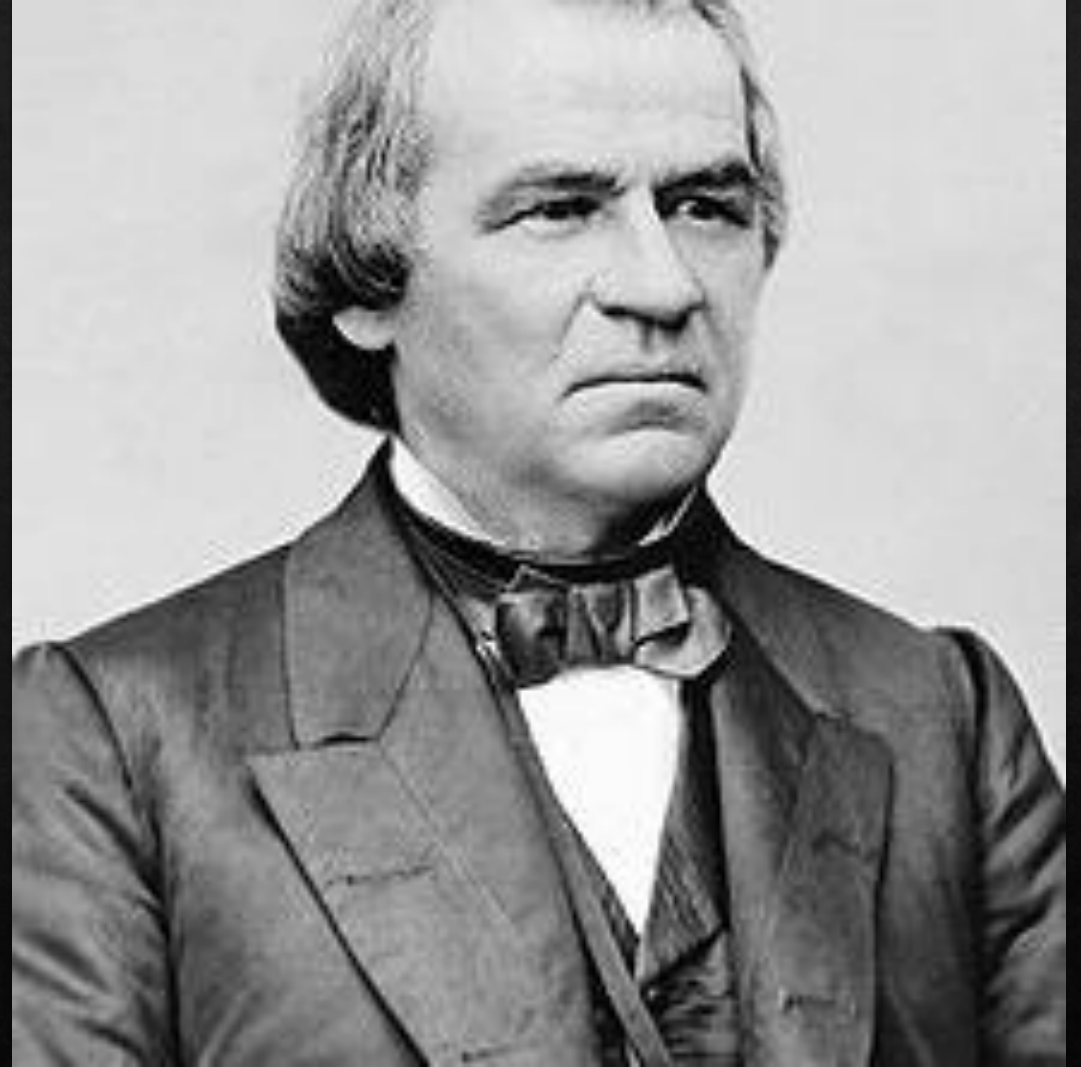


Contested States

The states of South Carolina, Florida, Oregon and Louisiana had sent two sets of electors to Washington for a total of 20 electoral votes

The Real Controversy

Following the
assassination of President
Lincoln, Andrew Johnson
became president but was
impeached for having
sympathies with the
confederacy



Ulysses S. Grant

Following Johnson came
Ulysses S. Grant who
presided over
Reconstruction from 1868
to 1876





Black Congressman

The real problem was that the 14-16 amendment allowed Blacks to vote which resulted in Black men being elected from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and

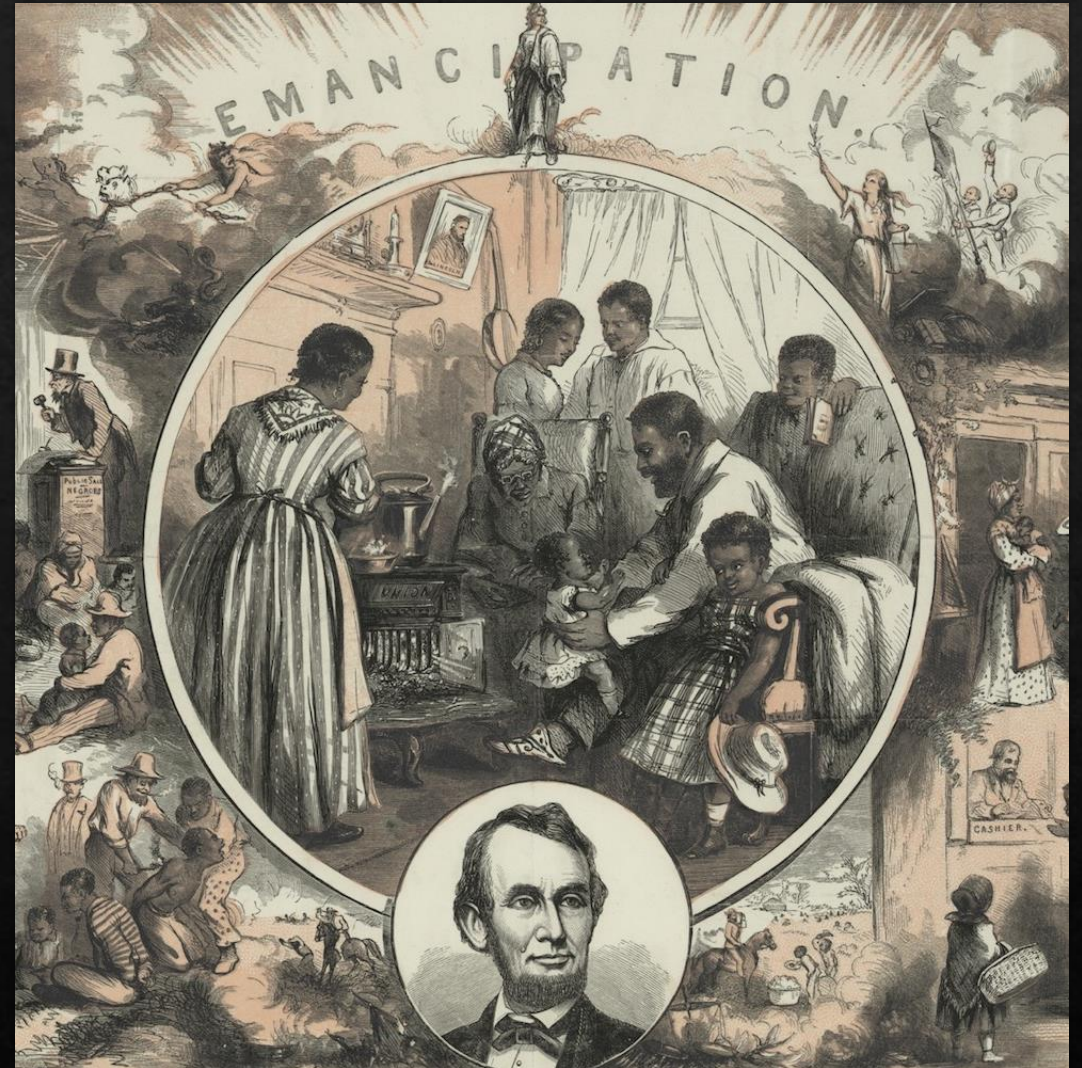


Voter Suppression

The real goal of the controversy was to disenfranchise Black voters so that people of color would not have the opportunity to be elected to political office

The Repeal of Reconstruction

The compromise resulted in giving Hayes the 20 contested electoral votes giving him a 1 vote victory over Tilden. In exchange, Hayes promised to withdraw federal troops from the south



The Birth of “Jim Crow”

With the withdrawal of
troops southern
democrats were able to
install Jim Crow laws that
would remove and
suppress the ability of
Blacks to vote



Modern Civil Rights Movement

It would take 91 years,
1877 to 1964 before the
federal government would
pass laws that would
restore the right of Blacks
to vote



In the End

We should not entertain the proposal of Ted Cruz because the last time it was used it resulted in a devastating outcome for people of color

