

## Democratic Party, Defender of Slavery, Then & Now

In the 19th century, the Democratic Party was the primary political defender of slavery, with Southern Democrats strongly advocating for its protection and expansion into new territories. The party in the 1850s was deeply divided, with many in the South defending slavery while some Northern members opposed its extension.

### Historical Role of the Democratic Party and Slavery

- **Pro Slavery Stance:** In the 1840s and 1850s, the party was internally divided, but Southern Democrats insisted on protecting slavery in all United States territories.
- **1860 Split:** The party split over the issue in 1860, with Southern Democrats adopting a strict pro slavery platform. This division contributed to the election of Abraham Lincoln and the rise of the Republican Party.
- **Opposition to Rights:** After the Civil War, the party opposed Radical Reconstruction and the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, which abolished slavery and granted civil rights to Black Americans.
- **Post War Politics:** Following the war, the party in the South was largely responsible for establishing Jim Crow laws, Black Codes, and resisting equality for formerly enslaved people.

### Ideological Realignment

- **Evolution:** The party has changed significantly, transitioning from its 19th century pro slavery and pro segregation positions.
- **Shift:** By the mid 20th century, the Democratic Party underwent a dramatic ideological realignment, transforming into a party that supports civil rights, minority rights, and progressive reforms.

The political landscape of the 19th century was drastically different from modern politics, with the major parties evolving over time and, in many respects, exchanging positions on civil rights and federal power across the following century.

### Sources

- Democratic Party | History, Definition, and Beliefs — Britannica
- History of the Democratic Party United States — Wikipedia
- Political Parties in Black and White — America's Black Holocaust Museum

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Union of Saints argues that, at this time in history, Democrats are the primary supporters of modern slavery, human smuggling, and drug trafficking, while opposing public servants who rescue children and individuals from human traffickers. In addition, revenge politics has

become widespread, with no clear end in sight, and the case is therefore strong. The argument is that the Democratic Party has become so ideologically rigid and biased that it is unable to see the bigger picture or hold itself accountable. Extremist violence is no longer isolated but has overtaken the political and social arena. Many Democrats do not examine the root causes of this violence.

Advocacy for minority rights has, in many cases, overridden advocacy against human slavery. Because certain minority groups are involved in modern slavery activities, addressing these issues does not align with the party's current priorities. As a result, many individuals within Democratic spheres relate more to perpetrators of these crimes than to those who oppose them. This phenomenon is particularly visible within Black and Hispanic communities, where advocacy centered on racial identity overrides other concerns, including the voices of victims, who in modern cases are often identified as White. Within this experience, criminals receive more empathy than victims.

Those who speak out become targets themselves, facing political targeting and asymmetrical warfare. This appears not only in ideological or cold war but also in physical violence, including firearms, knives, machetes, and chemical, biological, and arson related incidents. Unchecked academic bias contributes to real world violence. When liberalism and discussions of racism are taught without acknowledging that White individuals also suffer and deserve equal recognition, social tensions and crime increase. An additional concern is the development of territorial social spaces centered on injustice narratives, where participation is restricted and dissenting voices are excluded, sometimes through hostility, force or even slavery.

Some Democrats, particularly those who are moderate, self reflective, and socially mature, recognize these issues and acknowledge where mistakes have been made. These problems stem from extremism, and where there is extremism, there is bias. Bias is a personal belief, not a fact. The concern remains focused on the Democratic Party's role in modern slavery, as it poses a significant risk to the country. For in contrast, Republicans have taken a firm stand against crime, support law enforcement, oppose political violence, resist demographic engineering, reject eugenics, and support efforts to combat modern slavery, including federal measures against crimes such as revenge pornography.

From this standpoint, Republicans are the stronger party for protecting American freedom, while the Democratic Party fails to address these concerns. These warnings have gone largely unheard, as genocidal and political hate speech and pro slavery dynamics continue to shape modern discourse. People within this party may become vulnerable, believing that the Democratic Party represents "human rights" and compassion, however, this perception is far from reality as targeting occurs most within the arena itself. Americans are the least concern at this time, and White American men and women who become victims stand no chance.

Modern social environments, driven by phones, cameras, and online platforms, have disrupted normal societal functioning. Human smugglers and cartels appearing at protests supporting Democrats serve as further evidence of this pattern, leading to the conclusion that

history is not only repeating itself, but that modern slavery is proliferating within the Democratic activism sphere itself. The Union of Saints stands by victims in all spheres and strongly hopes that all people become empowered to protect themselves, placing personal and community safety as their highest priorities.

Union of Saints