V. Populism

A. Definition: celebration of the people and anti-elitism

B. Typology

1. Progressive

a. concept of people is inclusive

b. shared grievances

c. target: elite power structure which is perceived is the cause

of grievances

c. example:

i. Populist Movement 1870s-1890s

farmers , tenants, laborers

included blacks (originally)

supported other labor movements

elite: bankers, merchants, railroads

by 1892: 2 million

culture: music, books, poems, schools,

local political associations

downfall: electoral politics and affiliation

with Democrats

ii. Rolling Thunder

2. Repressive

a. concept of people is exclusive: race, religion, gender

i. Bacon’s rebellion

ii. American revolution

iii. Ku Klux Klan

b. shared grievances

i. Bacon’s rebellion

ii. American Revolution

c. controlled by elite

i. American Revolution

ii. Bacon’s rebellion

d. mis-direction target:

i. fantasy “Jewish Conspiracy,” “World Order,”

Masons, Illuminati

ii. excluded minority: Catholics

C. Right Wing Populism

1. sub-category of repressive populism

2. usually a backlash movement: some change in society

3. characteristics

a. producerism: those that produce (work), parasitic elite, parasitic non-workers

i. American Revolution

farmers as workers (working the land)

large landowners as parasitic, NA

ii. KKK

b. scapegoating

i. elite redirect causes of real grievances, or problems to

scapegoats

ii. KKK: Republicans, carpetbaggers, and scalawags

iii. Anti-Chinese movement: problems including plague

“Heathen Chinee”

iv. British and carpetbaggers stirring up black slaves

c. demonization: parasites less than human

i. KKK and black men

ii. Chinese: magical powers and sexual predators

iii. Christian Reconstructionist: secular elite that is in

service of Anti-Christ

c. conspiracism: parasites engaged in effort to undermine society

i. KKK: Northern elite and Republicans

ii. Catholic Marianist Apocalytics: Jews, secular humanists

iii. Pat Robertson: Illuminati

iv. American Revolution: wicked British

d. apocalyptic narratives: righteous struggle between Good and Evil

i. Christian Reconstructionist: post-millenialists

ii. American Revolution: English siding withCatholics and Pope

II. Bacon’s rebellion

A. Example of repressive populist movement 1676

B. Target

1. Virginia elite

2. large British lanowners

C. who?

1. rebellion by “outsider” element of planter class, the elite.

2. grievances:

a. high taxes b. favoritism

c. monopoly d. Indian policy

3. appealed to popular grievances

a. poor farmers b. indentured servants

c. bonded black laborers

4. According to governor: 6 out of 7 (“infected), or most of colony

D. Goals

1. Declaration of the People

2. complete extermination of Indians

3. attacked, killed, and enslaved friendly Indians

E. End

F. Repressive movement

1. exclusion by race

2. anti-elite, but really wanted to maintain status quo, just include

more into elite

G. Social Construction of the White Race

1. created fear that poor whites and blacks have class in common

2. created racial hierarchy that gives a little economic and cultural

privilege to whites.

II. Ku Klux Klan

A. Backlash

1. loss of Civil War

2. Reconstruction

a. 14th and 15th Amendment

b. political equality

3. threat of social and cultural equality

B. Formed in Pulaski, Tenn 1865-66

1. by Confederate soldiers

2. N. B. Forrest was first Grand Wizard

3. secret society with hierarchy

4. norms

5. one of many: Knights of the White Camelion, Red Shirts, Southern

Cross

C. Who?

1. whites

2. all social classes

D. Targets

1. black men and women who stood out

2. Republicans

3. “carpetbaggers” and “scalawags”

4. murdered (lynching and burning), torture, rape

5. 1868-1871 1500 murdered

E. Threats

1. poor whites: break down of color barrier might mean loss of what

little privilege they had

2. demonization: black male as sexual predator

3. black equality, northern elite, and military would destroy old way

4. conspiracy: Republicans fomenting discontent among blacks

F. Klan

1. Good vs Evil

2. Collective Rebirth

G. Why repressive populism

1. exclusive

2. demonization

3. conspiracy

4. apocalyptic

III. Anti-Chinese movement

A. Backlash

1. Chinese brought over to build railroads

2. After railroads: 20-25% of CA labor force

3. Nationwide but mainly in CA

4. beat and killed Chinese, burned homes

and businesses

B. who?

1. whites

2. working class

3. including unions

C. Targets

1. Chinese men

2. women (but not many, mostly sex slaves)

D. Demonization

1. “heathen Chinee” who were unassimilable aliens

2. stereotype

a. naggurs

b. crafty schemers

c. magical powers

d. parasites

e. sexual predators

f. women: sluts

3. scapegoating: blamed for outbreak of plague

E. Program

1. ban Chinese men from labor

a. whites only unions

b. segregated work

2. riots/pogroms

a. Rock Springs (killed 28 miners)

b. 1885-86 pogroms

3. extended to other Asians

a.1882 Chinese Exclusion Acts

b. other immigration acts

F. Why repressive?

1. exclusive by race

2. scapegoating

3. demonization

4. real grievances but not real target

IV. Right Wing Populism (craze): Christian Reconstructionism

A. Traditions

1. post-millenialists

2. early Calvinism

3. conservative Presbyterians

B. Tenets

1. U. S. Constitution is codicil to Christian biblical law.

2. laws of OT “Biblical Law”; basis of reconstructing society

3. Bible is governing text for all areas of life

a. government

b. education

c. law

d. along with pornography, homosexuality, and abortion

C. Biblical world View

1. abolish public services, including schools

2. abolish labor unions, civil rights, workplace safety, environment

3. only men from the biblically correct churches and “in submission”

4. administration: local government, church, and family

5. wife and children “in submission” to husban

V. RWP: Catholic Marianist Apocalyptics

A. Background

1. pre-liberal

2. Marianist: role of Virgin Mary

3. Father Coughlin

B. Tenets

1. In apocalyptic End Times

2. Direct struggle with Satan

3. Threat of One World Order:

a. Jews, secular humanists, abortionists

b. big auto programming computer

4. Anti-Christ is here and in command

VI. Soft Dominionism

A. Background

1. pre and post millinealists

2. antiabortion

B. Tenets

1. need for Biblical influence: theories, laws, actions, and institutions

2. social moral evils: abortion, infanticide, euthanasia, adultery, fornication, homosexuality, bestiality, sexual entertainment,

. . . evolutionism

3. Commitment Sheets of submission

4. county militias

5. Chrisitian courts

C. Influence Christian Coaliation